

GERMANS RETREAT IN THE EAST FOLLOWING TRIPLE DEFEAT BY RUSSIANS AS ALLIES ADVANCE IN THE WEST

INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE OPENS SECOND PHASE OF GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE

By Associated Press. London, July 7.—The second phase of the great battle on the western front has now begun. The artillery has been brought up to new positions and is again battering the German defenses. The bombardment extends as far northward as La Basse and Armentieres and according to the latest official advice is particularly intense. British long range guns are shelling the German positions and the roads in their rear and until the infantry again leaves the trenches it will be uncertain where the next attacks are to be launched.

In addition to inflicting losses on the Germans in men, guns and territory, the Anglo-French offensive has reported to the German command to withdraw some of their forces from the Verdun front. Consequently it is expected in London that the army which for nearly five months withstood the German attacks in that region will have some relief from continual fighting.

Russ Crushing Austrians. On the eastern front the Russians, now apparently having a better supply of guns and ammunition than their adversaries, next to pass from one phase to the next without intermission. General Leitchitzky's army, completely demoralized and on the railway between Delatyn and

Korosmezo, is advancing in an effort completely to overcome the Austrian forces on that front. General Kaledines is continuing to deliver heavy strokes against the Austrians and Germans who are endeavoring to keep him from Kovel. With these operations in full swing the Russians to the north have inaugurated an offensive from Kovel to Baranovitch. Along the northern and southern fronts, the Dvinsk a great bombardment has begun, while from a point east of Vilna to Baranovitch artillery preparation has been going on for several days in which the Russians report they made counter attacks. Near Smorgon the Russians and Germans also are engaged in a severe struggle.

Rumania, it is said here, is awaiting some move by the entente forces at the front. The near east is interested in the battles throughout the Caucasus and Mesopotamia. The Russian army which was advancing toward Bagdad has fallen back some 80 miles under pressure from great Turkish forces which were brought against it, but elsewhere from the Black Sea to the Persian frontier the Russians, according to their own statements, are more than holding their own. No news has been received recently from the British army in Mesopotamia, but it is believed inactivity has been enforced by the great heat.

place in position heavy artillery and to bring up plentiful stocks of munitions. Consequently the attacking wave was caught in a whirlwind of machine gun fire from the trenches and was shot to pieces by the "75's," while the German supports following the reserves far in the rear were shattered by salvos from medium and heavy batteries.

The German infantry plodded forward again and again, but nowhere French reports say, made any impression upon the French lines. Rarely, even did they get the grips with the occupying trenches, which accounts for the small number of prisoners taken. The Germans, say the reports, had striven the whole day without success, with the slightest modification of the situation.

The French remain two and a half miles from Peronne, on the south side of the Somme, and four miles from that city on the north side of the river, and there are no formidable natural obstacles in the way of their occupation of the city when the French commandant judges that the time is ripe for it.

16TH INFANTRY BRIGADE NEXT Cavalry Departure Leaves Infantry Brigade and Hospital Troops at Gretna

[From a Staff Correspondent.] Camp Brumbaugh, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 7.—The Sixth infantry will follow the First cavalry regiment to the border. The cavalry regiment, between 1,100 and 1,200 strong and with a new designation of its organizations, left late last night in four trains and the Sixth will start about sundown. The departure of the cavalry and one brigade of infantry and the hospital troops here. The latter will stay to examine the recruits to be sent here from all over the State to fill up regiments to the number of about 3,000 men are in camp to-day. Except for the hospital troops they will be gone by Monday morning unless plans for the departure of the Eighth infantry are changed because the many vacancies to be filled. General C. T. O'Neill, the camp commander, hopes to have the regiment start Sunday and will leave the camp as far as the organizations in the first call are concerned.

Word has come from the border that the regimental post offices will be established and that the Pennsylvania men will be grouped. There are also plans for recruits. However, the utmost efforts will be bent the next two days to filling up the Eighth regiment. Recruiting anywhere in the State has been authorized, but no men are to be sent unless medically examined at their home stations, this precaution being taken to prevent a repetition of the rejections which occurred in the York, Lewistown and Bedford companies to such an extent as to cut companies almost in half.

Immediate steps are to be taken to organize the quartermaster corps for the recruiting camp and it will take over the present depot when the officers' details are sent to the mobilization camp as ordered here. It is expected that the high Guard officers who have been here the last two weeks will be ordered to the border. Some of the younger officers will be sent away.

