spondence. Degree

ching, recording. hooting skill of a arksmen has been Admiral Sims, and during the suc-

ollowing he served target practice of Bureau of Navigament. When the was put in charge. e gained, through pecial study of the out at the service naval forces, iral names. The man e target record of avy, who has had in craft built to ne than any other has shown invenk ways and means professional and is on duty in of western Eur-

arriage with the Hien Hitchrock of cretary of the Inhis career, gave of disclosing and ces which are not ets, as he carries work in European

Trail?

stion, Mr. Ernest s this to say in to Nature: en large volumes ions of a quadruommonly believed cestor of quadrud used its tall for since then it has ferent additional and the elephant the South Ameriifth hand; in the in the skunk as the same in the lying squirrel as ing; in the gray ute to break a es as a dangerous in the fox as a in cold weather e is not very obto be used as signaling one of that is achieved pattern and partwist or the tip. of the uses which llustrates anothhe tail. I would r it is used as a iving as well as

elieves Neuralgia

n Keyholes.

e Aldean villages houses, which are ard to close, but initiacy of the reely on all anck describes one in the Century

in of San Pablo, shole was in the thers in the town no have the form ose and a dozen These homean villages never cks always have vnerasy of their me the traveler door of his lodassistance he is

he house v serving a

ready-to-eat ins the maxnent at lowith the least tion. Shredscuit is the f the break-

one cereal ds its own omers, with every year. to the busy elcome relief tomach that with meat avy Winter for breakfast cream; for ner with beruits. Made

#### FRENCH REGAIN ALMOST ENTIRE LOST POSITIONS

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

#### WIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Repulse Crown Prince's Assault, Then Go On and Take Ground.

Paris cable says: The big German offensive 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

Although the German Crown Prince | ful washing and removing the leaves had launched his attack with huge effectives, composed of picked troops, and covered it by a heavy artillery fire dry much more promptly if sliced or that Germany has 575,000 reserves and by bomb-dropping aircraft, his chopped. 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. an attempt to recapture positions previously taken from them, the Germans first were repulsed by the French, who then assumed the offencive and advanced their line on a front of more than 600 yards and to a depth dn excess of 300 yards. Here also, the Slice into one eighth inch pieces and Germans lost heavily in men killed or | dry.

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 Leventie, and in the neighborhood of Lombaertzyde. Another party of the enemy succeeded in entering one of our front line posts near Lombaert myde, but was at once driven out. A few of our men are missing.

"The enemy's artillery was active during to-day, south and north of the be selected and washed carefully. Both

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 Vauxaillon. 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 northare still maintaining themselves.

The artillery action remains very lively in this region. Between Hurtebise and Craonne, our first lines were quiet violently bombarded. In and "condition." Champagne the advance made this morning by our troops northeast of ander particularly brilliant conditions. WILSON ASKS 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 Bland was repulsed by our Grenadiers, who, taking the offensive he their turn. pursued the enemy Sets Week of June 23 to Get 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 Insectproof.

Drying was a well-recognized and successful way of preserving certain war strength. 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 housewires 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 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 trave for use with artifi-

cial heat may be purchased complete if desired trave may be made of those fourths of side and end boards three-fourths of bottom boards of lathing spaced ing the total enlisted strength of the navy to 121,350 men. This is being raised to 150,000 men as fast as the

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 Dossible. 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 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 products should be packed temporarily for three or four days and poured each. 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 dried further. When in condition, the products may be packed permanatly 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 carefrom the roots. Spread the leaves on. trays to dry thoroughly. They will

GARDEN BEETS, ONIONS, CARROTS Beets-Select young, quickly grown, tender beets, which should be washed, peeled, sliced about an eighth of an nch 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.

BRITISH HOLD

Cabbage - Select well developed neads 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 ma-

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

BEET TOPS, SWISS CHARD,

CELERY. Beet Tops-Tops of young beets in suitable condition for greens should the leaf, stock and blade should be cut captures in the Messines region the into sections about one-fourth inch British now hold all the vantage 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 onehalf inch in length and dry on trays. All the products under this heading should be "conditioned" as described.

