

FORECAST
TODAY AND TUESDAY
FAIR AND WARMER

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Maximum yesterday, 67;
Minimum today 48.

MEDFORD OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916

NO. 88

BRITISH WIN SUCCESSSES IN BIG DRIVE

Heavily Pounding German Second Line South of the Somme—French Capture Two Lines of Trenches Along Three Mile Front and Take Village of Herbecourt—German Garrison at La Boisselle Surrenders—Town of Fricourt Captured.

The marked successes won by the British and French in initiating their great offensive along the western front are being successfully followed up. Heavily pounding the German second line south of the Somme, the French have captured two lines of trenches along a three mile front and taken the village of Herbecourt, two miles northeast of Bampierre. North the British have taken Fricourt, are pressing for Bapnaine. North of the Ancre the British have met most determined German resistance, but they are declared to have maintained, in conjunction with the French, the initiative all along the line of the grand offensive.

La Boisselle Surrenders

LONDON, July 3.—The surrender of the remnant of the German garrison in La Boisselle was officially announced this afternoon.

Progress on the other parts of the battlefield also is recorded in the statement which follows:

"Heavy fighting continues, but is proceeding satisfactorily for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boisselle where the remnants of the garrison have now surrendered.

"On other parts of the battlefield some further progress has been made and some additional hostile defenses have been captured."

British Still Advance

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 3, via London.—A further advance has been made by the British forces to the east of the Ancre river. To the north of the town of Fricourt the British have pushed forward and have gained ground at a higher elevation.

Fighting continues intense on virtually the whole British front. Above the Ancre there has been no important change.

The British have heavily bombarded Thiepval.

At La Boisselle severe fighting is proceeding.

North of Fricourt the British have pushed their positions forward to higher ground.

A heavy shelling of Montauban by the Germans continues. The British appear to be well established in the town. The number of German prisoners taken in the south far exceeds 40,000. The weather continues favorable.

ALLIES GAIN NO ADVANTAGE FROM GREAT OFFENSIVE

BERLIN, July 3.—The war office report of today says that the continuation of the French and British drive on both sides of the Somme has not gained any advantage for the allies north of the river, but south of the Somme the Germans withdrew a division to the second line positions. The communication says:

"The continuation of the British and French attacks on both sides of the Somme did not win any advantage, generally speaking, north of the river. The enemy suffered extraordinarily heavy losses in this region.

"South of the river he withdrew into the second line positions during the night of the 2nd, which he occupied in the first line to the immediate defensive positions.

"There was the same degree of activity on the fronts which have not been attacked."

RUSSIANS IN BATTLE ON ENTIRE LINE

From Courland to Bukovina Severe Fighting in Progress—Austrians Take Offensive in Formidable Force but Meet Repulse With Heavy Losses—Russians Launch Attack Against Prince Leopold in Center and Advance at One Point.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—The Austrians have taken the offensive in formidable force on the eastern front, but have been repulsed with heavy losses, the war office announced today.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Russians have launched an attack against the army of Prince Leopold on the central section of the eastern front. The war office report of today says the Russians succeeded in advancing at one point, but otherwise were forced to retreat with heavy losses.

Official Account

The official account of the operations in the east says:

"Russian torpedo boats and the ship of the line Slava, bombarded the Courland coast east of Ragnaz, without result. They were attacked effectively by our coastal batteries and by aeroplane squadrons and the Slava was struck.

"At many points along the front of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg the enemy increased his fire and repeatedly undertook to advance. These led to fighting in our lines only near Niki, north of Smorgon. The enemy was ejected immediately with heavy losses. We captured 243 Russians.

"On the front of Prince Leopold the Russians attacked northeast and east of Gorodische and on both sides of the Baranovichi railway, after artillery preparation to four hours. A counter attack is now proceeding against detachments which advanced northeast of Gorodische. Otherwise the enemy was forced to retreat, leaving behind many killed and wounded.

Germans Victors

"On the front of General Von Linsingen strong Russian counter attacks were delivered east and south-east of Lutsk, but failed to stop our advance. Large cavalry attacks broke down miserably. The number of prisoners was increased by about 1800.

"On the front of General Count Von Bethler we engaged in a battle southeast of Plunetz which was favorable to us."

