

VERDUN AND THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE THE OPINION OF A MILITARY EXPERT

DISLOYALTY OF INDIA EXISTS WHOLLY IN MINDS OF GERMANS

Enviably Record of Devotion to Ruling Country Is Shown by People of Dependency, NOBLES GIVE FORTUNES

Money and Jewelry to Buy Nothing of Men Showered Upon England to Help in Great War.

By Wilbur S. Forrest.

London, June 17.—(U. P.)—"Germany miscalculated India's loyalty to Great Britain. This wish was father to the thought. India is loyal to the backbone."

"India's regiments have fought in every British theatre of war. Her soldiers have won five Victoria crosses, 25 military crosses and many other distinctions. Many of her princes and nobles have offered their wealth and services. A record of these gifts would form a budget of papers 10 inches thick. India is a strength and not a weakness."

Joseph Austen Chamberlain, secretary of state for India, in the late famous Joseph Chamberlain, made this statement to the United Press today.

"The population of India is 229,000,000. Among that enormous number there are naturally some who are discontented and even a few who are violently inimical to government."

"Directly the war broke out the rulers of the Indian native states took the lead in asserting their enthusiastic loyalty to the king-emperor."

"Numbering nearly 700 altogether, they, with one accord, rallied to the defence of the empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their states."

"England solicited nothing. The gifts were voluntary. Among many princes and nobles who volunteered for service was the veteran Sir Pratap Singh, who despite his 70 years, spent many months in the trenches in Flanders."

"Twenty-seven of the large states, which maintain properly trained and equipped troops for imperial service, placed these at the disposal of the government. Other chiefs offered large sums of money."

"Three states offered camels and drivers. One chief, in addition to his troops, offered 100,000 rupees. Large contributions were made to the patriotic funds."

"Outside India altogether, the Nepal government placed the whole of its military resources at the disposal of the British government. The Dalai Lama, of Tibet, offered 1000 troops and states that innumerable Lamas, all over Tibet, are offering their prayers for the success of the British arms."

"The viceroy received thousands of telegrams and letters from every quarter expressing loyalty and a desire to assist. They came from all manner of different associations, religious and political, different circles and countless numbers of individuals offering their resources or personal services."

"India, instead of being a cause for anxiety, has secured from every quarter to the empire in time of need. She sent troops to the battle of Ypres in those critical days when the German west was in a state of collapse."

"She has also sent troops to Egypt, Gallipoli, East Africa, Mesopotamia, Persia and China. No less than 21 battalions of Indian Infantry, in addition to the troops placed at the disposal of the government by the

rulers of the Indian native states, have been fighting the battles of the empire far beyond the Indian borders."

Turkish Forces Are Being Reorganized

Three New Army Corps Have Been Sent to Caucasus and Bagdad Is Being Heavily Reinforced.

Constantinople, June 17.—(U. P.)—"The comparative quiet on the battle-fronts in Asia Minor suggests that a complete reorganization of the Turkish forces has taken place and that all lines have been strengthened."

Three new army corps have been sent to the Caucasus and the general staff has taken extensive measures to protect Bagdad against a Russian drive from the north and northeast. Among the Turkish forces on this front are several German and Austro-Hungarian artillery regiments."

On the front in Armenia the Turks are about to begin an offensive of large dimensions and it is expected that the Russian, whose progress has been stopped, will soon be driven behind Erzerum again."

The "Tanin," one of the organs of the government, claims that Turkey now has 1,200,000 men on the Caucasus front."

Roumanians Protest Against Treaties

Pro-Russian Party Is Resuming Efforts to Get Country Into War on Side of Allies; Agitators Arrested.

Bucharest, June 17.—(U. P.)—"Within the last few weeks the pro-Russian party has resumed its efforts to bring Roumania into the war on the side of the allies. Many mass meetings have been held to protest against the commercial treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary. In several cities these demonstrations led to serious disorders."

