

WEATHER.

Probably fair tonight and tomorrow; light clouds in temperature, variable northeast winds, becoming variable. Temperature for twenty-four hours, ending at 10 p. m., at noon today: lowest, 66, at 4 a. m. today. Full report on page 9.

Evening Star

BRIISH START BIG DRIVE ON TWENTY-MILE FRONT, FRENCH CO-OPERATING

Seize German Front Line Trenches North of the Somme, Capturing Many Positions and Men.

ALLIES ARE NOW ON THE OFFENSIVE ALONG PRACTICALLY ALL FRONTS

Smashing Effort in Balkans Now Expected—Greatest Enthusiasm and Rejoicing Prevail Throughout London—English Losses Reported as Being Not Heavy.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1, 1 p. m.—The British already have captured Serre, Montauban and La Boisselle. The Germans hold Fricourt, Oulliers and Beaumont-Hamel.

The British have a strong position northwest of Thiepval and are attacking fiercely in an effort to surround it. The important German position at Fricourt may be cut off.

The French, co-operating to the south, have captured Curul and Faviere woods. All the main first-line trenches are reported to have been taken. At some points the operations have now reached the main second line.

At Beaumont-Hamel the British are just making a fresh attack.

There is an intense struggle in progress for possession of Contalmaison, one end of which the British hold, with the Germans in the other.

LONDON, July 1, 1 p. m.—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 allies are now on the offensive in practically every field of the war. The British assault comes on the heels of the great successes won by the Russians in Galicia and Bukowina, which have resulted in completely driving the Austrians from Bukowina, and advances are still continuing.

On the Italian front the central powers have also met with severe reverses, and for several days the Italians have been steadily driving the Austrians from position after position in the Trentino. The defense also of Verdun by the French appears to have stiffened.

The British artillery bombardment of the last few days was concentrated this morning with a degree of fury and number of guns which were unprecedented in the region of Albert and the Somme, and the French co-operating to the south.

At 7:30 o'clock, through clouds of smoke and dust which hung over the whole field as far as the eye could see, the infantry advanced from the trenches north an assault over a front of twenty miles. Already it has gained possession of the first-line trenches and the advance is continuing.

The new British trench mortars, which fire a great part, cutting wire entanglements and destroying trenches. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken.

Some of the prisoners say the British curtains of fire prevented the French from getting into the trenches. A British staff officer who witnessed the advance at the junction of the Somme and the Meuse, said the attack was launched as though the men were on parade.

Information Gained. The front selected for the British offensive was decided upon many weeks ago and the bombardment of the rest of the line as well as the frequent raids which procured for 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 brunt of the attack.

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 on a week ago when the German attacks against Verdun began to make further headway it was feared that the British would be called upon to meet the brunt of the attack.

Smash German Defenses. Batteries, which now are innumerable, took turns at smashing the German defenses, destroying communication trenches and blowing up ammunition depots. New trench mortars, particularly destructive, tore away wire entanglements, broke down parapets and generally opened the way for men with rifles and bayonets. Big guns of fifteen and sixteen inch caliber were used in support, wrecking everything within range. The artillery fire was particularly intense on a stretch of front north of the Somme and earlier dispatches told of the destruction of the towns of Thiepval and Beaumont-Hamel where the Germans had concentrated ammunition. Early this morning more than 100 heavy 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 experience in this war of heavy artillery.

London Enthusiastic. The news of the British offensive, which was quickly circulated in London, created the greatest enthusiasm, and details of the battle are being anxiously awaited. Only this morning the correspondents at the front for British newspapers, while writing of the British artillery and raiding suc-

