

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 camels and drivers. 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 classes, numbers of individuals offering their resources or personal services."

"India, instead of being a cause for anxiety, has secured from every quarter the empire in time of need. She sent troops to the battle of Ypres in those critical days when the Germans were at their desperate. 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.

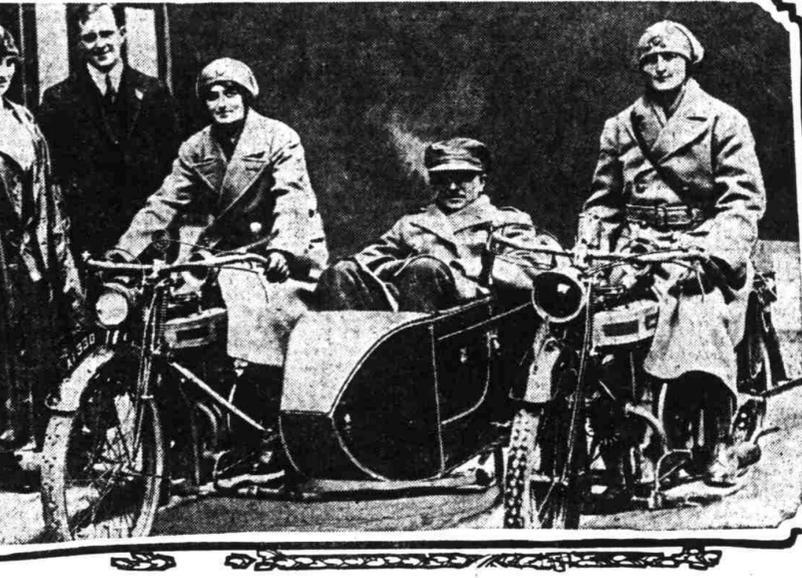
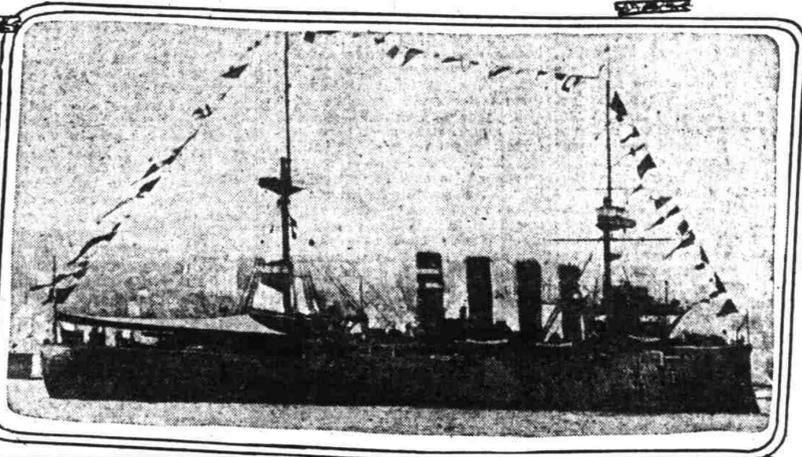
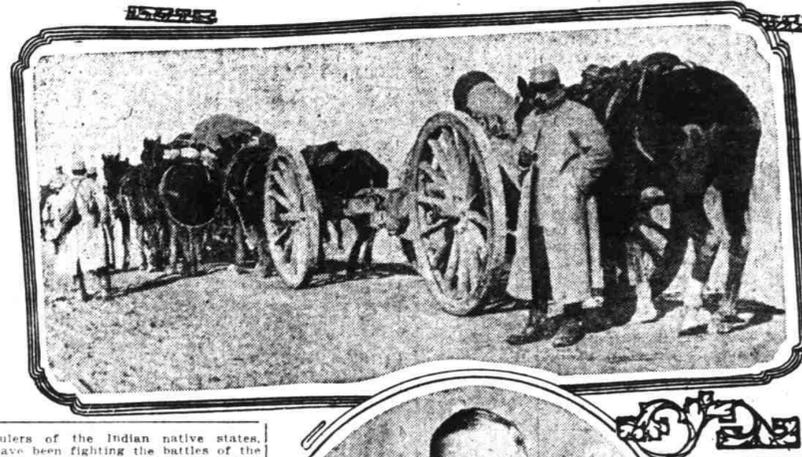
Bucharest, June 17.—(U. P.)—"Within the last few weeks the pro-Russian party has resumed its efforts to bring Roumania into the war on the side of the allies. Many mass meetings have been held to protest against the commercial treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary. In several cities these demonstrations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