RASPBERRIES. east of this farm, where enemy groups | select berries on trays and dry. Do not Sort out imperfect berries, spread 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

# FOR RECRUITS

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, covering the period 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-The President's proclamation fol-

"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 teen recruited, leaving 62,736 to make up the total of 183,898 needed on April another since that date it is necesbring the army about 70,000 men to bring thea rmy to war strength. The net gain in recruiting for the regular navy on June 19 was 422 men, bring-

#### 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 results of his study, supposedly from authoritative sources, of the present 27 Over 1,600 Tons, and 5 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 day from one box to another to bring total was depleted by losses of 3,630,-000; 2,200,000 rendered unfit through wounds, and 1,130,000 resident in foreign countries.

General De La Croix estimates that of the balance nearly 5,500,000 are emshould be returned to the trays and ployed as first line, rear line and interior troops, leaving a movable balance 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 service, any more than those in forma-

On this basis De La Crotx figures 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 monthly, 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

# **VANTAGE POINTS**

All Along the Franco-Belgian Front.

No Hun Withdrawals From East Front.

London cable: With the reeent 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 operations 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," continued Gen. Maurice. "Our western front is approximately 130 kilometres (about 80 miles) long, and we are in the German trenches for this entire length with the exception of a few sections which total about 25 kilometres."

He contradicted reports that have been current that the Germans have drawn large force from the eastern front to take part in the fighting in

"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 released for the army."

## CANADIAN GUNS SILENCE FOES

from June 23 to June 30, as recruiting 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 cavalry carbine, which is five pounds ment on the part of the British or lighter than the regular army rifle. Canadian troops brings down what the official report characterizes as "hurricane barrage," the enemy depending 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 arressive batteries. Enemy guns, large and small, are ranged along the Canadian front and in the rear. Some are over six miles behind the enemy trenches and the duty of 1. Allowing for losses in one sort or the aviator- sent out to check up the condition of the German batteries is no sinecure. Its peril seems to be an added attraction, for there is no lack of candidates for admission to the

ranks of cadets The drafts from the Canadian dehigh?" asked the dealer. "No," repots in England to make good the pited the patient citizen. "You seem wastage in the corps are of good to regard the stuff as so precious I

## 32 STEAMERS A WEEK'S TOLL

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 today. 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, including three previously, 27; under 1,600 tons, including one previously.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including two previ-

ously, 31. British fishing vessels sunk, none. The foregoing figures of British shipping losses as the result of Germany's submarine warfare show a larger number of vessels sunk than in 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 1,600 tons-were sunk. The heaviest totals since the Teuton submarine campaign. was opened in February last were registered in the week ending April 21, when forty steamers of more than 1,600 tons were sunk, and 15 vessels of the smaller tonnage were sent to the bottom.

Since the middle of April, when the undersea boat activity recorded its highest toll, 303 British vessels, of which 220 measured more than 1,600 tons, were sunk, the weekly total being as follows:

ing as tonows.	Over	Under
Week ended.	,600 tons	1,600 tons
. April 21	40	15
April 28	28	13
May 5	24	22
May 12	18	5
May 19	18	9
May 26	18	1
June 3	15	3
June 10	22	10
June 20	27	5
-	•	

#### RUSS WOMEN'S BATTLE CORPS

"Command of Death" Soon to Go to the Front.

Leader Says They Will Excel the Men.

of Death," which is the official title of the women's regiment raised by the twice wounded girl officer, Vera Buitchkaretf was reviewed to-day by Minister of War Kerensky. The regiment will leave in a fortnight for the front, probably for the Minsk sector.

The Associated Press correspondent who visited the barracks found posted at the gate a little blue eyed sentry in soidier's khaki blouse, short breeches, green forage cap, ordinary women's black stockings and neat shoes. The sentry was a daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet and Minister of Marine. In the court yard 200 girls were at drill, mostly between 18 and 25 years old, of good physique and many of them pretty. They wore their hair short or had their heads entirely shaved. They were drilling under the instruction of a male sergeant. Most of the recruits are from the higher educational academies, or secondary schools with a few peasants, factory girls and servants. Some married women were accepted, but none who had children. The girl commander said: "We apply the rigid system of discipline of

the pre-revolutionary army, rejecting the new principle of soldier self-government. Having no time to inure the girls gradually to handships we impose a Spartan regimen from the first. They sleep on boards without bedclothes, thus immediately eliminating the weak. The smallest breach of discipline is punished by expulsion in disgrace. The ordinary soldiers' food is furnished. We rise at again from 1 to 6. The girls cerry the

"We are fully official and are already entered on the list of regiments. I am convinced that we will excel the male fighters."

