

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES
ATTACK ITALIAN SEAPORTS

[Canadian Press.]
Rome, July 29.—Austrian aeroplanes made attacks yesterday on Bari, Mola di Bari, Molfetta and Otranto, seaports on the Adriatic. Two persons were wounded at Bari and five killed and twenty damaged at Molfetta. There was some slight damage to buildings at Mola di Bari.

The aeroplanes flew high, but, according to official reports, some of them were struck by the fire of the Italian artillery.

\$1,000 REWARD!!

For a Case of Incurable Constipation.

To any person who cannot be cured of Constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid.

No medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvellous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief instantly follows their use. That hindering headache goes forever, that feverish feeling in the skin is soothed away, bilious fits and stomach disorders are stopped.

Don't be nervous about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are mild enough for a child to use, yet certain and effective in action in the most chronic cases. Get a 25c box today; they bring and keep robust good health.

MAMMA! GIVE A
CASCARET QUICK,
LOOK AT TONGUE

Don't you see your child is bilious, feverish, sick, constipated?

Believe little stomach, liver and bowels with candy cathartic.



Listless, peevish, feverish, drooping, little stomach sick, breath sour and tongue coated. Mamma, you must act now or your little one will be real sick soon. Get a 10-cent box of Cascarets at the drug store, give a whole Cascaret any time. Cascarets are harmless and children love this candy cathartic which stimulates the little intestine. Cascarets at the drug store, give a whole Cascaret any time. Cascarets are harmless and children love this candy cathartic which stimulates the little intestine. Cascarets at the drug store, give a whole Cascaret any time. Cascarets are harmless and children love this candy cathartic which stimulates the little intestine.

FRECKLE-FACE

Sun and Wind Bring Out Ugly Spots—How to Remove Easily.

Here's a chance, Miss Freckle-face, to try a remedy for freckles with the guarantee of a reliable dealer that it will not cost you a penny unless it removes the freckles; while if it does give you a clear complexion the expense is trifling.

Simply get an ounce of oriole—double strength—from any druggist and a few applications should show you how easy it is to rid yourself of the homely freckles and get a beautiful complexion. Rarely is more than one ounce needed for the worst case.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double-strength oriole, as this is the prescription used under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles. For sale by Cairncross & Lawrence.

HOW FAT FOLKS MAY
BECOME THIN

[By Elizabeth Thomas.]

Perhaps you are suddenly becoming stout, or it may be that you have been putting on weight for years. In either case the cause is the same—the lack of oxygen-carrying power of the blood. This trouble occurs in adults of both sexes and all ages, and may be overcome very easily and without any of the privations that most people imagine necessary to reduce their weight.

Simply go to your druggist and get some oil of oriole capsules. Take one after each meal and one before going to bed. Weigh yourself so as to know just how fast you are being weighed down. Wonderful results have been accomplished by this inexpensive recipe, but be sure to get the genuine oil of oriole in the capsule form. It is sold only in original sealed packages. Any large druggist can supply you, or a large size box will be sent on receipt of \$1.00, postal note or money order. Address: D. J. Little Drug Company, Box 1240, Montreal, Can. Adv.

OAKLEY'S
(LIMITED)

EMERY CLOTH, GLASS, FLINT
AND GARNET PAPERS
IN SHEETS AND ROLLS

Genuine Emery
"Wellington" Knife Polish,
SILVERSMITHS' SOAP
PLATE POWDER, ETC.

WELLINGTON MILLS, LONDON,
ENGLAND.

CHAMBERLAIN'S
TABLETS

PRICE
25c
Keep Your Bowels Clean
Month's treatment in a package, 25c.

LONGUEVAL VILLAGE
CLEAR OF THE FOE
AFTER LONG FIGHT

British Also Capture All of the
Delville Wood.

READY TO MOVE AHEAD

Hand-to-Hand Fighting Con-
tinues in the Vicinity of
Pozières.