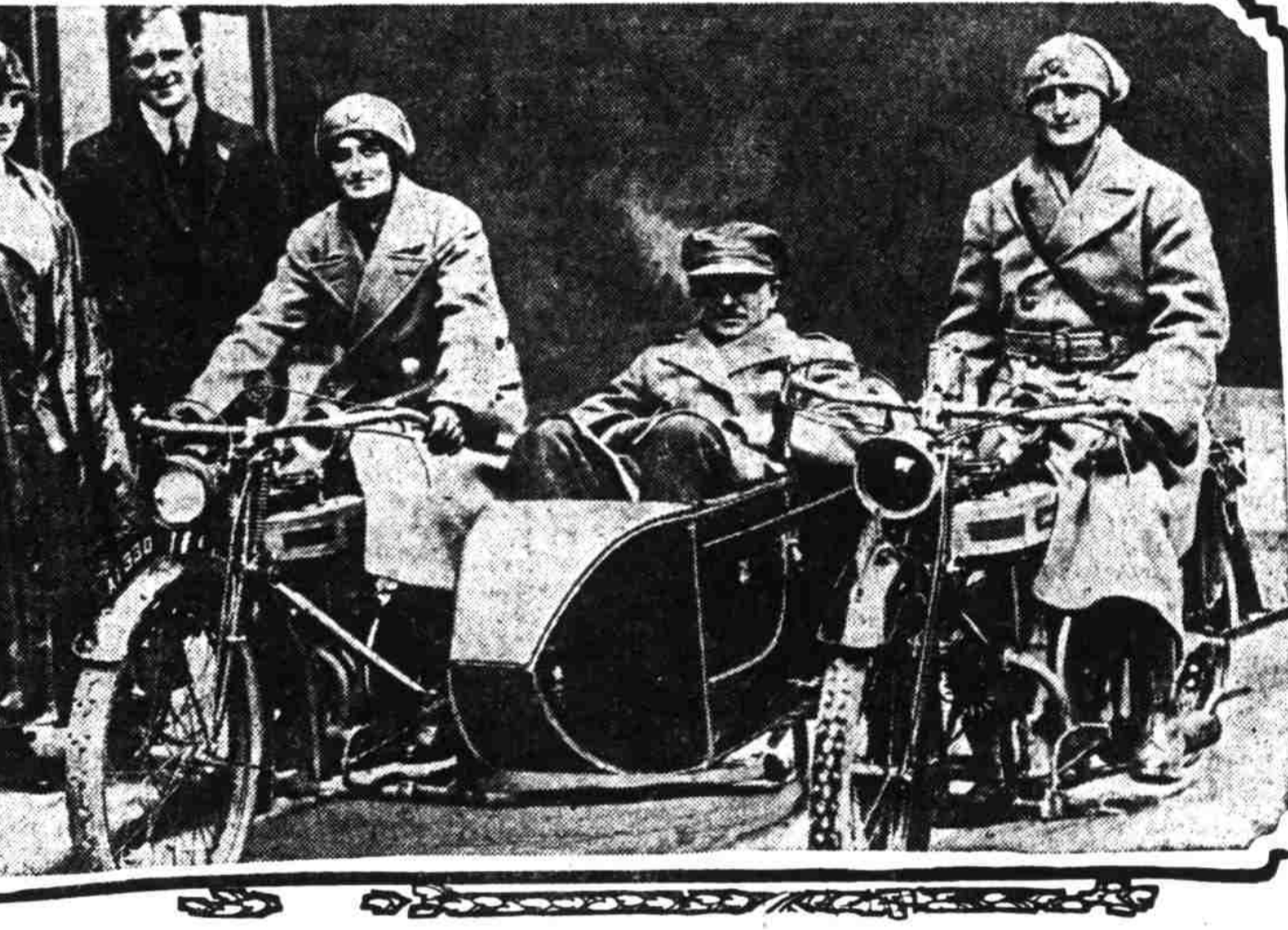
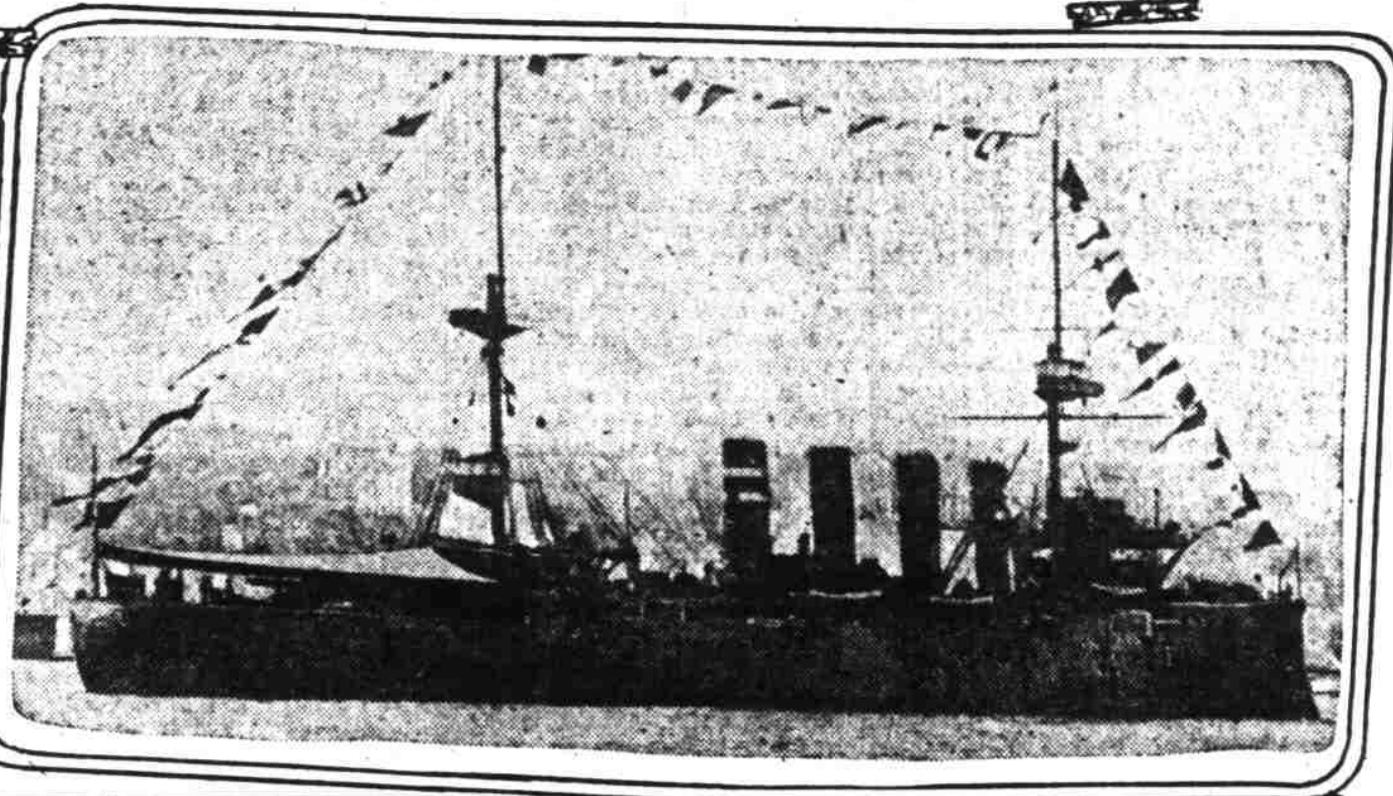
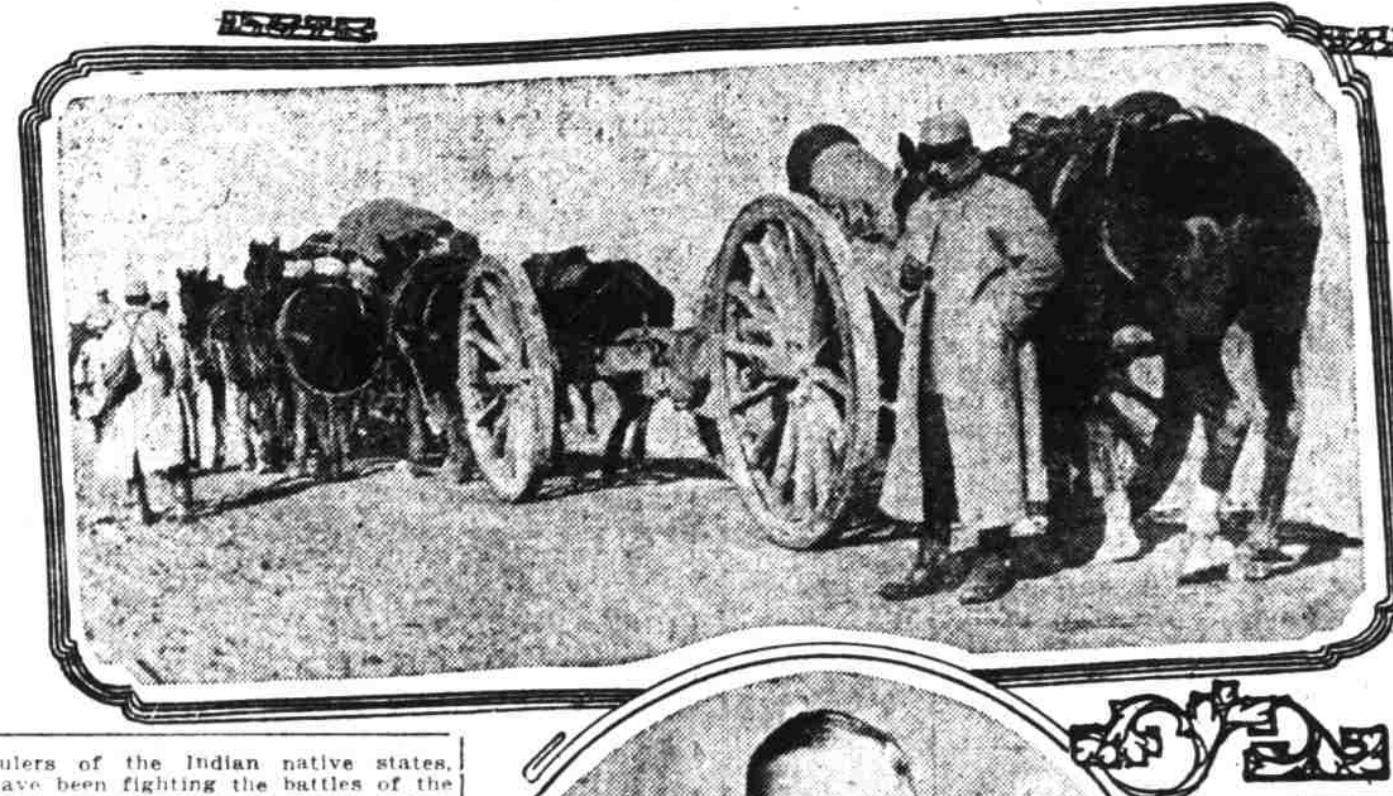
The agitation is assuming such dangerous proportions that the government has found itself compelled to act. About 100 of the pro-Russian agitators have been arrested. Some of them admitted they were in the pay of Russia."

