

BRITISH INFANTRY GREATER TODAY THAN IN TIME OF WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

LARGEST CREDIT VOTE SINCE WAR BEGAN ASKED FOR IN HOUSE

Premier Asquith in His Address Summarizes Britain's Great Expenditure

Although Gold Pours Forth From Treasury Empire's Finances Still in Good Shape—New Vote Will Ask for \$450,000,000—Over Fourteen Billion Dollars Thus Far Asked For Since War Began.

London, July 24, 4:30 p.m.—Premier Asquith today asked the house of commons for a vote of credit of £450,000,000. This vote is the largest asked by the government since the beginning of the war. This will bring the total voted this year to £1,050,000,000, and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,832,000,000 (approximately \$4,160,000,000).

In moving the vote of credit the premier said the recent expenditure out of the vote of credit was approximately \$5,000,000 daily. The \$5,000,000 daily, referred to by Reginald McKenna, the chancellor of the exchequer, represented all the outgoing, the premier said. All the expenditure from April 1 to last Saturday was \$559,000,000.

Mr. Asquith said that the navy, army and munitions cost \$379,000,000; the loans to Great Britain's allies, \$187,000,000, and food, supplies, railways, etc., \$23,000,000. The average daily expenditure for the war, he said, was \$4,950,000.

MAY NOT INCREASE.

The premier said he hoped the expenditure for the army and navy would not exceed the present level in the near future. The munitions cost remained stationary at the highest level yet reached, he added, and might increase.

TWELVE VOTES OF CREDIT.

Premier Asquith said that since the outbreak of the war there had been twelve votes of credit for £2,832,000,000. The present vote was substantially larger than its predecessors, but this was not because any great expenditure was anticipated, but in order to make provision for a longer period and the covering of any necessary emergencies. Explaining the situation, Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, had said that the expenditure had reached \$6,000,000 daily, and Mr. Asquith made the same statement as did the chancellor in regard to the purchase of American securities, which he said was not a true expenditure but merely a transfer of assets from England to America. After an expenditure of \$559,000,000 between April 1 and July 23, continued the premier, there was a balance on hand of \$41,000,000, which was sufficient to carry on the services to the end of July, instead of the first week in August, as he had estimated. The daily average of expenditure had risen from \$4,620,000 during the period from June 21 to July 22, or an average over the two periods of \$4,950,000. Principal causes of the increase were the army and army munitions.

During the first period the average irrecoverable expenditure was \$3,000,000, being exclusive of supplies to Allies. During the second period it was \$3,600,000. From both these figures should be deducted the average peace expenditure of £220,000 daily.

Naval Expenditure.

The naval expenditure, added the premier, proceeded at a uniform rate, he said, reached the high water mark, exclusive of munitions, last November, and from January to June remained fairly constant at a figure rather less than that of last November.

The July total, continued the premier, probably would have been higher than that of November, and it was expected, apart from any change in policy, that the present level would be maintained for the near future. The munition expenditure had increased steadily and continuously up to May and in that month and during June and July it was fairly constant. Under all heads the expenditure might be expected to expand little more.

The daily average of loans to all dominions had dropped \$1,480,000 in the first period to \$1,380,000 in the second period, but these figures, said the premier, were very misleading, because in the first period there was one item of \$18,000,000 attributable in reality to the civil service of Canada. Inside the country, the regard being had to the nature of the employment and the qualifications necessary for the carrying out of technical or other special work, and the federal board should keep in touch and co-operate with provincial, municipal and other publicly organized institutions employing men, looking always to the employment of returned soldiers.

After a speech by Winston Spencer Churchill, criticizing Premier Asquith for not reviewing the war situation, David Lloyd George, secretary for war, replied, saying that it would be premature to survey a military situation and the prospects in the middle of a battle. "The prospects are good," the war secretary said; "our generals are more than satisfied and proud of the valor of our men who are leading. Great as British infantry was in Wellington and Napoleon's days, it never has been greater than now. "One thrills with pride when one thinks one belongs to the same race. They are pressing back the formidable foe who devoted his best brains to the study of war for generations. I feel confident that victory is assured to us," continued Lloyd George.

Blood Will Tell.

"Numbers and all other resources are on our side. There was only one fear—that that of training and thought on the part of a great military power might be something that might be insuperable. "Our men have demonstrated that it is not so, and that British resourcefulness and intelligence are, as in fields of commerce in the past, when they have

THE SURVIVORS FROM KUT-EL-AMARA



Chivalrous Turks sent British sick and wounded home free. This photo bears striking testimony to the great endurance with which General Townshend and his gallant troops had held out in the face of suffering and privation was afforded by the condition of the sick and wounded men, who were magnanimously permitted by the Turkish commander to be sent through to the British lines in order to receive adequate medical attention. The photo shows the deck of the hospital ship, showing the men from Kut.

