BRITISH REPORT ONLY MINOR GAINS

Asquith, However, Tells Commons That Great Offensive Has Only Begun.

HOLIDAYS TO BE OMITTED

Workers Asked to Continue Efforts to Supply Munitions in the Continued and Overwhelming Quantities Demanded.

LONDON, July 13.—The status of the contending armies in Flanders and France tonight is much the same as yesterday, except that the British War Office reports tonight that minor gains have been made at some points and positions already held strengthened. The French report mentions only artillery duels along the Somme.

In a statement to the House of Commons today Premier Asquith said that the entente allied offensive on the western front is only in its beginning. The government has decided to ask workers to forego their August holidays because of the demand for munitions in France. He expressed conviction that the workmen would co-operate in this plan, so as to make it plain to Great Britain's foes that the offensive, in its present intensity of bombardment and assault, would, if necessary, be "continued indefinitely."

Bank Holidays Postponed.

The Premier also announced that by royal proclamation the August bank holidays would be postponed, and he appealed to all classes for postponement of all holidays until further and definite progress of the offensive had been secured.

The Premier recalled that the June and July holidays had been postponed in view of the urgent military requirements of the moment, and he had to acknowledge on the part of the government a full response by the workers to his appeal at that time. Since then, he added, a great and favorable change in the military situation has been produced by the allied offensive now in progress.

"This offensive," he continued, "is only in its beginning and it necessarily requires for its success a continuous supply of munitions of all kinds.

Vast Munitions Required.

"From the success achieved, we have been able to gauge the paramount necessity of avoiding even the slightest risk of restriction of the use of munitions in the field, not merely in the weeks immediately before us, but until our objective is achieved. In the opinion of the commander in chief, there must be no slackening in the output, even for a moment."

Representatives of the Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions, he added, would meet representatives of the workmen and employers to secure their co-operation, and he was sure this would be forthcoming, and that the forces in the field would be given encouragement, and the enemy discouragement in the certain knowledge that the present intensity of bombardment and assault will, if necessary, be continued indefinitely.

PUYALLUP BERRY CROP BIG

Nearly 8000 Pickers Are Working; 2000 More Are Neded.

PUYALLUP, Wash., July 13.—(Special.)—The Puyallup Valley is shipping 10 to 12 cars of red raspberries daily. Each car contains from 600 to 700 crates. They are consigned chiefly to Rocky Mountain and Middle Western cities.

About 8000 pickers are working, but growers are still about 2000 short. Pickers are scarce and difficult to hold when obtained. Since the rains have stopped, the berries are in fine shipping condition. Cherries are being sent from Salem and North Yakima for use in some of the canneries. Most of the valley cherries have been cracked by rain.

HEAT WAVE NOW HALTED

(Continued From First Page.)

woman, besides setting fire to a brewery elevator, causing $33,000 loss.

One death from heat was reported in Toledo, Ohio, and there were five other deaths at scattering points throughout the country. Prostrations were not as numerous as on Wednesday, due to a canopy of clouds over nearly the entire country and the fact that people took additional precautions today.

Chicago had maximum temperature of 84 today, but the north wind and clouds saved the citizens from broiling as they did Wednesday. Bathing beaches were patronized by hundreds of thousands all day and evening.

SHARK HUNTERS ACTIVE

(Continued From First Page.)

sharks in Atlantic waters are pouring into the Bureau of Fisheries. Commissioner Smith issued a statement today pointing out that the danger of being attacked by sharks in waters near New York was less than that of being struck by lightning.

Stragglers of the dangerous tropical species that had acquired a taste for human flesh had been known to stray into northern waters, he said. A hungry shark would promptly fall prey to a baited hook.

The use of burning and asphyxiating chemicals can be traced back to the time of a Greek writer of 360 B. C., one Anneas by name, says Medical Inspector George A. Lung, U. S. N.

GET NEXT TO THE BIG DOINGS
DUSTIN FARNUM
IN
"DAVY CROCKETT"
Peoples, Sunday

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Wanted—Bus-Boys
dishwashers and cook's helpers. Men must be non-union; $10 per week and up. Will refund fare at end of month's work. Apply room 212 Pacific bldg., San Francisco, at once.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

British.