GERMANS RETREAT ALL ALONG LINE

[Continued From First Page] two searchlights, 11 bomb throwers and 73 ammunition light. "We repulsed the German attacks near Gruziatyn. On the right bank of the Dniester in the region of Juttatcheif and Hotizers, there was desperate fighting.

There was a lively artillery duel in many sectors of the front, north of the Pinsk marshes. East of Baranovitch the enemy launched several desperate attacks which were repulsed. Several times the enemy opened gusts of fire with his heavy and light guns against the region of the village of Labuy, east of Baranovitch. Under cover of the smoke the enemy delivered two violent counter attacks. We drove him back on both occasions, bringing to bear on him the fire of our artillery, machine guns and rifles.

London, July 7.—A defeat for the Austrians in which they were driven back nearly 10 miles on the Dniester Kolomea road, is officially admitted in the statement issued to-day by the Austrian War Office in Vienna. The success of General Leitchitzky's advance west of Bolomea, where he has cut the railroad into Hungary at Mikulczyn, is emphasized as a new victory blow to the Austrian defense of East Galicia. The Kolomea line, his troops are within ten miles of Nadworna, well to the rear of the Austrian right flank facing Tarnopol between the Stripa and Ziota Lipa rivers.

The news that the Russians have captured 5,000 prisoners on the Dniester front appears to leave little doubt of the Russian offensive. The forces between Buczac and Stanislav, which will greatly affect the army of General von Bothmer, compelling him to retire northward, and the advance on Delatyn and the seizure of the way cuts off Von Bothmer from his chief base of supplies.

The prospect of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's return to the command effective division is believed here to be dwindling. The Russian General Kaledines is developing a strong attack on both sides of the Kiev-Kovel Railway.

On the extreme right flank of Brusiloff's front the Russians are viciously attacking the Germans at Czarnobyl. The Russian offensive has been through several lines of the enemy's fortifications here, threatening the flank of the German positions before Lutsk. The Russian successes have considerably lessened the pressure on the Russian center in that district.

Another interesting situation is developing at Baranovitch where the advance of the Russian offensive has brought their heavy guns within reach of that important railway junction. Teutons Lose Half Million. Nearly a half million Austrians and Germans have been taken into captivity since General Brusiloff began his great advance a month ago to-day. The grand total of prisoners to date is in excess of 235,000, of which 4,500 are officers.

Without the actual figures regarding the dead and wounded, careful estimates by military experts, based on the best information available, put the total at 200,000 to 220,000. The Austrians predominate overwhelmingly among the prisoners, but among the dead and wounded it is said that a fairly large percentage are Germans. The German losses in stopping the Russian advance on Kovel and in counter attacks made in solid ranks were enormous.

PROFESSORS BOTHER GREENHANS BOTHERS

Authorities Put Into Effect Lessons Learned During Spanish War. Camp Brumbaugh, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 7.—There have been no files in the National Guard's mobilization camp, there are no files based on complaints of various kinds, the disease breeders, which were the cause of havoc in the camps of the Spanish war. The files have not been on the list. This is due to a careful preparation of the camp site and the thorough policing and sanitation inspection. The authorities learned the lessons in the Spanish war, and a good many former Guardsmen here, can recall what an intolerable nuisance files were in the camps of the Spanish war. The files were in the corps camps at Chickmauga, Alger and other places.

As soon as the war signs began the State authorities got ready here. Col. L. Rausch, the working head of the property end, camp site and laid water lines and cleared sites, while the men from the State Department and Health inspected everything. When the men from the State Department came against a new officer, the sanitary inspector, who not only looked after dietary matters, but surroundings and whose duty was to see that everything that could be protected from flies was covered or screened and everything that would breed flies was destroyed. Smokes from the camp site refuse was to be seen at almost every hour of the day and bits of paper and rubbish were ordered cleared up. The men were encouraged to keep their camps clean and to get rid of flies which everyone dreads, and soldiers about to go on active service, were lacking and there was comfort as well as safety.

There was an endless variety of mascots with the organizations, but not many of them were put on trains. General Clement, an old soldier himself and with a very sympathetic feeling for the men, said that he would be allowed to carry a miscellaneous collection of dogs, mice and cats. As a result, the men were not a regiment which went to the border, but a collection of dogs, mice and cats. Under cover of the smoke the enemy delivered two violent counter attacks. We drove him back on both occasions, bringing to bear on him the fire of our artillery, machine guns and rifles.