BIRRELL HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR IRISH REVOLUTION

LONDON, July 3.—The royal commission which investigated the Irish rebellion in its report today says the responsibility for the outbreak did not rest with Baron Wimborne, the lord lieutenant since resigned, who is declared to have been in no way answerable for the policy of the government. The chief secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, who resigned shortly after the suppression of the rebellion, was primarily responsible, says the report.

The royal commission was presided over by Baron Hardinge. Outlining the causes of the outbreak in Ireland, the report says:

"The fact should be borne in mind that there is always a section of opinion in that country bitterly opposed to British rule, and that in lines of precedent this section can increase its numbers on largely increased numbers of the people."

The report points out that it is outside the scope of the committee's instructions to inquire how far the policy of the Irish executive was adopted by the cabinet, or to attach responsibility to any but the civil and military authorities in Ireland.

First Photograph of 10th Cavalry Troopers As They Crossed Line After Being Freed



This photograph, snapped as the liberated troopers of the tenth cavalry stepped onto the American side of the international bridge at El Paso, shows reading from left to right, George M. Chamblain, T. G. Strickler and John Wilson, all troop C, who were taken prisoners at Carrizal. The picture shows their "back home" smile, also the improvised underwear in which they were forced to travel.

BELGIAN TROOPS PRESSING GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA

HAVRE, July 3.—Substantial progress for the Belgian troops invading German East Africa is reported in an official statement issued by the Belgian war office today. The statement says:

"General Tombare cables that the Belgian troops have continued their progress all along the front, closely pressing the retreating army on the Kugera river. Molitor's brigade met with only slight resistance after crossing the river, the brigade pursued the enemy eastward and occupied Biarambo on June 24.

"One day's march east of Biarambo the advanced corps of the brigade attacked a party of the enemy who approached from Kumbichina. The enemy was beaten and retreated precipitately. Our troops took some prisoners and a convoy.

"In the region east of Lake Tanganyika our forces captured a storehouse filled with provisions, arms and munitions. The enemy, threatened by columns of Olson's brigade, refused battle and abandoned their position at Kitega which was occupied on June 15. The pursuit continues."

HANLEY NOT GUILTY SAYS U. S. COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—William Hanley, holder of large acreages in eastern Oregon and candidate for the United States senate from that state last year is not guilty of contempt in making use of the waters of the Silvers river for irrigation of his lands, according to an opinion handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals. Hanley had been adjudged in contempt by the United States district court of Oregon for alleged violations of that court's decree in a water rights controversy between Hanley and the Pacific Livestock company of eastern Oregon.

NO ISSUE JULY 4
OF THE MAIL TRIBUNE

In accordance with established custom, there will be no issue of the Mail Tribune on Tuesday, July 4.

30,000 MILITIA ON DUTY ALONG MEXICAN BORDER

WASHINGTON, July 3.—At least 30,000 National Guardsmen probably will be on duty at the Mexican border within the next day or so. Soon after arrival each regiment of cavalry or artillery will be furnished with automatic machine guns, 250 of a new type which were ordered recently for immediate delivery. As an experiment, the guns will be carried in automobiles instead of on the backs of pack mules and five chauffeurs will be required in each regiment to operate the cars.

Officials here today were only mildly interested in reports of the latest bandit chase into Mexican territory by two troops of the Eighth cavalry under Captain Leroy Etzage. Still no indication had come regarding General Pershing's reply to the American note demanding that he strike his intention toward General Pershing's forces.

FIRST WOUNDED FROM FRONT ARRIVES HOME

LONDON, July 2.—The first group of wounded from the British front in France arrived at Charing Cross station this evening. An enormous crowd assembled at the station and the police had considerable difficulty in obtaining passage for the Red Cross vehicles through the cheering, flag waving people.

SECOND LINE OF GERMANS PENETRATED

French Offensive South of Somme Continues With Complete Success—French Capture Curlu and Herbecourt—Many Prisoners Taken—Germans Occupy Damloup on Verdun Front but Lose It to French—Three Miles of Trenches Taken.

PARIS, July 3.—The French offensive south of the Somme in conjunction with the British drive, continued last night with complete success, the war office announced today.

The French have occupied two lines of trenches of the second German position on a front of five kilometers (three miles).

The French have captured the village of Herbecourt.

East of the Meuse on the Verdun front the Germans captured Damloup redoubt but the French soon after regained possession of it.

