

OF FIRE TER ATTACKS ROBBED OF HIS GAINS

The British, not only battering the trenches, but covering a wide area of the ground in the rear to prevent the bringing up of supports.

"But it was not this time, as in the earlier battles on the Ypres salient, when the Germans threw three or four to our one," said an officer. "The British guns returned equal volumes on the Germans after they were in our trenches."

Under support of gunfire, the Canadian battalions, which include many Americans, maintaining the tradition of the first contingent last year at St. Julien, immediately turned on the Germans in a series of counter-attacks. They fought through the night and all day Saturday, doggedly bombing their way back to the possession of the position which they had lost.

Paris, June 4.—The official communication, issued by the war office tonight reads:

"In the Argonne an enemy attempt against our small posts at Les Courtes was repulsed."

"On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery became intense during the course of the day in the region of Hill 304. Preparations for an attack, reported in the German trenches, were stopped by our machine gun fire."

"On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy continued to bombard our position in the region of Vaux and Dambloup, and with particular violence at Vaux."

"A German attack launched at 9 o'clock against the slopes of the Bois Fumin, northwest of the fort, was arrested by our machine gun fire."

"Our heavy artillery greatly damaged three German batteries in the Carrières wood. We took, under the fire of our guns, and dispersed enemy concentrations in the Callette wood."

"Today at noon a group of German aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Toul. Six persons were killed and about ten were wounded. The material damage was of slight importance. No military establishment was struck."

"A pursuit squadron from Toul took the air immediately and vigorously pursued the enemy aeroplanes, one of which was brought down north of Toul. Two other enemy aeroplanes, struck by the mitrailleuse fire of our machines, descended abruptly in the German lines."

The Belgian communication:

"Spirited actions by the artillery of both sides occurred in the region of Dinant. There a cavalry regiment, in the German lines, was killed."

"The front line in March that the mounted rifles would give a good account of themselves when put to the test. The official communiqué indicates that this promise has been amply fulfilled. A cavalry regiment, home on leave, declares that General Williams is every inch a soldier, and that he is much loved by his men."

The sector held by the Third Division is a particularly difficult one, lying in a hollow, very much pounded and churned, while from a semi-circular ridge the enemy have heavily bombarded them."

Up to Sunday evening no word has reached General Carson's office regarding the two missing generals, but a reference in the German communiqué to the capture of an English general, slightly wounded, gives rise to the fear that it is one of the two missing officers.

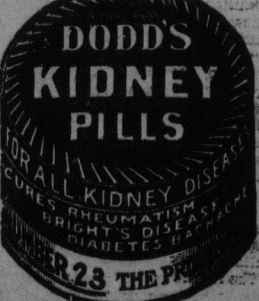
LAURIER MAKES RECRUITING SPEECH

Montreal, June 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a strong recruiting speech Saturday night at a patriotic concert held for the benefit of the 17th French Canadian Battalion in the Monument National.

Sir Wilfrid said:

"We have often heard in Montreal this question, 'Why should we fight? Why does not England fight? Why does not England do its duty?' The only way to do one's duty is to do it, and such expressions are gratuitous. England is doing its duty, and all its duty, and has done all that can be expected from her." Further, Sir Wilfrid said:

"I say to my compatriots of French-Canadian origin that we cannot remain indifferent. The fight does not concern only Europe, but concerns all the world. It is a war for liberty, and for all that makes for civilization."



KING GEORGE EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN THE FLEET

German Fleet Has Long Professed Desire for Open Fight, His Majesty Declares, but When Its Chance Came Refused to Meet British in Decisive Battle--Sends Jellicoe Message Mourning Brave Men Who Went to Death in Wednesday's Fight.

London, June 3.—The British official press bureau today made public the text of messages exchanged between King George and Admiral Jellicoe, commander-in-chief of the grand fleet, on the occasion of the King's birthday. Admiral Jellicoe's message reads:

"On the occasion of Your Majesty's birthday the officers and men of the grand fleet in humble duty, send their respectful, heartfelt, good wishes, with the loyal hope and determination that through victory for Your Majesty's arms and those of our gallant allies the blessings of peace may be restored."

The King replied: "I am deeply touched by the message you have sent in behalf of the grand fleet. It reaches me on the morning of a battle which once more displayed the splendid gallantry of the officers and men under your command."