Monument Unveiled To Admiral von Spee

Prince Henry of Prussia Officiated at Ceremonies; Kaiser Sends Message to Widow of German Naval Hero.

Berlin, June 17.—(U. P.)—"In the presence of many of the highest officers of the German army and navy,

WAR ZONE OBSERVATIONS



Above, left to right—French forces hauling heavy field pieces into place for the fortification of their position in Saloniki in anticipation of an attack by the Teutonic armies. The British cruiser Hampshire, sunk off the Orkney Islands June 5, with Lord Kitchener and members of his staff aboard. Below, left to right—Sir William Robertson, chief of the British staff, whose responsibilities become the greater because of the death of Lord Kitchener. The Baroness de T'Serclaes, the baron and Miss Chisholm on their arrival in London after 19 months at the front, where the women distinguished themselves in the ambulance service, being known as the heroines of Pervyse.

—Photos by International Film Service.

Colonel Finds Out About German Gas

Seal of American Military Attache Cost Him His Voice for Three Days After Smelling Battle.

Paris, June 17.—The seal of Colonel Spencer Cosby, American military attache in Paris as a military observer, cost him his voice for three days. He received orders from Washington to make a trip to certain prison camps to investigate complaints made by Germany, but on the same day he succeeded in obtaining a sample of German gas which he had been after for a long time. Colonel Cosby opened the bottle and

All Inhabitants of Poland Photographed

Warsaw, June 17.—(U. P.)—"A German photographer of Breslau some time ago received an order to photograph the entire population of Poland as the photographs are necessary for the passports granted to the inhabitants of the occupied districts. The gigantic work is now well under way and already more than 3,000,000 negatives have been made. Several hundred assistants of the photog-

5 Austrian Generals Forced From Service

Berlin, June 17.—(U. P.)—"The Vienna correspondent of the Bund re-

VERDUN AND THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN ANALYSIS By Frank H. Simonds

THE German attack upon the Verdun sector of the French front has already lasted longer than the whole period of the second Napoleonic epoch, from the departure of Napoleon to the final abdication after Waterloo. Notwithstanding this fact, it must be said that from the military point of view the purpose of the German attack remains hidden.