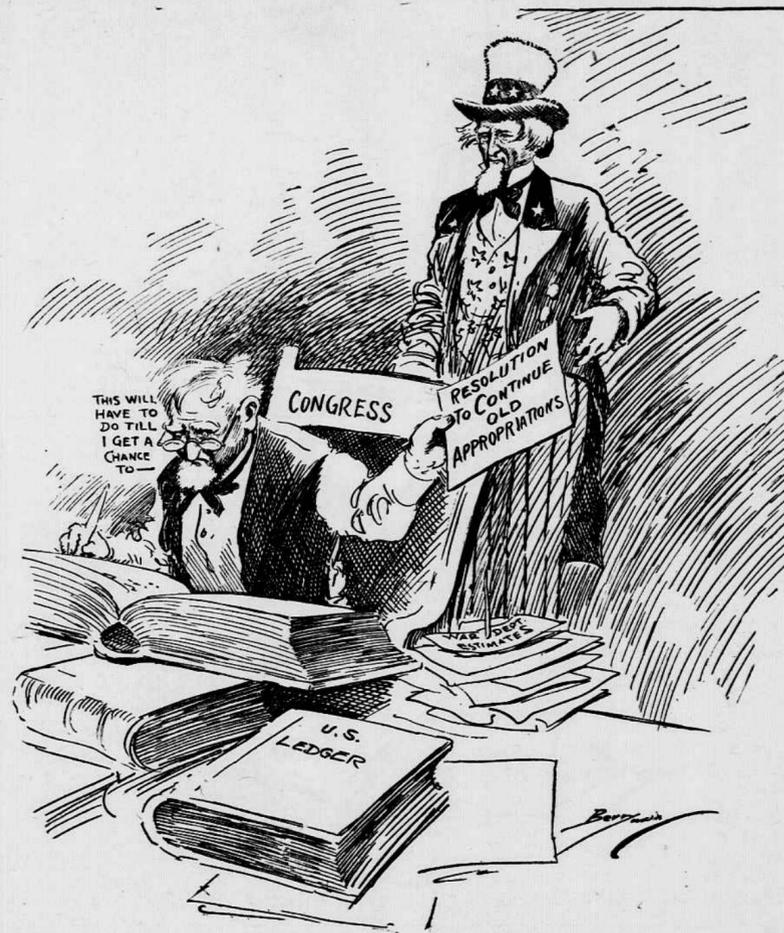
cesses, warned the public that an advance must be made by infantry and not by artillery, and that the British army could not expect to come out of the engagement scathless. First accounts of the battle, which had awaited so eagerly. Men and women in little groups scanned the special editions, then broke out in cheers of joy.

Location of the Drive. The portion of the line selected by the British for the inauguration of the drive runs from the Somme northward past Albert to a point about eight miles south of Arras. It is on the section of the western front which runs roughly north and south from the North Sea through Belgium and now extends to the British front in the north of France before it swings sharply to the east and east on to the Swiss border. Albert is seventy miles northeast of Paris.

There has been much heavy fighting over this ground, but not so far as that of Arras, where the British have been fighting for some time. During the early stages of the battle the British were driven back from the Somme, but they have since regained the ground they lost. The British have been fighting for some time in the north of France before it swings sharply to the east and east on to the Swiss border. Albert is seventy miles northeast of Paris.

New Departure in Tactics. The great offensive undertaken by the British offers, according to reports from the front and the comments of military critics, an absolutely new departure in the tactics hitherto pursued by the British. Contrary to the favorite tactics of the Germans, the British did not attempt a partial advance by massing their artillery at a given point on the line and shelling an intense bombardment by an infantry attack in a narrow column. Employing an enormous number of guns the British maintained a continuous and even bombardment of the German trenches and destroyed the concrete fortifications which sheltered the German machine gun squads. Hurricanes of shells were also directed against the German barbed wire entanglements. In the evenings following this daily artillery storm, raiding parties dashed out from the British lines to complete the destruction wrought by the big guns. In this way the German defenses which sheltered the German machine gun squads were captured and the entire defense of the German front was shattered. A French officer who witnessed this plan of operations described it as "the last word in scientific warfare."

Last Great Offensive. The last considerable offensive undertaken by the British was a drive in force at Loos in September, 1915, in conjunction with a similar French ef-



THE NEW FISCAL YEAR.

MEXICANS PREPARE TO CLASH WITH U. S.

Pershing Reports Marshaling of Forces to Attack the American Army.

RUSHING STATE TROOPS AS FAST AS POSSIBLE

Gen. Funston Hurrying Guardsmen to the Border and Railways Give Trains Right of Way.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 1.—Gen. Funston reserved comment today on the charges of bad faith made against him by Carranza's minister of foreign affairs, and then concentrated his attention on the silent marshaling of his growing army along the border line.

