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been repulsed, the British report, with tremendous losses.

The German official report to-day, while admitting only the capture of "a few houses" in Pozieres, gives some idea of the fury of the struggle in the statement that parts of eleven British divisions were engaged. Many of these, it says, were drawn from other parts of the line. The charge which drove the British back from the newly-won village of Longueval it credits to the famous Brandenburg Grenadiers, favorite troops of the Kaiser's. The capture of 141 British soldiers and three officers is reported and the taking of sixty-eight machine guns since July 15.

Verdun Attack Abandoned.

The fact that the Brandenburgers are on the Somme front is hailed with joy here. The Germans themselves, in reporting their action, admit that they have been drawn from the Verdun front, where they won fame in the capture of Fort Douaumont. This confirms the reports from Allied sources that Germany was being forced to weaken her line in other places to meet the new offensive, and is believed conclusive proof that the German attack on Verdun has at last been abandoned.

A tribute to the fury of the British attack is paid by the correspondent of the "Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger" on the Somme front, who, describing the fighting of July 19-20, says:

"Even the powerful force of the enemy's attacks in the first days of July is greatly surpassed by the rage, exasperation and tenacity of these new attacks. No matter how often the enemy is repulsed, they return again and again in fresh waves of assaults. As if their army was inexhaustible, they try to storm our positions against our hammering machine guns and cracking rifle fire."

The French have been comparatively quiet along their part of the Somme front, reporting bad weather and a "minor operation" which resulted in the capture of a battery near Estrees, south of the Somme.

French Gain at Verdun.

The French, however, are showing signs of taking advantage of the enforced weakening of the German line around Verdun, and are strengthening their positions there. The chief action of the day was the recapture, after a sharp fight, of a redoubt west of the Thiaumont work, which has been so often fought over in the last two months. With the redoubt were captured five machine guns and forty men.

There were also several small engagements, in the nature of raids, which resulted in the capture of some thirty more Germans. This brings the total captures along that front in the last ten days to 800—this being the first news of the French activity there. The Germans report artillery activity along this front.

Australians Press On Through Deluge of Steel

With the British Army in France, July 24.—"How about the Australians?" everybody was asking to-day at the front. Were they sticking to it?

What the official bulletins call a curtain of fire hid the ruins of Pozieres, where the Australians had yesterday established themselves on one side of the main street, with the Germans on the other. Unremittingly the German guns kept a curtain there, with burst after burst of shrapnel raining bullets and high explosives, their black bursts churning the earth. On the other side of the massed remains of that village, which is precious high ground, the British guns placed the same kind of a curtain, as if serving the same kind of notice that no one might pass the barrier of death and join in the struggle of the combatants surrounded by an infernal ring.

But back from the scene came more prisoners and two guns taken, and news that the Australians, not content with holding one side of the street, now had both, and, digging, bombing, ducking and rushing amid piles of fallen bricks and debris, were pressing on to the mastery of the whole village.

This and some sections of a trench beyond the Bazentin-le-Petit were the gains for this sultry day, with the thick dust of the traffic in the rear and the smoke of shells over the field of battle hanging low. Never since the Battle of the Somme began has the correspondent of the Associated Press seen more shelling by both sides.

Pounding, with no recess, is proceeding on every part of the line, but is particularly heavy on the right of the line, as well as on the left at Pozieres. The Germans are pouring in an unceasing volume on the Trones Wood, where the British infantry face the village of Guillemont, and answering thunders are deluging Guillemont. What Pozieres is to the left, Guillemont and Ginchy beyond are to the right. Apparently the Germans have brought still more guns and troops from Verdun for the issue at stake here.

LAWYER TELLS HOW BRITISH TOOK TOWN

Continued from page 1

would be forced to seek shelter, but the ninth never came.

Sees German Trenches.

A trip into the captured German trenches at Thiepval was also described by Mr. Allen. He said it was impossible to believe the destruction wrought on the German fortifications by the British artillery if one had not actually seen it.

