

STRIKING TOGETHER THE BRITISH AND FRENCH
WREST MORE GROUND FROM ENEMY ON THE SOMME

BRITISH DRIVE HUNS
BACK A HALF MILE

Following Up Fierce Bombardment Infantry Storm German Trenches, Gain Footing on Bois de Trones and Advance in the Neighborhood of Orvillers.

French Deliver Attack on Village of Hardecourt and on Melon, While British Make Drive at Bois de Trones, and in Half Hour Rout the Enemy.

London, July 8.—According to the Reuter correspondent at the press camp, British army in France, the British today on a considerable front, advanced half a mile in conjunction with the French. They also made considerable progress at Contalmaison, where the position is satisfactory.

Berlin Admits Reverses.

Berlin, July 9, via London.—The war office report of today says the French and British are continuing their attacks on the Somme front. The Germans lost ground in Hardecourt village, but repelled other assaults, inflicting heavy losses on the Allies.

London, July 10.—The British troops have made "steady progress in the face of stubborn opposition" in the neighborhood of Orvillers, on the Somme front, according to the official statement from general headquarters last night. Two German counter-attacks near the Bois De Trones were repulsed.

The text reads: "The hostile artillery was more active today. Artillery duels took place in several sectors. In the neighborhood of Orvillers, which incessant fighting has converted into a mass of ruined trenches, unrecognizable debris and shell holes full of mud, we again made steady progress in the face of stubborn opposition."

In an attempt to retrieve, to some extent, the losses of the past week, the enemy this afternoon launched two violent counter-attacks against our new positions in and near Trones Wood (Bois Des Trones). As in the case of his fruitless efforts yesterday, both attacks completely broke down under the effective fire of our guns. "On the rest of the front there was nothing of importance."

Attack on Hardecourt.

Paris, July 8.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "To the north of the Somme, notwithstanding the persistent rain and fog, our troops delivered an assault this morning on the village of Hardecourt and on Melon, to the north, in co-operation with the British army, which attacked from its side, the Bois de Trones and a farm situated south-east of that wood. In thirty-five minutes our infantry, by reason of the vigor of the attack, was in possession of the objects aimed at."

Two German counter-attacks, one from the north, the other from the east, were launched in the afternoon on Melon, conquered by us, but were broken by our fire. The Germans, who suffered heavy losses in the course of these actions, left 260 prisoners in our hands.

Win Positions East of Flaucourt

Paris, July 9.—The French have carried German positions east of Flaucourt on a front of four kilometers and to a depth of from one to two kilometers. They have also captured the village of Blaches, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The text of the statement follows: "North of the Somme nothing of importance occurred."

"South of the Somme we took the offensive during the day east of Flaucourt on a front of about four kilometers, from the river to the north of Belleu-Santerre. On the whole line attacked our troops carried enemy positions to a depth of from one to two kilometers. We carried by assault the village of Blaches and have established our position on a line from this village to the environments of Barieux. In the course of these actions we took 300 prisoners."

"On both banks of the Meuse there was spirited artillery action, notably in the sectors of Fleury and the Pulin wood."

The Belgian communication:

Gain Footing in The Bois De Trones

London, July 9 (12.50 p. m.)—British infantry after a fierce bombardment, stormed a line of trenches and gained a footing in the Bois de Trones, according to the British official statement issued late last night. An appreciable advance also was made in the neighborhood of Orvillers.

The fighting today has been principally on our extreme right flank, where further important successes were gained by our troops.

"To the east of Bernafay Wood, after a fierce preliminary bombardment, we stormed a line of trenches and gained lodgment in a strongly defended wood known as the Bois de Trones. There we captured 150 prisoners and several machine guns."

"The French on our right flank greatly assisted our advance by the fire of their artillery."

"The enemy losses from the combined Anglo-French bombardment were severe."

"A strong German counter-attack in mass, subsequently launched across the open against these captured positions, completely broke down under the fire of 15-pounders and 75-millimetre guns. The enemy retired in disorder."

Fighting Amidst the Ruins of Orvillers.

"In the neighborhood of Orvillers hand-to-hand fighting continued among the ruins of the village. But there, too, we made an appreciable advance."

"Despite the cloudy weather our aeroplanes and kite balloons did some work, taking photographs and directing the fire of the batteries. A large explosion was caused in one of the enemy's ammunition depots, and bombs were dropped on his billets. One of our machines, although disabled, sustained a running fight of twenty minutes with three hostile aeroplanes, and afterwards landed safely in our own aerodrome."

"With this exception few enemy machines were seen, and these were far behind his own trenches."

ENEMY PRESS ADMITS CRISIS HAS ARRIVED

Frankfurter Zeitung Says Position is Critical and Calls for Superior Leadership to Save the Day.