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 before the Meuse. It is not possible to find any satisfactory military reason for its continuation.

But it is clear that the real purpose of German strategy, if the signs have been correctly read, is to prevent the general attack not by so great a blow as they have been able to achieve on Russia—as to make an attack impossible (for they have attempted no such blow) but rather by exerting such great pressure on one section of the front as to provoke the allies at other points into a premature attack, which shall not be general, but local, and can be defeated in detail.

As they could have hoped to be, because they have had to use reserves of men and munitions in the present fighting. But the Germans and Austrians have in the same way exhausted their reserves to an even greater extent, and the situation, if it endures for another month, will not be greatly different from that which the allies had hoped to see.

It is entirely likely that there will be no attack until August; it is more than conceivable that the attack will have made until September, although this would shorten very materially the period in which a successful offensive could be pushed home, but it is also plain that within a month the allies will be able to move as they planned, unless in this time the Germans finally break the French nerve or drive the French politicians into demanding British action in advance of the agreed time.

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.

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.

But France has been compelled to endure a very rough attack. Italy is enduring another, which has threatened to carry the war into the Venetian plain and at one point has actually passed the Italian frontier. We are then approaching a crisis in German strategy. Within a month at the outside it is fair to assume that Russia will be able to make some sort of an effort approximating what was expected of her when the plans for a general offensive were made in Paris last winter. As for the British, they have had no serious fighting since last October, and they may be reckoned to be as ready as they promised to be when the plans were made.

It is clear that France particularly, but Italy also, will not be as well off

when Joffre gives the word.

POVERTY TO PREVENT RAPID REBUILDING IS CLAIM OF FRENCHMAN

Idea That Enormous Quantities of Material Will Be Demanded Declared Wrong.

MUST EARN MONEY FIRST

Long Years Are Expected to Intervene Before Fine Buildings Are Restored.

By Frederick Palmer.

British Headquarters, France, June 17.—(U. P.)—"The idea that enormous quantities of material will be immediately in demand to rebuild the destroyed sections of France and Belgium once peace comes seems mistaken."

"We shall not be able to buy many things until we have something to sell which will bring us money to buy with," said a citizen of Ypres, the most ruined of cities, whose wreckage is still pounded by shells. When the refugee returns to his ruined village or town in the fighting zone the first object will be a roof over his head before he sets out to reclaim acres that have grown up to weeds and are pockmarked with shell holes; or if he is in business he will want any kind of temporary premises on the site of his old place of business, which he will occupy because it is his and there his old customers will expect to find him. The simple wooden houses which the allied army has built for rest camps for the soldiers when out of the trenches will become quarters for the refugees. Only less amazing than the amount of material which the army will leave behind because it is not worth transporting back to England will be the use the thrifty French and Belgians will make of it.

For up to the very moment of peace, when it comes this year or five years hence, the army must have ample material in reserve for continuing the war. Lumber, wooden supports, barbed wire, timbering for the trenches and ditches, all will be adapted to their necessities by impoverished people who have suffered from the loss of property and endured years of privation. Any funds they have saved will be needed for immediate capital to buy stocks of goods or farm implements and animals, and will be many years before permanent buildings will take the place of temporary shelters.

Hoard of Gold Brings Two Year Sentence

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.

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