"The Germans are now wearing a new trench helmet," continued the lawyer. "It looks like a quarter of a melon and just fits over the forehead, extending about half way to the crown. It is made of pressed steel and is strong enough to resist the ordinary bullet. These very heavy helmets are only worn in a pitched battle or when the men are making a counter attack. One I picked up after the battle of Thiepval I regard as one of my most cherished war relics."

Mr. Allen told of the great aerial activity at Montaubon. He said the sky seemed almost alive with British battle planes of all descriptions. Twelve captive balloons, used for directing artillery fire, had thus far been unsurpassed, he declared.

Aeroplanes circling under and over them continually prevent any hostile machine from destroying them. One of the sights Mr. Allen is certain he never will forget was the destruction of one of the British machines, returning over the German lines after a long trip on reconnoissance.

"As it passed over the lines the Germans bombarded it heavily. Little puffs of white smoke all around indicated where the shrapnel was bursting. We thought the machine would get by all right, when suddenly it wavered like a wounded bird, and a moment later the gasolene caught fire. For a moment it seemed to hang, and then slowly pointing downward, fell like a rocket, a mass of flames. The pilot and his observer were burned to death."

Any feeling of coldness between the French and English has entirely vanished, according to Mr. Allen, and the two nations are united now as never before. The success of their common offensive has joined them in an indisoluble bond, which nothing could break or undermine.

Dutch Ship Hitis Mine; Ten Lost.

The Hague, July 24.—The Dutch steamship Maas has been sunk near the North Hinder Light as the result of striking a mine. Ten of the crew were drowned.

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OFFICIAL REPORT ON SOMME DRIVE

British Win Ground in Pozieres and Near Guillemont.

FRENCH CAPTURE VERDUN REDOUBT

Berlin Reports Severe Losses Inflicted on Allies Along West Front.

London, July 24.—The British official statement from headquarters in France, issued to-night, reads:

The fighting has continued in the village of Pozieres, where the number of prisoners taken by the Australian troops has reached a total of six officers and 145 other ranks.

In other parts of the battle front there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides.

Between the Ancre and the sea nothing of importance has occurred.

British Gain in Pozieres.

An earlier announcement read:

Apart from continuous heavy shelling by both sides during the night, comparative calm followed the severe fighting of yesterday.

Yesterday, between High Wood and Guillemont, repeated counter attacks by the enemy gained for him no advantage, and very heavy casualties were inflicted by our artillery and machine gun fire.

We gained some ground near High Wood and in the direction of Guillemont. In the neighborhood of Pozieres we secured important advantages, in spite of the stubborn defence of the enemy, and a large portion of the village is now in our hands. Here we have captured two guns and sixty more prisoners.

French Seize Verdun Redoubt.

Paris, July 24.—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads:

South of the Somme a minor operation enabled us to capture this morning an enemy battery south of the village of Estrées. Since July 20 we have taken on the Somme front more than sixty German machine guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a spirited engagement, our infantry occupied a redoubt immediately west of the Thiaumont work, taking five machine guns and about forty prisoners.

Calm prevailed on the rest of the front. One of our pilots, Sub-Lieutenant De Lorme, already cited six times in army orders, is again cited because of a series of bombardments carried out by him on stations held by the enemy.

Eight Hundred Germans Captured.

An earlier statement read:

"On the Somme front the night was calm. The weather continues bad.

"North of the Aisne reconnoitring parties penetrated enemy trenches near Vailly and brought back prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse last night, in the course of a small action of a detail surrounding Chapelle Sainte Fine, we captured thirty prisoners. According to the latest information the total number of prisoners taken by us in the last ten days in this sector amounts to 800."

Claim British Losses Severe.

Berlin, July 24.—To-day's official statement by German Army Headquarters is as follows:

"It is now evident that the British attacks reported yesterday against the front from Thiepval to Guillemont were made by parts of eleven British divisions, several of which were hurried from other fronts. The only advantage gained by the enemy on the whole line not yet rectified by the Germans is that he entered some houses in Pozieres, for which he paid in extraordinarily heavy losses.

