

NEWS OF ALLIES' OFFENSIVE IN EAST AND WEST

FRENCH CLEAR WAY FOR ADVANCE TO THE SOMME

Only German Soldiers in Open Field Formations To Be Met, Says Gen. Maurice

OFFICER EXPLAINS PART BRITISH HAVE BEEN TAKING IN WARFARE

Followed the Wishes of General Joffre in Standing By and Making Preparations For Great Offensive.

[Canadian Press Cable.]

LONDON, July 4.—"Only German soldiers in open field formations now stand between the French and the River Somme," said Major-General Maurice today, referring to the part of the river which flows northward to the east of the sector along which the French have made their greatest gains. "The last of the enemy's defensive works in that sector have been captured by our allies."

In giving the Associated Press a summary of the results attained by the Allied offensive on the western front, Major Maurice, who is a director of military operations of the imperial general staff, continued:

"Much undesigned shrewdness has been heaped upon the British army by English, French and American people because we apparently did nothing to assist the French in the desperate fighting on the Verdun front. But all this time we were doing the part requested by Gen. Joffre."

"According to this plan, we conserved our troops, accumulated supplies and waited the word for the grand offensive in which we were to play our part with the Russians and Italians, as well as the French. Naturally, during these anxious weeks we could give out no exciting news because our deliberate preparations were not good copy. For certain tactical and moral reasons, they could not be disclosed on it, was necessary that the French should not lose the east bank of the Meuse, and Gen. Joffre informed us that he could hold the positions which command that part of the river until the end of June, so we knew we were going to strike at the beginning of July."

"The plan planned by the Allied general staff included offensives by the Russians and Italians which, I do not need to tell you, already have begun. We are not disappointed with the advance, which we expected to be slow, and we are enormously pleased with the wonderful progress made by the French, who with comparatively light losses are sweeping forward to the Somme."

"It is quite evident the Germans were surprised by the strength of the French offensive. They were not prepared to be kept too busy before Verdun to participate seriously in the western offensive, which they knew was coming. Consequently they made extensive preparations before our front, piling up reinforcements there, while comparatively neglecting the southern sector dominated by the French. The Germans, anticipating our move, brought up great forces, most of which consisted of independent units called mousqueton battalions armed only with light machine guns. It

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GERMANS CAPTURE THIAUMONT WORK FOR FOURTH TIME

Carry Verdun Position With Massed Attack.

REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORTS

French Maintain Positions in Neighborhood—Damloup Under Heavy Fire.

PARIS, July 4.—The Thiaumont work northeast of Verdun, around which some of the fiercest fighting of the war has taken place, has been captured by the Germans for the fourth time, according to the French official statement tonight. The statement says:

"On the left bank of the Meuse an artillery struggle is proceeding in the region of Avocourt and Hill 260. On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans redoubled their efforts in the region of Thiaumont, on which since midday they directed a bombardment of great violence with guns of big calibre."

"About 2 o'clock, after several assaults had been repulsed, a massed attack was launched on the work, and succeeded in capturing it for the fourth time. Our troops maintain their positions in the immediate neighborhood of the work. An intense artillery fire was directed by the enemy on Damloup and La Lauree. No event of importance occurred on the rest of the front."

"On the night of July 3 our army bombarded the railroad station at Longvion, and the barracks at Chalange and Savigny, and military establishments at Laon."

"PUBLICATION STOPPED. London, July 5.—The governor of Cologne has prohibited the publication of the Rheinische Zeitung until further notice, says a Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam."

"A military policeman was in charge, and went out with them on a trial spin in Navy Bay. They were only given a limited amount of gasoline, but they secretly procured an extra supply, and hid it in the boat. When they had gone out from Navy Bay the policeman became suspicious, and told them that they had better turn back. They objected, and the policeman commanded them to return. Instead they seized the officer, tied him up securely and laid him in the back of the boat."

"Then the men poured the extra fuel into the engine and headed the boat for Wolfe Island and the American channel, and stopped the boat about two miles east of Cape Vincent. Here they landed, and started inland. They left the officer in the boat, and he was later found by some people who happened to be passing. It is supposed the men are now in some New York village. It found they may be held and extradited on a charge of theft of the boat."

