

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD IS AT STAKE

Prussians Surrender; Fire Is Terrific

BOISELE TOPTANK ENCLOSED

CLAIM BRITISH GAINS IN PALTRY URGES NEUTRALS TO SAVE BELGIUM SOLDIER TAKES TRAIN TO LOBDSBURG NO DATA CAMP FOR BALL GAME SIX BIG GUNS BELIEVED TO BE FRENCH "SEVENTY-FIVES"; DOZEN MACHINE GUNS.

GERMANS ARE MAINTAINING SPIRITED DEFENCE OF THE POSITIONS STILL HELD.

SHELLS TEARING GERMANS TO BITS

BRITISH CONSIDER THE SITUATION SATISFACTORY; NEW CONTINGENTS PROVE HEROES.

BRITISH headquarters in France, July 4.—An entire battalion of the 15th regiment of Prussian Infantry, recruited from the upper Rhine, surrendered Monday to the British near Fricourt. The battalion numbered 20 officers and 500 men. The battalion had been assigned for duty only a short time before to replace heavy casualties. The British fire was so heavy and the trench occupied by the Prussians was so badly shot that the men refused to fight longer. The situation this morning is regarded by the British as satisfactory.

The German Monday night captured a small part of La Boisselle which was taken by the British in the new offensive north of the Somme. Further to the south, an official announcement says the British made some progress capturing a wood. They took prisoners and war material.

BRITISH headquarters in the French front, July 4.—Siege fighting continued Monday beyond Fricourt. The British, taking Poedde and the bottom woods, advanced toward the main German second line of defence. The Associated Press correspondent went over the territory previously taken by the British from the west of Montauban through the famous Dantzig valley where the German nest of machine guns gave the British their greatest trouble in their first day's attack on Mametz and Fricourt, which now are being steadily shelled by the Germans. Officers and men who have been all through the fighting still are being regularly supplied with food but that they needed "a good wash" and that water was unobtainable.

500 Germans Surrender.

The soldiers in Danzig valley were excited over the theoretical scenes which this rolling country affords in this close-in fighting. When the British closed in on the trenches at Poedde, the German nest of machine guns already having been surrounded, came out holding up their hands. Thus a body of more than 500 men, after being hammered incessantly with shells for four days, dramatically surrendered before the eyes of the correspondents. The British gunfire, so far as could be seen, was much heavier than the German, while, according to all reports from the front line, the Germans have withdrawn all their guns from the valley, which is now controlled by the British, to positions on the ridge.

Towns Virtually Levelled.

Both Mametz and Fricourt virtually are levelled. The earth and brick buildings were knocked by shell fire thrown into the communication trenches running through these villages. Where the preliminary bombardment was most severe, strong German positions in dug-outs 20 feet deep did not save their defenders from the big shells and trenches became formless heaps of rubble. The British uniforms, accoutrements and flasks mixed with rags and charred bandages in uncanny horror.

Bury Dead in Trenches.

British soldiers were gathering the German dead and burying their own in communication trenches. At one spot where the British suffered in charging a machine gun position, the battalion mascot, a black and tan mongrel dog, lay dead beside his human companions all of whom had fallen with their faces toward the German trench.

Officers on the front line agreed that the new army battalions conducted themselves with the same gallantry as the regulars. Everybody here on the newly won ground close to the enemy was expecting at any moment orders to make another effort. When not "digging in" they slept in the general sunlight which was not so hot as Sunday.

German Reserves Rusted Far.

German reserves taken prisoners, when interviewed, indicated that battalions were rushed from as far as Helms and Lille to meet the Anglo-French attack.

German Bombard Boisselle.

The village of Boisselle, recently so hotly contested, was observed Monday afternoon to be shelled no longer by British but by German guns, which told the success of the German attack. Taking refuge in deep cellars, protected by house floors, layers of sand bags and debris, the Germans brought out their machine guns after the bombardment and resumed the fight. The new small shells but the survivors now have capitulated.

LADY SYBIL GREY HURT BY GRENADE EXPLOSION

London, Eng., July 4.—Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, formerly governor general of Canada, was seriously hurt but not dangerously wounded. (Continued on page 4, col. 4.)