[Canadian Press Cable.]
LONDON, July 28.—Tonight's official report of the British war office shows that the British are continuing their successful progress. The whole of Longueval is now in their hands, as well as the Delville wood, from which they drove the 5th Brandenburg division.

The final capture of Delville wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken July 17, but was afterwards abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign. The possession of this wood and of Longueval is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the Franco-British forces.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.
Tonight's report also says hand-to-hand fighting is continuing in the vicinity of Pozières. The statement follows:

"Continuing their success of yesterday our troops have captured the last enemy stronghold in Longueval, together with a number of prisoners. In the vicinity of Pozières hand-to-hand fighting has continued throughout the day. Elsewhere on the battle front considerable artillery activity on both sides.

"Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed by one of our aerial patrols in the neighborhood of Bapaume yesterday.

List of Delville Wood.
The afternoon report, which is as follows, tells of the complete capture of Delville wood.

"After several fighting we have driven the 5th Brandenburg division from Longueval. The British have captured 200 feet of trench and 150 prisoners, capturing three officers and 158 men.

Counter-Attacks Fail.
The whole wood now is in our hands, and two German counter-attacks have been beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy.

"The British made further progress in Longueval village and near Pozières, and in the latter area we captured 45 wounded Germans.

"Last night the enemy guns were active against our new positions, and there were heavy artillery duels in various sectors of the battle area.

Fighting at Neuve Chapelle.
"Near Neuve Chapelle small parties of Germans succeeded in entering our front trenches at two points, but at once were driven out by a counter-attack, leaving a few wounded in our hands.

"Northeast of Souchez and at several other points our artillery shelled the enemy's front line and communication trenches."

FRENCH PROGRESS
ON THE MEUSE.

PARIS, July 28.—Via London, 11:15 p.m.—An attack by the Germans against French positions south of Sainte Marie Pass, in the Vosges, resulted in their gaining a lodgment in the advanced French trenches, the official statement given out tonight. The statement adds, however, that later the Germans were driven out with the bayonet.

Progress for the French on the right bank of the Meuse is reported.

The statement reads as follows:

"In mine duels in the Argonne we occupied the edges of two craters after a general struggle in the morning. On the right bank of the Meuse we made progress to the west of the Thilmanet work."

Two Attacks Made.
In the Vosges after a lively bombardment the enemy twice attacked our positions south of Sainte Marie Pass. The first attack, which succeeded in their gaining a lodgment in an advanced trench was driven back with the bayonet. The second attack was launched shortly afterwards, but was unable to approach our lines, being broken up under our barrage fire. During these actions the enemy suffered appreciable losses.

"There was the usual cannonade on the Meuse front."

This morning our aeroplanes pursued a German air squadron in the region of Verdun. Several fights occurred, in the course of which one enemy aeroplane was forced to come down within our lines, and two officers were made prisoners."

MISSOURI PLANT BOMBED.

Springfield, Mo., July 29.—Three bombs exploded beneath the floor of the Menace Publishing Plant at Aurora, Mo., at 4:15 o'clock this morning, slightly damaging the publishing company plant, and set fire to a mass of copies of the Menace, an anti-Catholic publication, just off the press. The flames were soon extinguished.

Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food

Low spirits, discouragement, the blues usually result from a tired brain and exhausted nervous system. Start the rebuilding process to-day by beginning the use of the greatest of nerve restoratives.

Bring Out Your
Hidden Beauty

Beneath that soiled, discolored, faded or aged complexion is one fair to look upon. Merceolized wax will gradually, gently absorb the discolored surface skin, revealing the youthful fresh, white and beautiful skin underneath. Used by refined women who prefer complexion of true naturalness. Merceolized wax is in one ounce package, with directions for use. Is sold by all druggists.—Adv.

EIGHT FISHING BOATS
SUNK BY A SUBMARINE

London Report Says Crews Were Land-
ed—Berlin Reports Three Killed.