Reports from Gen. Pershing in Mexico and from headquarters commanders along the border reflected the preparations being made by the Mexican war department for a clash with the American army.

Troops trains were nearing the border from north, east and west, but increased efforts were made to keep from the public the actual schedules of the movements until the time of their arrival at destinations.

More Troops Due Today.

With the exception of the vanguard of the Illinois guardsmen that reached here last night no fresh troops have reached San Antonio and will not before late today or tonight. One of the trains bearing guardsmen was slipping eastward along the border toward Brownsville with a precision that was gratifying to army staff officers.

Railway officials were moving throughout the United States scores of troop-trains that will reach the border at hours known only to them and to officers detailed for work on the border.

On all lines where army officers and railway officials believed attempts might be made to interfere with the movement of soldiers have been sent and bridges were under guard.

Border Embargo Eased Up.

EL PASO, Tex., July 1.—Twenty-five hundred sacks of corn, consigned to Mexican merchants in Juarez, were passed by United States customs officials today, after each sack had been emptied in a search for contraband articles. Two days were required to empty and re-pack the grain.

Many loads of grain, flour, beans and other foodstuffs have been transported over the international bridge since the establishment of what, in effect, is an embargo on large freight shipments. Mexican and American merchants are pointing out that practically no crops are being raised in Chihuahua and numbers even had the crops mobilized for exportation. The food is intended to feed such people in Juarez and other cities, they asserted.

Villa Reported in Command.

A rumor was current in Mexican circles in El Paso today that Francisco Villa had taken charge of the Carranza forces of 15,000 men being concentrated at Bustillo, about seventy miles west of Chihuahua, and that the line of the Mexican Northwestern railway Authority in Juarez, however, declared the report unfounded.

The night a heavy patrol guard, a troop of cavalry and a detachment of infantry mounted on motor cycles were stationed at the plaza, while large posts were kept at the international bridges.

A feeling was aroused in Juarez by reports that American soldiers near Ysleta, Tex., twelve miles away, had been ordered to "with-out cause," killing a Mexican customs rider. Gen. Francisco Gonzales, commander, said today that the civil populace was well under control.

Movement of Guardsmen the Most Efficient Ever, Is Headquarters Report

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 1.—The movement of national guardsmen to the border is being conducted more efficiently than ever before, according to army officers at headquarters here today.

The transportation of troops has been in the entire charge of the American Railway Association and routes have been chosen so that the troops not only were forwarded to their stations, but also in such a manner that train schedules have not been interrupted. The traffic has been so even distributed among the roads that all have had a share in the business. Headquarters has been in touch with the American Railway Association from the time it left its mobilization camp until it reached its destination.

It has been possible to divert any organization from its original destination at any time and send it where its presence might be most needed.

Kansans Leave for Border.

FORT RILEY, July 1.—The train bearing the first section of the 24th Infantry Regiment, Kansas National Guard, left here today for the border. It was the first contingent of the Kansas guardsmen to depart from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia passed through the brigade will leave in three more sections.

Pennsylvanians Reach Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—Pennsylvania troops, destined for some place along the Mexican border, began passing through Indianapolis today. One train loaded with soldiers from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia passed through this morning and three other trains were expected during the day.

TROOPS RESTLESS TO GO TO BORDER

District National Guardsmen at Camp Ordway Want to Get to the Front.

NUMBER OF REJECTIONS AVERAGE 15 PER CENT

Minimum Weight Mark May Be Lowered and Some of the Lesser Defects Waived.

Troops at Camp Ordway are getting restless. They want to get to the front. Some of them now even think that they will not get out of camp, but, of course, the orders to send them to Bisbee, Ariz., so far stand.

With the rush orders of last week now standing recalled, and with orders to keep the organizations in camp until they reach their minimum peace strength, camp life has changed from a long period of excitement down to a mere routine, nothing different from an annual encampment except orders for their destination at Bisbee.

Inspections of clothing and equipment are being made by the army officers and the physical examinations are being continued, but are being pushed through with all speed possible. The organizations which have not yet been pushed through their examinations late tonight, and the medical officers will be free to take up the mounted organizations which have not yet been mustered. Battery B and the cavalry troop will not be mustered until their officers get their commissions.