Germans Assert French Have Made Greatest Advances Against Them.

Berlin, Germany, July 3, (via London, July 4).—On the basis of information received by the Associated Press here, the first results of the long heralded entente offensive may be summarized as follows:

No noteworthy successes have been scored on the British front. The only considerable results have been attained by the French, who, offensive as usual, were marked by great bravery and dash. Retirement to the second German line occurred where the French were the opponents.

In coincidence with the Anglo-French offensive, the Russians have developed activity along the whole northern front. Their activity against the northern German armies for the time being appears merely demonstrative but vigorous fighting is in progress against the front of Gen. Woyzech's southern army where at least eight divisions are engaged. The Russian advance is stationary with no decisive results in either direction.

The Berlin papers publish long dispatches regarding the Anglo-French offensive from correspondents at field headquarters but these contain no particular information, being for the most part mere commentary on the official reports. The correspondents pointed out that the offensive, as in the autumn, again was launched on the junction point of the Anglo-French armies which has moved southward since autumn and now is between Compiègne and the Roman road from Amiens to St. Quentin. The correspondents of the Post telegraphed:

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, telegraphing on Sunday from German headquarters in France, describes the opening of the Anglo-French attack as follows:

"For seven days and seven nights, guns and mortar shells, and long range shells have been unceasingly hammered the German positions, camps, and shelters behind constantly renewed waves of shells, which, as they burst, threw out corrosive burning fumes between Ypres and Roye was one vast hell during the long period of preparations which was made in the night. The attack proceeded the battle in Champagne last autumn. The only pauses came when salutes were made to determine the positions of the enemy. German first line trenches in many places were completely under a hail of missiles against which the best pioneer work was helpless.

Infantry Attack a Relief.

"It came as a relief to the German troops from an incessant bombardment and strong columns advanced. These did not attack the whole front but advanced sections on either side of the Somme and Ancre rivers on the British northern sector to La Boisselle. Along the second sector from La Boisselle to the Somme, the first line trenches were so demolished that they offered no support for their hard pressed and exhausted defenders. The ruins of Fricourt, Mametz and Curia, which lay in line with the front trenches, had to be abandoned to the enemy who found here relatively his greater success of the first day.

War Material Destroyed.

"The material left behind in the abandonment of the front trenches was destroyed before retirement. The struggle continued along the whole front, with enormous violence and the utmost use of artillery both in recurring and counter attacks.

"These are the results of the first day of this monstrous combat in which the united forces of England, France and Belgium with an inexhaustible supply of munitions and cannon from the whole world, attempted to breach the German front. The first day's success may be regarded as comparatively small. The loss of a limited territory was expected, but no sensible persons will overestimate this momentary result of the first day's offensive, since the abandonment of a bit of trench here and there, a ruined village or a couple of kilometers of territory signifies little in view of the many lines of our position, sometimes seven rows deep."

FRENCH AIRMEN BOMBARD SOFA

London, Eng., July 4.—A squadron of French Airplanes visited Sofia, Bulgaria, this morning and dropped bombs on the military buildings there, says a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki.

SAYS GERMANY WILL AGAIN TAKE UP THE SUBMARINE WAR

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 4.—Referring to the announced abandonment of the German submarine war, Capt. J. Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, declares in that newspaper that the German government proposes again to begin "a new and unrestricted submarine war in order to force Great Britain to follow the rules of international law."

American Republics and Neutral European Nations Appealed To.

The Hague, Netherlands, July 4.—The complete restoration of the independence of Belgium is the object of a call to the neutrals of the American republics, the three Scandinavian states, Switzerland and Spain, which has been issued over the signature of 120 university professors, artists, writers and other well-known men of Holland.

It is declared that the government and parliament of the German empire, alone of all the belligerents, have officially declared that they will endeavor at the conclusion of peace to put an end to the independence of a neighbor state. Various utterances of the imperial chancellor are quoted as bearing this out, and are interpreted as meaning that neither in a military nor economic respect, nor even in the arrangement of such questions as the relationship between the two languages of the country, is Belgium to be mistreated in her own house.

Would Be Source of Fresh Wars.