LONDON, July 13.—The official statement issued by the War Office at 2 P. M. today says:

"Heavy artillery duels were in progress in certain sectors of the battle area since the last report, and fighting continued at various points on the front, but there was no change in the situation on any part of our line.

"West of Wyschaete and south of La Bassee Canal the enemy attempted to raid our trenches, but he was driven off in each case.

"Despite unfavorable weather our aeroplanes have been constantly at work. Hostile machines were active, but all their attacks on our aeroplanes operating over the German lines were driven off. One of our aeroplanes is missing."

The official statement issued tonight reads:

"The artillery on both sides has been active throughout the day. As a result of sharp infantry fighting we are not only maintaining our pressure on the enemy, but have appreciably advanced our line at various points on the battle front.

"In one sector of the front we captured some German howitzers, with a quantity of ammunition. These will be used against the enemy at a suitable opportunity."

French.

PARIS, July 13.—The text of today's official statement is:

"There have been intermittent artillery exchanges along the front of the Somme.

"In the Champagne district we penetrated a salient of the German line in the vicinity of Prosnes and brought back some prisoners.

"In the Argonne two surprise attacks delivered by the enemy on the northern and eastern portions of the Bolante salient failed under our fire. At La Fille Morte we caused the explosion of a mine and then occupied the southern side of the crater.

"On the right bank of the Meuse there has been no infantry fighting. During the night, however, there was an intense bombardment in the sectors of Souville, Chenois and La Laufee.

"In the Vosges an attack by the enemy upon one of our trenches south of Carspach has been repulsed after a spirited engagement with hand grenades."

The supplementary communication issued tonight reads:

"Except for a somewhat spirited bombardment in the sector of Souville, on the right bank of the Meuse, there is no event of importance to report on the front."

Germans on Western Front.

BERLIN, via London, July 13.—The German official statement today regarding the western front says:

"Artillery fire continued with great intensity south of the Somme. The French met with no success in attacks which they several times began on both sides of Barleux and near the west of Estrees. They were compelled to turn back under our effective curtain of fire, suffering the most sanguinary losses.

"The British have established themselves at Contalmaison.

"East of the Meuse artillery firing continues actve. Infantry positions won have been consolidated. The number of prisoners has increased by 17 officers and 243 men and now stands at 50 officers and 2349 men.

"Near Freilinghelm on La Bassee Canal, on La Fille Morte Height, east of Badonvillers and near Pierzbach, German patrol engagements were successful.

"North of Soissons a French biplane was compelled to land within our lines."

Germans on Eastern Front.

BERLIN, via London, July 13.—The text of today's statement concerning the fighting on the eastern front is:

"Eastern theater, army group of General Count von Bothmer—German troops, by an encircling counter attack, carried near and to the north of Olessa northwest of Buczacz, drove back the Russian troops which had pushed forward and more than 400 prisoners were taken."

Russian.

PETROGRAD, via London, July 13.—The capture of more than 2000 prisoners by the Russians in desperate fighting west of the Lower Stripa in Galicia is announced by the War Office in today's official statement. The statement says:

"On the Dvina above and below Friedrichstadt we carried out successful reconnaissances.

"On the Stokhod there has been an artillery duel.

"In Galicia, in the region west of the Lower Stripa, desperate fighting has occurred in many places, the enemy launching energetic counter-attacks. We took more than 2000 men prisoners and captured guns and some machine guns.

"Caucasus front—West of the Erzerum line we carried out a successful offensive. The Turks vainly attempted to launch counter attacks."

Austrian.

VIENNA, via London, July 13.—The official statement from general headquarters issued today reads:

"West and northwest of Buczacz the enemy again attacked General von Bothmer's allied armies with strong forces. While part of the attacking columns collapsed before our obstacles, other parts succeeded in penetrating a section of our position. But they were speedily ejected by a swift counter attack. We took many prisoners.

