

ALLIES BEGIN GREAT DRIVE IN THE WEST

OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED ON SOMME

After Weeks of Intense Bombardment British and French Start Tremendous Drive Over Twenty-Mile Front, Taking First Line Trenches in Initial Charge—Sector Selected Forms a Considerable Bulge in the Allies' Line—Supreme Effort

LONDON, July 1.—After weeks of intense bombardment with guns of every caliber, firing a million shells daily, the British early this morning launched a general offensive against the German line along a front of twenty miles north of the River Somme. They succeeded in taking the German front line trenches and capturing many men.

The French on the British right co-operated in the attack. When the last dispatches thus far received left British headquarters, the fighting was still progressing and further successes, it was said, were being recorded.

The front selected for the British offensive was decided upon many weeks ago, and the bombardment of the entire line as well as the frequent raids which preceded the British headquarters' important information as to the disposition of the Germans was designed to keep the German generals uncertain as to the point at which they would be called upon to meet the thrust of the attack.

Offensive Advertised.

This is the first time since the outbreak of the war that the intention of an army to undertake an offensive has been so well advertised. A week ago when the German attacks against Verdun began to make further headway and it was feared the army of the crown prince was getting within a distance of Verdun which was dangerous for the allies, the British guns began to speak. Since then, except for the hours when British infantrymen were raiding German trenches, a continual bombardment has been maintained.

Batteries which now are innumerable took turns at smashing the German defenses, destroying communication trenches and blowing up ammunition depots. Now trench mortars, particularly destructive, were sent away with entanglements, broke down points and generally opened the way for men with rifles and bayonets. Big guns of fifteen inches and other large calibers prevented the Germans from bringing up supports, wrecking everything within range.

Artillery Fire Intense.

The artillery fire was particularly intense on a stretch of the front north of the Somme, and earlier dispatches told of the destruction of the towns of Thierval and Beaucourt, where the Germans had concentrated ammunition. Early this morning more guns were brought into action on this twenty-mile sector and for an hour and a half the Germans were subjected to a bombardment which is described as the fiercest experienced in this war of heavy artillery.

This morning the correspondents at the front for British newspapers, (Continued on page six)

WEEK OF SHOWERS WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Weather conditions for the week beginning Sunday as forecast by the weather bureau are:
"Rocky Mountain plateau below normal, with frequent local thunderstorms."
"Pacific states—Local showers in Washington and Oregon. Temperature below seasonal average."

FIRST LINE CAPTURED IN INITIAL RUSH

Five Hours After Launching Great Offensive, Towns of La Boisselle, Serreand and Montauban Captured and Curly and Faviere Woods—Main First Line Trenches Over the Entire Front Stormed and Second Line Reached—Many Prisoners.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, July 1, 10:02 p. m.—In pushing their offensive against the Germans, the British have taken the village of Mannez.

Ericourt, which has been held tenaciously by the Germans, has been nearly surrounded.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1.—Reports received from the front up to 12:30 o'clock, five hours after the combined French and British offensive was launched, showed that the allies had captured the towns of La Boisselle, Serreand and Montauban, and Curly and Faviere woods. The main first line trenches over the entire front under attack are reported to have been stormed, and at various points the fighting has reached the main second line.

Five Miles Covered.

These reports show that the British and French at the points of their farthest advance have broken through a distance of more than five miles beyond the first German trenches. Montauban is five and a half miles east of the old British front, and Curly wood is six miles east—southeast of Albert.

The British are endeavoring to surround Thierval, and at other points an intense struggle is under way for towns and villages. Reports from the front indicate that the present German position at Ericourt may be cut off.

Making Good Progress.

At this hour the British are making good progress behind the front lines in German-held territory. Serre and Montauban, which the British have captured, are important tactical points. Serre is southeast of Helouville and Montauban is northeast of Bray. The British are fighting for the villages of Mannez and Contalmaison, portions of which they hold.

The British are fighting gallantly and have taken many prisoners in the front lines.

The French, advancing on the British right, are moving with great steadiness. After the assault they very quickly covered a distance of two kilometers beyond the German front line. Thus far the day has gone well for France and England.

Under a pall of shell smoke, the struggle over the longest line of any offensive yet undertaken on the western front, which began at 7:30 o'clock this morning, is continuing at this hour.

From a bill the Associated Press. (Continued on page six)

4 DREADNAUGHTS PLANNED FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Formal approval of the increased navy building program recommended by the senate naval committee in amending the annual appropriation bill passed by the house, was given in a statement issued today by Secretary Daniels.

A RUSHING ATTACK—BRITISH, BEHIND SMOKE CLOUD FORMED BY HURLING SMOKE BOMBS, ADVANCE FROM THEIR TRENCHES



Here is one of the most remarkable pictures printed since the start of the European war. It was snapped right on the line of action and shows a rush to the attack by British soldiers after a discharge of "smoke" bombs. The British forces were lined up behind the wire entanglements, with the Germans only a short distance away. The British hurled a number of smoke bombs. These formed a heavy white cloud, behind which the British, unseen, dashed forth for an attack.