The call to the neutrals says the whole world, with the exception of Germany and her allies, is convinced that the robbery of any state whatever of its independence must be regarded as a crime and as a source of fresh wars. "It seems to us necessary," it continues, "that this principle shall now be altered as the emphatic demand of all neutral peoples—necessary in order that those contemplating an assault on a small neighbor may feel less inclination thereto in the knowledge that such assault will not be unpunished; necessary, too, for the support of those in Germany itself who desire the adoption of a policy. The neutrals have the right, duty and power to sit in judgment where the defence of the highest interests of humanity is concerned. They can refuse to maintain relations with a state which beforehand declares its intention to use a small neighbor to pay the score when the reckoning day comes."

TROOP MOVEMENT HALTED.

Reinforcements to the garrison here were halted, at least for the present, with the arrival today of the last of the Connecticut infantry, which consisted of the second battalions of the first and second regiments. These troops, which went into camp adjoining the second California infantry, left Niangua, Conn., on June 25.

Battalion Quarantined.

The second battalion of the Second Connecticut infantry was placed in quarantine upon its arrival here early last week because of the presence of a case of suspected smallpox which developed shortly after the train left Niangua.

Rebel Leader Surrendered.

The governor of Zacatecas has reported to the secretary of war that both rebels contracted for by military forces have surrendered unconditionally with 150 men.

Bank Exchange Houses and Brokerage Firms Which for the last few weeks have suspended operations, due to a government decree prohibiting them from operating in foreign or local exchange, will resume business today.

3 Caterpillar Tractors Are Rushed By Express to Army; Charges, \$3600

Stockton, Calif., July 4.—Three caterpillar tractors which were manufactured here for the American army, were being rushed by express today to an unannounced destination on the border. The expressage on the three machines will come to \$3600. They were crated and placed in a special car attached to a passenger train.

OFFICE TO BE ESTABLISHED HERE TO HANDLE TROOP MOVEMENTS

The American Railway association, which is handling all the troop trains on the border, will establish an office in El Paso Wednesday. It will be in charge of all the troops and equipment.

WORTH ONLY \$125 EACH.

"I cannot see what business El Paso county, in its almost bankrupt condition, has with a registered herd," L. Tooley has given out the statement that he can bring as good cattle as the golden cow herd, registered here, for \$125 a head. Why then did not Mr. Orndorff send an agent to Wisconsin at an expense to the county of \$250 or \$300 and purchase a registered herd at \$125 a head instead of making the county lose \$175 per head, or \$1450 for the herd. An explanation of why commissioners Orndorff and Pendell refused to save the county \$1450 may be explained by the fact that H. D. Camp has registered cows and one registered bull for the consideration of \$2150. The purchase of the golden cows, for example, was passed Friday, November 26, 1915, at a special session with commissioners Clifford and Walling absent. This order reads that the county is purchasing from H. D. Camp ten registered cows and one registered bull in the county clerk's office. If these cows are registered, commissioners Orndorff has no right to suppress the certificates of registration. They are the property of the county. There is a peculiar thing about these "golden cows." Mr. Camp sold several of the herd to various persons in the valley, who had their pick, and the county took the leftovers. Mr. Orndorff says that one of the cows sold shortly after they were bought and Mr. Camp have another certificate.

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CONNECTICUT GUARDSMEN TELL OF TWO INCIDENTS INDICATING ATTACK ON TRAIN.

6000 TROOPS AT NOGALES, ARIZ.

3000 Carranza Troops Moving North from Magdalena, Son., Report Asserts.

NOGALES, ARIZ., July 4.—Two peculiar incidents, indicating Mexican sniping at troop trains crossing New Mexico, were reported by Connecticut militia troops arriving here today.

A steel jacketed bullet, found imbedded in a car occupied by two second regiment company, led to the belief that it had been fired by a sniper. The other unexplained incident related to the engineer of the same train, who fell unconscious in his cab as the train was approaching Lordsburg. A wound on the back of his neck, possibly by a bullet, was the cause. One of the enlisted men of E company, himself a locomotive engineer, immediately took charge of the train and took it into Lordsburg.

6000 Troops.

The garrison here now numbers about 6000 men.

Troop Movement Halted.