"On the Stokhod, astride the Kovel-Sarny railroad, we repulsed Russian attacks.

"On the Italian front we have repulsed further heavy attacks in our Monte Rasta sector."

Thursday's War Moves.

THE most violent fighting in the great entente allied offensive is on the eastern front, where General Brussiloff's tremendous blows are being continued without apparent lull or hesitation. Temporarily, at least, the Austro-Germans appear to have halted the Russian advance along the Stokhod. Both sides are reported to be hurling huge reinforcements of men and guns into this titanic struggle, the prize of which is the immensely important strategic town of Kovel.

Farther to the south a battle of almost equal intensity is raging on the lower Stripa, where the Russians are striking north in an effort to crush General von Bothmer and flank the entire Austro-German line.

The Austrians admit that the Russians penetrated Von Bothmer's front at some points, but assert they were driven out again in counter attacks. The Russians say they have taken 2000 prisoners, but make no mention of a gain in territory.

The British have held their gains on their portion of the Somme front, and the usual period of consolidation and the pushing forward of the big artillery is presumed to be taking place. A similar situation exists on the French line, and a remarkably brief French official statement of Thursday night simply records the continuance of the bombardment at Fort Souville, in the Verdun region.

Two important statements in regard to the situation on the western front were made in London on Thursday. Premier Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons, declared that the British supply of munitions was ample and that the Franco-British offensive was merely at its beginning.

The second statement was made by Minister of War Lloyd George, addressing an allied conference on equipment. The Minister of War declared that the British output of ammunition soon will be overwhelming. He asserted that the tide of victory now is flowing in the direction of the entente allies, and predicted that it would continue to do so.

GERMANS ARE FIRM

Dr. Aked Finds War Party in Strong Ascendancy.

SEA BATTLE ENCOURAGES

Retention of Part of Begium, Strip of Serbia, Return of Colonies and Compensation for Losses in Congo Demanded.

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Regardless of the decision history ultimately will record as to victor and vanquished in the great North Sea naval fight of May 31 and June 1, there is no denying the fact that the battle brought a sudden stiffening to the so-called "war party" in Germany. All talk of Germany's being willing to end the war on a basis of the antebellum status quo ended.

It is being given out now in neutral Europe that Germany will require "a slight rectification of her frontier at the expense of Belgium." It is further asserted that it will be necessary for the central powers to keep a strip of Serbia in order that the railway to Constantinople shall always run through "friendly" country. Germany always has maintained that her colonies should be returned to her. It is now added that there must be compensation for German losses in the Congo. Something also must be done, it is stated, "to keep Belgium from being the vassal state of England."

Aked Received by High Officials.

Dr. Charles F. Aked, of San Francisco, one of the American delegates to the neutral conference for continuous mediation, sitting in Stockholm, was in Berlin on a mission of peace at the time of the North Sea fight. It is commonly reported he was there by invitation of the German government. At any rate, he seems to have had no difficulty in obtaining audiences from most of the higher officials.

Dr. Aked brought back a gloomy report. There seemed to be no thought anywhere that the war would end within another year. The new statement of peace terms that would be demanded by the new dominant "war party," coupled with the governmental announcement that peace could be had only upon a basis of consideration for the military situation of the opposing armies and without consideration as to the cause of the war, appears to have chilled even the most ardent of the peace advocates.

Belgium Bought With Blood.

Dr. Aked is said to have suggested to officials in Berlin that the neutral nations would not look with favor upon German retention of any of Belgium and to have received the answer:

"The neutral nations are not going to dictate to the 120,000,000 of the central powers. We have bought the land of Belgium with our blood. Germany must be protected against future attacks. Shall we give back all we have won at such great cost? Shall we give up the valuable coal and iron lands of France now in our hands? As to Serbia and Montenegro, they have had their lesson, I hope. We shall leave Austria to deal with them."

Even the extreme pacifists in Germany are said to have told the emissary from the neutral conference that the time was not ripe for overtures of peace. Irrespective of the conflicting claims of victory, it was said the naval fight had lengthened the war by 12 months at least. The only thing the pacifists could do now was to wait for the right moment and seize it when it came.