CZAR'S FORCES TAKE KOLOMEA IN BIG DRIVE

LONDON, July 1.—The announcement that the Russians had captured Kolomea reached here early today in a laconic special communication from Petrograd. This communication merely said:

"We have taken Kolomea, the most important railway center in the Bukovina region."

PETROGRAD, July 1.—Russian troops continue to drive back the Austro-Hungarian army in the region south of the Dniester river, in Galicia, says the Russian official statement issued today. Many pieces south of Kolomea have been occupied by the forces of Emperor Nicholas. It is announced that on June 28 and 29 General Letichitzky took prisoner 395 officers and 14,574 men, making a total of 217,000 Austro-Hungarians captured since June 4.

PARIS, July 1.—After four violent attacks with liquid fire, the Germans succeeded in capturing the positions east of Hill 304, which were taken by the French yesterday. The French made a counter attack and recaptured the position, according to an official statement issued by the war office today.

After several furious assaults, the Germans succeeded in penetrating the works around Thiaumont, which were captured by the French yesterday, according to the official statement.

The approaches to Thiaumont are still in the hands of the French. On the west of the Meuse fighting of great violence lasted throughout the night in the neighborhood of Ensch-Havcourt road. Nancy was bombarded by German long range guns.

ASKS \$300,000 TO AID REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Lansing today asked congress for \$300,000 to be used in getting Americans out of Mexico. He said available funds had been exhausted and it is highly desirable that every citizen of the United States be brought out.

Appropriations of \$1,645,500 for equipment of national guard units with machine guns; \$4,016,397 for land defenses armament, armor, protective locomotives and for protective measures in the Panama canal zone also were asked in estimates submitted by the war department.

The house today agreed on the house committee report of the fortifications appropriation bill with a total of \$25,748,950 cash appropriations, and \$13,800,000 in authorized contracts. An increase of \$4,380,050 over the total as the measure originally passed the house is largely in appropriations for ammunition reserves.

GERMANS SENT MEN FROM WEST TO CHECK RUSSIANS

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1.—Through raids, covered by a continuous bombardment, the British this week have taken prisoners by whom they have identified every German battalion opposite their lines. Some of the prisoners say that the British fire has been so heavy that it has destroyed the communication trenches and that the Germans have been unable to bring up food to their front line for three days.

It is stated that the Germans have withdrawn from their Verdun front three divisions of the Bavarian troops and several divisions of reserve troops for the reinforcement of Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the Russian front. It is said that it is probable also that three additional divisions were sent to Russia from the British front recently.

One report has it that the eleventh Bavarian division refused to attack Verdun again, whereupon order was issued that every tenth man be shot, but that the king of Bavaria intervened and Emperor William decided that the 11th division should go to the eastern front.

There has been no cessation in the British bombardment along the whole line from the Ypres salient to the Somme in the last 24 hours.

The weather continues overcast with now and then rain squalls. Wherever the correspondent has gone along the line, the British have appeared to be firing two shells to the Germans' one. At some points in the face of the British concentration the German guns have seemed strangely silent as if waiting events.

ASCERTAINING COST OF MEXICAN TROUBLE

LONDON, July 1.—The details of the appointment of David Lloyd-George as minister of war have been settled, the Daily Chronicle says today, and his appointment will be announced shortly. The tenor of Lloyd-George to the war ministry also will involve changes in the under secretaryship, now held by David J. Tennant and Harry W. Foster, also will bring a new minister of munitions.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Treasury officials were today figuring the treasury's net balance for the fiscal year, which ended last night, to determine whether or not a bond issue will be necessary to care for expenditures caused by the Mexican crisis.

There is an agreement among administration leaders to ask congress to authorize an issue, if ordinary resources of the treasury department and the additional \$270,000,000 expected from the administration revenue bill are not sufficient.

NO ARMAMENT SOLD TO GENERAL CARRANZA

BUENOS AIRES, July 1.—Official denial was given today to the report that the Argentine government had sold armament to General Carranza.

COAST MILITIA FORCES ARRIVING ON BORDER LINE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Western National Guardsmen today were joining their border militiamen from the states beyond the Rockies at the military base camps scattered along the Mexican border. Detachments of Oregon, California and Utah soldiers have already arrived at the international line and southbound troop trains were leaving the various mobilization camps daily.

Both California and Oregon guardsmen were patrolling the line between California and Lower California. The Third battalion of the Third Oregon Infantry, which arrived at San Diego yesterday, was making its camp today at San Ysidro, a border post south of San Diego. California coast artillerymen have been on guard duty at the San Diego water reservoirs near the border for several days. A troop of cavalry and a signal corps company of the Washington National Guard which left the mobilization camp at American Lake last night are due to arrive at Nogales late tomorrow.