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NEW MEXICO MILITIA TO GUARD ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM

Columbus, N. M., July 4.—New Mexico militia sent to Elephant Butte dam yesterday from Columbus, was sent mostly as a precautionary measure, according to Maj. C. S. Farnsworth today. A report was in circulation that Mexicans had threatened to dynamite the big dam, but this is denied. The militia will guard the big dam.

ILLINOIS NEGRO INFANTRY LEAVES FOR SAN ANTONIO

Springfield, Ill., July 4.—The eighth (negro) infantry regiment of the Illinois national guard, left for San Antonio today for the remaining mobilization troops of the state will depart tonight.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN MEXICO SALUTE THE FLAG BUT OMIT THE SPORTS.

Field Headquarters, Punitive Expedition, Mexico, July 4.—American soldiers in Mexico were denied the customary sport of baseball today, as not a baseball ball could be found in camp.

The Fourth of July celebration in the American army camp today was the simplest and simplest probably ever held in an American army camp. At noon every man in camp, from commanding general to mule driver, stood at attention, facing the flag, while scores of bugles played "To the Colors." Motionless, the soldiers stood until the last note was sounded, then the great ranks sprang into activity with a simultaneous salute to the flag.

MEXICO SPURNS CADRAL'S OFFER

Carranza Orders Former Villa Chief, Who Would Fight U. S., Deported.

Mexico City, Mex., July 4.—Gen. Juan Gahra, and Sosa, former lieutenants of Villa, have offered their services to the first chief in the event of a foreign war. Gen. Carranza Monday night issued an order that both generals be expelled from Mexico.

Brushcutters Near Ysleta Under Fire; Moreno Was Shot as Sniper.

Snipers on the Mexican side of the river have been taking pot shots at the American patrols and troopers in camp at Ysleta.

Saturday afternoon Mexicans fired upon troopers of troop G, eighth cavalry, who were cutting brush near the river bank for their camp. The cavalrymen were unarmed, having left their rifles at camp when they left with axes to cut brush.

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SIX BIG GUNS BELIEVED TO BE FRENCH "SEVENTY-FIVES"; DOZEN MACHINE GUNS.

Six big guns and 12 machine guns were seen in the headquarters of the 15th battalion in Juarez Monday by an American who was sightseeing on the Mexican side.

The guns are being closely guarded in the barracks and it was only when a guard opened the door that they were seen. It is thought that the six field pieces are some of the French "seventy-fives" which were sent recently from Mexico City to the north. It of which were reported to have been sent to Chihuahua city.

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Mobilization Of the National Guard Still Continues, As Rapidly As Possible.

CARRANZA NOTE CONCILIATORY

Demands Not Answered; Friendly Discussion of Difficulties Suggested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Despite Gen. Carranza's reply transmitted to the Mexican embassy today and which is said to be of a very pacific character, national guard contingents will continue to move to the international border as rapidly as they can be mobilized and the orders to Gen. J. J. Pershing will stand unchanged.

The withdrawal of the expedition toward the border, while it has a view to improve the diplomatic situation, was decided upon by military authorities for purely military reasons. As his force now is disposed, Gen. Pershing is believed to be in the best possible position to guard the border against any attack in the event of an attack on the border by the Carranza troops who have advanced steadily behind him.

Crisis Past, Is Relief.

In spite of a spirit of reserve, pending study of the text of the note, the general feeling here was that the crisis which had been only a step from actual war had passed. If the unofficial version of the reply is borne out, there probably will be a resumption of friendly diplomatic negotiations and, in the absence of further serious border raids or unwarranted attacks upon American troops, there will be little danger of a break.

Brigandage Being Suppressed.

According to the information available, the note, believed to have been dictated by Carranza himself, renews assurances that adequate forces of the de facto government are engaged in suppressing brigandage in northern Mexico and protecting the international line; admits that a serious situation exists, but again suggests that the presence of American troops aggravates rather than helps matters, and paves the way for resumption of discussions in regard to a border protection protocol, the subject of the first notes which passed between the two governments.

The de facto government announces that it has accepted in principle mediation suggestions from other American republics and invites the United States likewise to record its views. There is no proposal that the questions at issue be submitted to mediation, however.

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Again the Period of Quiet that usually Presages a Mexican Storm, Is Over Us