ALLIES CONTINUE POUNDING GERMAN LINES ON WEST FRONT

Enemy Admits Little Decrease in Artillery Action Along Entire Line; Preparations Continued

Points Stubbornly Held by Enemy Wrested from Him in Minor Operations—French Capture Considerable War Materials—Australian Troops Do Effective Work and Capture Prisoners—Kaiser Says He Would Like to Fight in Trenches With His Men.

London, July 24—British and French official communications indicate that on the western front the armies of Joffre and Haig continue their pounding process. The main movement may not be progressing so rapidly as it was a few days ago, but this, it is pointed out, is due to the necessity of preparing another great effort against the German lines in the west.

Points that have been held stubbornly by the enemy must first be wrested from his grasp before the third lap of the offensive is undertaken.

The German official statement saying, "There has been only a temporary lull in the bombardment," indicates that preparations are in progress for another concerted effort and while these are being made British and French artillery hold the enemy at arms length.

MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED.

Paris, July 24—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"South of the Somme a minor operation enabled us to capture, this morning, an enemy battery south of the village of Estrees. Since July 20 we have taken on the Somme front more than sixty German machine guns.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, after a spirited engagement, our infantry occupied a redoubt immediately west of the Thiaumont Work, taking five machine guns and about forty prisoners.

"Calm prevailed on the rest of the front. One of our pilots, Sub-Lieut. De Lorme, already cited six times in army orders, is again cited because of a series of bombardments carried out by him on stations held by the enemy.

The Belgian communication:

"The day was calm."

AUSTRALIANS PROMINENT.

London, July 24—The British official statement from headquarters in France, issued tonight reads:

"The fighting has continued in the village of Pozieres, where the number of prisoners taken by the Australian troops has reached a total of six officers and 145 other ranks.

"In other parts of the battle front there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides.

"Between the Ancre and the sea nothing of importance has occurred."

Kaiser Longs for Trenches.

New York, July 24—Emperor William, during his recent trip to a point somewhere in the rear of Peronne, on the Somme front, says a despatch to the wireless press from Berne, made a speech to the German wounded soldiers which is attracting great attention in Germany. The German emperor is quoted as saying:

"It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take a more active part in this war. It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches, and to deal such blows at our enemies as my age and strength would permit.

"If I could I would like my place with the youngest of you, and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise.

Sticks to Old Theory.

"The burden of thinking, deciding and leading has been laid upon me, and realizing this I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feelings, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly.

"My life must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany, in order to carry out the duties assigned me by Divine appointment."

German Statement.

Berlin, July 24, by wireless to Sayville—The text of today's official state-

IRISH BILL AGAIN DISCUSSED BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Premier Asquith Says Government Will Not Introduce Any Bill Not Satisfactory to All Parties.

London, July 24—Conferring publicly today the suspicion that the cabinet had been unable to reach a decision in regard to the home rule amending bill, Premier Asquith, in the house of commons, announced that the government would not introduce any bill of this kind with regard to which there was no substantial agreement among all parties.

This was taken in the hitherto of parliament to mean that home rule had been dropped for the moment, and that Lloyd George's negotiations had come to naught.

The stumbling block appears to have been the retention in the imperial parliament of Nationalist representation in undiminished numbers.

John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, moved an adjournment of the house to discuss the premier's reply, and a lively debate, when the regular business of the house of commons was concluded was anticipated.

The proposals Lloyd George put before Sir Edward Carson and himself, Mr. Redmond said, were in no sense their proposals, but after considerable negotiations, and many changes, they agreed to recommend them to their friends. Mr. Redmond declared he had had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the consent of his supporters, no one of whom would have considered the proposals unless they were put forward as purely temporary settlement for the period of the war.

Mr. Redmond said the agreement was for the provisional settlement of the question until the war was over, or until a final or permanent settlement was arrived at within a reasonable time after the war.

New Proposal Surprising.

"Having attained the consent of our supporters to this agreement, I was faced on my return to London by an entirely new proposal from the Marquis of Lansdowne, which came as a bolt from the blue. Lord Lansdowne, in a speech before the house of lords, declared that he had introduced into the bill two provisions—one for the permanent exception of counties and another cutting out of the bill the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitory period. This decision was declared to be absolute and final.

