

GERMANS SHIFT ATTACKS TO THE DOUAUMONT FRONT

Repulsed Several Times, But Finally Gain Some First Line Trenches

French Also Made Some Gains in the Struggle At Verdun.

Paris Cable.—Shifting their attack across the Meuse once more, the Germans, whose four-day effort on the west bank, which ended on May 30, is counted by French critics a failure, threw their infantry masses to-day against the Thiaumont farm-Vaux front on the east bank. The assault, after several costly repulses, won possession of the French first line trenches between Fort Douaumont and Vaux pond. The extent of the front occupied is not given in the communique issued to-night. The distance between the fort and the pond is something over 1,500 yards; what part of this front was penetrated has not yet been made known. The front named lies practically all in the Bois de la Caillette wood.

On the rest of the front attacks, which included the front between Thiaumont farm and Fort Douaumont, a front of similar length to that between the fort and the Vaux pond, and the short line from the pond to the village of Vaux, the German attacks broke down under the fire of the French mitrailleuses.

A FRESH SUCCESS.
The French delivered an attack with considerable force last evening, on Le Mort Homme and the heights known as Les Caurettes, between Le Mort Homme and the village of Cumieres. In the course of the attack the French occupied first-line German trenches on a front of 400 metres southeast of Le Mort Homme.

Only intermittent bombardments are reported to-day from the Bois d'Aveccourt-Le Mort Homme region, which for some days has been the centre of the fighting.

The report that Austrian troops were

being used on the Verdun front is confirmed. Several thousand Austrian troops have been observed among recent reinforcements brought to the vicinity of Douaumont. Among military observers here this is believed to indicate that Germany has insisted that Austria divide her effectiveness in aid of the Germans, in spite of the fact that an Austrian offensive is being pressed against Italy.

75,000 ADDED IN A WEEK.
The Germans have thrown more than 75,000 fresh troops into action at Verdun since a week ago to-day, according to reports received by the War Office. At least five new German divisions have been engaged on both banks of the Meuse.

Since February 1,000,000 Germans have been in action at Verdun, according to War Office figures. Of this number it is estimated that about 300,000 have been killed or put out of action.

FRENCH REPORT.
Paris Cable.—The official communication issued by the War Office Thursday night reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse there was an intermittent bombardment in the region of the Avocourt wood and Le Mort Homme."
"On the right bank after a very violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked our positions from the Thiaumont farm as far as Vaux. After several fruitless assaults, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches of the first line between Fort Douaumont and Vaux pond. Everywhere else the German attacks were broken by the fire of our machine guns, which caused heavy losses to the enemy."
"There was less artillery activity on the rest of the front."

HARDSHIPS OF SHACKLETON

Further Details of Antarctic Explorer's Misfortunes.

Marooned Men Have Food for But Five Weeks.

A London Cable says—A long despatch from Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, describes the misfortunes which overtook his Antarctic expedition. His ship, Endeavour, was pierced by icebergs and sank in the Weddell Sea on November 20, having been abandoned by all hands on October 27.

Shackleton and his crew reached Elephant Island on April 14 in boats after a series of privations and sufferings on the drift ice, several of the party being then on the verge of physical collapse.

Owing to the seriousness of the food situation and the impossibility of finding any very satisfactory camping place on the bleak coast, Shackleton decided to make an effort to reach South Georgia, 960 miles distant, leaving the main party on Elephant Island in charge of Frank Wild, the second in command.

Lieut. Shackleton left on April 24 with five volunteers. They ensued a fortnight of terrible struggles against blizzards and other difficulties, but finally the west coast of South Georgia was sighted. After a mighty effort, lasting two days, they succeeded in beaching their boat, and four days later arrived safely at the head of King Haakon Bay. On May 19 they started to cross the island, reaching the Stromness whaling station on May 29. There they secured an 80-ton Norwegian whaler for an attempt to relieve the men left behind.

The whaler started south with a volunteer crew on May 26, but found the ice too formidable for an unprotected boat, and after many attempts reluctantly decided to turn north for assistance, to the Falklands.

The party on the beach at Elephant Island were all well when Shackleton left on April 24. They had five weeks' provisions, with the possibility of reinforcing these by the capture of seals.