LONDON, July 28.—A German submarine has raided a British fleet of fishing boats. Eight of the boats were sunk. The crews were landed today at the North Sea port of Tynemouth.

CALLS IT A BATTLE.

BERLIN, July 28, by wireless to Sayville.—In a naval battle between several German submarines and three British patrol boats off the coast of Scotland, one of the British vessels was sunk, according to a report received by the Dutch newspaper, Handelsblad, and telegraphed to the Overseas News Agency.

The dispatch continues:

"The patrol boats were the Nellie Nutten, Onward and Eva. The Nellie Nutten was sunk. Three members of her crew were killed, and the remaining eleven sailors were rescued by a Dutch fishing boat and landed in a Scotch harbor. Three of the eleven men rescued later died in consequence of their wounds. The other two patrol boats are supposed to have been lost with the whole of their crews."

YOUNG LONDON MAN
KILLED IN ACTION

Pte. Gladstone Colling Fell
Fighting in Early June.

KILLED IN ACTION.
LONDON.
Pte. Gladstone Colling, 22 Elmwood avenue.

TILLSONWOOD.
Pte. Bert Rogers (former resident).

PRISONER OF WAR.

OWEN SOUND.
Pte. Robert E. Doran.

WOUNDED.

BRANTFORD.
Pte. Alfred G. Cornelius.

BERLIN.
Pte. Henry G. Figuers.

STRATFORD.
Pte. Arthur Fryer.

Pte. Charles E. Talmage.

LONDON.
Pte. Ernest Myers, 135 1/2 Adelaide street.

SIMCOE.
Lieut. John H. Quabury.

WEST MONKTON.
Bombardier Alban J. Kuhry.

DIDN'T SHOOT CAPTAIN
OF THE CLAN McTAVISH

Contrast Is Drawn With Treatment
Given Capt. Fryatt.

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 29.—A contrast is drawn by British naval officers of the treatment by the Germans of Capt. Fryatt and of that meted out to the captain of the British steamer Clan MacTavish when the steamer was sunk in a fight with the German commerce raider Mowe.

The account of Commander Count von Dohna-Schodien, commander of the Mowe, in his book describing the cruise of the raider, some extracts of which have reached the officers.

Count von Dohna-Schodien in describing the capture of the Clan MacTavish, tells how he admonished the captain of the steamer for his foolish conduct in resisting the Mowe, but admitted that in his place he should probably have acted just as he had. I still think so."

GARDEN PARTY BRINGS
IN \$160 AT DORCHESTER

[Special To The Advertiser.]
DORCHESTER, July 28.—The Methodist garden party held last night on the parsonage lawn, was one of the most successful ever given in this district. The ice cream booth alone netted \$70. A delightful program was rendered by Tony Vita's Orchestra of London, and Leroy Kenney, entertainer of Toronto. Entire proceeds amounted to \$160.

Cow Drowns.

This afternoon while John Parry of Niagara was driving a herd of cows on the Hamilton road, one of the animals ran in around Morris' pond and attempted to cross the narrow passage-way over the dam. The cow jumped into the water, which at this point is about ten feet deep. A rope was soon obtained, and the animal rescued, but one horse was not so lucky. It was entangled in the rope and was unable to pull the beast out, and by the time a team was secured the cow was drowned.

It is supposed the animal was tormented by a new species of ticks that have become prevalent among cattle in this district, and it jumped in the water to rid itself of the pests.

"SUMMERHOLM" BIRTHDAY.

PORT STANLEY, July 28.—The 24th anniversary of the founding of "Summerholm," the Y.W.C.A. summer cottage for girls, on Orchard Beach, was celebrated Thursday afternoon by a garden party and lawn fete on the spacious grounds of the institution. For years the annual garden party has been a success through the untiring efforts of the founder and patron, Miss Harriet Pridells of London. Miss Pridells devotes all her time to social service work among young women. Hundreds of prosperous women today owe their place in life to the influence she used for their benefit in years gone by. She is a mother to the motherless, a friend to the friendless.