"The enemy was defeated at Longueval by a powerful counter attack by the Brandenburg Grenadiers, of Douaumont fame.

"In the gravel pit southwest of Guillemont, where the enemy had temporarily gained a footing, the Germans took prisoner 3 officers and 141 men, unwounded.

"South of the Somme small French enterprises failed under the German fire near Soyecourt and west of Vermandovillers.

"There has been only a temporary decrease in the artillery engagement.

"Since July 15 booty taken by us has been counted as comprising sixty-eight machine guns.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery activity on both sides at several times assumed great intensity. The infantry has not been active."

BRITISH ARMY LOST 1,519 OFFICERS IN JUNE

New Casualty Lists Make Total Loss to Date 29,424.

London, July 24.—Casualty lists issued by the War Office show that during June the British army lost 423 officers killed, 1,032 wounded and 64 missing, a total of 1,519. These figures bring the aggregate losses to date to 29,424, of which number 8,997 have been killed or died, 18,456 wounded and 1,971 missing.

During the month the heavy fighting around Ypres caused losses among officers in the Canadian contingent of 109 killed, 304 wounded and 51 missing. Of the Australians, 14 were killed and 32 wounded; Indians, 16 killed, 55 wounded; field artillery, 20 killed, 42 wounded; London regiments, 6 killed, 31 wounded; flying corps, 14 killed, 17 wounded, 6 missing.

Brigadier Generals Kirk and Mercer were killed and Brigadier General Williams was reported to be a prisoner. Three other brigadier generals were wounded, while nine lieutenant colonels were killed.

The lists also contain the names of 200 officers made prisoners at Kut-el-Amara.

Two Allied Warships on Guard at Savannah

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Savannah, July 24.—Two Allied warships are cruising off Tybee Roads, presumably watching for the arrival of the expected German submarine Bremen. One is British and the other French. They are watching both the entrance here and at Jacksonville, where the undersea merchantman also might make an appearance.

It is believed that the Norwegian steamship Haugland, which recently coaled at Savannah and proceeded to Baltimore, was stopped and searched by the French vessel. Wireless operators report signals from a foreign ship at night, but owing to the code used they have been unable to determine their nature.

German Grip on France Hinges on Pozieres Battle

Victory Likely to End Teuton Occupation—Haig Winning Advantages at Immense Cost, but Continually Weakening Enemy.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, July 24.—The gigantic battle now raging along the seven-mile line from Pozieres to Guillemont will decide much more than territorial gains. It is being slowly appreciated that the result will determine whether the present offensive is to be considered the beginning of the end of the German occupation of Northern France and Belgium or merely a heavy setback for the Germans.

Though the advantage now seems to be with the British, the result is still in doubt. The ground changes hands quickly, but each time the British appear to have gained. The losses are on a huge scale, but here again the British claim that the enemy is suffering the more.

Some idea of the cost of the present offensive may be had by a glance at this morning's casualty lists, which include the names of nearly six thousand killed or wounded. Not since July 1, when the British met such stubborn resistance at the northern end of the sector, have the losses run higher than at present. But the British have wonderful resources, while the Germans can ill afford to sacrifice men with the abandon of a year ago.

The nature of the fighting around Pozieres, where the men are engaged in hand to hand combats, is necessarily costly. Few prisoners are being taken. Here individual bravery and initiative count for much. General Haig reports that his troops have secured important advantages and are now holding nearly all of the village.

As previously stated in these dispatches, Guillemont is one of the strongest German defences, but once it is in British hands the German communication system will be severely handicapped.

DENIES CASEMENT APPEAL TO LORDS

Attorney General Refuses Application—Petitions Sent to Asquith.

London, July 24.—Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General, has informed Sir Roger Casement's solicitors that he is unable to grant his fiat, which would enable Casement's appeal against the death sentence passed on him to be carried to the House of Lords.

An official statement issued this afternoon read:

"The Attorney General has refused application for his certificate, under the criminal appeal act of 1907, authorizing a further appeal of this case to the House of Lords."