"A Short Struggle. But the struggle was short. Almost before the last of our men disappeared at one end of the trench figures came pouring out at the other. They looked darker than our men and they came brandishing what looked like machine guns, and all with their hands above their heads. There was an astonishing number of them, more than there were

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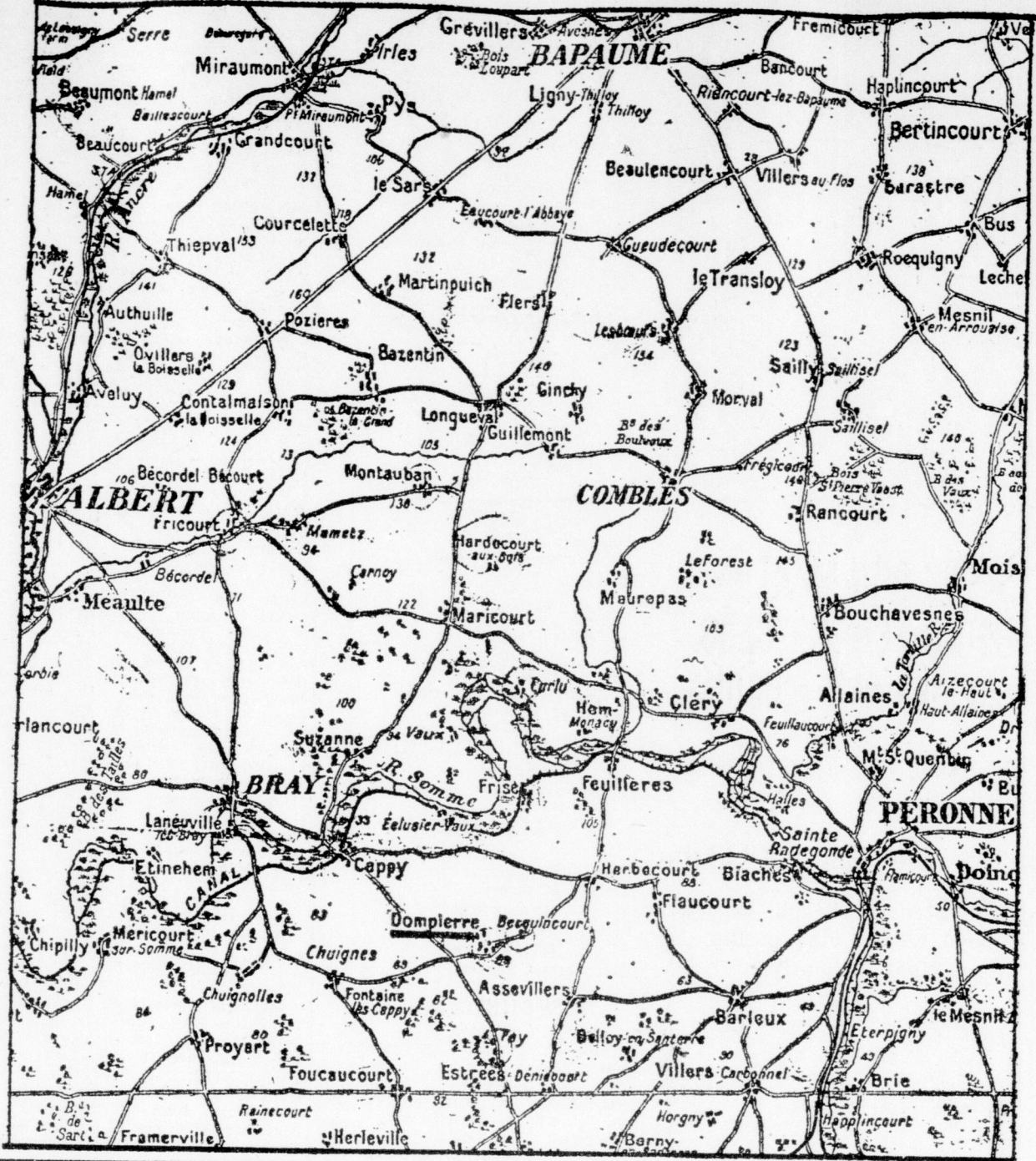
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SCENE OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ADVANCE



AUSTRIANS FLEE FROM LEMBERG AS RUSS NEAR

Brusiloff's Army Is Surrounding the Capital of Galicia.