Money and Men Seem Plentiful.

Dr. Aked reported to the conference that he found everywhere in Germany the conviction that the German armies cannot be beaten in the field and that the allies cannot exhaust German resources. Money and men seemed to be plentiful, he said, and an American living in Berlin asserted there were hundreds of thousands of men, trained to the minute, who had not yet been on any firing line. Extremists of the "war party" were most confident in their military claims. They asserted that they had no fear of the English or Russian armies, because of their deficiency in trained officers.

It is said Dr. Aked found little sentiment favoring the United States as a mediatory agent. There is a strong feeling in Germany against the United States.

Dr. Aked interviewed in Germany men who last July issued a protest against the suggested annexation of Belgium. This protest described annexation as a "political blunder fraught with grave consequences and calculated not to strengthen but fatally to weaken the German Empire," and further stated:

"We subscribe to the principle that the policy of annexation in the case of the peoples accustomed to political independence is to be rejected."

"This utterance is a voice that nothing can silence," said Dr. Aked. "But, of course, these moderate men are not the only men of influence in Germany and will not have matters their own way when it comes to a settlement. Between the moderate men and the war party there is constant strife. The continuance of the war, the nature and conduct of the war, are issues sharply drawn between a 'better Germany' and the 'war party.' It is really of more importance to the world as to which of these parties shall win in Germany than the more popular question of who will be victorious in the trenches. If the jingoes win, the world will have to deal with a different Germany—a Germany flushed with victory and uncompromising in her triumph, or else the world must look with anguish upon years of fiercer war, while the best fruits of civilization are utterly destroyed."

Dr. Aked said he found much to encourage him, however, as to Germany's possible attitude after the war toward arbitration, "as a law above the sword."

55,000 German Workmen Strike.

AMSTERDAM, via London, July 13.—The Socialist newspaper, Tribune, asserts that 55,000 workmen employed in the munition factories and electrical works in Berlin and in an aerodrome at Johanisthal have gone on strike as a protest against the prison sentence imposed on Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, for participation in the May-day demonstration at Berlin.

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS BATTLE HAS TURNED

Minister Declares Nation Is Organized to Continue Offensive on Big Scale.

FACTORIES NOW COMPLETE

Twice as Much Ammunition Now Being Turned Out Every Week as Was Used for Attempted Drive of September.

LONDON, July 13.—David Lloyd George, British Minister of War, presiding today at an entente allied conference on equipment, declared that the combined offensive of the allies had wrenched the initiative from the Germans, never, he trusted, to return.

"We have crossed the watershed," he said, "and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment."

The conference was held at the War Office and was participated in by Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; General Beliaeff, assistant Minister of War of Russia; General A. Dall 'Olio, member of the Italian Ministry of War, and the new British Minister of Munitions, Edwin S. Montague.

Allies' Fortunes Changing.

"Since our last munitions conference," said Mr. Lloyd George, "there has been a considerable change in the fortunes of the allies. On that date the Champagne offensive in the west had just failed to attain its objective and the French and British armies had sustained heavy losses without the achievement of any particular success. In the east the enemy had pressed the gallant armies of Russia back some hundred miles and the Balkans had just been overrun by the central powers.

"The overwhelming victories won by the valiant soldiers of Russia have struck terror into the hearts of our foes and there, coupled with the immortal defense of Verdun by our indomitable French comrades and the brave resistance of the Italians against overwhelming odds in the Southern Alps, have changed the whole complexion of the landscape.

"Now the combined offensive in the east and west has wrenched the initiative out of the hands of the enemy—never, I trust, to return to his grasp. We have crossed the watershed and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction.

Equipment Continues to Improve.

"Why have our prospects improved? The answer is, the equipment of our armies has improved enormously and is continuing to improve.

"The British navy until recently has absorbed more than half the metal-workers of this country. The task of building new ships and repairing the old ones for the gigantic navy and fitting and equipping them occupied the energies of a million men. Most of our new factories now are complete; most of the machinery has been set up. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, hitherto unaccustomed to metal and mechanical work, have been trained for munitions making.