Slight Defects May Be Waived.

So many men are being turned down by the medical officers that it is probable the minimum weight will be lowered somewhat in order to keep the strength of the infantry companies higher and prevent their detention at camp any longer than is necessary. Recruiting is being pushed in the city, but volunteers are slow to come in since the border situation was relieved through the release of the members of the 19th Cavalry by the Carranzista government.

The minimum weight is five feet four inches and the height 120 pounds. Below 120 it is necessary to obtain special authority from the general of the army to enlist. Some slight defects may be waived in order to get enough men, but a decision as to this has not yet been reached.

It is understood that several line officers of the 3d Regiment have been thrown out on their physical examinations. This will make vacancies for a number of promotions. There also will be a large number of vacancies in the non-commissioned grades in the companies of infantry.

Rejections Average 15 Per Cent.

Although official figures on the percentage of rejections on account of physical disability were not obtainable this morning, it is estimated that they range from 10 to 20 per cent of the enlisted personnel in the different companies.

This deficiency in strength will have to be made up before any command will be permitted to leave the camp for the front. The order to discharge the navy yard men, which was issued to all of the organizations somewhat.

The discharge papers now are being made out, and the men probably will be at work Monday morning. So far as orders of the mustering officer at this camp now read, these men will be discharged.

Camp will be open to visitors all day tomorrow and the troops expect a large number of their relatives, friends and admirers. Every Sunday they believe to be their last in camp.

APPEAL FILED TO SAVE SIR ROGER CASEMENT

LONDON, July 1.—The appeal filed in the case of Sir Roger Casement alleges three reasons for setting aside the verdict of guilty of high treason found against him, under which he was sentenced to death, as follows:—"First, That no crime had been committed under the statute of Edward III by which Sir Roger was tried, because no such crime as treason without the realm was indicated in the statute.

"Second, That the lord chief justice erred in the use of the term 'aiding and abetting' in the indictment.

"Third, Because the lord chief justice in his charge to the jury did not properly set forth the defendant's side of the case."

Sir Roger has been transferred to Pentonville prison. Patrick Francis Doyle of his counsel found him in a cheerful mood when he visited him. It is expected that argument on the appeal will be heard within three weeks.

The home office has announced that King George had directed Sir Roger be degraded from his order of knighthood.

June Advertising

Last month The Evening and Sunday Star printed over a million lines of advertising, an increase of more than 75,000 lines over June last year.

This was an average of over a hundred columns of advertising every week day and nearly two hundred columns every Sunday.

The most notable increase was in the Sunday Star, which gained over fourteen columns, or nearly two pages, of advertising each Sunday. The Evening Star gained nearly a page a day.

The Star daily and Sunday printed more advertising than either two of its competitors combined, and yesterday printed more local display advertising than all three of them combined.

GASTON MASPERO DIES.

PARIS, July 1, 5:25 a. m.—Gaston Maspero, one of the best known Egyptologists in Europe, died suddenly yesterday while he was attending a session of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, of which he was secretary.

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INDIANAPOLIS BEACH

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DAY IN CONGRESS.

Met at 11 a. m. Resumed debate on agricultural appropriation bill. Conference considered post office, fortifications and river and harbor appropriation bills.

Met at noon. General revenue bill introduced by Representative Kitchin. Considered calendar business.

BOND ISSUE QUESTION IS TREASURY PROBLEM

Officials Figuring Net Balance for Fiscal Year to Determine Needs of Mexican Crisis.

Treasury officials were busy today figuring the Treasury's net balance for the fiscal year, which ended last night, with a view to determining whether a bond issue will be necessary to care for the extraordinary expenses of the Mexican crisis.

There is an agreement among administration leaders to ask Congress to authorize such a bond issue in the event the ordinary resources of the Treasury and the additional \$210,000,000 expected from the administration revenue bill are not sufficient.

The emergency incident to the Mexican emergency already provided for or estimated approximate \$125,000,000, this, as well as any further expense, would be covered in the proposed bond issue.

