FRENCH REGAIN **ALMOST ENTIRE LOST POSITIONS**

Only a Salient Near Moisy Farm Still Held by the Germans.

WIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Repulse Crown Prince's Assault, Then Go On and. Take Ground.

Paris cable says: The big German offensive against the French line east of Vauxaillon Monday, in which trenches were stormed and captured, has gone for naught, for the French forces in a violent counter-offensive had regained nearly all their lost ground Tuesday night.

Aithough the German Crown Prince had launched his attack with huge effectives, composed of picked troops, and covered it by a heavy artillery fire and by bomb-dropping aircraft, his tenure of the captured positions was short-lived, and only a salient, 400 metres northeast of the Moisy farm, now remains in his hands. In addi-tion heavy casualties were inflicted now remains in his hands. In addi-tion, heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans, who left many dead on

Likewise, in Champagne, the Crown Prince has been badly battered be-tween Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond. In an attempt to recapture positions previously taken from them, the Germans first were repulsed by the French, who then assumed the offensive and advanced their line on a front of more than 600 yards and to a depth in excess of 300 yards. Here also, the Germans lost heavily in men killed or

QUIET ON BRITISH FRONT. The British official communication

issued Thursday evening says:
"Hostile raiding parties were repulsed by our fire last night south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, east of Laventie, and in the neighborhood of Lombaertzyde. Another party of the enemy succeeded in entering one of our front line posts near Lombaert zyde, but was at once driven out. A few of our men are missing.

"The enemy's artillery was active during to-day, south and north of the Scarpe River."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris cable says: The communica-tion issued by the War Office Thursday night reads:

"In the course of the day fighting was continued to our advantage east of Vauxaillon. A counter-attack by our troops in a trench section occupled by the enemy in the sector of Moisy farm, gave important results. Moisy farm, gave tuportant results, At this hour we have retaken all of our positions with the exception of a sallent situation 490 metres northeast of this farm, where enemy groups are still maintaining themselves.

The artillery action remains very Itvely in this region. Between Hurte-bise and Craonne, our first lines were quiet violently bombarded. In Champagne the advance made this morning by our troops northeast of Mont Carnillet was accomplished under particularly brilliant conditions. A German attempt about 3 o'clock in the morning to recapture positions which we had taken from them on the 18th, between Mont Carnillet and Mort Blond was repulsed by our Grenadiers, who, taking the offensive in their turn, pursued the enemy detachments into their own trench, which they captured. We made also an advance of 200 netres in depth of an extent of 600 metres. About 100 German dead remained on the

DRIED FRUITS,

So Preserved, Save Tin Cans and Glass Jars.

And Are Easily Kept Insectproof.

Drying was a well-recognized and successful way of preserving certain foods before canning came into gener al use. So say the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and modern methous make it still more practicable than formerly, either in the home or by community groups. The Department advises housewives to dry fruits and vegetables for the winter if tin cans and glass jars are scarce or expensive, and gives the following methods, which have been proved to be very satisfactory. There are three methods in use. These are sun drying, drying by artificial heat and drying with air blasts, as before

Trays for drying by any one of these methods, as well as tray frames for use over stoves or before fans, can be made satisfactorily at home. Frames and trays for use with artificial heat may be purchased complete.

side and end boards three-fourths of an inch thick and two inches wide, and bottom boards of lathing spaced one-fourth of an inch. If desired, one fourth-inch galvantized wire mesh may raised to 150,000 men as fast as the be tacked to the side and end boards to form the bottoms of the trays.

Frames for use before fans may be made of wood of convenient size. Frames for use with artificial heat should be made of non-inflammable should be made of an extent as pos-material to as great an extent as possible. As many as six trays may be placed one above the other when artificial heat is used. In drying before a fan the number of trays that may be placed one above the other will depend, to a large extent, upon the diameter of the fan. In drying in the sun, trays as described may be used or the products to be dried may be spread on sheets of paper or muslin held in on sheets of paper or muslin held in place by weights.

PRODUCING PRODUCTS FOR DRY-

Vegetables and fruits will dry better Vegetables and fruits will dry better if sliced. They should be cut into slices one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick. If thicker, they may not dry thoroughly. While drying, the products should be packed temporarily for three or four days and poured each day from one box to another to bring about thorough mixing, and so that the whole mass will have a uniform degree of moisture. If during this "conditioning" any pieces of the pro-ducts are found to be too moist, they should be returned to the trays and dried further. When in condition, the products may be packed permanally in tight paper bags, insect-proof paper boxes or cartons, or glass or tin con-tainers. The following recipes are re-

SPINACH AND PARSLEY. Spinach that is in prime condition should be prepared by care ful washin, and removing the leaves

from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. They will dry much more promptly if sliced or

GARDEN BEETS, ONIONS, CARROTS Beets—Select young, quickly grown, tender beets, which should be washed, peeled, sliced about an eighth of an inch thick and dried.

