

BRITISH CAPTURE GERMAN DEFENSE WORKS

BRITISH TAKE GERMAN FIRST LINE WORKS

Defenders Driven Out After Fiercest Artillery Battle of War.

TRENCHES CAPTURED OVER LONG FRONT

Tremendous Offensive Movement Extending Twenty Miles Inaugurated by British, With French Co-operating on One Wing—Big Guns Pave Way British Public Warned That Heavy Sacrifices Must Be Made.

British headquarters, France, July 1.—A tremendous offensive was launched at 7:30 over a front extending twenty miles north of the Somme. The assault was preceded by terrific bombardment. The British have already captured the German front line and captured many prisoners.

London, July 1.—After weeks of intense fighting with guns of every caliber firing a million shells daily, the British early today launched a general offensive against the German lines along a front of twenty miles north of the river Somme. They succeeded in taking the German front line trenches and many men.

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

The front selected for the offensive was decided on 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 dispositions of the Germans was designed to keep the German generals uncertain as to the points at which they would be attacked.

Offensive Long Heralded. This is the first time since the war began that the intentions of an army to undertake an offensive have been so well advertised. A week ago when the German attack against Verdun began to make headway and it was feared the army of the German crown prince was getting in a district of Verdun which was dangerous for the allies, the British guns began to speak. Since then, except for the hours when British infantry were raiding German trenches, a continual bombardment has been kept up.

Big Guns Pave Way. Batteries, which now are innumerable, took turns at smashing the German defense, destroying communication depots, new trench mortars, particularly destructive, tore away the wire entanglements, broke down parapets and generally opened the way for men with rifles and bayonets. Big guns of fifteen inches and other large caliber prevented the Germans from breaking up their forces, which wrecked all within range.

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

To Cost Many Men. This morning the correspondents at the front for British papers, while writing of the artillery and raiding successes, 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 fight unscathed. First accounts of the battle state that the British deaths were not heavy.

Travel Curtailed. The war office announced that the necessary passenger traffic between Great Britain and the continent would be regulated closely and reduced as much as possible. Only those having serious reasons are permitted to travel.

Allies Gain on All Fronts. The allies are now on the offensive in practically every field of the war. The British assault comes on the heels of the successes won by the Russians in Galicia and Bukovina and are still going on. On the Italian front the central powers have met with reverses, and for many days the Italians have been driving the Austrians from position after position in the Trentino. The defense along the Somme, where the French appears to have stiffened and the balance of battle in that bitterly-contested sector appears recently to have swung in favor of the defenders.

The only front in the whole theater of the world where comparative quiet reigns today is in the Balkans

and the predictions of an allied advance in that region have been numerous.

Previous Offensive Failed. The last considerable offensive undertaken by the British was a drive in force at Loos in September, 1915, in conjunction with a similar French effort in the Champagne district. The British took Loos and claimed to have taken 20,000 Germans and many guns. They were unable to press home the advantage, says the war office, because reserves failed to come in time. The British official losses in this battle were 15,000 men.

The portion of the line selected by the British for the inauguration of the present drive runs from the Somme north past Albert to a point about eight miles south of Arras. The Belgian army holds the trenches from the North to a point about six miles northeast of Ypres. This strategic point under General Sir Douglas Haig, holds the line from the junction with the Belgians as far as the Somme.

German Did Not Expect Attack. The sector of the German front on which the British assumed the offensive forms a considerable bulge in the British line. The southern end rests on the Somme, over which the British are pushing, although different from the flat, marshy and bleak aspect of Flanders.

At many points on this sector it is possible for the German to make a surprise attack, winding about between opposite slopes. A military expert writing of the offensive says:

It is safe to say the Germans never expected a great attack in this country. We may hope, then, for a reduction in the German salient there and the securing of better strategic positions. Far more important than that it is certain this attack will be destructive to the morale of the German troops.

The number of Germans opposite the British front and reserves behind the line was estimated a month ago at 300,000.

SECOND LINES REACHED.

British Push Attacks and Advance Five Miles at Some Points.

British Headquarters in France, July 1.—Reports from the front up to 12:30 today, five hours after the combined French and British offensive was launched, showed that the allies have taken the towns of La Boisselle, Serre and Montauban, and the Curieu and Faviennes woods.

The line trenches over the front under attack were stormed and at many points the fighting has reached the main second line.