It has not been possible at any time since the first phase of the attack ended with the checking of the Germans on the Douaumont Plateau and the Meuse. More than 200,000 men to find any satisfactory military reason for its continuation.

Conceivably, probably, the German losses have been less than the reports have made them out to be, the reports from Paris and London, probably the French losses have been greater than the same reports have conceded, but it is a practical certainty that the German losses have much exceeded the French and that the proportion has been not less than 3 to 2; that is, if the Germans have lost 200,000 men in their attack on the Meuse, the French loss is not less than 290,000.

But for the 300,000 men the Germans have next to nothing to show, and there is nothing in the positions that they are now attacking which explains their persistence. If the Germans were able to sweep the French back across the Meuse, if they were able to occupy all the hills of the Meuse east of the river, they would still have made no real progress toward Paris, and they would be confronted by tasks even more difficult than that which they held them for more than three months and cost them great and unprofitable losses are then forced to believe, and to this belief practically every writer on military affairs in France, in Britain and in the United States has come, that the Germans are either endeavoring to achieve through their attack upon the Verdun sector a military object which lies outside the present field of operations or else that they are operating for reasons that affect the political situation either in Germany or in France.

The Military Aspect.

Nearly two months ago, on my return from Paris, I outlined the political reasons which are based on the German belief that France is exhausted and almost ready to accept a separate peace.

But the military aspect is even more interesting. We have all assumed that some time this year the Allies were to break out in a general offensive, a concentric attack upon the Central

Powers, made on all fronts simultaneously. The conferences of the Allies in Paris have all been reported to have been less than the reports effort. Such an effort must recall to Americans the strategy of Grant, when at last he took command of all the northern armies.

Until Grant came the south, enjoying interior lines, precisely as the Central Powers do, had been able to move troops, notably Longstreet's corps, from one front to the other, because the northern armies were never combined and there was generally a lull along the Potomac when there was activity on the Mississippi or the Tennessee. But Grant resolved to attack on all fronts, and with Sherman and Thomas he launched the general offensive under which the south first staggered and then collapsed.

Now we have been informed by the allied press from time to time that the next attack of the allies will be on all fronts, that Russia will strike in the west, Italy will strike in the east, and in addition, there will be an attack by the allied army that has been assembled in Saloniki. It is possible that Russia will be her allies would be able to repulse such a combined attack, but it is equally clear that to do it she would have to assemble great armies on all fronts, because she would be unable to move troops from one front to the other.

But it is certain that the Central Powers now have fewer troops in the field than their opponents. It is also certain that the British and French reserves behind them. It is not necessary to accept the extreme estimates of German attrition, but it is fair to accept the fact that superior population, wealth and reserves have long ago given to the allies the permanent advantage in numbers in the field. It is doubtful if Austria can now put more troops in the field than Italy; it is certain that Germany can no longer match man for man with Britain, Russia and France combined, even with the Turkish aid, which is not considerable.

Such a concentric attack as the allies have planned would then be fraught with very real danger for the Central Powers. It might fail, but if it could be prevented such prevention would be wise strategy. Now, it will be noted in all that their critics say in the recent days that the Germans assert they have prevented this general and simultaneous offensive. Not only this, but they assert that they have prevented it by their Verdun operation. This assertion the allies meet with a general denial.

The German attack upon Verdun was

brought to a dead halt in the early days of March, there was a gradual dying down of the activity over a considerable period. Then came a new and still more violent phase in the early days of April. This was without any profit whatever and entailed some loss, although nothing like the loss of the last days of the previous fighting near the Falkland Islands. The Kaiser sent the following telegram to the widow of the admiral, who was killed in the battle with two of his sons:

"I cannot let the unveiling of the monument dedicated to the memory of your heroic husband pass without assuring you again that the brave admiral and his sons will until death, be before my eyes as shining examples of devotion to duty. The loved ones lost by you, dear countess, belong to history and they will live forever in the hearts of the German people and the members of my navy. May this thought be your proud consolation."