Turnips should be treated in the same way as beets. Carrots should be well grown, but varieties having a large woody core should be avoided. Wash, peel and slice crosswise into pieces about an eighth of an label block.

eighth of an inch thick. Parsnips should be treated in the same way as carrots.

Onions—Remove the outside papery covering. Cut off tops and roots. Slice into one eighth inch pieces and

Cabbage - Select well-developed Cabbage — Select well-developed heads of cabbage and remove all loose outside leaves. Split the cabbage, remove the hard, woody core and slice the remainder of the head with a kraut cutter or other hand slicing ma-

All the products under this heading should be "conditioned," as described above.

BEET TOPS, SWISS CHARD, CELERY.

Beet Tops—Tops of young beets in suitable condition for greens should be selected and washed carefully. Both the leaf, stock and blade should be cut into sections about one-fourth inch long and spread on screens and dried, Swiss chard and celery shocld be prepared in the same way as beet tops.

Rhubarb—Choose young and suc-culent growth. Prepare as for stewing by skinning the stalks and cutting into pleces about one-fourth inch to one half inch in length and dry on trays.

All the products under this heading hould be "conditioned" as described. RASPBERRIES. Sort out imperfect berries, spread

select berries on trays and dry. Do not dry so long that they become hard enough to rattle. The drying should be stopped as soon as the berries fail to stain the hand when pressed. Pack

WILSON ASKS FOR RECRUITS

Sets Week of June 23 to Get of German troops from the east to the west. The Germans have sent 70,000 Men

To Fill Regular Army by July 1.

A Washington despatch: President Wilson has put his shoulder behind the wheel of army recruiting in an effort to have the regular army brought to full war strength of 293,000 brought to full war strength of 293,000 men by July 1 next. Secretary Baker to-day announced that the President had by proclamation designated the week of June 23, covering the period from June 23 to June 30, as recruiting week for the regular army, and that Brigadier-General William P. McCain, the Adjutant-General of the army, will use the President's recruiting proclamations. use the President's recruiting procla mation in instructing his recruiting officers to emphasize especially their work in the week designated to fill up the regular army with its added in-crements and the National Guard to war strength.

The President's proclamation fol

Proclamation by the President "I hereby designate the period June 23 to June 30, next, as recruiting week for the regular army, and call week for the regular army, and can upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70 nm.

00 70,000

"June 19, 1917." On April 1 the army neede 183,898 men to raise it to war strength. Since April 1 a total of 121,363 men have been recruited leaving 62,735 to make up the total of 183,898 needed on April 1). Allowing for losses in one sort or another since that date, it is necesbring the army about 70,000 men to bring thea rmy to war strength. The net gain in recruiting for the regular navy on June 19 was 422 men, bringing that total children the state of the regular navy on the state of th ing the total enlisted strength of the navy to 121,350 men. This is being raised to 150,000 men as fast as the

GERMAN RESERVES NOT EQUAL TO THEIR RECENT WASALGE

French General's Estimate of Foe's Strength and 32 STEAMERS Cause of Changed Tactics.

Paris Cable says-General De La Croix publishes in The Temps the results of his study, supposedly from authoritative sources, of the present number of German reserves. He esti-mates that the grand total of German troops of all kinds and classes up to Jan 1, reached 13,130,000, and that this total was depleted by losses of 3,630,000; 2,200,000 rendered unfit through wounds, and 1,130,000 resident in for

eign countries. General De La Croix estimates that of the balance nearly 5,500,000 are employed as first line, rear line and interior troops, leaving a movable balance of reserves of about 755,000, of which 220,000 are attached to front depots, 355,000 in interior depots, and 180,000 in process of formation.

This number will be increased in November by 450.000 of the class of 1919. These troops will not, however, be available before that for any service, any more than those in forma

On this basis De La Croix figures On this basis De La Croix figures that Germany has 575,000 reserves with which to cover her losses until November, or 115,000 a month, plus 85,000 monthly of those who recover from their wounds, a grand total of 200,000 a month. The general points out that German losses in April and May have been at least 300,000 month, whether a debit balance which he making a debit balance which he says has been met by a shortening of the German front and fewer attacks. The absence of reserves has caused, he claims, an obvious shift from the old tactics of the German general

BRITISH HOLD **VANTAGE POINTS**

All Along the Franco-Belgian Front.