The work of the expedition to date, says Lieut. Shackleton, includes the discovery of 200 miles of new coastline, a complete hydrological survey of the Weddell Sea, the elimination of South Greenland from the map, continuous magnetic and meteorological observations, important biological observations, cinema records to October 30, and photographic records up to date.

DETAILS OF CATASTROPHE.
Sir Ernest Shackleton, describing his experiences in a despatch to the Daily Chronicle, says that at the middle of October last he broke clear of a floe and the distant water sky gave hope of their ultimate safety. They were now drifting across what was reported to be South Greenland, but soundings showed 1,900 fathoms. Then came renewed pressure and the sternpost was damaged and the

ship was now leaking dangerously, all pumps being continuously at work. On October 16, his story says, the Endeavour was thrown out upon the ice on her beam ends. The temperature was below zero and the pumps were freezing.

On October 26 the floes commenced closing in on the vessel, causing her sides to open. Boats were lowered and sledges and provisions were brought out on the ice. On October 23 culminated in tearing out the ship's stern rudder post, the main deck breaking upwards, icebergs then pierced the ship and the water overmastered the pumps, extinguishing the fires.

Sir Ernest then ordered all hands out on the ice. The position of the party now was serious. The ship was then in latitude 69 south, longitude 51 west.

ALLIED LINE AT SALONIKI

Now 90 Miles Long, Strong and Well Defended.

Serbs Take Their Place With the Allies.

Athens, Cable.—Further concentration of Teuton and Bulgar troops is reported north of Dolran, on the Strumnitza River, and northeast in the direction of Nevrokop. This, in connection with the advance on Demir-Hissar and the movements reported at Xanthi and along the River Mesta, on the east, is considered an attempt to forestall an expected drive by the allies.

General Sarrai, in command of the Franco-British troops, is amply supplied with artillery, machine guns and ammunition, and could easily undertake such an offensive. He has lately extended his lines to the Gulf of Redina. They now begin in the marshy plain formed by the delta of the River Vardar, west of Saloniki, run north to Remil Hill, 500 metres high; then turn abruptly east, crossing the Vardar at Topchin, pass another hill 1,500 metres high, take in Langaza, and thence follow the north shores of Lake Langaza and Lake Beshik, and end at Vrasa, on the Gulf of Redina. The entire line is about 90 miles long, and form a very strong defence, as well as an excellent base for an offensive move.

SERBS IN THE LINE.
London Cable.—That the Serbs recently reported as having landed at Saloniki are now on the Entente allied front on the Greek-Serbia border is indicated by the latest German official communication. The communication says that a weak attack made by the Entente at the southern end of Lake Doiran was repulsed, and that north-east of the lake Serbians wearing British uniforms were made prisoner.

Billy—I see Maude has a new décolleté gown. Milly—Yes; that girl puts everything she has on her back. Billy—Well, she isn't getting stooped shouldered at that.

TRANS-SEA SUB.

British Think Mercantile Line Quite Possible.

New York Reprint.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The feasibility of a German submarine merchant fleet is not discounted in naval circles here. On the contrary, there is believed to be no reason why it should not be attempted. It is even suggested that Prince von Buelow, if he desires to go upon a mission to the United States, as rumored recently, may cross the Atlantic in a submarine, which would achieve a spectacular effect.

There is a report that a trans-Atlantic submarine has been built at Stettin, and that it will shortly proceed on a sea voyage from Hamburg. The report is not discredited here. The estimated length of the boat is 450 feet, and the craft is said to be able to remain at sea for twenty days without touching port.

Naval authorities regard this as possible, as a British submarine went forty-eight days without touching port, moving all the time. The question as to what status such a submarine merchant fleet would have is speculative, but it is thought here that there is no reason why such boats could not be registered as merchantmen and enjoy the same privileges.

Speculation about the matter does not revolve about the probability of a submarine trans-Atlantic service, but about the question why Germany has not attempted it before.

TEUTON DRIVE GAINS LITTLE

Desperate Austrian Drive Makes Small Progress.

Attacks Soon Checked by the Italian Troops.