OLD METHODS ADOPTED

Use of Cavalry in Storming Trenches Proves Great Success.

LONDON, July 5.—2:42 a.m.—A Budapest dispatch to the Post says: "Considerable numbers of the population have been fleeing from Lemberg in the last few days for Hungary and Cracow. So extensive has been the exodus, the commander at Lemberg has issued the assuring statement that Lemberg is not in danger yet." He advises the people not to leave the city."

"According to special dispatches from Petrograd the steady advance of Gen. Brusiloff's left wing, despite the desperate resistance of the Austro-Germans, indicates that in a few days his front will assume the form of a regular semi-permanent fortifications of the Austro-Germans, these dispatches says, have now all been captured and planned to hold the Russian capital. It is believed that any formidable second or third line fortifications have been constructed behind this front."

"Twenty Miles Away. General Brusiloff's front exceeds three hundred miles in length, and his left wing is at present about twenty miles from the Galician capital. The progress in the recent fighting indicates that the response which the Germans have made to make to General Brusiloff's advance on both flanks is by attempts to break through the Russian centre."

"In this respect," comments the Petrograd correspondent, "the Germans are repeating what they did years ago. It is a correct answer to Brusiloff's move, according to the text books, but neither then nor now are preconceived text-book rules safely applicable to the Russians' military strategy."

"Russ Adopt Old Methods. The revived methods of warfare of remote ages by unexpectedly introducing cavalry and sending them against enemy trenches with satisfactory results. The Russians have found that maddened horses cannot be stopped by bullets, while the Cossack riders present no easy mark when charging in their positions which the artillery had prepared for an attack. The cavalry charges immediately after the infantry, occasionally without infantry."

"The Russian army, besides ability to fight, mounted on a horse, has an advantage over other cavalry, owing to the cheapness and inexhaustible supply of native horses and to their horsemanship."

"A SECRET SESSION FOR THE FRENCH SENATE. Paris, July 5.—The French Senate yesterday voted to hold a secret session similar to that recently held by the Chamber of Deputies. It is expected that the session will last several days and will be held for the purpose of general policy of the Government."

"THANKS CANADIAN BANKERS. OTTAWA, July 4.—Colonial Secretary Law has called the governor-general expressing the appreciation of His Majesty's Government for the assistance afforded by the Canadian bankers in providing a further imperial munitions credit of \$25,000,000."

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BRITAIN CERTAIN THE GREAT DRIVE IS IN FULL SWING

Newspapers Declare Progress Must Be Slow.

GERMANS LOSE INITIATIVE

Realize Change Has Come in the Relations of the Combatants.

[Canadian Press Cable.]

LONDON, July 4.—10:30 p.m.—The two British official dispatches issued today record little change in the situation on the British front. They show that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements from other parts of their line, and are stubbornly contesting every yard of the British advance. Torrential rains today, however, hampered the offensive operations and the British action was confined mostly to consolidating the ground already won.

"The French have captured two more villages, and are on good roads to Peronne. But there is no decrease in the violence of the German attacks in the Verdun region."

"Germans Lose Initiative. Dispatches from German war correspondents indicate the realization that the central powers are losing the initiative, which their favorable position on the interior lines enabled them to hold throughout on the western front. Moreover, in commenting on the enormous resources in munitions and war materials the Entente Allies have been able to pile up since the outbreak of the war, the German press recognizes that a profound change has occurred in the relations of the belligerents."

"Simultaneously with the opening of the Anglo-French offensive, the Russian armies are again attacking on the whole length of their front. An entirely new offensive has been opened against Prince Leopold's Bavarian forces in the region of Baranovitch, where the Russians have placed the German lines at two places; while the Italians are maintaining strong pressure along their entire front."

"Great Moment Has Come. The British newspapers consider that these events prove that the moment of the 'great squeeze' has at last arrived, and that the war has begun to have hopes now so high. Nevertheless, almost every British correspondent on the western front warns against being over-optimistic, and states that the progress must necessarily be slow and methodical."

"Up to the present the Anglo-French captures in the battle of the Somme total more than 14,000 prisoners, 12 heavy guns and 28 miles of trench. This booty represents the man in the street a very satisfactory result of a little over three days' fighting."