"Every month we are turning out hundreds of guns and howitzers, light, medium and heavy. Our heavy guns are rolling in at a great rate and we are turning out nearly twice as much ammunition in a single week — and, what is more, nearly three times as much heavy shells—as we fired for the great offensive in September, although the ammunition we expended in that battle was the result of many weary weeks' accumulation.

Main Difficulties Solved.

"Our main difficulties in organization, construction, equipment, labor supply and readjustment have been solved. If officials, employers and workmen keep at it with the same zeal and assiduity as they have hitherto employed, our supplies soon will be overwhelming.

"I cannot help thinking that the improvement in the Russian ammunition has been one of the greatest and most unpleasant surprises the enemy has sustained. Still our task is but half accomplished. Every great battle furnishes additional proof that this is a war of equipment. More ammunition means more victories and fewer casualties."

DEMOCRATIC FIGHT ENDS

C. A. Morgan Is Named Postmaster Over St. Louis Delegate.

HOQUIAM, Wash., July 13.—(Special.)—C. A. Morgan, for the past 18 months City Clerk of Hoquiam, has been appointed postmaster to succeed Ralph L. Philbrick, who has held the position for nearly nine years. The appointment ends a contest for the place, which has been on for more than a year among Democrats of Hoquiam.

Mr. Philbrick's term expired in February. The other prominent candidate opposed to Mr. Morgan was W. B. Ogden, ex-City Commissioner of Finance and delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. It is expected Mr. Morgan will take office about August 1.

LAND PATENT IS CANCELED

Damages of $500 Awarded Government for Timber Cut.

John J. Beckman, Assistant United States Attorney, took a decree from Federal Judge Bean yesterday under stipulation against the Shockley & McMurren Lumber Company, of Baker Or., canceling a patent to a quarter section of land, and awarding the Government $500 damages for timber cut off the land by the company. The $500 was promptly paid by representatives of the company.

The Government sued the Shockley & McMurren Lumber Company for the cancellation of the patent on the ground that it was taken up illegally for their benefit by Charles Schaffner. It was alleged by the Government that the land, although timbered, was not open to timber and stone entry because it was mining land.

Fishing Improves at Astoria.

ASTORIA, Or., July 13.—(Special.)—There has been a decided improvement in the run of salmon during the past few days and it begins to look as though the real fishing season is about to commence. The catch yesterday was fairly good, particularly by the gillnetters at the mouth of the river and the trollers, who go outside. Several of the latter came in last evening with as high as 800 pounds of fine calnooks to the boat.

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The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

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COME AND COMPARE VALUES—See If You Can Equal These Offerings Elsewhere—This Will Be Our
818th Bargain Friday

Great Showing and Sale of . . . EMBROIDERIES
Our Embroidery Section is immensely popular and deservedly so. We are showing unsurpassed assortment of the finest qualities and the latest designs at the most extraordinary price reductions. These Three Specials for Friday:

18-Inch Embroideries at 15¢ Yard
For Values to 35c.
An extensive variety of staple embroideries at a tempting price. 18-inch Corset Cover and Flouncings in pretty patterns suitable for baby dresses and underwear; also dainty Swiss and Cambric Edges from 4½ to 12 inches wide. All regular stock goods in values up to 35c a yard on sale Friday Only at..... 15c

18-45-Inch Embroideries at 25¢ Yard
For Values to 65c
This lot consists of a splendid variety of patterns in 45-inch Voile Flouncings in 3 to 5-yard widths in new patterns for dresses and skirts; also 27-inch Flouncings and 18-inch Corset Cover Embroideries on fine Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric. All new goods in values to 65c a yard, on sale Friday Only at..... 25c

45-Inch Embroideries at 69¢ Yard
For Values to $2.00
The most beautiful, high-grade Dress Flouncings in fine voiles, organdies and batistes. Shown in neat small designs and in elaborate patterns in white, or in charming colored effects. They come in 3 to 5-yard lengths suitable for dresses and skirts. Values to $2 a yard, Friday Only at..... 69c