These reports show that the French and British at the point of their furthest advance have broken thru more than five miles beyond the first German trenches. Montauban is five and one-half miles east of the old British front and Curieu wood is six miles east-southeast of Albert.

The British are endeavoring to surround the German positions at other points an intense struggle is on for towns and villages.

Reports from the front indicate that the important German position at Ercourt may be cut off.

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

The British are fighting gallantly and have taken many prisoners in the line. The French advancing on the British right are moving with great steadiness. After the assault they quickly covered two kilometers beyond the German front line. Thus far the day has gone well for France and England.

The fourth day of the British bombardment of the German positions sees no diminution of the volume of fire, which continues along the whole line without cessation, day and night, and the British are continuing to demolish first and second lines of German trenches and placing curtains of fire on the roads and communication trenches.

Considerably more than 1,000,000 shells a day are being expended, and there seems to be no limit to the supply of them.

CRISIS WITH MEXICO IS AT STANDSTILL

Carranza's Refusal to Meet Wilson Demands Not Yet Delivered.

UNOFFICIAL TEXT ONLY REVEALED

Developments Halted Until State Department Receives Official Document—Congress to Adjourn Until Wednesday and Action by Wilson Will Be Delayed—Carranza's Note Said to Be Undiplomatic

Washington, July 1.—Unless General Carranza's reply to the last American note arrives today and is as defiant as private advices from the City of Mexico say it is, it is probable President Wilson will have to wait at least until next Wednesday before placing the situation before congress. Both houses have planned to adjourn today over the Fourth.

Administration officials are impatient at the failure to get any word of when the Mexican note might come, since the demand for a prompt reply went to Mexico City last Sunday.

Strong assurances may be given in the answer of the de facto government's ability to protect the border against raids. The Mexican embassy stated 15,000 troops would be available for this service if the American force is withdrawn.

Developments at Standstill.

Messages at the state department from Mr. Rodgers at Mexico City made no mention of the Mexican answer, Mr. Rodgers so far has been unable to forecast the action of Carranza and the only intimation reaching here has been thru diplomatic and private messages. They indicate that the de facto government was preparing to stand by its aid in the hostile United States troops crossing the border.

On his return today from New York President Wilson went over all the advices on hand, but learned nothing he did not know before. After today, if it should be necessary for him to address congress, he would wait until Wednesday.

Recruiting Regulars.

Reports to the war department continue to show satisfactory progress in preparation for any eventualities on or beyond the border. A total of 2,036 new regulars were raised in the week against 1,105 last week. The preceding average weekly enlistment was about 700.

During the one hundred days of recruiting under the authority granted by congress to increase the regular army at once after the Columbus day act, 11,251 men have been accepted out of 59,406 applications for enlistment.

New York City led the recruiting last week with 1,024 men accepted, against 273 the week before; Chicago was second with 897 against 277 last week and San Francisco third with 421 against 51.

Censor at Work.

The war department issued today a brief bulletin under its new censorship. It said that more troops of the California and Illinois National Guards were being sent to the border last week and continuing reports from the department of General Funston giving a variety of orderly border reports already covered.

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

Argentina Not Aiding Carranza.

Buenos Aires, July 1.—Official denial was given today to the report that the Argentine government had sold arms to General Carranza.

A dispatch from El Paso, June 28, said agents there of the Mexican City said had received reports that Argentina had sold the Carranza government 150 machine guns.

Peace Commission Reputed.

Mexico City, July 1.—The foreign office issued a statement today that various individuals now in the United States as members of the so-called peace commission have no authority to act for the Mexican government.

Cotton Crop Statistics.

Washington, July 1.—This year's cotton crop was forecast today at 40,266,000 bales, by the department of agriculture, which estimated the area planted at 35,994,000 acres and the condition of the crop on June 25 at 81.1 per cent of normal.

Russians Fall Back Before Turks.

Constantinople, via London, July 1.—The Russian force driven back by the Turks from the Persian border to Mesopotamia is effecting a farther retreat in the direction of Persia, under Turkish pursuit, says a statement today.

falling to protect the border.

When the American government recognized Carranza it was cognizant of border outlawry.

Mexico defies the United States to prove that it protected bandits. The stubbornness of Watson, mining leader, was to blame for the San Ysabel massacre.

Mexico notified the United States that Villa was at Palomas, and to expect the raid on Columbus.