London Cable.—The Austrian offensive against the Italians in the zone between the Posina and the upper Astico is being pressed with desperation, but apparently with small resultant gains. This afternoon an Austrian column crossed the Posina torrent and attacked in the direction of Monte Spiri. Their attack was arrested on the extreme northern slopes of Monte Spiri. Another column advanced toward Santubaldo, southeast of Arsiero, but, according to official reports, was beaten and driven back in disorder beyond the Posina.

In the Lagarina valley repeated Austrian attacks were repulsed by the Alpine troops.

ITALIAN REPORTS.
Rome Cable.—The War Office communication issued Thursday, follows:
"In the Lagarina valley there have been artillery duels. The enemy again attempted during the afternoon a surprise attack at Buole Pass, which we repulsed with the bayonet. On the Pasubio sector there has been artillery activity. Repeated enemy attacks in the direction of the upper Forni were brilliantly repulsed by our Alpine troops."

"In the zone between the Posina and the upper Astico, the violent artillery action continued yesterday. In the afternoon an enemy column having crossed the Posina torrent, attacked in the direction of Monte Spiri. Their attack was arrested on the extreme northern slopes of that mountain. Another column advanced toward Santubaldo, southeast of Arsiero, but was beaten and driven back in disorder beyond the Posina. On Settecammuni there is strong enemy pressure against our wing positions at Monte Cenjo and on the little valley of Compomulo."

"Along the Isonez front our detachments continue their bold incursions, in one instance capturing a bomb thrower. On Tuesday and Wednesday our air squadrons raided the Asa valley, dropping bombs on camps and depots, with effective results. The aviators returned safely."

BRITISH SHELL A GREEK CITY

Sensational Report is Sent Out From Athens.

No Reason Advanced for the Bombardment.

Athens Cable.—British warships have bombarded the Greek port of Nauplia. Part of the city was destroyed by fire. The Greek Government has protested to the allied Governments.

The French have occupied Poroi, northeast of Lake Doiran.

French aeroplanes have bombarded the German and Bulgarian encampments at Gieghell. There were numerous casualties. There was no further fighting in the region of Demir-Hissar.
Nauplia is near the head of the gulf at that name, and its fortifications were generally considered impregnable. It was once the capital of Greece.
The despatches received advance no explanation of the cause of the bombardment.

TRY LIEBKNECHT

By Court-Martial and Execute If Convicted.

London Cable.—(New York Times cable)—A despatch to the Morning Post from Budapest says:

A Hungarian correspondent in Berlin, whom I quoted not long ago in connection with reports about Liebknecht's case, now states that from the information he has received from leading members of the Hase group, the German Government intends to try Liebknecht by court-martial, and if the military authorities find him guilty of high treason he will be executed.

He will be charged with assisting and encouraging the enemies of Germany, the main evidence being derived from the contents of a leaflet he was distributing on the Potsdammer Platz, which is said to be most virulent in its wording.

The correspondent does not think any other fate but extreme penalty can await the Socialist Deputy, for, being a soldier at the time the so-called high treason was committed, a military tribunal cannot under the laws come to any other conclusion than that he is guilty."

AUSTRIAN GAIN.

Italians Admit a Retirement at One Point.

London Cable.—Austrian troops under the Archduke Frederick have captured strongly-fortified towns in the Asiago and Arsiero districts, it was officially announced this afternoon from Vienna.

The Austrians have stormed and captured several important positions, including Monte Baldo.
The Italian official statement refers to the bravery with which the Austrians attacked in the valley of Lagarina, but claims that the attacks resulted in the annihilation of the attacking columns.

The fighting, the report says, was fiercest around Sol di Buole, where the Sicilian brigade and other troops made frequent sallies from the trenches, pursuing the enemy with the bayonet.
Between Posina and the Upper Astico the battle is developing. East of the Campiolla zone concentration of Austrian artillery fire compelled the Italians to evacuate a position on Monte Pria'ora, but a desperate counter-attack resulted in the position being regained. Later the Italians withdrew slightly on the southern slopes of the mountain.
The communication also admits the evacuation of Punta Cordin, on the plateau of Asiago.

TURK SURPRISE.

Constantinople Reports a Gain Against British.

