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## Germans Full Of Fighting Go

(Correspondence of the Globe.)

Paris, June 5, 1916.—There is plenty of "fighting-go" left in the Germans yet, in spite of their stupendous losses in all directions. Verdun still holds out, though the French this week have had to retire on one or two occasions rather than sacrifice men in vain. The Germans do not care how many lives are lost so long as they get nearer and nearer their goal—Verdun—for which they have been fighting like madmen for more than a hundred days. Their huge sacrifices are at times rewarded though they find it more and more difficult to reward themselves permanently in any one position. By their ferocious attacks in the west, the Germans had hoped by this time to force the Allies' great offensive. That time has not yet come apparently; General Joffre knows when to launch

## Too Little Blood Means Much Misery

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The one source of most of the misery that affects men and women and growing children is poverty of the blood. If you consult a doctor he says you are anaemic, which really means bloodless. That is what makes people drag along, always tired, never real hungry, often unable to digest their food, breathless after the slightest exertion, and too often on the verge of complete breakdown.

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his great concerted drive. Until then, he is satisfied with things in general, and not at all nervous. Having so far resisted all efforts of the Germans, there is no reason why Verdun—the abattoir for the German hordes—should not hold out to the end. The French commander-in-chief refused to be hurried into a counteroffensive. Sooner or later the great move in the west will take place. The Crown Prince will not loosen his hold on Verdun, no matter what the expenditure in men and munitions may be. The French position is at certain points one of anxiety caused by the Germans' success round Verdun during the last fortnight.

It would never do for either French or British soldiers to be

### USELESSLY SACRIFICED

as are Germans. Numbers count. Both British and French generals are human and would not for one moment think of sending thousands of men to certain death for the mere sake of temporarily holding a few hundred yards or entering into possession of one or two insignificant villages. It is bad enough to have to do this when any real advantage is to be gained. The enormous effort under which the flower of the German army is withering by day is dictated by the necessity imposed upon the enemy to attack always to attack before the full force of the Allies grows irresistible; further, by the desire to gain some victory which, whether real or not, may impress the world and generate an atmosphere favorable to peace on German terms. Germany, in her determination to "get Verdun at all costs" is drawing—as necessity compels her to do so—men from all parts, notwithstanding the disastrous consequences. She forgets that she cannot replace the men who are being so shamefully sacrificed. That fact she will realize when it is too late. Verdun is nothing better than a death trap for the Crown Prince's legions; they are not so much being killed by French shells and bullets as they are exterminating themselves. The very name of Verdun must be absolutely nauseous to German ears by this time. One can not wonder at so many of the Kaiser's unfortunate heroes refusing to go forward, giving themselves up as prisoners, going mad, committing suicide, or having lost sense of feeling.

Not only can Germany be crushed, but she has to be, and

### WILL BE CRUSHED,

in course of time, by the Allies. The present conflict, according to French and other critics, will be a much longer one than people think, but to observe that Germany cannot be crushed, no matter how long the slaughter lasts, find no support in France, or other allied countries. We know that Germany was fully prepared for war when it broke out; that the Allies were unprepared. This great advantage has so far told its own tale and very dearly have Germany's enemies had to pay for their experience and state of unpreparedness. On the other hand, Germany seriously under-rated the strength and limitless resources of her enemies. The Allies are only now recovering from the early effects of the war, and are in a position to turn the tables on Germany and her allies in a quite unexpected manner. The task confronting the Allies—of crushing Prussianism and militarism—the two curses of Germany as a nation, is gigantic. Much has been done in this direction up to now, but the work is far from over. The German people through being so cruelly deceived, have not yet realized the object of the Allies, which is to free them from tyranny and build up a new nation for them, which will enable them to enjoy freedom the same as the rest of the world—the "civilized" portion of it. That day dream has not yet arrived, but it could all the more be expedited were only the German people to look upon the Allies as their friends instead of Germany's enemy. New Germany will be a perfect heaven compared to the present hellish state of affairs.