The United States troops entered Parral against Mexican orders and are to blame for the fight there.

One hundred and forty Mexicans have been slain recently on American soil. The slayers have gone unpunished.

Two Courses of Action.

As a result of this development the outstanding features of the situation are:

If the president intends to employ the army in Mexico to restore order along the border it will be necessary to send in sufficient reinforcements to cope with the hostile Carranza forces.

If the Carranzistas attack the American border, Carranza will take as a result of the disclosure of Carranza's attitude will be determined at a series of conferences between the president and his advisers.

May Force Carranza Out.

Unusual significance is attached to the remark by the president that Carranza stands put in Mexico until Carranza or somebody else restores order. The utterance lends color to the gossip in official circles for several days to the effect that the Carranza government is tottering and that "somebody else" is likely soon to supplant Carranza at the head of the de facto government.

There is a good deal of speculation here as to the identity of this "somebody else." According to some officials it is Gen. Obregon, in whom the administration on more than one occasion has manifested that it places great confidence.

According to others, Felix Diaz, nephew of the late president of Mexico, is on the point of overturning the Carranza regime and seizing control of the de facto government.

Indications are not lacking that the administration would not be disappointed by the elimination of Carranza through the operations of the American army in the north and Diaz in the south, just as Mr. Wilson succeeded in driving out Huerta through the operations of Carranza in the north and the American navy and army at Vera Cruz.

The Diaz party is counting upon the fact that the United States will have a strong force of armed men in Mexico and on the border as one of its assets when the time comes to make the strike and seek to depose the present first chief.

Reyes Faction Joining Carranza.

Chihuahua City, July 1.—Troops of the old Canute Reyes faction of bandits continued to arrive in Torreon to offer their services to the de facto government, say reports here. Jose Isabel Robles, the former Villista leader, has been active in getting their submission. Gen. Jose Santos has informed General Trevino that not a single band has appeared in his district in the last thirty days. Gen. F. Maycotte has replaced Arnulfo Gomez as governor of Durango.

Mexican Major Arrested.

Laredo, Tex., July 1.—Jess M. Mosely, carrying a commission as major in the Carranza army, was arrested here last night by a special agent of the department of justice, charged with enlisting for the United States to enlist negroes in the Mexican army. It became known today.

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BORDER ARMY DAILY GROWS

General Funston Too Busy to Pay Heed to Carranza Accusations.

MEXICANS ACTIVELY MARSHALING FORCES

Evidences South of Border That Carranza is Preparing to Fight—Food for Starving Mexican Citizens Permitted to Be Sent South Across Border—Denial Made to Report That Villa Has Been Placed in Charge.

(San Antonio, July 1.—General 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. Early reports from General Pershing in Mexico and from headquarters commanders along the Rio Grande and the west lines, talk of the preparations being made by the Mexican war department for a break with the United States army.

United States troop trains are nearing the border today from north, east and west. On all lines where army officers and railroad officials believed attempts might be made to interfere with movements, details of soldiers have been sent and bridges were put under guard.

FOOD FOR STARVING.

United States Permits Supplies to Cross Border into Mexico.

El Paso, July 1.—Twenty-five hundred sacks of corn consigned by local dealers to Mexican mechanics in Juarez were passed by United States customs officers today after each sack had been emptied in a search for contraband articles.

Many wagons of grain, flour and similar food stuffs has been transported over the international bridge recently, especially since the establishment of what in effect is an embargo on large Mexican shipments.

Mexican dealers say the reason for purchases are because of the state, torn by years of strife and practically no crops being raised in Chihuahua, numbers of people are on the verge of starvation. The food is intended to feed such people in Juarez and other cities they assert.

Villa Rumor Denied.

A rumor was current in Mexico today that Villa had taken charge of the Carranza force of 15,000 men being concentrated at Bustillos, about seventy miles west of Chihuahua City, on the line of the Mexican Northwestern railway. Authorities in Juarez pronounce this report false.

During the night the heaviest provost guard of cavalry and of infantry mounted on motorcycles, was stationed at the plaza, while large outposts were kept at the international bridge.

In Juarez, although much feeling was aroused by reports that American soldiers near Ysleta, Tex., twelve miles east, had fired across the border "without cause," killing a Mexican customs rider, General Gonzales, commandant, said today that the civil population is well under control.

Troops Arriving.