The decoration of the tentage was not permitted, hence the efforts on the camp site. The soldiers let out their spirits by escorting rejected men to the stations, songs and cheers being the accompaniment, and with hazing and hectoring the men were taken at times became brutal. However, the men say, no man had any business in the Guard who did not mean to "go through" and people were independent of the business of the State and that spirit was willing but flesh weak, did not go. It was enlist or get out with rocks flying in the rear.

Some of the men who were rejected by the doctors in their efforts to get only soldiers fit to stand the rigors of the border were brought down into camp beside the men "who tried, but were stopped" were cheered to the echo. This always made the rejected men let go with a sigh and a dash of sympathy and cheer. The men in the cars would look grim and wipe their eyes while the racket went on outside.

One of the most striking farewells was of some rejected artillerymen. All hands sang "God be With You 'Till We Meet Again." A. B. H.

Friction in Germany Over Purchase of Food

The Hague, July 7, via London.—Information reaches The Hague that for several weeks there has been continuing friction between the authorities of various large German cities and the Central Purchasing Bureau. The municipalities claim the right to buy their own foodstuffs and household articles without asking permission of the Central Bureau.

There was an outbreak last week in the Hanover City Council, several members of which refused to attend the Bureau of boycotting the city, which was unable to procure butter, sausage and hams, notwithstanding the fact that the city was supplied. The city was sufficiently supplied. It was argued that it was physically impossible for one bureau to control all municipalities.

President. Chemnitz and other cities already are purchasing supplies independently, having representatives in Holland for that purpose. As potatoes are scarce in Germany, while the supply of rye is sufficient, Adolph Von Batocki, head of the food regulation board, has decided it will not be necessary to mix potato meal in rye bread.

A census of rubber stocks has revealed large quantities in the frontier districts, which are supposed to have been smuggled into the country. The Central Bureau has seized all this rubber, paying for it at the rate of five marks a kilogram.

NO KICK ON FOOD HEARD AT GRETTA

Quartermaster's Department Sees to It That Men Get Plenty. Camp Brumbaugh, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 7.—Of all the things to kick about the question of food has been the least in this camp. To be sure the fare has not been what men were accustomed to at home, but it is what the chemists have worked out as best for men who are going to the Mexican border and they have gotten what was coming to them and with one exception, which was trifling, everything was trifling, everything was good. Quantity and quality never lacked.

The quartermaster's end was one place which was prepared, although the motor trucks were slow in getting here men had to haul wagons by hand on some occasions. But this, it is claimed, was the fault of the government which did not authorize motor truck companies for the Guard. But next time the men say, the roads of the Guard will have their hands on trucks and will command them if it becomes necessary. Strange it is that the State which makes so many motor trucks should have had the care of the soldiers take the field. It had not the aeroplanes and machine guns, which our State manufactures, either. Next time a system will be set up of time of emergency, the next Legislature can remedy it and undoubtedly will.

Returning to the food, there have been provided here tons of provisions and the men have not weighed when it is the utmost care and just what the government ordered was given. Col. H. C. Trexler, the chief quartermaster, Chief of Industrial Services of the State, evolved a system of night and gathered around him the best qualified men in the service. He lacked some facilities so he brought up his own motor trucks and other things and it is intimated that he cut through some red tape. But he fed the troops and seems to have the last analysis made what was the "fall down" of the war department which he cut through some red tape. But he fed the troops and seems to have the last analysis made what was the "fall down" of the war department which he cut through some red tape.

The War Department tried to cover up the scandal by ordering ten days' rations for the border and after half the troops had gone sent an army officer to give instructions to the men. It is intimated that the men were not to be given more than the minimum and needed several hundred men.

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Second and Third, N. G. P., Encamp Beside First Regiment at El Paso

El Paso, Texas, July 7.—The Second and Third Regiments, Pennsylvania National Guard, arrived here yesterday and went into camp beside the first Pennsylvania, which reached Camp Pershing Wednesday.

Battery A, Rhode Island Light Artillery, arrived in the evening, to be followed by other Rhode Island contingents during the night. The first battalion of the Second Montana Infantry, strapping cowboys, miners and lumbermen, passed through here to take part in the fighting.

All regular army and militia commanders stationed here were guests of the Rotary Club at luncheon in a downtown hotel. Mayor Tom Lea, who presided, stirred the brigadier general to a fine speech in which he pleaded an impassioned plea for the avenging of the victims of the Santa Ysabel massacre, the Columbus, Boquillas and Glen Springs raids and the Carrizal night.

The order is broad enough to include not only married men in units not yet sent to the border, but likewise husbands who have already started to the border and who are desirous of returning to look after their dependent families. A member of the guard who is supporting a dependent father and mother, may also be excused from service. It is clearly shown that such parent is absolutely dependent on the son for support.