Colonel Cosby opened the bottle and

rather are traveling from town to town and from village to village "mugging" everybody. In the main studio at Kalisz over 200 men and women are busy developing the plates and films and making prints.

Orthodox Jews and Polish peasants both have a great aversion to being photographed and the camera men meet with much opposition. They are accompanied by soldiers and policemen. The contractor hopes to complete his job by July 1.

Warsaw, June 17.—(U. P.)—"A German photographer of Breslau some time ago received an order to photograph the entire population of Poland as the photographs are necessary for the passports granted to the inhabitants of the occupied districts. The gigantic work is now well under way and already more than 3,000,000 negatives have been made. Several hundred assistants of the photog-

political. You may take the simple explanation that the Germans believe the French are almost exhausted, running short of men and of courage, and will presently abandon the war, if they continue to lose without retaining French territory. You may take the less simple, but not less appealing, explanation, that the Germans have tried at Verdun to exert so much pressure as to provoke the allies into a premature offensive, thus destroying the chance of a combined attack later; there may be some other political consideration that no one knows, a desire to give the German people a victory or a fear to abandon the attack, having sacrificed so many lives in making it; but the military advantage of a success that takes the Germans to the Meuse at Verdun, takes them into the city itself, is just nil.

To believe that the Germans are wasting their men on an idle and foolish military venture is absurd. It is plain that no profit worth the price has been disclosed in the Verdun operation itself that has puzzled not merely ordinary observers but soldiers and military critics alike. Verdun has come to have a value in the minds of the world that no fortress has had for a generation; but this is a mere illusion, for Verdun is no longer a fortress and has no value itself.

A Spring Offensive.

Very frequently one hears in German quarters that the allied spring drive has been prevented by the Verdun attack. There never was any intention on the part of the allies to attack in the spring for the reason that Russia could not be munitioned. A year ago Germany attacked Russia in the spring, and Russian lack of munitions partly contributed to the great Russian defeat. Nowhere in Europe did I hear a suggestion that the allied attack would come before July, and it was often postponed, even to next year.

We have lately seen the Serbian army, now reorganized, moved to Saloniki. There have been signs of activity along this front, and the forecast of an allied attack here has led the Germans and Bulgarians to attack Greek forts, with the alleged purpose of forestalling an attack. There has been a slight resumption of activity at the point on the Russian front, but nothing of real moment. As for the British, they have been practically quiescent during the whole winter and spring. Only a few recent days have there been printed rather crude hints that the British are ready to attack when Joffre gives the word.

ports that five Austro-Hungarian generals have recently been removed from their commands and retired on half pay, because they failed to carry out operations entrusted to them. The names of the disgraced and punished army leaders are kept secret, but one of them is said to be Field Marshal Victor Dankl, who won great fame during the campaign in Galicia and Poland.

General von Kovescs, the conqueror of western Serbia, Montenegro and Albania, has been absent from the front for some time, but it is denied that he is one of the five removed commanders.

The electric furnace is being used in Sweden to refine by a secret process chromium ores brought from South Africa and New Caledonia.

Bavarian Miser Found to Have \$17,000 Hidden on Farm After Government Had Ordered It Exchanged.

Munich, June 17.—(U. P.)—"For hiding a large amount of gold Johann Archede, a rich Bavarian farmer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the military court of Aschaffenburg."

At the beginning of the war the farmer, who had long been known as a miser and always kept large sums of money in his house, because he did not trust the banks, buried \$17,000 in 48 front far some time, but it is denied that he is one of the five removed commanders.

The electric furnace is being used in Sweden to refine by a secret process chromium ores brought from South Africa and New Caledonia.

Heard of Gold Brings Two Year Sentence

The only explanation I can find for the persistence of the Germans in the Verdun affair is their conviction that the French are about gone, that the allies are still far from ready for a general attack, and that they can still precipitate one under conditions most favorable to themselves. I do not believe even the fear of the effect at home of a failure would lead the German high command to continue its terrible sacrifices. The German high command has made mistakes, but it has never made such a mistake as this would be, and it has frequently shown a skill and quickness to change its strategy when it had been checked.

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