"The Evening Star" to-day states that Colonel Maurice Moore, inspctor general of the National Volunteers, Redmond adherents, had forwarded a petition to Premier Asquith praying for the revision of the death sentence on Sir Roger Casement. The petition, the newspaper states, was signed by six bishops, twenty-six members of Parliament and fifty-one others, described for the most part as members of universities and other learned bodies.

Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the editor of "The Irish Citizen," has also made a personal appeal to the Premier, asking that the extreme penalty be not exacted.

Washington, July 24.—Through official sources in Washington the British government has been informed that much public opinion in America is adverse to the execution of Sir Roger Casement. There have been no formal requests from the United States government for a pardon or commutation of sentence, for it is realized that any such action would make it much more difficult for the British government to accept suggestions which are coming to it informally from high official sources.

There are intimations, however, that conditions at present indicate that clemency will be shown.

Pontiff Intercedes in Casement's Behalf

Rome, July 24.—Pope Benedict has interceded in favor of Roger Casement, endeavoring to obtain grace for him from the British government. Influencial Irish Nationalists have urged the Pope to do all in his power to save Casement, saying they do not consider him a traitor to the British cause, but inspired in his actions by Irish patriotism.

The Pontiff, in addition to the influence he is exercising in London, has interested Sir Henry Howard, British Minister to the Vatican, in the case.

The Pope already has obtained from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria grace for Cranak, a leader of the Bohemian patriots, who was made a prisoner while fighting against Austria and condemned to be hanged.

Lloyd George Offers to Resign, Is Report

London, July 25.—"The Daily News" reports that David Lloyd George, in view of the failure of the Irish negotiations in which he was chief agent, has offered to resign his office.

"The Premier's attitude," says "The News," is understood to be that if Mr. Lloyd George resigns he should consider himself obliged to resign also. The matter is now being discussed.

"There is no doubt that the events of the last week, culminating in the Irish fiasco, have weakened the coalition government's position.

"The collapse of the negotiations leaves the Irish problem not merely unsettled, but worse than it has been at any time since the 80s."

"The Express" says: "The whole business is a deplorable tragedy. There has been a plethora of delay and misunderstanding, until now we are faced with the breakdown of a political truce which has existed since the beginning of the war, and the leaders of the nation, who should be devoting all their minds to defeating the enemy, are again to be distracted by an internal feud and dissension."

"The Graphic" says: "Once more the attempt to establish Home Rule has failed, because, like previous Home Rule schemes, it neither satisfies Irish sentiment nor secures justice for Great Britain."

"The Daily Telegraph" says: "The abandonment of the recent hopes of a settlement means trouble—trouble in Ireland and trouble in the House of Commons. We have the old millstone tied once more around our necks, in a heavier and more dangerous shape than ever, and we shall be fortunate if it does not hamper our progress at every step through the deep waters to be traversed."

Man Found Dying Is Identified.

The body of a man who was found unconscious in front of 189 East 115th Street Saturday and who died in Harlem Hospital yesterday without regaining consciousness was identified late yesterday as that of John Culbriey, forty-two years old, of 242 East 121st Street. Identification was made by Michael Nealon, of 301 East 116th Street.

HOME RULE DEAD; ASQUITH JEERED

Continued from page 1

mentioned. He understood Irish members would resist any attempt to force the bill with these modifications. This remark called forth loud cheering from the Irish members.

Still Believes in Home Rule.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said that if that was the Irish view it would be idle for the government to introduce a bill bringing Home Rule into immediate operation under any conditions, and he regretted it deeply and thought that it was a disaster. He still believed a high spirited and courageous race could only be governed with their consent, and the government certainly would not force this proposal on them.

In moving the adjournment today Mr. Redmond said that he did not want to attack anybody, but merely to state the facts, which, he said, spoke for themselves.

He added that, two months ago, Premier Asquith had returned from Ireland and announced that the present system of government had broken down and declared that the Cabinet had unanimously requested Mr. Lloyd George to bring about an agreement.

