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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 of-
fensive 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.
Although the German Crown Prince
had launched an attack with huge
effectives, composed of picked troops,
and covered it by a heavy artillery fire
and by bomb-dropping aircraft, his
trenches of the captured positions were
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 on
the Germans, who left many dead on
the field of battle.
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 offe-
nsive 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 re-
pulsed 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 Lombart-
zyde, 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 communica-
tion issued by the War Office Thurs-
day night reads:
"In the course of the day fighting
was continued on our advantage east
of Vauxaillon. A counter-attack by
our troops in a trench section occu-
pied 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 Hurte-
ble and Craonne, our lines were
quietly and 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 gen-
eral use. So say the specialists of the
United States Department of Agricul-
ture, and modern methods make it
still more practicable than formerly,
either in the home or by community
groups. The Department advises house-
wives to dry fruits and vegetables for
the winter in 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 artifi-
cial heat may be purchased complete
if desired.
Home-made trays may be made of
ply 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
inch thick 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 pos-
sible. As many as six trays may be
placed one above the other when artifi-
cial heat is used. In drying before a
fan the number of trays that may be
placed one above the other will de-
pend, to a large extent, upon the di-
ameter 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 DRY-
ING.
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 prod-
ucts 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 prod-
ucts 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 con-
tainers. The following recipes are re-
liable:
SPINACH AND PARSLEY.
Spinach that is in prime condition
for greens should be prepared by care-
ful 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.
Parsleys 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, re-
move 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.
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 should 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
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 fail
to stain the hand when pressed. Pack
and "condition."

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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
to-day announced that the President
had by proclamation designated the
week of 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 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-
lows:
"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 needed 183,898
men to raise it to war strength. Since
April 1 a total of 121,363 men have
been recruited, leaving 62,535 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 neces-
sary the army about 70,000 men to
bring the army to war strength. The
net gain in recruiting for the regular
army on June 19 was 422 men, bring-
ing the total enlisted strength of the
army to 121,365 men. This is being
raised to 150,000 men as fast as the
army 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 esti-
mates that the grand total of German
troops of all kinds and classes up to
Jan. 1, reached 13,150,000, and that this
total was depleted by losses of 3,630,-
000; 2,200,000 rendered unfit through
wounds, and 1,150,000 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 756,000, of
which 355,000 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
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-
ly, 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
staff.

BRITISH HOLD VANTAGE POINTS

All Along the Franco-Bel-
gian 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
such dominating heights as those of
the Somme and of Messines.
"All these positions have now been
wrested from the Germans," contin-
ued Gen. Maurice. "Our western front
is approximately 130 kilometres (about
80 miles) long, and we are in the Ger-
man trenches the entire length
with the exception of more than
which total about 25 kilometres."
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
of German troops from the east to
the west. The Germans have sent
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
nervous along the western front. The
slightest sign of an abnormal move-
ment on the part of the British or
Canadian troops brings down what
the official report characterizes as
"hurricane barrage." The enemy de-
pendent 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 offensive batteries. Enemy
guns, large and small, are ranged
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