Children's Wash Suits and Dresses
See Our Window Display.
69c For Values to $1.00
Values to $1.25 at 89c
$1.19 For Values to $1.50
At the above price reductions you have choice from scores of styles in Boys' Wash Suits and Girls' Dresses — Middy, Norfolk, Norfolk Middy, Palm Beach, Billy Boy, etc. All well made garments, finished with pockets, belt, braids and good pearl buttons. The materials are middy cloths, duck, galatea, percales and chambray in stripes, checks and plain colors with trimmings in contrasting shades—all sizes. Come, make an early selection, for present prices mean rapid selling.

50c For Values to 75c
Values to $1.00 at 69c
89c For Values to $1.50
Unlimited variety in these assortments. Girls' Wash Dresses in fine ginghams, chambrays, percales and other desirable materials. Middy styles, French styles, those with straight box pleats, smocking effects, Dutch styles, those with long or short sleeves and others with dainty trimmings. All sizes in dainty figures, stripes, checks and plain colors. The prices quoted for this sale are less than actual manufacturer's cost—the profit is all yours.

3-Piece Breakfast Sets at 89c
Regular $1.25 Lines
At this sale you have choice from several popular styles in stripe gingham and percale Breakfasts Sets, each set consists of cap, coat and skirt to match. All sizes in desirable colors, well made, neatly trimmed sets regularly sold at $1.25, priced for Bargain Friday at only..... 89c

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' Voile Dresses $1.98
For Values to $6.50
At this extremely great price reduction we are closing out a fine lot of women's and misses' dainty white and colored voile Dresses — broken lines, including excellent styles and most all sizes—our loss is your gain at this sale, for you have choice from values to $6.50, while they last Friday at only $1.98

CARGO IS PAID FOR

British Compensate Owners of Steamship Wilhelmina.

ORIGINAL ISSUE DROPPED

Profit That Would Have Been Made if Vessel Had Gone to Hamburg and Compensation for Delay Basis of Settlement.

LONDON, July 12.—Viscount Mersey, arbitrator in the case of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina, which was seized and placed in prize court on February 11, 1915, today awarded £78,400 (approximately $390,000) to the W. L. Green Commission Company, of St. Louis, owners of the cargo. This composes virtually the entire amount claimed from the British government by the Green company, which asked for £86,161, while the British government offered only £33,142 and 12 shillings as compensation. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent will be paid from September 13, 1915, to the date of payment.

The cargo of the Wilhelmina consisted of foodstuffs destined to Hamburg. When the seizure was made it was decided to make the cargo a test case as to the rights of Great Britain to stop foodstuffs proceeding to Germany, but the issue of the order-in-council of March 11, 1915, made the question an academic one and the case was settled by the government's taking upon itself to compensate the claimants by paying for the cargo seized on the basis of loss of profit which would have been made if the ship proceeded in due course to Hamburg and by indemnifying the owners for the delay caused to the ship so far as it was due to the action of Great Britain.

Lord Mersey was selected as sole referee. After fullest investigation, Lord Mersey decided the demands of the American owners more nearly approached a just estimate of the damage caused and made the award accordingly.

Lord Mersey presided at the Titanic, Empress of Ireland and Lusitania inquiries.

Some of the things Black Dan, the Fitchburg, Mass., department horse, will eat are: Ham sandwiches, with and without mustard; bread and cake, vegetables, candy and sometimes when there is nothing better to be had, a little of his straw bedding.

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Frank Keenan and Enid Markey
in the story of a modern society Raffles who turns Sherlock Holmes.
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Douglas Fairbanks
IN
"The Mystery of the Leaping Fish"
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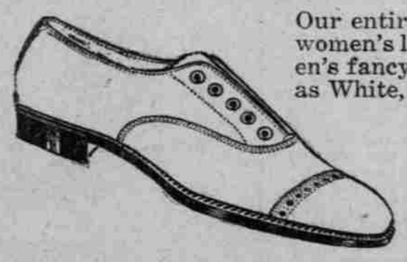

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