"I mourn the loss of the brave men, many of them personal friends of mine, who have fallen in their country's cause. Yet even more do I regret that the German high sea fleet, in spite of its heavy losses, was enabled, by misty weather, to evade the full consequence of the encounter."

"They always professed a desire for which, when the opportunity arrived, they showed no inclination. Though the retirement of the enemy immediately after the opening of a general engagement robbed us of the opportunity of raising a decisive victory, the events of last Wednesday amply justify my confidence in the valor and efficiency of the fleet under your command."

(Signed) "GEORGE R. I."

KING'S BIRTHDAY QUIETLY OBSERVED.

London, June 3.—This was King George's birthday, but the only official celebration was a general holding of flags on the various government offices and other large establishments. In accordance with the King's desire there was no firing of salutes, and all ordinary observances of the anniversary were dropped. His Majesty received from all parts of the Empire telegrams of congratulations. Many of the messages included an expression of sympathy on the naval losses sustained by the British in the North Sea.

What Russian Aid In France Means

Apart from Physical Assistance the Moral Effect Is Great.

CAN SPARE MEN
BY THE MILLIONS

Sense of Russia's Overwhelming Man Power Fills the Germans With Sort of Superstitious Dread.

(From the New York Times.)

As to the qualities and characteristics of the various non-Teutonic soldiers of Europe, German officers speak interestingly and not without generosity. The French soldier is gallant, nervous, and very brave, only it is difficult to make him return a second or third time into the same fire. The English fighter is dogged and individually resourceful. The Italian, though ferocious in assault, is discouraged by failure. He goes on one impulse and hates to retreat. His own head for a second charge is his only asset. The Russian is a different matter. He is a soldier, and he is much loved by his men."

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CALLS FOR THE RETURN OF LORD FISHER

London News Says His Country Needs Him at Head of Navy at This Urgent Hour.

London, June 3 (3.10 p. m.)—The Daily News calls for the return of Lord Fisher, formerly first sea lord of the admiralty, to the head of the navy.

"A single event," says the newspaper, "would more effectively counteract the danger of a diminution of confidence in the navy, if it existed, than the return of Lord Fisher, who, in time of peace, brought the navy to a state of unexampled efficiency."

"The country needs him in this urgent hour."

The newspaper calls the result of the action the gravest disaster sustained by the British navy since the outbreak of war.

are more swiftly treated, and certainly more skillfully treated than if they had met with accident in some suburban town or country place in France or in England. Delays that mean death are usually caused when the soldiers are struck down in an action and their comrades are unable to rescue them until darkness falls. We have heard terrible stories of the wounded lingering for days between the trenches in a space swept day and night by artillery and machine guns, but fortunately these comprise but an insignificant portion of the wounded."

In ordinary circumstances, if the stretcher-bearers are unable to remove a wounded soldier as soon as the stretcher has been sent out at night, they are rescued at night and brought to the next morning before he could be operated on. It is true that that hemorrhages might be checked, and fractures eased or roughly set, but it was necessary to wait until daylight before important operations could be attempted. Now, there are operating tents immediately back of the firing lines. The tents are heated and lighted by electricity. No matter at what hour of the night a wounded soldier is brought to one of these operating tents, he can be treated immediately. Sir Frederick Treves, who has visited the front, and who has seen many battlefields in other wars, says that the operating tents are as well equipped as the operating rooms at a modern hospital. He was in admiration at the way the experience of the importance of the completeness of the arrangements, and could imagine nothing that might be added for the comfort or the convenience of the surgeons."

As soon as the operation is completed in the tent the patient is removed, either by train or by motor ambulance, to a permanent hospital further in the rear. He may either remain here to be treated, or he may be sent further back, even to England. Experts say that this prompt treatment has a considerable psychological value. The man feels that something is being done almost instantly for his relief. He is not worn out by needless suffering. The idea that he is going to recover is firmly planted in his mind. He knows, too, that he is in the hands of the best medical skill of the world. A more skillful hands than if he were being treated at home, for the army surgeons have crowded into a month practice that at home would hardly be acquired in a lifetime. Moreover, the wounded Tommy has the advantage of the consulting advice of the best doctors in France and Belgium. A King could command no better skill."