The majority of the California guardsmen were en route to the border today. Four cavalry troops which left Sacramento Thursday were due to arrive at the mobilization camp at Nogales, Ariz., late today. The second regiment of infantry entrained from Camp Hiram Johnson at Sacramento early today and the First battalion of field artillery is scheduled to start for the south tonight.

LLOYD-GEORGE AS MINISTER OF WAR

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BRITISH SUBMARINES RULE IN THE BALTIC

LONDON, July 1.—British naval men, home on leave after a period of participation in submarine operations in the Baltic, speak enthusiastically of their work, says the Edinburgh correspondent.

U. S. SEIZES GUNS MADE FOR ALLIES FOR BORDER USE

WASHINGTON, July 1.—After turning down the Lewis machine gun, invented by Col. Isaac N. Lewis, Uncle Sam is now forced to commandeer the supply of Lewis guns being manufactured by the allies in order to supply the troops going into Mexico!

The scandal of the Lewis gun has been hanging over the board of ordnance and fortifications for years. Col. Lewis was unable to get the army officials to accept his invention, and was forced to go abroad.

Now, the Lewis gun is the main reliance of the allies in the European war.

Except for machine guns, the United States army is equipped with sufficient reserves of arms and ammunition, or else has the requisite capacity for quickly manufacturing the needed munitions.

But of machine guns, less than half the required number are available. The war college specifications call for 12 machine guns for each regiment. The army now has between 1100 and 1200 machine guns and needs 2500.

In order to get them the ordnance bureau of the war department has commandeered the entire supply of machine guns being made by three manufacturers for the allies.

They have been ordered to turn over the entire product of their factories to the army. These guns are of three types: the Benet-Mercier; the Vickers-Maxim, which are made by the Colt company at Hartford, Conn.; and the Lewis gun, made by the Savage Arms company at Utica, N. Y.

Had it not been for the influence which defeated acceptance of the Lewis gun when its inventor first offered it to his own regiment, the United States army might now have been fully equipped with these arms.

\$2,000,000 FOR GUARDMEN'S FAMILIES

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Hay bill, appropriating \$2,000,000 for dependent families of national guardsmen called or drafted in the present emergency, was passed by the house today. The bill, which now goes to the senate, allows not exceeding \$50 a month to the dependent families in the discretion of the secretary of war.

STILL AWAIT REPLY FROM CARRANZA

No Word From First Chief in Response to American Note—If Reply Does Not Arrive Today, and If It Is as Defiant as Private Advices Indicate, President Will Have to Wait Until Wednesday Before Placing Situation Before Congress

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Unless Carranza's reply to the last American note arrives today and if it is as defiant as private advices from Mexico City have indicated, it is considered probable President Wilson will have to wait until next Wednesday before placing the Mexican situation before congress, as the house planned to adjourn today over the fourth.

It was plain that Administration officials were impatient at the failure to receive any word of when the Mexican note might be expected, since the demand for a prompt reply went to Mexico City last Sunday.

Strong assurances may be given in the Mexican reply, it is believed by officials here, of the de facto government's ability to protect the border against further raids. The Mexican embassy stated \$9,000,000 troops would be available for this service if the American force is withdrawn.

Developments in the Mexican crisis were at a standstill while the United States government awaited impatiently Carranza's reply.

Messages received at the state department from special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City made no mention of the Mexican answer. Mr. Rodgers, so far, has been unable to forecast the action of General Carranza and the only intimation reaching here has been through diplomatic and dispatches. These have indicated that the de facto government was preparing to stand by its attitude of hostility toward American troops across the border.

Preparedness Goes On.

Upon his return from New York, President Wilson went over all the advices at hand, but learned virtually nothing he did not know when he left yesterday. After today, if it should become necessary for him to address congress, he will wait until Wednesday as both houses arranged to adjourn over the Fourth of July.

Reports to the war department during the day continued to show satisfactory progress in the military preparations for any eventualities on or beyond the border.

A total of 2,925 men were sworn in this week as against 1,105 last week. The preceding average weekly enlistment was in the neighborhood of 700.

Restore Property Taken.

Efforts of the Carranza government to restore American property seized by local authorities in various Mexican states were reported to the state department by Special Agent Rodgers. He said some of the gold and silver bullion recently taken from Americans at Manzanillo had been returned and that Coahuila authorities were restoring many stolen horses and cattle.

CRATER LAKE BILL PASSES LOWER HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A bill to establish a national park service with a comprehensive system of supervision and a bill accepting from the state of Oregon exclusive jurisdiction over the Crater national park, were among measures passed today by the house.

William Kinney is in town from Sams Valley.