The trenches of the second German position captured by the French extend from Maricourt wood, which is in possession of the French as far as the edge of Assevillers. The village of Herbecourt, taken by the French, lies between these two points. Farther south the French made progress toward Assevillers and Astres.

Heavy Artillery Captured

North of the Somme the Germans made no attack upon the positions previously taken by the French. The French captured heavy artillery and took more prisoners. The statement says thirty-nine German battalions participated in the fighting and that thirty-one of these battalions sustained important losses.

During the artillery preparation preceding the inauguration of the offensive thirteen German captive balloons were burned.

The text of the statement says: "North of the Somme the enemy last night made no attack upon the positions conquered by us and which we are now organizing.

"South of the Somme the fight has been continued with success for our arms. Yesterday evening and last night we entirely occupied along a front of more than five kilometers (three miles) the two lines of trenches of the second German position, from the Merceourt wood, which is in our possession as far as the edge of Assevillers. Between these two points we took possession, as a result of a brilliant engagement, of the village of Herbecourt which had been defensively organized by the enemy.

"Further south we have made progress in the direction of Assevillers.

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CARRANZA MAKES ROUNDS OF CAPITAL ON BLACK CHARGER

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—General Carranza, mounted on a magnificent black horse and accompanied by members of his staff, made the rounds of the capital Sunday, visiting all wards of the city, not omitting the poorer sections. This is the first time the first chief has made such a journey throughout the city and he was frequently cheered by crowds who gathered to view the cavalcade.

On his way the general passed parades of men and boys who were marching through the principal streets, drilling under instruction of regular army officers. These were contingents of volunteers who have offered their services to the government in event of war with the United States.

The financial situation has notably improved in the last few days and the public generally takes a more optimistic view of conditions. Railroad traffic has been resumed to the north frontier and a regulation limiting the selling of tickets to points within sixty kilometers of the frontier has been repealed.

3 GENERALS TO COMMAND ON BORDER

With 150,000 Troops Assembling, War Department Decentralizes Administration of 1800 Miles of Border—Funston to Command in Texas, Pershing in New Mexico, and Bell in Arizona—Wood Probably to be Placed in Supreme Command.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—With more than 150,000 troops assembling along the Mexican border, the war department today took steps to decentralize direct administration of the 1800-mile frontier in the interest of efficiency, and probably, to pave the way for the appointment of a supreme commander to co-ordinate all military activities on the international line.

The border formerly in the southern department from the Gulf of Mexico to California, now is divided into three military departments, commanded by Major-General Frederick Funston, Brigadier-General John J. Pershing and Major-General J. Franklin Bell.

Funston Relieved

War department officials said the new order, which automatically relieves General Funston of supreme command on the border and the enormous responsibilities that have crowded upon him, had no significance as indicating preparation for war. There was no announcement in regard to the probable selection of a senior major-general for command-in-chief of the border guard and field forces. There are indications that Major-General Leonard Wood, now commanding the department of the east, is being considered.

Another probable change indicated by the new order is the promotion of General Pershing to major-general.

The statement issued by the department says:

"The present southern department is divided as follows, with assignments of command thereto as indicated:

"A—The southern department to be under command of Major General Frederick Funston, to embrace that part of the present department to a line east of El Paso.

"B—The department of New Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, Texas, to be established under the command of Brigadier General John J. Pershing, to extend from western boundary of southern department to the 109th meridian.

"C—That portion of the southern department west of the 109th meridian to be assigned to the western department, under command of Major General J. F. Bell, with field headquarters at El Paso.

(Continued on page four.)

BELGIANS BOMBARD GERMAN TRENCHES

LONDON, July 3.—News of the Anglo-French offensive came in very slowly today. People were anxious for information but showed no disappointment at the delay, having been warned that allied advances must be slow, owing to the nature of the German fortifications.

The artillery, it is true, demolishes most of the defense works but the Germans remain in dugouts during bombardments and come out with machine guns to meet the attackers. Consequently much hand to hand fighting occurs. Furthermore, there are counter attacks to be repulsed.

Meanwhile the troops on the northern end of the western front are not inactive. Off the Belgian coast British monitors are throwing shells across the sand dunes to keep the Germans in their trenches. The Belgians keep up a bombardment which equals that of the British guns. The Germans are kept busy from one end of the line to the other and threatened attacks at every point warn them against sending reinforcements to the Somme region.