Asked as to the attitude of the male army, Commander Buitchkareff said which had led the Petrograd revolution, was really favorable to them.

Nervous Gentleman (from the country)-Oh, a little lamb and some potato. Brisk Waiter (shouting up the restaurant)—One lamb. one potato! little more potato.—Tit-Bits.

"Do you regard the price of coal as be tacked to the side and end boards navy is able to care for men taken quality. I hear nothing but praise for am surprised that you let go of it at or by the man he has fust missed."—

the new men.

The provided that you let go of it at or by the man he has fust missed."—

any price."—Washington Star.

Puck.

Alaskan Indian Ice Cream The main food of the Alaskan Indian BAD CASE THE MENT AND is meat and fish. In the winter many people do not cook the fish at all single

ply leave them in the house for two or three days and them the for two or Women always serve he sod and are ways see that others are satisfied ber fore beginning their own meal. They have to be very careful not to spill anything, for that would bring bad luck to the one whom, they are serving. When a person is invited to eat in the village it is considered bad manner to eat all that is before him. He must have enough to take home to the members of the tamily who did not come. The host generally gives his guest a piece of dried fish to hold the food which he is to take home. The fish is broad and flat, about one-half inch thick, and the bundle is carried away openly, without any attempt at hiding it. In the summer, berries, fruit and roots are added to the diet, and berries are frozen in the fall to last through the winter. Since white people came, flour and canned goods have changed the food very much. It is easy to have ice cream for dessert at any time. There is no cream about it, but tallow and berries are mixed with snow, sometimes fish is added to it, and when it is frozen it makes a fine dish.—Southern Work-

#### DRIVE BY THE BRITISH

German Report Points to Offensive in Flanders.

any of the six preceding weeks. Not Champagne Likely to Have One Also.

> London Cable. Indications point to an early resumption of operations on a grand scale in Belgium and France, if, indeed, they have not already begun in Flanders and Champagne. A significant statement in the latest Berlin official communication says that in Flanders and Champagne the fighting activity has been revived at several points."

Aside from this there is no information as to the exact status of affairs. In Champagne, the Germans have made an attempt to recapture positions between Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet, taken by the French Monday, but met with repulse, suffering heavy casualties. To the northwest around Craonne, heavy artillery duels ure being fought.

more obscure, as neither the British available. Many dummy guns were nor French statements tend to clarify the German report of the recommencement of hostilities. Artillery duels of great intensity are known to Wytschaete area. have been in progress between Boe singhe and Frelinghein and in the regions of Steenstraete and lietsas, the German gunners and infantrywhile to the south, in France, in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the British troops have resumed their trench-raiding operations, that they are not given a sufficient destroying German dugouts and taking quantity of ammunition. Their

Paris, June 19.—Tuesday night's official report read: "There is no event of importance to report with the exception of great artillery activity on both sides in the

FRENCH REPORT.

neighborhood of Craonne." Petrograd cable: The "Command HALF KUT MEN TURK'S VICTIMS

Died as Prisoners After

Being Captured. London cable says: The correspondent of Reuter's Limited in Cairo says he learns from the most reliable sources that a large number of British and Indian prisoners taken by the Turks in Mesopotamia have succumb-

ed to ill-treatment or lack of proper medical attention. "A resident of Taurus." says the correspondent, "testified that in the prison camp there more than half of the men captured at Kut-ei-Amara are now dead. It is noteworthy that the Turks would not allow a Swiss commission to visit this camp, or other

camps of the same type. "Thirty-seven British prisoners were sent to a hospital under European management, but soon after their arrival the European doctors and atiendants were driven away, and a fortnight later 22 of the prisoners died of sheer neglect. Fifty prisoners who were captured at Kadia, when they arrived at the hospital in Aleppo, could hardly stand owing to weakness from dystentery and starvation."