London, July 9.—The Frankfurter Zeitung in an editorial review of the situation according to an Amsterdam despatch says: "We all know now that our position is critical, and we depend more than ever on the superiority of our leadership. What is important now is the proper utilization of our forces, which calls for weighty consideration."

"The immense responsibility devolving upon our staff in the west is terrible, but our fortress is firm."

AIR RIDER'S VISIT WAS CUT SHORT

London, July 9.—A German aeroplane appeared over the English coast today, but was driven off and dropped no bombs. The official press bureau gave out the following account of the incident: "An aeroplane crossed the Kent coast this morning. Antiaircraft guns fired on the machine, which turned seawards, chased by British machines. It was not overtaken. No bombs were dropped."

BRITISH OFFICERS' CASUALTIES IN PAST WEEK'S FIGHTING 628

London, July 9.—The lists of casualties among British officers issued in the past four days apparently composed almost altogether of losses suffered in the past week's advance, give a total of 94 killed, 504 wounded, 30 missing.

A small proportion of these probably refer to other operations, while some of the casualties were possibly included in the lists earlier than Thursday's. It is impossible, from the lists thus far issued, to judge of the losses in the ranks.

GERMAN "U" BOAT CROSSES ATLANTIC WITH CARGO AND A MESSAGE TO PRES. WILSON

World's First Submarine Merchantman Arrives at Baltimore After Running Allied Blockade—Fifteen Days Out from Bremerhaven with Cargo of Dyestuffs and Medicine—On Surface Can Make 2 to 3 Knots More than Average Merchant Steamer.

Baltimore, July 9.—The world's first submarine merchantman, the German underwater liner Deutschland, anchored below Baltimore tonight, after voyaging safely across the Atlantic, carrying the Allied blockade-breakers and sliding enemy cargoes waiting for her off the American coast. She carries mail and a cargo of 750 tons of costly chemicals and dyestuffs, and a message from Emperor William to President Wilson, and is to carry back home a cargo of nickel and crude rubber, needed badly by the German army.

The Deutschland carries, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns of about three-inch caliber. No torpedo tubes are visible. She is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submarine has a speed of from two to three knots an hour more than the average merchant steamer.

Fifteen days out from Bremerhaven to Baltimore, the submarine reached safely between the Virginia Capes at 1.45 o'clock this morning. Three hours later the big submarine started up the bay under her own power, with the German merchant flag flying, conveyed by the Timonones. She was making more than 12 knots and could have docked in Baltimore tonight, but arrangements had been made for receiving her with formal ceremonies tomorrow and her captain was ordered to wait in the lower harbor. He and his crew of 29 men remained aboard their ship.

Under Surveillance. Regarding his vessel as a merchantman, subject to no unusual restrictions, the skipper, whose name is said to be Captain Kalrig, went up the Chesapeake without waiting to notify local customs and quarantine authorities of his presence. He was five hours away before Norman Hamilton, collector of Norfolk Newport News, heard the news, and started on his trail aboard the coast guard cutter Onondaga. At last reports tonight the cutter had not approached the submarine, and it is understood that she merely was ordered out to keep the strange craft under surveillance as a neutrality precaution. Little was known here tonight about what happened during the epoch-making cruise across the ocean. None of the submarine's crew had landed, and the agents of her owners had received only meagre reports.

The boat is consigned to A. Schumacher & Company, local agents of the North German Lloyd line, and her cargo to the Eastern Forwarding Company, a concern said to have been organized within the past few weeks, especially to handle the business of underwater liners. The latter company has a pier and warehouse, in which are stored the goods to be loaded on the submarine for her return trip.

The submarine is a new commerce carrier, built in Bremen and sent here on a purely commercial mission, according to Henry G. Hike, the senior member of the Schumacher concern. She belongs to the Ocean Rheiderei Limited (Ocean Navigation Company Limited) and was launched at Kiel in March. The undersea liner, Mr. Hike's "understands, is about 315 feet long and thirty feet beam, and is propelled by two great Diesel oil engines. She is as large, if not larger, than any of the German naval submarines, and carries 750 tons dead weight on average. Her details of her construction Mr. Hike said he was lacking in information.

Mr. Hike is an American and his firm has been in business here operating ships under the American flag since 1874.

To whom the Deutschland's cargo is consigned Mr. Hike said he did not know, but he believed it was going to a number of concerns badly in need of dyestuffs.

When she will return, whether it is planned to have her make regular trans-Atlantic trips, Mr. Hike refused to discuss.

"This project was conceived," he said, "by German commercial interests, who wanted to re-open trade with the United States. We need some of Germany's commodities and Germany needs some of ours. It is a purely commercial proposition, and that is all there is to it."

Six months ago came first reports that Germany was preparing to put into the trans-Atlantic trade a line of submarines. London cable reports told of the organization of a company to inaugurate such a service and English experts were quoted as saying they felt no surprise at the announcement of the plans.