He asked, amid loud Nationalist cheers, whether the government had decided to depart from the terms of the agreement arrived at by the Irish party and based upon the proposals made by the Secretary for War, David Lloyd George; whether the government had determined to insert in the bill new proposals at variance with the agreement without consulting the Nationalists, and whether the Premier had received an intimation that a bill so framed would be vigorously opposed by the Nationalists.

Premier Asquith, in reply, pointed out that the agreement was subject to approval and revision of the Cabinet. Two main points, he said, had emerged from the agreement, and these had been accepted by both sections of the Cabinet, Unionists and Home Rulers. The Unionists, the Premier said, influenced very largely by the attitude of Mr. Redmond and his friends during the war, had agreed that Home Rule should be brought into immediate application, while the Home Rule section had agreed that the six Ulster counties should not be brought in without their consent.

Mr. Redmond repudiated the interpretation placed upon the agreement by Premier Asquith, and asked whether it was not a fact that on Saturday last War Secretary Lloyd George and Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, had sent him a message saying that a decision had been reached by the government on the two points mentioned.

Premier Asquith repeated that the government would not introduce any bill until it was satisfied that it met substantially with the assent of all parties.

Premier Asquith Explains.

He continued:

"In the course of settling upon a bill to give effect to this object two questions arose which required consideration, first, as to the form in which the exclusion of the Ulster counties should be provided for. It was common ground to all parties that this area should not be subject to automatic inclusion, and they would not do more than to make that sure.

"The other question was the retention after Home Rule of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament in undiminished numbers. After final and full examination of the question the government felt that they could not themselves agree and could not expect the House of Commons to agree that the full number should be retained after an election. The government had no intention of introducing any Home Rule bill with regard to which there was no substantial agreement among all parties."

At this point Mr. Redmond moved the adjournment.

In the course of his speech Mr. Redmond said that the proposals Lloyd George put before Sir Edward Carson and himself were in no sense their proposals, but after considerable negotiations and many changes they agreed to recommend them to their friends. Mr. Redmond declared that he had had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the consent of his supporters, not one of whom would have considered the proposals unless they were put forward as a purely temporary settlement for the period of the war.

He added that the agreement was for the provisional settlement of the question until the war was over, or until a final and permanent settlement was arrived at within a limited time after the war. The first words proposed were that the whole bill should remain in force during the continuance of the war and for a twelvemonth afterward, but Sir Edward Carson objected that if Parliament took no action during the twelve months after the war then the six Ulster counties should be excluded from the operations of the Home Rule act of 1914. To meet Mr. Carson's objections the following words were added:

"But if Parliament has not by that time made further and permanent provision for the government of Ireland, the period for which this bill shall remain in force is to be extended by order of the Council for such time as is necessary to enable Parliament to make such provision."

"I was informed," declared the Nationalist leader, "that these words would be accepted by Carson and would be incorporated in the agreement. Another fundamental proposal was that during the transitory period the number of Irish members of the Imperial Parliament was to remain as at present, and this we regarded as an indispensable factor of the temporary character of the whole arrangement.

"Having attained the consent of our supporters to this agreement, I was faced on my return to London by an entirely new proposal from the Marquis of Lansdowne, which came as a bolt from the blue. Lord Lansdowne, in a speech in the House of Lords, declared the bill to be introduced would contain certain structural alterations of the act of 1914 which would be permanent and enduring, and I immediately protested.

"Saturday last Mr. Lloyd George and the Home Secretary informed me the Cabinet had decided to insert in the bill two provisions—one for the permanent exclusion of the Ulster counties and another cutting out of the bill the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitory period. This decision was declared to be absolute and final.

"I stand by every word in the agreement we came to. I will not agree to any new proposals which would mean an absolute and disgraceful breach of faith on my part toward my supporters in Ireland. I warn the government that if they introduce a bill on the lines indicated we will oppose it at every stage."

Carson Replies to Redmond.

Sir Edward Carson, responding to Mr. Redmond, said that when he went into negotiations he thought only of what was best to help win the war, compared with which Home Rule or anything else mattered little. He never would have touched the negotiations except as a war measure and had made it perfectly clear from the beginning that the six Ulster counties must be struck definitely out of the Rome Rule act. He was not asking, however, for permanent exclusion, Sir Edward added. No settlement made by Parliament could be permanent. He stood by the agreement announced by the Prime Minister that the Ulster counties could not be included without a bill.