Some apprehension manifested here was allayed with reports to military authorities that the first of the National Guard contingent ordered to El Paso was arriving today.

Two batteries of the Fifth artillery, B. and C. arrived here today from Fort Sill, Okla. One detrained downtown and the other at Fort Bliss.

Other troop trains bearing National Guardsmen are nearing here, being due here some time today.

Spillsbury to Rejoin Pershing.

Leon H. Spillsbury, Mormon scout, survivor of the Carrizal fight and imprisoned at Chihuahua City, said he would go to Columbus this afternoon to again join Gen. J. J. Pershing. He will arrive at headquarters Sunday afternoon proceeding in an automobile.

Food Piled Up in Nogales.

Nogales, Ariz., July 1.—Nearly 1,000 tons of provisions have been sent into Mexico this week, it was estimated today. Most of the shipments have been sent on south, but much is piled up in the Mexican town of Nogales.

Sleep Without Blankets.

Springfield, Ill., July 1.—After sleeping blankets all night under the trees the First cavalry, Illinois National Guard, entrained for the border early today after a delay of fifteen hours caused by the railroad's failure to furnish equipment.

Massachusetts Men at Border.

Fort Riley, Kan., July 1.—The first section of the second infantry, Kansas

NEWS OF THE DAY T-R BULLETIN

The Weather. Sun rises July 2 at 4:31. At 7:34.

Iowa—Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Sunday. Weather conditions for the week beginning Sunday as forecast by the weather bureau follows: Plains states and upper Mississippi valley: Fair, except scattered thunder showers; temperature somewhat above seasonable average.

Telegraphic News:

British Gain in Great Offensive. Advance of Five Miles Made. Mexican Crisis at Standstill. Border Army Daily Growing. Heat Sends Iowa Guardsmen to Hospital. Slackers of Cavalry Drummed Out of Camp. PAGES TWO, THREE AND FIVE. Iowa News: Immigration on Increase. Story City Ambitious. Rural Church Conference Ends. Liquor Selling Druggists Favored. Gathered by the Wayside. PAGE FOUR.

Editorial:

Federal Aid For Roads. Two Traitors Condemned. Going Out of Business. How About It? Topics and Iowa Opinion. PAGES SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE. City News: Fifth Arrest Made in Murder Case. Barney Houghkirk Placed in Jail. McLeod Choice For Republican Auditor. Political Parties Choose Delegates. Ansons Take Game When Pilots "Blow Up." Local Comment. General and Brief City News. PAGE TEN.

Markets and General:

All Grains Higher. Absence of Selling Pressure in Wheat. European Demand For Corn. Hogs at Higher Levels. Cattle Trade Slow. Militia Found Wanting

National Guard, left this morning for the south.

Nevada, Mo., July 1.—The artillery battalion and signal corps unit of the Missouri National Guard entrained for the border today.

Camp Douglas, Wis., July 1.—Two batteries of artillery, Wisconsin National Guard, entrained for the border today. Information as to their destination was withheld.

NO FLURRY WHEN CLARINDA BANK OPENS

Directors Secure Institution Against Loss Thru Whatever Shortage May Be Found—Brent Not Yet Given Hearing in Court.

Special to Times-Republican.

Clarinda, July 1.—There was no perceptible flurry here today when the Clarinda Trust and Savings Bank reopened for business after having been closed two days as a result of the suicide of its vice president, Harvey R. Spry. Authority to reopen was given the bank by the state banking department, upon assurance of the directors that whatever shortage is found will be made good. The examination of the bank's assets is still going on. It was claimed at the bank today that the deposits were exceeding the withdrawals.

It has been stated on good authority that Banker Spry was indebted to the bank for \$800 in addition to the amount of his stock. He left an insurance policy for \$20,000, payable to the suicide clause. The home is worth about \$10,000.

Bookkeeper Brent will have his preliminary hearing as soon as the full amount of the bank shortage is determined, when he says he will talk.

FATHER AND TWO SONS DROWNED

Attempt by Clarence Maehew of Mount Auburn, to Rescue His Boys Futile and All Three Perish in River.

Waterloo, July 1.—An attempt by Clarence Maehew, aged 45, to rescue his two sons, Elmer, aged 15, and a younger son, aged 12, from deep water proved futile and all three went to their death in the Cedar river four and one-half miles east of Mount Auburn, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, according to a report received in Waterloo last evening.