#### TRAFFIC IN GIRLS

four and drill daily from 7 to 11 and Cruger Mystery in N. Y. Reveals Huge Business.

A New York despatch: Sensational | the estuary of the Lukeled: River. Aidallegations of a widespread traffic in | ed by the fire of the worships a surgirls in this city resulted yesterday in Police Commissioner Woods ordering a German detachment, which for some a rigid investigation of the charges. Time past had occupied the place and that only the Volynsky regiment, His action followed the announcement that between 700 and 800 girls have disappeared from their homes here

since Jan. 1. This was the most important result thus far of the belated discovery by a woman lawyer and a private detective Nervous Gentleman-Waiter, waiter, old high school student, months after of the murder of Ruth Cruger, 18-yeara little less lamb, please, and—and a the police had ended a superficial search for her.

> "Dad, what's a man who runs an auto called?" "It depends on whether he is being called by his employer

Theories Upset by British They Now Wonder Where Next Drive Hits.

#### IO GUN-SUPPORT

And the German Airmen Are at Mercy of British Fliers.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press).

British Headquarters in France, says: Because of the comparative quiet which reigns along the western front, German prisoners taken in nightly raids say they are being told anew that the Allied offensive is definitely ended. However, they have been told this so often now that they no longer believe what their officers say. From what officer prisoners say, there is palpable nervousness all along the German line as to where the British will strike next. These officers frankly say that they, as well as the higher command, thought the British, having chosen the Arras battlefield for the beginning of their offensive, would have to continue the fight there, and that preparations necessary to a modern offensive made it virtually impossible to shift the front of attack, once

it had been selected. There followed the attack on the Messines Ridge to upset this theory. however, so that now the Germans do not know just what to expect. Prisoners from the ranks say they have been told that the British attacks on the Messines Ridge were wholly repulsed, but that the truth is beginning to filter into the German army organization and to be appreriated at home, despite the efforts of the German press to conceal the fact and the significance of the British

victory. The Germans are still resorting to the use of dummy guns and dummy gun flashes, both in an attempt to conceal their real gun positions and to deceive the infantry as to the The situation in Flanders is even amount of the artillery support found during the German retreat from the Somme, and now more are being discovered in the Messines-

> All the prisoners continue to dwell upon the feeling which exists between men. The gunners say the only excuse they can offer for lack of artillery support for the infantrymen is shooting, however, is inaccurate, due to badly-worn or otherwise defective weapons. They say that minor repairs to the guns are quickly made, ut that more important work, such as the re-lining of barrels or the fixing of badly-damaged guns, has

become a matter of months. The British air tactics are continuing to have a most distressing effect on the German morale. This is strikingly portrayed in a captured letter, written by a soldier stationed opposite Ypres, to his brother in the

German flying service. "We have a very bad position bere," says the letter. "The English play with us. so to speak. They fire continually with their machine guns and artillery. Their airmen do what they like. Scarcely one of ours is to be seen, and if there are seven of ours and the English have five. ours bolt. There is never an air fight here, because our airmen always bolt. English, airmen are ever behind our lines. One day we had a nice bombardment.

"All the dugouts were blown in, although they had concreted head covers a metre thick. This was due mainly to the work of the English airmen." Spurred on apparently by the necessity of competing with the British airmen, so as to impress the German troops, a little more favorably, several German aeroplanes flew quite low over the British lines east of Messines two days ago and opened fire with machine guns. The experiment was

#### SURPRISED HUNS IN EAST AFRICA

hardly a success, however. Three of

the machines were shot down.

Loudon cable: An official communication relating to operations in East Africa was made public to night. reading:

"Or June 10 operations were begun by our forces at Lindi ta port of German East Africa) with the object of clearing the enemy from the shores of prise landing was effected in the vicinity of Mrweka in the estuary, and mounted a naval gun there, was driven towards Mtama (Mtua?), 23 miles to the southwest

"On June 12 our pairols from the direction of Kilwa destroped an enemy food supply depot at Utigert."

Teacher-Rachel, use indigo in a sentence. Rachel (after much thought) -The baby is indigo cart. Nebraska

The ladies who declare they will serve their country by working in the fields will be able to save their complexions, but it will come pretty hard for many of them to learn how to cuss a mule effectively.- Houston