From a bare-like structure 24 years ago, "Summerholm" has developed into a little palace, with all modern conveniences. The latest addition to the building is a large sleeping porch and back kitchen, fitted with plumbing and other conveniences.

In the afternoon and evening light refreshments were served. Five o'clock supper was served to those unable to go home. Misses Pauline Cook of London, and M. Huxey of St. Thomas, were the soloists of the evening.

An excellent amateur orchestra provided music. Cottagers on Orchard Beach were more than generous in aiding the good work by providing cakes and other dainties.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Montreal, July 28.—Arrived: Bengore Head, from Belfast.

REICHSTAG NO LONGER
REFLECTS GERMAN PEOPLE

Socialist Paper Wants Referendum
Taken on Question of Peace.

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 29.—The Socialist newspaper Volksmacht, says a dispatch from Zurich to the Central News Agency, declares that the Reichstag no longer reflects the true opinion of the German people, and it demands a referendum to discover whether the people really desire peace.

The paper ought to be given an opportunity to affirm whether they wish an early peace without conquests, or wish to continue the war till these are assured.

The newspaper further proposes the formation of a popular league in favor of peace.

AN AIRSHIP LINE.

[Canadian Press.]
Vienna, via Berlin, July 28.—London, July 29.—Plans are on foot for establishing an airship line between Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and Constantinople. Banks and private financiers are behind the movement, which has a contemplation first, the studying of all business features of the undertaking, after which the shareholders will decide whether to carry out the plan. It is estimated that the assistance of the countries interested in the service will be sought, probably in the form of a subvention for carrying mails.

Continued From Page
TIDE TURNS

They have again invaded Buwina, and are pushing forward in the "son of Lufak and into the Carpa, and, while Grand Duke Nicholas is advancing victoriously in the Caucasus.

"The closer one examines the situation the more manifest becomes the antipathy of the Allies to the unrestricted resources and unshaken confidence in victory."

From various critics and experts on military affairs expressions have been obtained from which the military situation according to the French view, may be summarized as follows:

"The extent of the difficulties of the central empires does not even now appear from the state of the war as viewed from a geographical standpoint. It has shown itself in the changed tactics in avoidance and is becoming obvious in the altered map. The operations of the Franco-British armies, outnumbered in men and guns during the first six months, saved France by sheer heroism, but could not end the war; could only prolong it and drain the resources of the central empires."

The Russian, conquering Bukovina, invaded Galicia, crossed the Carpathians and even threatened Silesia, but exhausted their armament in April and May. The Russians, in the hands of the group of central empires.

The Tide Turns.

That marked the limit of their successes. The advantage that time had given to the Allies began to tell. Gen. Ivanoff, commanding the Russian armies, and Volodya, commanding the Russian troops, their offensive in January with the occupation of Czortkoff. Itself unimportant, the significance of this operation lay in the revelation it furnished of a refreshed and reinforced Russian army, provided with new cannon, abundant supplies of projectiles and sufficient power to plan up German field defenses.

Of far greater significance was the advance in the Caucasus by Grand Duke Nicholas, forcing the fall of Erzerum, accomplishing the occupation of Kermanshah, and in the military view, virtually eliminating Turkey as a factor in the European war, besides re-establishing the prestige of the Allies in Persia.

Instead of a reservoir of men upon which they might draw to fill the void caused by eighteen months of heavy wastage, the central powers found at Constantinople only an additional drain upon their resources. The Russian army, not only meant the recall of Turkish divisions that were expected to help the Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians against the Allies at Saloniki, but German and Austrian troops were sent with them to aid the defeated Ottoman forces in Armenia. Yet Trebizond fell after Erzerum; Mush was occupied, and the conquest of Armenia was nearly complete. The diversion in the east had failed to break the cordon of steel, and in February the coalition of the central empires was facing a crisis more grave than any that had threatened the Entente Allies.