The bodies of the two boys were recovered soon after the tragedy and taken to the undertaking parlors of Cripple & Young at Vinton. Up to midnight, however, the body of the father had not been found. A searching party, equipped with grappling hooks and other rescuing apparatus, abandoned their efforts at that hour and resumed their labors this morning.

It is thought that the body is lodged in the quicksands of the river and if the body is not recovered today it is likely that dynamite will be used.

Mr. Maehew was a wealthy farmer residing near Mount Auburn and numbered a host of friends throughout Benton county. Mrs. Maehew, who witnessed the tragedy, was reported in a serious condition last night and may not survive the shock. One other child, a babe, survive.

Russians Capture Kolomea.

London, July 1.—The announcement that the Russians had taken Kolomea, Galicia, reached here early today in a special message from Petrograd. This message merely said:

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

Navigation in and about New York harbor requires the use of 263 beacon lights

HEAT PUT MEN IN HOSPITAL

Many Victims of Torrid Weather at Camp Dodge, Des Moines.

UTMOST CARE TO SAFEGUARD MILITIA

Plans Made to Fittingly Celebrate Fourth in Elaborate Manner—Reunion Reception Being Arranged For First Regiment Cavalrymen on Arrival From Iowa City—No Orders For Movement Southward Received.

Camp Dodge, July 1.—Conditions approximating as closely as possible those on the border prevailed today at the mobilization camp here of the Iowa National Guard. The guardsmen were sweltering under the stifling heat. Utmost precautions have been observed to prevent heat prostrations. Drill sergeants have been ordered to be careful with the men, but in spite of cautions, the field hospital held many heat victims. Officers cautioned the soldiers to be careful regarding purchases at the regimental canteen, to avoid overloading stomachs.

Plans given out today were for an elaborate celebration on July 4, Tuesday. The plan is to have the artillery fire a regulation salute of forty-eight guns, games, band concerts and a review of troops by Governor Clarke. Fifty new recruits from all over the state reported to the senior mustering officer today to be sworn in.

Officers conferred today on the welcome to be given the First cavalry troopers from North Liberty when they reach here late today. It is planned to line up the entire brigade in dress uniforms and to have three bands ride the men a rousing reception. It is believed that influence would be brought to bear to have all the cavalrymen who refused to take the oath to sign up for federal service.

If there were any general orders about the movement southward received at the camp today, they were not made public. It is believed no further word would be coming until officers here have reported the guard, including the cavalry, signed and mustered and equipped.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Steley, of Council Bluffs, was appointed to command the Third battalion, First infantry; Vice Major Worthington, appointed camp adjutant.

DRUMMED OUT OF CAMP.

Seventy-Five "Slackers" of Cavalry Regiment Jeered as They Leave. Special to Times-Republican.

Iowa City, July 1.—Nearly 300 good Iowa boys, of the First cavalry, accompanied Maj. R. P. Howell, their commander, to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, while seventy-five of the alleged "slackers," or "overalls," as they were dubbed in the circles of Camp Young, Iowa City, were practically drummed out of camp last night. The soldiers who agreed to sign the federal oath, posted, and taunted the "overalls" through Friday afternoon and night. They paraded thru the troop streets, with big dead snakes from the adjacent Iowa groves mounted on poles, and the First Iowa cavalry band, from Ottumwa—every man of which organization signed played "The Dead March from Saul," and other dirges.

Only Overalls. The men were compelled to give up their uniforms—which were needed, the officers ruled, without remarks as to other reasons—for soldiers who were not supplied with uniforms, and were sent to Camp Dodge. This left the "slackers" without clothing, save their underwear, and they were supplied with overalls, of the "jumper" type, coming clear up to the necks.

Many could not get overalls, and were compelled to visit farmers' homes and beg, buy or borrow some sort of clothing.

They were compelled to take the horses home, as they were still under command of the First Iowa officers and members of the guard. Many indignities were heaped upon them, and most of them wore horns without producing fights, although there were a few clashes. In the main, the "slackers" seemed too cowed to fight their tormentors among the hero band.

Many Cavalrymen Available. Captain Norton, of Muscatine, has offered a full cavalry troop to Major Howell; Captain Gadsbury, of Thia, pledges the offer. Many cavalrymen are offered by Grinnell, North English and other towns. These volunteers were instructed to report at Camp Dodge.

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