"An Amazing Change. The battle rages on such an extended front that the correspondents find difficulty in sifting the main currents of operations. The Associated Press correspondent, in an interview, phrases, records what is perhaps one of the most significant features, when he states: 'The amazing change from trench-warfare to a more direct, more open warfare is in progress.' The same striking feature comes out in an interesting review of the operations which the Associated Press has obtained in an interview with Major-General F. B. Maurice, who predicts an immediate development south of the Somme, where, he says, the fighting is now in open field formation."

"All unofficial dispatches speak confidently of the satisfactory situation on the British front, a notable incident being the surrender of a complete Prussian battalion of infantry, with officers, to the British near Fricourt. The German prisoners are beginning to arrive in England, 1,500 being landed at Southampton today."

"BRITISH MEET STRONG RESISTANCE. LONDON, July 5.—The British official statement from general headquarters dated 10:30 p.m. today says: 'On the southern sector of our front fighting continued throughout the day and at some points we made slight progress. The remainder of the day a German battalion surrendered in the vicinity of Fricourt yesterday.'

"At La Boisselle fierce fighting and bombing continued, and bombing counters took place during the last 24 hours. Our troops are now in complete possession of the village."

"The German machine gunners, being attacked this afternoon on that portion of their original front which is now held by us south of Thiepval. This attack was repulsed easily with loss to the enemy."

"Between Thiepval and the Ancre the enemy heavily shelled our newly won trenches."

"Raid Near Arras. Immediately north of the Ancre there is no change in the situation. There was considerable artillery activity today about Loos and the Hohenzollern redoubt. A German raid last night on our trenches south of Arras resulted in the capture of an enemy rifle and machine gun fire, and considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy."

"Our aeroplanes successfully attacked yesterday the important railway centres at Comblès, Comblès and St. Quentin. Our offensive patrols, working far into the enemy's country, encountered hostile aeroplanes in great numbers, and much fighting took place. Four German machines were brought down inside our lines, and at least three others were driven to ground in damaged condition. We suffered no further losses beyond those already reported."

"GERMAN REPORT OF WEST FRONT. BERLIN, July 4.—Via London.—Heavy forces have been thrown into Allied attacks on the German lines, both north and south of the Somme, in renewed attempts to advance, the war office announced today, but all the assaults were repulsed with heavy losses."

"The official statements say: 'While the enemy did not repeat his attacks north of the Ancre, he brought forward from Mametz strong forces between the Ancre and the Somme against the front from Thiepval to La Boisselle.'

"His losses under our artillery and infantry fire correspond to the great number of men employed."

"The attacks were repulsed everywhere. Bitter fighting took place for possession of Hardecourt north of the Somme. French troops which penetrated our positions there were thrown out again."

"Fighting Near Ypres. Northwest of Ypres, west of La Bassee, and in the region southwest of

Lens, local enemy advances were repulsed."

"On the east bank of the Meuse fierce attacks against the hill batteries of Damloup were easily repulsed."

"Repeated official French reports regarding the recapture of the Thiaumont work and the Damloup battery are false; also the information as to the numbers of prisoners taken during the events on the Somme."

"East and southeast of Arras, where German patrols broke into their own, notting detachments and near Ex-brucke, west of Muelhausen, (Upper Alsace) into French positions. One officer and 80 men were made prisoner here."

"Nine enemy aviators were brought down, five in aerial battles without any losses to ourselves and four by anti-aircraft guns. Six machines put out of action are in our hands."

"Take Many Prisoners. We pierced two lines of enemy works south of Thiepval, northeast of Baranovitch. The battle continues. In this fighting yesterday we captured 72 officers, 2,700 soldiers, 11 cannon and several machine guns and bomb throwers."

"In the course of yesterday's assault the valiant Col. Gouvoroff, Sikoff and Syrtanoff fell, while Col. Adjeff succumbed to his wounds later."

"On the night of yesterday there was a lively artillery fire, which became violent at some points. In the region of the village of Potok Tcherny, the booty taken here was four cannon and a few hundred prisoners."

"Von Bothmer's Army Forced To Fall Back. TARNAPOL UNDEFENDED. Teutonic Force In Galicia May Retire to the City of Lemberg."