Concluding, Sir Edward appealed to the Nationalist members not to lose all the good that had come out of the negotiations.

William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, said:

"Fortunately for England and for Ireland, the partition plot is dead and damned. Millions of the Irish race will rejoice with all their hearts to-morrow over its death."

Redmond's motion for adjournment was finally voted down.

MORE BILLIONS ASKED BY BRITAIN

Premier Asquith Requests Credit for the War of $2,500,000,000.

AMMUNITION COST AT HIGHEST MARK

Expenditures for Defence Alone Are Placed Now at $25,000,000 a Day.

London, July 24.—Premier Asquith to-day asked the House of Commons for a vote of credit of £450,000,000 ($2,250,000,000). This vote is the largest asked by the government since the beginning of the war, and will bring the total voted this year to £1,050,000,000 and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,832,000,000 (approximately $14,160,000,000).

Mr. Asquith added that the navy, army and munitions cost £379,000,000, the loans to Great Britain's allies £157,000,000, and food, supplies, railways, etc., £23,000,000. The average daily expenditure on the war, he said, was £4,950,000.

The Premier hoped the expenditure for the army and navy would not exceed the present level in the near future. The munitions cost remained stationary at the highest level yet reached, he went on, and might increase.

Twelve Votes of Credit.

Premier Asquith asserted that since the outbreak of the war there had been twelve votes of credit, totalling £2,832,000,000. The present vote was substantially larger than its predecessors, but this was not because any great extension of expenditure was anticipated, but in order to make provision for a longer period and the covering of any necessary results.

Explaining the statement of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said that the expenditure had reached £6,000,000 daily, Premier Asquith made the same statement as did the Chancellor in regard to the purchase of American securities, which he said was not a true expenditure, but merely a transfer of assets from England to America.

After expending £559,000,000 between April 1 and July 22, continued the Premier, there was a balance on hand of £41,000,000, which was sufficient to carry on the services to the end of July, instead of the first week in August, as he had estimated. The daily average of expenditure had risen from £4,820,000 during the period from May 1 to June 30 to £5,050,000 during the period from June 21 to July 22, or an average over the two periods of £4,950,000. The principal causes of the increase were the army and army munitions.

Naval Cost Stands Still.

During the first period the average irrecoverable expenditure was £3,000,000, being exclusive of supplies to the Allies. During the second period it was £3,600,000. From both these figures should be deducted the average peace expenditure of £220,000 daily. The naval expenditure, added the Premier, proceeded at a uniform rate and was not expected to increase in the near future. Army expenditures, he said, reached the high water mark, exclusive of munitions, last November, and from January to June remained fairly constant at a figure rather less than that of last November.

The daily average of loans to all dominions had dropped £1,490,000 in the first period to £1,320,000 in the second period; but these figures, said the Premier, were very misleading, because in the first period there was one item of £12,000,000 attributable in reality to the previous period. Allowing for that, the average expenditure under this head had increased. The figure for the second period was swollen by the fact that the government had advanced £11,000,000 to Australia to enable that commonwealth to finance the purchase of wheat contracted for by the home government.

ALLIES WILL WIN, SAYS VENIZELOS

Greek King's Assertion Germany Cannot Lose Challenged.

Athens, July 24.—Ex-Premier Venizelos openly challenges King Constantine's expressed belief that Germany cannot be defeated, in an article in to-day's "Herald." Venizelos quotes an interview given by the King last January, in which the monarch declared that the war would result in a draw.

"Who is now so blinded by prejudice," asks the statesman, "that he still believes in German victory. Who to-day, after the reorganization of the Russian army and the organization of Kitchener's army, by which England is raised to the rank of a great military power, still imagines that the war can be ended by a bastard peace in which there will be neither victor nor vanquished?"