The Bulgarian army was almost harried, the Turks, excepting at Kut-el-Amara, were in a state of collapse, and the wastage of the long and unsuccessful effort to take Dvinsk had weakened Von Hindenburg so that he was incapable of undertaking a general offensive on the Russian front. The Austrians, left to themselves, had never succeeded and the maintenance of a large force before Saloniki was required to hold Serbia and prevent the Bulgarians from attacking the interior situation of Germany was officially admitted to be grave.

The Fight For Verdun.

In this embarrassment, as the French observers view it, the French army, ardently desiring peace, and urgently needing success to raise the spirits of the German people, depressed as they were by the long and unprofitable war, the French front and decided upon the adventure of Verdun.

The German plan seems originally to have been to concentrate artillery, munitions and heavy forces over a limited length of front that the onrush would be irresistible. They chose Verdun because the position of the ancient fortress was such that the defenders had their backs to the River Meuse on two sides, and because success there would give the greatest possible prestige with neutral powers and the maximum comfort to their own people. It was also possible they knew what subsequent political events in France disclosed—that the defenses of Verdun were not, in view of the field tactics of the war, as strong as other parts of the front. It is the belief of military experts that the Germans hoped to break through the front there and it is the French belief that it was imperative that success be rapid, according to this view, and when, after three days, the advance was checked in the region of Douaumont the project had failed. Gen. Petain as official citation later revealed, had time to "re-establish a delicate situation." There was no longer hope of breaking through the French front.

Every yard of ground gained by the Germans before Verdun since February 24 has been at an extremely heavy singular cost. The continuing of so expensive and fruitless an operation has puzzled the critics. It has been advanced that the Germans persisted with the object of exhausting the French forces and preventing an offensive by the British and French armies. It was, however, the French belief that the success of the battle of the Somme show it was not attained.

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anople, to Bulgaria, foreshadowing the latter's action against the Allies.

Meanwhile, the Germans and Austrians, after crossing the Vistula, and occupying Russian Poland, transported part of the troops from the Russian front to the Save and the Danube for operations against Serbia, which after her victory over the Austrians had only 250,000 effective men left to oppose them.

The French, in the Champagne and in the Ardennes, made important captures in prisoners and material, but as in the preceding offensive north of Arras in June last movement it used too decisive results because of the narrowness of the front of the attack and the impossibility to push artillery preparation deeply enough into the German lines. That the offensive was considered to have confirmed the superiority of the French soldier in attack in nowise altered the general situation, just then further complicated by the mobilization of the Bulgarian army menacing the Serbians, which threatened the eventual extension of the war to the Far East by the junction of the armies of the central empires, Bulgarians and Turks.

The Greek army was mobilized immediately, but King Constantine refused to sanction the Government's policy of intervention in favor of Serbia, Greece's ally, and forced Premier Venizelos to resign.

The Allies heavily engaged in the Dardanelles now had to face either the certainty of the crushing of Serbia, and an unopposed junction of the armies of the Teutonic powers with those of the Bulgarian-Turkish coalition, or the continuation of a campaign in the Balkans. The Dardanelles expedition had accomplished no appreciable result, and the need of saving Serbia was more urgent than the opening of the Straits.

Landed at Saloniki.

There still appeared to be a certain lack of unanimity among the Allies as to the Gallipoli Peninsula and Saloniki. The British, however, were decided, upon, however, and, consented to be the Greek Government before the resignation of Premier Venizelos, it became a question of whether the Allies were to save Serbia, attacked by the Bulgarians on October 7 when the Germans and Austrians under Field Marshal von Mackensen already had taken Belgrade. Though they fought heroically, the Serbians were overwhelmed by attacks from two sides and driven into the Balkans, while the armies of the central powers formed a junction with the Bulgarians and opened the route to Constantinople.