No Hun Withdrawals From East Front.

London cable: With the recent captures in the Messines region the British now hold all the vantage points along their line on the Franco, Belgian front, as a result of which there has been an enormous decrease in the number of British casualties. So said Major-General F. B. Maur. ice, chief director of military opera-tions at the War Office, in his week-

ly talk to-day.

When the Germans were stopped in their drive on Calais early in the war they established themselves on

war they established themselves on such dominating helghts as those of the Somme and of Messines.

"All these positions have now been wrested from the Germans," continued Gen. Maurice, "Our western front is approximately 130 kilometres (about 80 miles) long, and we are in the German trenches for this entire length with the exception of a few sections which total about 25 kilometres."

He contradicted reports that have He contradicted reports that have been current that the Germans have drawn large forces from the eastern

front to take part in the fighting in

France.
"The fact is," he added, "that there has been no considerable movement fresh units to the western front, but these were made up largely of men called to the colors recently. The Germans have been using the people in the occupied territories to replace laborers at home, who are thus re-leased for the army."

CANADIAN GUNS SILENCE FOES

Enemy Still Nervous, and Putting Up Barrage.

New Drafts Are Winning High Praise.

By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent with the Canadian Forces.

Canadian Headquarters in France, says: The enemy is still very neryous along the western front. The slightest sign of an abnormal movement on the part of the British or Canadian troops brings down what Canadian troops brings down what the official report characterizes as hurricane barrage," the enemy depending chiefly on his guns for the holding of the line. To counteract this, our heavy artillery is taking on daily for destruction several of the enemy's accressive batteries. Enemy was large and small are ranged guns, large and small, are ranged along the Canadian front and in the rear. Some are over six miles behind the enemy trenches and the duty of the aviator sent out to check up the condition of the German batteries is no sinecure. Its peril seems to be an added attraction, for there is no lack of candidates for admission to the

The drafts from the Canadian depots in England to make good the wastage in the corps are of good quality. I hear nothing but praise for the new men.

A WEEK'S TOLI

27 Over 1,600 Tons, and 5 Below That Figure.

Largest List in Last Seven Weeks.

London cable says: Twenty-seven British ships of more than 1,600 tons have been sunk, according to the weekly British summary given out to-day. Five British vessels under 1,600 tons also were sent to the bottom. No fishing vessels were destroyed. The summary follows:

Arrivals, 2,897; sailings, 2,993.

British merchant ships over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including three previously, 27; under 1,600 tons, including one previously,

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including two previously, 31.

British fishing vessels sunk, none.
The foregoing figures of British shipping losses as the result of Germany's submarine warfare show a larger number of vessels sunk than in any of the six preceding weeks. Not since the seven-day paried and since the seven-day period ending April 28 has a greater number of ships been destroyed. During the week 51 vessels—38 over and 13 under 1,600 tons—were sunk. The heaviest totals since the Teuton submarine campaign. was opened in February last were registered in the week ending April when forty steamers of more than 1.600 tons were sunk, and 15 vessels of the smaller tonnage were sent to

the bottom. Since the middle of April, when the undersea boat activity recorded its highest toll, 303 British vessels, of which 220 measured more than 1,600 tons, were sunk, the weekly total being as follows:

			Over		Under		
Week ended.				1,600	tons	1,600	tons
Apri	1 21	١			40	1	5
Apri	1 28			. :	38	1	
May	5 .				24	2	2
May					18		5
May	19			. 1	8		9
May	26			. 1	8		1
June	3				5		3
June	10			. 2	22	. 1	
June	20			. 2	27		5
			-	***			

RUSS WOMEN'S BATTLE CORPS

'Command of Death' Soon to Go to the Front.

Leader Says They Will Excel the Men.

of Death," which is the official title of the women's regiment raised by the twice wounded girl officer, Vera Buitchkarett was reviewed to-day by Minister of War Kerensky. The reg. will leave in a fortnight for the front, probably for the Minsk sector.

The Associated Press correspondent who visited the parracks found posted at the gate a little blue-exed s soldier's khaki blouse, snort breeches, green forage cap, ordinary women's plack stockings and neat shoes, "Inc sentry was a daughter of Admiral skryaloti, former commander of the Baltic fleet and Minister of Marine. In the court yard 300 girls were at drill, mostly between 18 and 25 years ord, of good physique and meny of them pretty. They were their hair short or had their heads entirely shav-ed. They were drilling under the in-struction of a male sergeant. Most of the recruits are from the higher educa-tional academies, or secondary schools with a few peasants, factory girls and servants. Some married women were accepted, but none who had children.