Authority to issue bonds may not be sought from Congress if the Treasury surplus is large enough. At the close of business yesterday it was \$174,174,515, and prospects were that it would be increased to more than \$200,000,000.

The administration omnibus revenue bill, which will raise \$210,000,000, was ready for introduction in the House today. The democratic leaders plan to begin consideration of the measure in the House next Thursday under a special rule providing for a final vote before adjournment Saturday.

EXPLOSION INJURES EIGHT.

Mexicans Suspected of Attempt to Blow Up Train Coach. OAKLAND, Cal., July 1.—The police today began the investigation of an explosion in the sleeping car of a west-bound Southern Pacific train near here last night which blew a big hole in the steel roof and caused injuries to eight persons.

H. Brooks, conductor of the train, reported to the police that three Mexicans boarded the train at Elmira, Cal., with tickets for Richmond, a town near this city. Two of them, he said, left the train at Richmond. Shortly before reaching the station here he found a hind one in the washroom.

This third Mexican, the conductor said, left the train as soon as it stopped and the explosion came a few minutes later.

Police Inspector Charles McCarthy of the Oakland police department said that in his opinion the explosion was gunpowder.

MALADY PROVING SERIOUS.

Outbreak of Infantile Paralysis in New York Is Virulent. NEW YORK, July 1.—Dr. Haven Emerson, city health commissioner, said today that the outbreak of infantile paralysis here threatens to exceed that of 1907, when there were 2,500 in the city.

It is characterized by a high degree of virulence," he said. "In 1907 the mortality was about 5 per cent, but in the present outbreak it probably is four times as great."

IN THE SUNDAY STAR

EDUCATORS TO GATHER IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

National Council Meets in New York for the Preliminary Proceedings.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The National Council of the National Education Association met here today preliminary to the annual convention of the association which will begin Monday and continue throughout the week. The council is composed of officers of the association. Addresses will be delivered this afternoon and evening by Dr. A. Duncan Yocum, professor of educational research in the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Helen Putnam of Providence, R. I., who will speak on preparedness and education; and Robert M. Yerkes of Boston, who will discuss the psychological aspects of racial well being.

Delegates to Number 50,000. It is estimated that 50,000 delegates, including school teachers, heads of universities and colleges, and other educators and public men will attend the convention next week. The meetings will be held in two of the largest halls in the city, in universities, hotels and museums.

Among those who will speak at some of the gatherings are William H. Taft, who will discuss the question of cutting the eight years of elementary training to six years; Secretary of War, Joseph C. Rothfield of the Department of Commerce, who will speak on industrial education; Dr. J. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister to Washington; Samuel Gompers, Thomas M. Osborne, Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. Anna Shaw, John H. Binley, state commissioner of education, and Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin.

Program of Entertainment. Outings to amusement resorts, receptions and various other entertainments have been arranged for the delegates and a play festival and gymnasium demonstration will be given for them by 4,000 school children.

ITALY'S WAR EXPENSES 7,800,000,000 FRANCS. ROME, July 1.—Paolo Carcano, minister of the treasury, made in the chamber of deputies a financial statement in which, although pointing out the heavy expenditures owing to the war, he emphasized with patriotic expressions the generosity of the people in subscribing to war loans. He urged all persons to decrease their expenditures for luxuries.

The total war expenditures, including sums appropriated normally in peacetime, amount to date to 7,800,000,000 francs. The daily expenditure is about 20,000,000 francs.

The minister said that the general financial situation of Italy is good.

EFFORT TO PROVE SUICIDE. Friend of Marion Lambert Important Witness in Orpet Trial. WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 1.—Dorothy Mason, sister-in-law of Celestia Youker, a friend of Marion Lambert, was today a witness in the trial of William Orpet, who is charged with the murder of Marion Lambert. She is expected to testify that she told Marion Lambert of Orpet's alleged engagement to Miss Youker. The defense maintains that it was this information which prompted Marion to plan suicide.

It is expected that most of the day will be taken up in the examination of witnesses who searched for Orpet's name in the telephone book of Waukegan, and details of the battle are being anxiously awaited. Only this morning the correspondents at the front for British newspapers, while writing of the British artillery and raiding suc-