London Cable.—On their front in Asiatic Turkey the Russians report the situation unchanged. Constantinople says that near Felahie, in the Kulei-Amara region, the Turks silenced two British guns and made prisoners in a surprise attack. The Turkish report reads:

"Mesopotamia front: In the Felahie sector, on the right bank of the Tigris, our artillery silenced two guns of the enemy. In a surprise attack on the same bank we captured 24 Englishmen."

CANADIANS FOR BRITISH FLEET

Recruiting for the Royal Navy to be Opened Here.

Men Needed for Ships Now Building.

Ottawa, Ont., Men for the British navy proper are to be sought in Canada. Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, member of the British Parliament, who has been active in connection with naval matters, is here to make arrangements for the recruiting of men for Britain's navy.

Capt. Guinness refused to go into the details of his mission on the plea that he has not yet seen Hon. J. D. Hazen, head of the Canadian Naval Department. The difficulty to be met in England at present is that the army is taking all the men, he said. Men have to be obtained to take the places of these in the ships that are building and to be built, and Canadians are to get an opportunity to help in this regard.

The Captain, when asked what qualifications would be required, intimated that the test would not be severe, and would be passed by the average young man.

NO MORE BLOODSHED.

Socialist Tells Reichstag People Want Peace.

Berlin Cable.—In the Reichstag to-day Gustav Noske, Socialist, protested against the speech of Herr Hirsch, National Liberal, of Essen, which, he declared, was calculated to prevent the neutral powers from mediating in behalf of peace. Herr Noske especially objected to Herr Hirsch's "scolding tone" toward President Wilson. He added:

"There is no disposition among the German people to hazard the lives of further hundreds of thousands for fantastic plans of conquest. The people at the front and at home want no more bloodshed. The masses reject the thought of continuing the war until peoples are bled white. That would be a crime. Humanity needs a permanent understanding."

RECENT VERDUN ASSAULT A VERY COSTLY FAILURE

Struggle From May 27 to 30 a Great French Success, Paris Claims.

Was the Greatest Attempt Germans Have Made As Yet.

Paris Cable.—More complete accounts reaching here from Verdun show that the battle which raged from May 27 to May 30, and which ended, according to a statement of the French War Office, in a costly check for the Germans, was the greatest effort made by the Teutonic forces in the whole Verdun operations. More and heavier guns and denser masses of troops were assembled along the three miles of the French front from Hill 304 to the Meuse than in any previous attack.

The French stood firm under an avalanche of shot and shell, and drove back wave after wave of a flood of Teutonic infantry. They only surrendered about 100 yards of ground at Little Caurettes woods, where a trench had been obliterated by the terrific fire of the German big guns.

According to information given by prisoners, the German forces consisted of two fresh brigades, with three companies of pioneers. The mission of the latter troops was to work around Cumieres and reach the Chattancourt village by the road running parallel to the railroad. In the meantime, two other regiments were ordered to creep along the bank of the river and seize the Chattancourt railroad station, to the west of the village. Another brigade was instructed to storm the woods and hedgerows which border Chattancourt to the west, while other detachments, acting still further to the west, were to support the attack. In the opinion of French military critics, the result was not only a costly failure for the Germans, but a success for the French such as they have rarely attained.

The Germans suffered so heavily that they ceased further attacks, while the French, by a prompt counter-attack, re-established themselves again south of Cumieres, and won an important point of vantage on the southwestern slope of Dead Man Hill.

It develops that during yesterday's battle west of the Meuse the Germans sent back the French line between Dead Man Hill and Cumieres a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The French battalions, however, which had retired before the unprecedented artillery fire, reformed and made a desperate counter-attack, supported by reinforcements. After nearly two hours of violent fighting they recovered all the lost ground. The infantry fighting in this struggle is described as the fiercest of the war.

FRENCH RAID ON WEST FRONT

Desperate Warfare Where the Rifle is Useless.

Officers Are Using the Breast-Plate Now.

British Headquarters, France Cable —(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Between the British and German modern machine warfare wherein every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing perhaps the deadliest form of sport imagination can conceive—where every combatant places his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench "raid" by one side or the other, and sometimes several such sallies. No subject is more taboed in its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail, or why the enemy's succeed or fail, invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of boxing, wrestling, fencing and mob tactics, plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains and the teamwork of a professional baseball nine are valuable to the player.