GREAT SEND-OFF FOR LOCAL TROOP

Name Changed From "Governor's Bodyguard" to Plain Troop B. Camp Brumbaugh, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 7.—The Governor's Troop of Harrisburg, ninety-seven men and three officers strong, left for the Mexican border last night under the name of Troop B. The organization which had preserved the name through the Spanish war and which had carried it since 1888, found the War department regulations called for a letter and the "Governor's bodyguard," as the troop was known in camp, became a plain troop.

The troop got a great send-off from the people in the camp and many Harrisburgers from the cottage colony. Captain Jack had his men ready hours before the train moved and greatly to his regret had to leave behind Lieutenant Edgar C. Hummel, quartermaster of the squadron. The Hummel record is as long as that of the troop. He helped organize it in 1888 and he passed out with the troop name. The men gave him many expressions of sorrow at severance of service because of age.

Before leaving F. E. Weber and P. E. Ship were made drummers and some other changes were made. The men of the troop expressed sympathy for their friends of the Eighth infantry and predicted that all would come all right.

The Sheridan troop became Troop C. This troop and the Governor's troop were in Porto Rico together. The men of the troop expressed sympathy for their friends of the Eighth infantry and predicted that all would come all right.

When it came to the matter of muster into federal service the Pennsylvania division fell down badly. "Contrary to the promise of its early mobilization there was great delay in getting of the Pennsylvania troops to the border and the men say, the roads of the Guard will have their hands on trucks and will command them if it becomes necessary. Strange it is that the State which makes so many motor trucks should have had the care of the soldiers take the field. It had not the aeroplanes and machine guns, which our State manufactures, either. Next time a system will be set up of time of emergency, the next Legislature can remedy it and undoubtedly will.

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Soldiers Cheer Women Who Give Them "Feed"

Thanks from 300 troopers from New York State, to members of Harrisburg Chapter, Pennsylvania Railroad Column of Women's Preparedness were expressed to-day by enthusiastic cheers. The Second Squadron, which was in the city, passed through Harrisburg this afternoon on three trains. They were given food, fruit and cigars by the local preparedness organization and the soldiers were emphatic in showing their appreciation.

The distribution was a big surprise to the troops. When the first train arrived at the station, a large baggage truck, laden with good things was run along the side of the train. Captain E. L. Miller who was in charge, detailed several sergeants to take care of the supply, and after the cats were placed in the commissary car, the troopers lined outside of the cars and cheered the Harrisburg women. Similar scenes were enacted on the arrival of the second and third sections.

Gen. Pershing Gets Report of Villa's Reappearance

San Antonio, Texas, July 7.—General Pershing reported to General Funston to-day that a rumor had reached him of Francisco Villa's reappearance. Similar rumors were reported placed the estimate of Villa's men at from 800 to 2,000.

State Health Exhibit at Paxtang Park

The health and hygiene exhibit of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health, which was so popular at the county fairs visited last year, is now being shown for the first time in public parks.

The exhibit is composed of maps and diagrams illustrating the work of the various divisions of the department. "Pennsylvania's War on Tuberculosis" are shown.

Doctors and nurses are in attendance to demonstrate the exhibit. The purpose of the exhibit is to teach the public how to prolong life and avoid disease.

Hearings Next Week on Death of Girl in Auto

Salem, Mass., July 7.—Dr. John J. Shanahan, a physician of Peabody, arrested following the death of Miss Margaret Ward from an illegal operation, on the charge of being an accomplice after the fact, pleaded not guilty yesterday and gave a bond of \$2,000 to appear at a hearing on July 12. It is not charged that he performed the operation.

The man who was arrested on the same charge when the girl's body was found in an automobile in Salem also will appear on that date.

E. Stanley Nichols, an actor, living in Somerville, told the police that he was offered money for the use of his automobile from Roxbury, where it is thought the operation was performed, to Salem. The offer, he said, was refused.

Villa Evacuates Jimenez; Carranzistas in Pursuit

El Paso, July 7.—The Villa forces have evacuated Jimenez and railway communication has been restored with Mexico City, according to a message received to-day by General Gonzales at Juarez, from General Trevino, Chief of Carranza cavalry in the pursuit of the bandits.

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This German Position Had Piano, Brass Bedstead and Hot and Cold Water

Paris, July 7.—The work of sorting the booty taken by the French in the fighting at the Somme brings to light many curious facts. In the Meraucourt woods a heavy German battery was found, completely dismantled and the battery commander's shelter alone remained intact.

