

FRENCH REGAIN ALMOST ENTIRE LOST POSITIONS

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

WIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Repulse Crown Prince's As-
sault, Then Go On and
Take Ground.

Paris cable says: The big German offensive against the French line east of Vauxsaillon 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.

Although 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 addition, heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans, who left many dead on the field of battle.

Likewise, in Champagne, the Crown Prince has been badly battered between 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 wounded.

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 Lombartzyde. Another party of the enemy succeeded in entering one of our front line posts near Lombartzyde, but was at once driven out. A few of our men are missing.

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

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris cable says: The communication issued by the War Office Thursday night reads:

"In the course of the day fighting was continued to our advantage east of Vauxsaillon. A counter-attack by our troops in a trench section occupied by the enemy in the sector of Moisy farm, gave important results. At this hour we have retaken all of our positions with the exception of a salient situation 400 metres north-east of this farm, where enemy groups are still maintaining themselves.

"The artillery action remains very lively in this region. Between Hurtebise 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 Mont 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 300 metres in depth of an extent of 600 metres. About 100 German dead remained on the ground."

DRIED FRUITS, VEGETABLES

So Preserved, Save Tin Cans
and Glass Jars,

And Are Easily Kept Insect-
proof.

Drying was a well-recognized and successful way of preserving certain foods before canning came into general use. So say the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and modern methods 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 an electric fan.

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 if desired.

Home-made trays may be made of 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 galvanized wire mesh may 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 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 place by weights.

PRODUCING PRODUCTS FOR DRYING.

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 products are found to be too moist, they should be returned to the trays and dried further. When in condition, the products may be packed permanently in tight paper bags, insect-proof paper boxes or cartons, or glass or tin containers. The following recipes are reliable:

SPINACH AND PARSLEY.

Spinach that is in prime condition for greens should be prepared by careful washing, and removing the leaves from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. They will dry much more promptly if sliced or chopped.

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 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 dry.

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 machine.

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

BET 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 should be prepared in the same way as beet tops.

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

All the products under this heading should 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 fall to stain the hand when pressed. Pack and "condition."

WILSON ASKS FOR RECRUITS

Sets Week of June 23 to Get
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 men by July 1 next. Secretary Baker today 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 proclamation in instructing his recruiting officers to emphasize especially their work in the week designated to fill up the regular army with its added increments and the National Guard to war strength.

The President's proclamation follows:

"Proclamation by the President.

"I hereby designate the period June 23 to June 30, next, as recruiting week for the regular army, and call 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 70,000."

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson

"June 19, 1917."

On April 1 the army needs 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 necessary to bring the army about 70,000 men to bring them up to war strength. The net gain in recruiting for the regular army on June 19 was 422 men, bringing the total enlisted strength of the army to 121,365 men. This is being raised to 150,000 men as fast as the navy is able to care for men taken into it.

GERMAN RESERVES NOT EQUAL TO THEIR RECENT WASTAGE

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

Paris Cable says—General De La
Croix publishes in The Temps the re-
sults of his study, supposedly from
authoritative sources, of the present
number of German reserves. He estimates
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 3,650,000;
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 em-
ployed as first line, rear line and in-
terior troops, leaving a movable bal-
ance 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 ser-
vice, any more than those in forma-
tion.

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
\$5,000 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 monthly,
making a debit balance which he
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32 STEAMERS A WEEK'S TOLL

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, in-
cluding three previously, 27; under
1,600 tons, including one previously,
five.

British merchant ships unsuccessful-
ly attacked, including two previ-
ously, 31.

British fishing vessels sunk, none.

The foregoing figures of British
shipping losses as the result of Ger-
man's submarine warfare show a
larger number of vessels sunk than in
any of the six preceding weeks. Not
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 1,6