In the interview referred to by ex-Premier Venizelos King Constantine said: "If economic exhaustion does not force Germany to sue for peace, I believe it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to conquer her in a military way." Asked as to what he believed would be the outcome of the war, the King replied, "A draw—don't you?"

POPE SORRY PEACE PLANS HAVE FAILED

Tells Cardinals He and Others Sought to End War in Vain.

Rome, July 24.—Pope Benedict today received the members of the Sacred College, who presented their greetings on the eve of the Pontiff's name day. The Pope recalled all that he had done to alleviate the horrors of the war and to hasten the end of the conflict. He also expressed regret that neither he nor others who were working for the same end had yet been able to induce the belligerents to negotiate for peace.

The delegation was headed by the dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli. The audience had a private and familiar character. There were no formal addresses or speeches. Cardinal Vannutelli felicitated the Pope on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and the Pontiff replied with warm thanks. Then he conversed with each Cardinal on various topics, but chiefly on that of school tapestry, which he has just revived, thus keeping alive one of the most ancient and artistic institutions in the Vatican.

Free Hand for British Campaign Investigators

London, July 24.—Introducing a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia campaigns, Premier Asquith announced to-day in the House of Commons that the commissioners would be given discretion as to the privacy of their proceedings. The commission would sit in India as well as in London, he said.

GERMANS BEATEN IN NEW SEA FIGHT

Two Destroyers Damaged in Running Battle—Berlin Makes a Denial.

London, July 24.—An official statement issued to-day by the British Admiralty says:

"At midnight of July 22, while near the North Hinder Light Vessel, some of our light forces sighted three enemy destroyers, who retired before damage could be inflicted on them.

"Subsequently, off Schouwen Bank, six enemy destroyers were engaged and a running fight ensued, during which the enemy was repeatedly hit, but he succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast.

"One of our vessels was hit once and one officer and one man were slightly wounded. There was no other damage or casualty."

Heavy firing was heard off the Dutch coast all day Sunday, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Five German destroyers were observed returning toward Zeebrugge. Two of them had a heavy list.

Berlin, July 24.—The German Admiralty says:

"In the night of July 22-23 German torpedo boats starting from Flanders undertook a raid extending until they were close to the mouth of the Thames without sighting hostile naval forces there. While returning they encountered several small British cruisers of the Aurora class and destroyers. A short artillery engagement followed, in the course of which we obtained lucky hits. Our torpedo boats returned to their base undamaged."

TURKS DRIVE NEARER SUEZ AS BRITISH FLEE

Constantinople Claims Advance East of Canal.

Constantinople, July 24.—A defeat of British cavalry detachments by Turkish forces east of Suez, near the canal, is announced by army headquarters in to-day's official statement. The British fled toward the canal, pursued by the Turks.

British detachments advancing west of Katia, thirty miles from the canal, were driven off by Turkish skirmishers.

The statement says:

"A party of our skirmishers drove off enemy detachments approaching west of Katia.

"In fighting east of the town of Suez and near the canal between our detachments and two enemy cavalry parties the enemy fled toward the canal, leaving some dead. Our troops are in pursuit."

CZAR CUTS FAR INTO RIGA LINE

Continued from page 1

tacks, success is crowning their efforts on nearly every sector.

Nothing so fully proves Germany's weakened man-power, in the opinion of critics here, as the absolute helplessness of von Hindenburg before the latest Russian thrusts. Wofully lacking in reinforcements, the German field marshal must give way until troops are rushed to his support from other sectors. The Kaiser must choose between overwhelming defeat in the northern sector and serious setbacks in the south. That he can retain his hold on Lemberg, Kovel, the Carpathian line and the region around the Dvina is regarded as impossible. Besieged on all sides, east and west, he cannot save any single section of his lines without facing disaster on others.

Four-Day Bombardment.