The girl commander said: "We apply the rigid system of discipline of the pre-revolutionary army, rejecting the new principle of soldier self-government. Having no time to inure the girls gradually to handships impose a Spartan regimen from the first. They sleep on boards without bedclothes, thus immediately eliminating the weak. The smallest breach of discipline is punished by expulsion in blue as a constant of the smallest breach of the smallest breach of the smallest breach of the small smal sion in disgrace. The ordinary sol-diers' food is furnished. We rise at four and drill daily from 7 to 11 and again from 1 to 6. The girls cerry the cavalry carbine, which is five pounds lighter than the regular army rifle.
"We are fully official and are already entered on the list of regiments.

I am convinced that we will excel the male fighters."
Asked as to the attitude of the male

army, Commander Buitchkareff said that only the Volynsky regiment, which had led the Petrograd revolution, was really favorable to them.

Nervous Gentleman (from the coun try)—Oh, a little lamb and some po-tato. Brisk Waiter (shouting up the restaurant)—One lamb, one potato! Nervous Gentleman—Waiter, waiter, a little less lamb, please, and—and a little more potato.—Tit-Bits.

"Do you regard the price of coal as high?" asked the dealer. "No," replied the patient citizen. "You seem to regard the stuff as so precious I am surprised that you let go of it at any price."—Washington Star.

Alaskan Indian Ice Cream. The main food of the Alaskan Indian is meat and fish. In the winter many people do not cook the fish at all, sim-ply leave them in the house for two or three days and then eat them raw. Women always serve the food and always see that others are satisfied before beginning their own meal. They have to be very careful not to spill anything, for that would bring bad luck to the one whom they are serving. When a person is invited to eat in the village it is considered bad manner to eat all that is before him. He must have account to take home to the must have enough to take home to the members of the tamily who did not come. The host generally gives his guest a piece of dried fish to hold the food which he is to take home. The fish is broad and flat; about one half rish is broad and flat; about one-half inch thick, and the bundle is carried away openly, without any attempt at hiding it. / In the summer, berries, fruit and roots are added to the diet, and berries are frozen in the fall to last through the winter. Since white people came, flour and canned goods have changed the food very much. It is easy to have ice cream for dessert at any time. There is no cream about it, but tallow and berries are mixed with snow, sometimes fish are mixed with snow, sometimes fish is added to it, and when it is frozen it makes a fine dish.—Southern Work-

NEW DRIVE BY THE BRITISH

German Report Points to Offensive in Flanders.

Champagne Likely to Have One Also.

London Cable .- Indications point to an early resumption of operations on a grand scale in Belgium and France, if, indeed, they have not already begun in Flanders and Cham-pagne. A significant statement in the latest Berlin official communication says that in Flanders and Champagne "the fighting activity has been revived at several points."

Aside from this there is no informa

ion as to the exact status of affairs. In Champagne, the Germans have made an attempt to recapture positions between Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet, taken by the French Mon-day, but met with repulse, suffering heavy casualties. To the northwest around Craonne, heavy artillery duels are being fought.

The situation in Flanders is even more obscure, as neither the British nor French statements tend to clarify the German report of the recommencement of hostilities. Artiller, duels of great intensity are known to have been in progress between Boe-singhe and Frelinghein and in the regions of Steenstracte and Hetsas. regions of Scientificate and Fields, while to the south, in France, in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the British troops have resumed their trench-raiding operations. destroying German dugouts and taking

FRENCH REPORT. Paris, June 19.—Tuesday night's official report read:

"There is no event of importance to report with the exception of great artillery activity on both-sides in the neighborhood of Craonne."

Petrograd cable: The "Command HALF KUT MEN TURK'S VICTIMS

Died as Prisoners After Being Captured.

London cable says: The correspon dent of Reuter's Limited in Cairo says he learns from the most reliable sources that a large number of British and Indian prisoners taken by the Turks in Mesopotamia have succumbed to ilf-treatment or lack of proper

cd to ill-treatment or lack of proper medical attention.

"A resident of Taurus," says the correspondent, "testifled that in the prison camp there more than half of the men captured at Kut-el-Amara are now dead, It is noteworthy that the Turks would not allow a Swiss commission to visit this camp, or other camps of the same type.

"Thirty cover British prisoners were

"Thirty-seven British prisoners were sent to a hospital under European management, but soon after their arrival the European doctors and atten rival the European doctors and attendants were driven away, and a fortnight later 22 of the prisoners died of sheer neglect. Fifty prisoners who were captured at Kadia, when they arrived at the hospital in Aleppo, could have very stand owing to weakness from their and starvation."