Germany is still in possession of both her fronts of Belgian, French and Russian territory, from which she has not yet been dislodged. To accomplish this the Allies will have all their work to do; it is not considered an impossible task in France. On sea, Germany feels far less confident of victory, though she talks and boasts about what her well-sheltered navy can do, and intends doing in co-operation with her mighty aerial fleet. Commercial Germany—no so absorbed in Germany's future—only too well realizes the meaning of lost colonies and commercial decline. The blockade of Germany is growing more and more acute daily and producing grave results. Boasts as to the future form no part in the beating of Germany. It will be time enough, declare cool heads, to boast when we have crushed the enemy and have smashed the German navy. Better far to catch the criminal and land

him in the dock than warn him that the police are on his track, waiting round the corner for his arrival and boast of what we will do when we catch him.

The state of affairs between America and Germany grows more extraordinary every day. The French may be pardoned if they fail to completely understand so complex a situation. Summarized, we gather from President Wilson's latest note to Germany that America has accepted Germany's undertaking regarding submarine attack upon merchant vessels and has repudiated the conditions attached to the undertaking.

## Will Roumania Intervene Now?

Paris, June 19.—"What will Roumania do?" is the keynote and the headline of all comment in the morning newspapers on the capture of Czernowitz by the Russians. Although forecast some time ago the news has been received with enthusiasm.

All the newspapers agree that the diplomatic results of the fall of Czernowitz far exceed its strategical value. They point out that this city is the capital of Bukovina, the irrefragable province of Roumania, which was promised to the latter country in the event of her joining the allies.

Bukovina has twice formed a part of Roumania and the possibility of its return to the kingdom for a third time has been eagerly seized upon by the leaders of the pro-allies party in Roumania.

The interventionists have lost no time, and despatches from Bucharest say that they opened a vigorous campaign yesterday and are confident that they will be able to bring Premier Bratianu over to their side.

London, June 19.—F. W. Wile, writing in the Daily Mail of von Moltke, says:

"I can testify to the literal accuracy of a piece of history, not generally known, which identified von Moltke with a clique which compelled the Kaiser to abandon his remaining doubts as to the immediate wisdom of war."

"On the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 1, 1914, the General's wife paid a visit to a certain home in Berlin. She was in a state of irrefragable excitement. 'Ach, what a day I've been through,' she said to my informant. 'My husband came home just before I left, almost the first I've seen of him in three days and nights. He threw himself onto a couch, a complete physical wreck, and said he had finally accomplished the hardest task of his life. He had helped to get the Kaiser to sign the mobilization order.'"

## See The Turn Of The Tide

(By Frederick Palmer.)

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 17, via London, June 19.—The contrast between the news of Russian success now to the news of Russian reverses last year, is remarked on all sides as proof of the turn of the tide, as Earl Kitchener predicted last year and reassurances that the co-operation of the Allies on all fronts will end the war, not by the blockade and exhaustion of the enemy alone, but by a decisive military victory.

It is universally considered certain that in committing herself to the Verdun operation Germany has dealt her own death blow. So far as the correspondent can learn Germany still maintains numerous forces against this front and continues to hold the Eastern front with a thin line. She has known that the long Russian front gave a better opportunity for an offensive than the heavily held and fortified western front, but she has not realized how magnificently the Russians could come back.

This and the heroic stubbornness of the French at Verdun and the increasing strength of the British army, has resulted in the most cheerful feeling on the length of the British trenches since the war began. No talk of any compromise or peace is heard. The only opinion on which the war depends is whether the Germans will fight through the third bloody summer before to terms.

London, June 19.—Heavy fighting between the Russians advancing toward Kovle and the Germans under General von Linsingen is reported by the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at Austrian headquarters, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Russians are superior in numbers and the despatch asserts that the Tageblatt account of the fighting is worded so as to prepare Berlin for the news of another Teutonic retreat.

The Tageblatt says that the Austrians have taken up fresh positions between Czernowitz and the Dniester, where they are awaiting further Russian attacks. In the middle Strypa sector, on the direct line to Lemberg, the German General Count von Bothmer, is reported to be maintaining his resistance against heavy pressure by the Russians.

### Allied Offensive In Macedonia

Paris, June 19.—The Havas correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs that news has just been received there that Bulgarian troops in the region of Florina and Monastir have begun an advance.

Saloniki, May 23.—(Correspondence.)—The Allied offensive in Macedonia, originally scheduled for mid-May and postponed on account of the condition of the Serbian army on its arrival in Corfu, is now confidently anticipated towards the end of June or at least early in July.

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