Kuropatkin's smashing drive was preceded by an intense bombardment, lasting four days, which battered into ruins the "impregnable" German defences along the coast line from the Gulf of Riga to Uxkull. This line had held without breaking since last autumn. The German command believed that nothing could shatter it—as they believed that no amount of force could break the Teuton rim of steel on the Somme. Kuropatkin, with the men and the ammunition which Russia so wofully lacked in the early months of the war, has pierced that line in four days. Unless von Hindenburg receives aid within a few days the Germans will be compelled to abandon their lines for a considerable distance south and west of Riga, it is believed.

Meanwhile, on the Lipa front Brussiloff's troops have broken through von Linsingen's lines again and cleared the enemy out of the village of Galitchanie, on the south bank of the river some fourteen miles west of the confluence of the Styr and Lipa. This gives them another section of the salient which lies between the two streams. The Austrians continue to surrender in great numbers, a whole company being enveloped yesterday.

Russians Gain on Lipa.

The Russian statement says:

"On the Lipa yesterday we dislodged the Germans from the village of Galitchanie and took some prisoners and one machine gun. On July 21, near the village of Kolmoff, on the Lipa, an Austrian company 193 strong surrendered to our troops.

"The following details have been received regarding the exploit of Colonel Tatarnoff, who was mentioned in the communication of July 21. Wounded in the heart by a shrapnel bullet, the colonel said: 'I am killed,' but by a supreme effort he got up and dashed forward crying: 'Charge!' He died with that word on his lips."

The German communication follows:

"On the northern section of the front and with General Count von Bothmer's army there have been only patrol engagements.

"Northwest of Berestechk strong attacks by the Russians were completely repulsed."

Germans Believe Dvina Front Impregnable

On the Dvina Front, Southeast of Riga, July 20 (via Berlin, July 23, and London, July 24).—The strong Russian offensive which began July 15 along the sector between Plakenen and a point just southeastward of the eastern end of the Island of Dalen, in the Dvina River, has come, at least temporarily, to an end. The correspondent of The Associated Press has just returned from a visit to the foremost trenches near the eastern end of the sector which has withstood the Russian attack.

The scene was a peaceful one, only an occasional cannon or rifle shot breaking the silence, although the correspondent stood near a hill the summit of which had been flattened a few hours previously by the Russian drumfire.

The attack in this sector was carried out, as was also an attack further eastward toward Uxkull, by five divisions. It appears the attack was designed chiefly as a diversion in connection with the heavy offensive on both sides of the main road running from Kekkau southward to Bausk. German officers scout suggestions that the whole offensive was merely a relief movement designed to counteract the pressure on the Russian lines further south. They say that the nature of the offensive showed that beyond a doubt it was a serious effort to break the German lines at this point.

Fifty Hours of Gun Fire.

Along a line some four or five miles long, where the fighting was hottest, the Russians, after fifty hours of drumfire preparation, launched an offensive with the 3d, 12th, 13th and 16th divisions—all elite troops—and the 121st Infantry Division. The result of the five days of desperate efforts was the capture by the Russians of a lone German listening post, which was to have been transformed eventually into an advanced permanent position. Russian prisoners repeatedly reported that there were only five or six survivors in their company.

German officers naturally make allowances for exaggeration in such cases, but all the officers with whom the correspondent talked declared the enemy losses had been very great. The German losses also were not inconsiderable, but were declared to be light in comparison with those of the Russians.

New Offensive Expected.

Whether the Russians will renew their efforts in this section cannot be predicted, but a new offensive would not come as a surprise, since the strategic value of breaking the German front along the Kekkau road is plainly understood fully by the enemy. Such a breach, if one could be made, would compel the abandonment of the present German line for a considerable distance both south and west of Riga. Prisoners taken reported that General Kuropatkin came to this front for the express purpose of conducting the offensive just ended. This is taken as an indication of the importance attached to the operations here by the enemy.

Every officer seen by The Associated Press correspondent expressed the most absolute confidence that the German front here is impenetrable. The German front still follows the left bank of the Dvina River from a point about a mile north of Bersemuende to as far south as a powerful field glass can carry from the highest observation point in the whole region, with the exception of a small sector between Raggasen and Duenhof, where the front keeps to a straight line to the Uxkull bridgehead. The line has been held without change since last autumn.

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