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS

Cruger Mystery in N. Y. Reveals Huge Business.

A New York despatch: Sensational allegations of a widespread traffic in girls in this city resulted yesterday in Police Commissioner Woods ordering a rigid investigation of the charges. His action followed the announcement that between 700 and 800 girls have disappeared from their homes here since Jan. 1.

This was the most important result thus far of the belated discovery by a woman lawyer and a private detective woman lawyer and a private detective of the murder of Ruth Cruger, 18-year-old high school student, months after the police had ended a superficial search for her.

"Dad, what's a man who runs an auto called?" "It depends on whether he is being called by his employer or by the man he has just missed."—

BAD CASE OF **HUN "NERVES"** IS DEVELOPED

Theories Upset by British, They Now Wonder Where Next Drive Hits.

NO GUN SUPPORT

And the German Airmen Are at Mercy of British Fliers.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press).

British Headquarters in France, Because of the comparative quiet which reigns along the western front, German prisoners taken in nightly raids say they are being told anew that the Allied offensive is definitely ended. However, they have been told this so often now that they no longer believe what their officers say. From what officer prisoners say, there is palpable nervousness all along the German line as to where the British will strike next. These officers frank-ly say that they, as well as the higher command, thought the British, having chosen the Arras battlefield for the beginning of their offensive, would have to continue the fight there, and that preparations necessary to a mod-ern offensive made it virtually impossible to shift the front of attack, once it had been selected.

There followed the attack on the Messines Ridge to upset this theory, however, so that now the Germans do not know just what to expect. Prisoners from the ranks say they have been told that the British atnave been told that the British at-tacks on the Messines Ridge were wholly repulsed, but that the truth is beginning to filter into the German army organization and to be appre-clated at home, despite the efforts of the German press to conceal the fact and the significance of the British

victory The Germans are still resorting to the use of dummy guns and dummy gun flashes, both in an attempt to conceal their real gun positions and to deceive the infantry as to the amount of the artillery support available. Many dummy guns were available. Many dummy guns were found during the German retreat from the Somme, and now more are being discovered in the Messines-

Wytschaete area.

All the prisoners continue to dwell upon the feeling which exists between the German gunners and infantry-men. The gunners say the only ex-cuse they can offer for lack of artiflery support for the infantrymen is that they are not given a sufficient quantity of ammunition. Their cuantity of ammunition. Their shooting, however, is inaccurate, due to badly-worn or otherwise defective weapons. They say that minor re-pairs to the guns are quickly made. but that more important work, such as the re-lining of barrels or the fixing of badly-damaged guns, has come a matter of months.

The British air tactics are continuing to have a most distressing effect on the German morale. This is on the German morale. This is strikingly portrayed in a captured letter, written by a soldier stationed opposite Ypres, to his brother in the German flying service.

German flying service.

"We have a very bad position here," says the letter. "The English play with us, so to speak. They fire continually with their machine gund and artillery. Their airmen do what they like. Scarcely one of ours is to be seen, and if there are seven of ours and the English have five, ours bolt. here is never an air fight cause our airmen always bolt. English airmen are ever behind our lines. One day we had a nice bom-

bardment.
"All the dugouts were blown in. although they had concreted head covers a metre thick. This was due mainly to the work of the English airmen."

Spurred on apparently by the necessity of competing with the British airmen, so as to impress the German troops, a little more favorably, several German aeroplanes flew quite low over the British lines east of Messines two days ago and opened fire with machine guns. The experiment was hardly a success, however. Three of the machines were shot down.

SURPRISED HUNS IN EAST AFRICA

London cable: An official communication relating to operations in East Africa was made public to-night,

East Africa was made public to-night, reading:
"On June 10 operations were begun by our forces at Lindi (a port of German East Africa) with the object of clearing the enemy from the shores of the estuary of the Lukeledi River. Aided by the fire of the warships a surprise landing was effected in the vicinity of Mrweka in the estuary, and a German detachment, which for some time past had ocupied the place and mounted a naval gun there, was

time past had ocupied the blace and mounted a naval gun there, was driven towards Mtama (Mtua?), 23 miles to the southwest.

"On June 12 our patrols from the direction of Kilwa destroped an enemy food supply depot at Utigeri."

Teacher—Rachel, use indigo in a sentence. Rachel (after much thought)

The baby is indigo cart—Nebraska

-The baby is indigo cart.-Nebraska

The ladies who declare they will serve their country by working in the fields will be able to save their complexions, but it will come pretty hard for many of them to learn how to cuss a mule effectively.— Houston Post.