New difficulties continued to develop for the Allies. In Mesopotamia the Turks stopped the advance of Gen. Townshend's forces within 20 miles of Bagdad and drove him back to Kut-el-Amara, besieging him there. In Persia the Germans, revolting against the Government, creating fresh embarrassments for the Russians. In the Balkans, after the complete conquest of Serbia, the Russian army, under General Brusiloff, invaded Montenegro, and before the end of January all the Balkan Peninsula, with the exception of Albania, was in the hands of the group of central empires.

The advantage that time had given to the Allies began to tell. Gen. Ivanoff, commanding the Russian armies, and Volodya, commanding the Russian troops, their offensive in January with the occupation of Czortkoff. Itself unimportant, the significance of this operation lay in the revelation it furnished of a refreshed and reinforced Russian army, provided with new cannon, abundant supplies of projectiles and sufficient power to plan up German field defenses.

Of far greater significance was the advance in the Caucasus by Grand Duke Nicholas, forcing the fall of Erzerum, accomplishing the occupation of Kermanshah, and in the military view, virtually eliminating Turkey as a factor in the European war, besides re-establishing the prestige of the Allies in Persia.

Instead of a reservoir of men upon which they might draw to fill the void caused by eighteen months of heavy wastage, the central powers found at Constantinople only an additional drain upon their resources. The Russian army, not only meant the recall of Turkish divisions that were expected to help the Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians against the Allies at Saloniki, but German and Austrian troops were sent with them to aid the defeated Ottoman forces in Armenia. Yet Trebizond fell after Erzerum; Mush was occupied, and the conquest of Armenia was nearly complete. The diversion in the east had failed to break the cordon of steel, and in February the coalition of the central empires was facing a crisis more grave than any that had threatened the Entente Allies.

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In this embarrassment, as the French observers view it, the French army, ardently desiring peace, and urgently needing success to raise the spirits of the German people, depressed as they were by the long and unprofitable war, the French front and decided upon the adventure of Verdun.

The German plan seems originally to have been to concentrate artillery, munitions and heavy forces over a limited length of front that the onrush would be irresistible. They chose Verdun because the position of the ancient fortress was such that the defenders had their backs to the River Meuse on two sides, and because success there would give the greatest possible prestige with neutral powers and the maximum comfort to their own people. It was also possible they knew what subsequent political events in France disclosed—that the defenses of Verdun were not, in view of the field tactics of the war, as strong as other parts of the front. It is the belief of military experts that the Germans hoped to break through the front there and it is the French belief that it was imperative that success be rapid, according to this view, and when, after three days, the advance was checked in the region of Douaumont the project had failed. Gen. Petain as official citation later revealed, had time to "re-establish a delicate situation." There was no longer hope of breaking through the French front.

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NOTED MUSICIAN
OF MONTREAL

Advises the Use of "FRUIT-A-TIVES," the Famous Fruit Medicine.



MR. ROSENBERG.

559 Casgras Street, Montreal.
April 20, 1915.

"In my opinion, no other medicine in the world is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives.' I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of Intestinal Paralysis, with nasty headaches, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and Pain in the Back. I tried pills and medicines of physicians, but nothing helped me. Then I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' and now I am a different man. I have been entirely well."

"I advise anyone who suffers from that horrible trouble—Chronic Constipation with the resultant indigestion, to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' and you will be agreeably surprised at the great benefit you will receive."

"A. ROSENBERG."
Fifty cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent post-paid by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

diminished the chances of carrying them out, whatever the fate of the discarded fortress, it having now no more significance apart from the prestige of the name than any other point along the front. Local success there has long been discounted, and in military opinion can be of a wastage process by the central powers at this stage of the war is held to be illusory and certainly enormously longer and more costly than the attempt to save Serbia, attacked by the Bulgarians on October 7 when the Germans and Austrians under Field Marshal von Mackensen already had taken Belgrade. Though they fought heroically, the Serbians were overwhelmed by attacks from two sides and driven into the Balkans, while the armies of the central powers formed a junction with the Bulgarians and opened the route to Constantinople.

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