The war has brought into existence many new devices for the treatment of wounds. X-ray machines are almost as common as scalpels. Great success has attended the use of the magnet for the withdrawal of shell detritus. Formerly these fragments had to be probed for, and the wounds drained of all foreign matter, thus imposing a strain upon the system and greatly delaying the recovery. The fine physical condition of the men, too, in spite of the hardships they have had to endure, or perhaps partly because of them, has made them admirable patients, and no doubt the knowledge that they are winning has its cheering effect."

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GERMANS CLAIM CAPTURE OF BRITISH POSITIONS TO SOUTHEAST OF YPRES

Berlin Report Says Ridges of Heights Near Zillebeke Have Been Carried by Storm—About 400 Prisoners Taken.

London, June 3, 5 p. m.—The British staff saw only one Zeppelin during the fight, and it was fired upon so heavily that it retired from action quickly, having been damaged badly. The opinion was expressed at the admiralty today that the theory that Zeppelins would play a great role in the German fleet certainly was not borne out by Wednesday's battle.

Berlin, June 3, via London, 5.55 p. m.—The ridges of the heights southeast of Zillebeke, southeast of Ypres, Belgium, and the British position beyond have been captured by storm by German troops, the war office announced today.

One general, slightly wounded, one major, and 19 other officers, besides 350 unrounded men were taken prisoner by the Germans in the attack. The text of the official statement says:

"We captured by storm on Friday the ridges of the heights southeast of Zillebeke, southeast of Ypres, and the English position beyond, taking prisoner one general, slightly wounded, one major and thirteen other officers and 350 unrounded men. The number of prisoners taken was small, the enemy having suffered very sanguinary losses."

"During the night attempted counter-attacks made by the enemy were easily repulsed."

"In the region of Albert the artillery duel continued."

"In the Champagne, south of Ri-post, one of our reconnoitering detachments brought in more than 200 French prisoners as the result of our small hostile forces."

"West of the Meuse the enemy's batteries and fortified positions were shelled with visible success."

"East of the Meuse the French suffered a further reverse. During the night the enemy was dispersed. Further east the French repeatedly attempted to penetrate to the trenches of Vaux. All failed, with very sanguinary losses for the enemy."

"Subsequent fighting, favorable for us, is proceeding in the region southeast of Vaux."

"On the eastern slopes of the Vaux heights we extensively shelled the fortified village of Dambloup, and 520 unrounded soldiers, including 10 officers were made prisoner, and several machine guns were captured."

"While being led away by way of Dieppe some French prisoners came under the fire of heavy batteries of the enemy."

"Aviation: Our field artillery shot down a Farman biplane over Vaux."

"The biplane mentioned in yesterday's statement as being shot down by Moorchingen was the fourth machine brought down by Lieut. Hoehndorf."

"Eastern and Balkan theatres: Apart from patrol engagements there is nothing to report."

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One general, slightly wounded, one major, and 19 other officers, besides 350 unrounded men were taken prisoner by the Germans in the attack. The text of the official statement says:

"We captured by storm on Friday the ridges of the heights southeast of Zillebeke, southeast of Ypres, and the English position beyond, taking prisoner one general, slightly wounded, one major and thirteen other officers and 350 unrounded men. The number of prisoners taken was small, the enemy having suffered very sanguinary losses."

"During the night attempted counter-attacks made by the enemy were easily repulsed."

"In the region of Albert the artillery duel continued."

"In the Champagne, south of Ri-post, one of our reconnoitering detachments brought in more than 200 French prisoners as the result of our small hostile forces."

"West of the Meuse the enemy's batteries and fortified positions were shelled with visible success."

"East of the Meuse the French suffered a further reverse. During the night the enemy was dispersed. Further east the French repeatedly attempted to penetrate to the trenches of Vaux. All failed, with very sanguinary losses for the enemy."

"Subsequent fighting, favorable for us, is proceeding in the region southeast of Vaux."

"On the eastern slopes of the Vaux heights we extensively shelled the fortified village of Dambloup, and 520 unrounded soldiers, including 10 officers were made prisoner, and several machine guns were captured."

"While being led away by way of Dieppe some French prisoners came under the fire of heavy batteries of the enemy."

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