The luxury of the arrangements in the German positions on the Santere plateau showed that they were considered impregnable. In the positions occupied by the battery mentioned were a piano, a brass bedstead and a complete hot and cold water supply.

Fourteen British Ships and at Least 18 Kaiser's Sunk, Jellicoe Reports

London, July 7.—"Be pleased to inform the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German High Sea Fleet was brought to action on the 31st of May, 1916, to the westward of Jutland Bank, off the coast of Denmark.

In these words Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, commander-in-chief of the home fleets, opens his report to the Admiralty on the battle over which there has been so much discussion.

Admiral Jellicoe estimates the German losses at two battleships of the dreadnaught type, one of the Deutschland type, which was seen to sink, the battle cruiser Lutow, admitted by the Germans, one battle cruiser of the dreadnaught type, one battle cruiser, seen to sink, three destroyers so damaged that it was doubtful if they would be able to reach port, and a submarine sunk. In concluding Admiral Jellicoe says:

"The conditions of low visibility, under which the day action took place, and the approach of darkness enhanced the difficulty of giving an accurate report of the results of the battle or the name of the ships sunk by our forces. But, after a most careful examination of the evidence of all the officers who testified to seeing enemy vessels actually sink or be sunk, and interviews with a large number of these officers, I am of the opinion that the list shown in the enclosure gives the minimum numbers, though it is possible it is not so much as regards the particular class of vessel, especially those which were sunk during the night attack. In addition to the vessels sunk, it is sinkable, or so damaged that many other ships were very seriously damaged by gunfire and torpedo attack.

French Will Punish Turk Activities in Syria; Want U. S. to Send Supplies

Paris, July 7.—Georges Leygues, formerly minister of the colonies, presiding at a meeting of the foreign affairs committee of the chamber of deputies last night, declared as a result of representations made by the committee regarding the situation in Syria, Premier Briand had requested the American government to make known to the Turkish government that the French government was resolved not to allow the crimes alleged to have been committed in Syria to go unpunished.

The American government, he said, was also asked to again concern itself with the revictualing of the Syrian population.

Latest Fighting Shows Allies Able to Win at Will; Then Hold Captured Points

Paris, July 7, 5.44 A. M.—Yesterday's defensive fighting has given almost as much satisfaction to the French as the previous day's captures. The French are clearly in the offensive and the entente allies not only are able to win positions from the Germans wherever they like, but also are able to hold their own in the trenches.

The first German counter attack was launched in the night in the Hem sector, north of the canalized Somme river. The Germans succeeded in carrying two small woods situated south of the Clef-Moroy road a few hundred yards from the sugar works bordering that road.

The French troops there, being more or less in the air, fell back on the village of Hem, which they held slightly, captured another small wood at the northeastern end of the village close to the Hem brick field and along the edge of the road from Clerf to Hem and Clerf, which they held. The change in the situation throughout the twenty-four hours during which the counter offensive lasted.

Bring Up Reserves. At the beginning of the battle there were behind the front assigned to the French attack twenty-seven German battalions drawn from the One Hundred and Twenty-first division and the remnants of the Seventeenth army corps.

Between July 1 and July 5 the German commanders sent up to the front four reserve divisions, of which two are declared to be virtually out of commission. The other reserves brought up from different points between Rheims and the Somme, and the reserve divisions, one battalion of the guard which was annihilated had been formed from several different battalions.

The French officers say there can be no doubt that the rapidity of the French advance, if not the advance itself, took the Germans by surprise. This, they say, is due to their not having provided an adequate supply of reserves for such a contingency.

British Are Winning in Violent Fight Along Whole Front; Take Another Trench

London, July 7.—Capture by the British of a German trench on a front of 1,000 yards in the Somme region was announced officially to-day.

The British resumed the offensive on certain sectors east of Albert at dawn on the 6th, and in the vicinity of Ovillers and Contalmaison, as well as near La Boisselle, the British made progress. In the region of Thiepval the Germans regained a section of lost ground.

The success of the maneuvers would have forced the eventual retirement of the whole French line.

The German reaction, however, came too late. The French had time thoroughly to strengthen their line, to advance and

to bring up plentiful stocks of munitions. Consequently the attacking wave was caught in a whirlwind of machine gun fire from the trenches and was shot to pieces by the "75's," while the German supports following the reserves far in the rear were shattered by salvos from medium and heavy batteries.

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"Keep Your Eye on the Clock" See Page 15