LONDON, July 4.—In the face of the exciting events on the western front, the Russian operations to some extent have been lost sight of, but they are of increasing interest. Reports in the Austrian official communications of the fighting southeast of Tiumach indicate that Gen. Von Bothmer's force must have fallen back from the Tarnopol front in an effort to meet the threat of the communications. It is thought that Von Bothmer may be forced to retire to Lemberg."

"An attack by land and sea against Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's forces in the north, together with a new Russian attack at Baranovitch, promises interesting developments, which are likely to have an influence in the Baltic region, where the Germans hitherto have been able to hold the Russians."

"Break Through German Lines. Today's Petrograd communication says the Russians have broken through two lines of Prince Leopold's defenses near Baranovitch, which is an important railway center 100 miles south of Vilna. Nearly 2,800 men were taken prisoner there yesterday and the battle is still in progress."

"The German war office report says the Russians were defeated southeast of Tiumach, being driven back on a front more than 12½ miles wide and more than 5½ miles deep. Tiumach is 27 miles north of Kolomoia and 23 miles southeast of Buczacz."

"The report from Vienna says: 'Fighting continues in undiminished violence in the region of Kolomoia, according to the official statement issued by the Austro-German war office today. The Russian troops are steadily being driven back, and the German line has been extended south of Tiumach.'

"Today's Russian official statement follows: 'Between the Stry and the Stokhod

Berlin, via Paris, July 5.—An important conference will be held Wednesday between Swiss commercial delegates who have returned from Paris and members of the Government to decide the new proposals which the Swiss delegates will submit to the Entente's delegates in Paris at the end of the week. It is hoped that these will prove acceptable to a solution of the problem raised by the German note regarding the interchange of commodities with Switzerland."

"Germany meanwhile continues to ship coal to Switzerland, has reduced shipments of iron and steel."

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and south of the Stokhod fierce battles continue. In the region of the Nijada Lipa we are closely pressing the enemy, who is defending himself with great persistence."

"An attempt of the enemy to cross the Stry in the region of the village of Lipa was repulsed. During the night we captured on this front eleven officers, nearly one thousand men and five machine guns. On the right bank of the Dniester the enemy twice attempted an offensive near Ishakoff, but was repulsed by our fire."

"In the direction of Kolomoia we dislodged the enemy from several positions and, pursuing him, occupied the village of Potok Tcherny. The booty taken here was four cannon and a few hundred prisoners."

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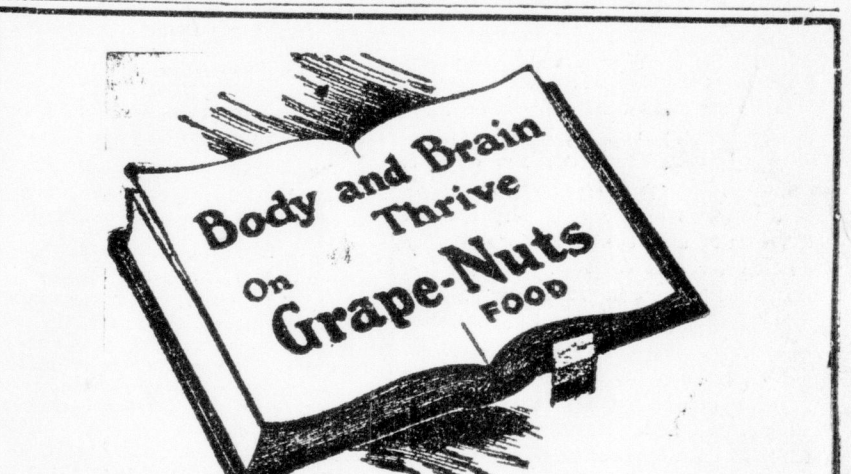
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—in fact, many volumes would be required to tell of the purity, deliciousness and satisfaction that goes with every ration of the famous whole wheat and barley food, Grape-Nuts.

Whole wheat is sweet but when malted barley is added then comes a nut-like flavor more tasty and satisfying than is possible in any food made of wheat alone. But the barley does more than heighten the flavor—it gives this food its great digestive qualities.

It is a fact that Grape-Nuts supplies, as does no other food in such splendid proportion, all the nutriment of the grains, including the vital mineral elements often lacking in the daily diet, but which are imperative for mental and physical vigor.

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