Carries 100 Tons.

New York, July 9.—The German submarine Deutschland, which entered the Virginia Capes today, carries a cargo of about 100 tons, consisting of chemicals and dyestuffs consigned to five New York houses, it was announced tonight.

The houses here to which shipments have been sent are Balleche Company, Cassell & Co., Herman Metz Company, Berlin Drug Company and the Bayer Company.

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—The German submarine Deutschland arrived at Norfolk at 1.45 a.m. this morning. The Deutschland was met at the capes by the tug Timmines, which stood by until 4.45 a.m., when the submarine proceeded to Baltimore, piloted by Captain Cooke. The pilot said the submarine was unarmed.

RUSSIANS TAKE DELATYN IMPORTANT RAILWAY TOWN

Teutons Retreating in Disorder on the Lower Stokhod—Two More Villages Captured By Russians on Road to Kovel.

Czar's Armies Capture 12,000 Prisoners in Two Days Fighting, Besides Many Guns and Enormous Quantity of Supplies—Breaking Enemy's Defence at all Points.

Petrograd, July 9, via London, (7.10 p. m.)—Important gains by the Russians are announced in the war office statement of today. In Southern Galicia the railway town of Delatyn has been captured. In the drive toward Kovel the Russians have taken two more villages. On the lower Stokhod the Austrians and Germans are retiring in great disorder.

"South of the Sarny-Kovel railway," the statement says, "the villages of Goulevitchi and Kachova have been occupied after fighting. Further south there are fires everywhere in the region of the villages of Arsenovitchi, Janovka and Douchitchi."

In Southern Galicia, General Letchitsky occupied Delatyn yesterday after very violent fighting. Delatyn is a railway junction of great importance. Depots of war material steel shields, grenades, cartridges, iron and wire abandoned by the enemy, have been captured at many points.

In the sector east and northeast of Baranovichi very lively fighting continues. The enemy is offering desperate resistance.

"In the Caucasus on the night of July 6-7, in the region south of the town of Platina, the Turks made attacks which were repulsed by our fire."

CROSS THE STOKHOD.

London, July 9.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says that the Russians have crossed the Stokhod river at Ugli, which is approximately half way between the railroads running to Kovel from Sarny and Revno. The despatch adds that inasmuch as the Austro-German forces defending Kovel are chiefly concentrated along these lines, the Russian move in the center threatens both groups.

MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS.

Petrograd, July 8, via London.—The Russians have pressed back the Germans further in the sector west of Czortovsk, occupying more towns. More than 2,000 men were captured yesterday.

In Galicia the Russians have made further progress against the army of Count Von Bothmer. In the war theatre the Russians captured more than 1,000 men yesterday.

"The Russians are masters of the whole triangle comprising Rafalovka, Mansevitch and Kolk. The capture of enemy positions northwards and southwards of the Sarny-Kovel railroad permitted the cavalry to rush the centre, resulting in the occupation of the station at Mansevitch, half way between the Stry and Stokhod rivers."

"The infantry marched hard on the heels of the cavalry, and is now in firm possession of the Mansevitch positions, astride the Pinsk-Kolk high roads."

"Thus the enemy's attempt to turn the right flank of the Russian army, which is thrusting into the Stry salt, completely failed. The continuance of the Russian advance, in the region of the railway and west of Kolk, compels the Germans to fall farther back from the Stry to the Stokhod."

"There is particular satisfaction over the capture of Gruzatyn, west of Kolk, which for days had been the arena of sanguinary fighting. It is stated that Austro-Germans amounting to five corps (200,000) men have been entrusted with the defense of the approaches to Kovel. The Austrians have been strengthened by German reinforcements between Kovel and Rafalovka."

Captured 12,000 Unwounded Teutons.

Petrograd, July 8, 9.25 p. m., via London, July 9.—Russian troops continue to drive back the enemy along the Stokhod river, according to an official statement issued tonight. Two days' fighting between the Stry and the Stokhod has resulted in the capture of more than twelve thousand unwounded men. The official statement says:

"The troops of Gen. Brusiloff are approaching the Stokhod river, and everywhere overthrowing the enemy who are resisting desperately. We dislodged the enemy from numerous points south of Nobel, on the Pripet river. The enemy is falling back on the Lower Stokhod."

"Last night our cavalry charged enemy infantry and Hungarian Hussars in the region of the village of Nozva Ruda, situated southwest of Lisanovka, seven versts (about five miles) from the Stokhod, and south of Troyan Ovka. They subdued numerous Russians and scattered the remainder through the woods. This morning our valiant troops captured a fortified position east of the villages of Ugly and Navrova, between the Stry and the Stokhod, north of Sokul. They made

Whole Triangle of Strategic Points Held.

London, July 9.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says:

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