The weapon that is least needed is a rifle. A club or a sandbag or an Indian battle axe or spiked club is better. A good slugger without any weapon at all may take an adversary's loaded rifle away from him and knock him down and then kick him to death.
The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Battalion commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won them fame in smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand. Its object is to take as many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as possible in a few minutes, and then to get back to their own trench. The assaulters try to hold on to the piece of trench they have taken, the guns are turned on them, the bombers close up on either, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retirement.

An uncanny curiosity gives the soldiers incentive for the raids. Ordinarily they never see their enemy hidden in his burrows across "No Man's Land" from their own burrows. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack over head. Unseen guns suddenly concentrate in a deluge of shells. For months this sort of thing goes on and the trenches of the adversaries remain always in the same place and watching continues. This affords the desire to "get at" the enemy which the trench raid satisfies. It means springing over the parapet and rushing across "No Man's Land" into the very houses of the enemy and man to man on his door step proving which is a better fighter.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. In order to make any such rush there must be "interference," as they say in football, and barbed wire in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the guns, which become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate sprays of destruction on given points. They cover the rush and they cover the return of the raiders who cover their prisoners.
But the guns are not all; there is all kinds of organized trickery in

order to enable a body of soldiers to get into the enemy's trenches for a few minutes of activity, when the occupants throw themselves on their invaders at such close quarters that it is a question if even a revolver is now a practical weapon. It cannot be thrown over a traverse and a bomb can. Running into a German around the corner of a traverse—a blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible for a casualty or prisoner while the raiders' own loss might not have been one in ten to the enemy's. There are also failures. Success requires that every detail should work out right. The British inaugurated trench raiding which the Germans promptly adapted. Where its development will end no one dares venture to say. One advantage of any raid is that those who return are bound to bring back some information of value to the intelligence corps.

Officers in the trenches as well as officers in other military units usually wear steel corsets as a protection against spent bullets.
"Score one for the breastplate," said an officer who had been doubled over by a shell fragment which hit him in the abdomen. Instead of a flow of blood crimsoning his blouse all that was visible through the rent in the cloth was an abrasion on a steel surface.
"But for your new corset you would have been dead by now," the surgeon told him.

Early in the war an officer who wore protection of this kind would have been frowned on by his fellows as un soldierly. A type of corset of small plates of highly-tempered steel joined together by steel wires is being more and more worn by officers. Its structure adapts itself to the movements of the body it weighs only a few pounds and, fitting snugly as a vest, it is not cumbersome. If the son of Lord Shaftesbury, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who was killed recently, had been wearing one, his life might have been saved, according to his comrades. Since then commanders have strongly urged all their officers to buy corsets.

The corset is worse than no protection against bullets, unless the latter are spent. Such is their power of penetration that they go through the thin steel, "mushrooming" and making a larger wound than if nothing had been in their way. But in the trenches, unless one shows his head above the parapet, or is moving about in the shell zone in the rear of the trenches, one is rarely exposed to bullets. When an officer goes into a charge in face of machine gun and rifle fire, he takes off his corset.

On average days in the trenches the main danger is from shrapnel bullets and fragments from shell explosions which may inflict ugly and fatal wounds preventable by comparatively thin protection to such a vulnerable substance is human flesh. Together, a corset and a steel helmet—practically effective shield vital parts against missiles of low velocity.

The use of the corset is limited "virtually to officers who pay for them out of their own pockets. The expense and labor of supplying all ranks of a great army with them would seem out of the question. But gradually all the British soldiers are being supplied with the steel helmets, after their successful use by the French, who first introduced them. The French pattern is quite graceful beside the British, which is round and something the shape of a toadstool. The British is heavier than the French and there is method in its soup-plate grotesqueness. Thanks to its form, a bullet which strikes it in front, instead of going through the head, as is the case with the French helmet, glances and follows the inside of the helmet, passing out at the rear.

The fellow who has theories about marriage may live to discover that it is a condition, and not a theory, that confronts him.