"I stand by every word in the agreement we came to. I will not agree to any new proposals, which would mean an absolute and disgraceful breach of faith on my part towards my supporters in Ireland. I warn the government that if they introduce a bill on the lines indicated they will oppose it as every stage."

Mr. Redmond concluded by declaring that while the attitude of himself and his friends toward the war was unaltered and unalterable, the Nationalists hold

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO MAKE STEADY PROGRESS AGAINST THE ENEMY

Grave Concern in German Circles Over Situation in East; Kaiser Hurries to Other Front

Austrian War Office Admits, in Official Communication, Their Forces Forced to Withdraw From Positions in Carpathians—More Prisoners and War Material Captured.

Yesterday's official statements from the Russian war office indicate that the Czar's forces are continuing their big offensive, although perhaps slowing up slightly to consolidate new positions and take breath for another powerful thrust.

The Austrian war office admits in its official statement that its forces were forced to withdraw toward the main ridge of the Carpathians. That the situation on the eastern front is causing grave concern in German military circles is shown by the fact that Emperor William, who has been for some days past on the western front endeavoring to inject new courage into his armies, who have been weakening before the British and French assaults, has hurried to the eastern front that his presence there may stimulate his men to greater efforts.

FURTHER RUSSIAN GAINS.

Petrograd, July 24, via London—The Russian official statement issued today says:

"On the Lips yesterday we dislodged the Germans from the village of Galfchanka, and took some prisoners and one machine gun.

"On July 21, near the village of Koshoff, on the Lips, an Austrian company of 150 strong surrendered to our troops."

"Caesars front: The offensive of our Caesars army is proceeding successfully. In the direction of Mord, throughout the day of July 22, numerically superior Turkish forces attacked a detachment of our troops at Rayat, combining a frontal attack with an outflanking movement, but our fire and counter-attacks forced the enemy to abandon the offensive."

The following details have been received regarding the exploit of Colonel Tataroff, who was mentioned in the communication of July 21. Wounded in the heart by a shrapnel bullet, the colonel said: "I am killed," but by a supreme effort, he got up and dashed forward, crying: "Charge." He died with that word on his lips."

POPE BENEDICT INTERCEDES FOR ROGER CASEMENT

Endeavors to Obtain Grace for Him from British Government—His Holiness Receives Greetings on Eve of Name Day.

Rome, July 24—Pope Benedict has interceded in the case of Roger Casement, condemned to death on the charge of treason, endeavoring to obtain grace for him from the British government. Influential Irish Nationalists have urged the pope to do all in his power to save Casement, saying they do not consider him a traitor.

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German Statement.

Berlin, July 24, by wireless to Sayville—Further attacks by the Russians in strong force have been made on the Teutonic lines northwest of Beresteck in Southern Volhynia, near the Galician border, the war office announced today. The Russian efforts to advance, however, were completely repulsed. The statement dealing with operations on the eastern front is as follows:

"On the northern section of the front, and with General Count Von Bothmer's army, there have been only patrol engagements.

"Northwest of Beresteck strong attacks by the Russians were completely repulsed."

Kaiser Goes to Eastern Front.

Berlin, July 24, via London, 6 p. m.—Emperor William, it was officially announced today, has moved from the western to the eastern theatre of the war, according to news received here, accompanied the chief of the general staff of the army in the field.

Austrians Admit Repulse.

Berlin, July 24, via wireless to Sayville—The following statement on military operations was issued by the Austrian war office dated July 23:

"Russian front: South of Tatarow, under the threat of a strong Russian advance, we withdrew our troops fighting on the Magura toward the main ridge of the Carpathians.

"Italian front: After some days of quiet there was fighting yesterday south of the Sigana Valley, and at Paneveggio. The Italians were repulsed."

A portion of the foregoing official statement was received yesterday by cable from Vienna by way of London.

LONG SEA TRIP IN SMALL OPEN BOAT

"Old Glory III," Arrives at Digby—Well-known Marine Writer Passenger.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Digby, July 24—The little open launch Old Glory III, owned and commanded by George F. Bonnell which left New York, Tuesday, arrived here this afternoon. The owner had with him on board M. Butting, the well known contributor of marine stories to magazines devoted to yachting. This is Mr. Bonnell's third trip from New York to Nova Scotia in an open boat.

PROMINENT GERMAN JOURNALIST IS DEAD.

Berlin, July 24, 12:30 p. m., via London, 5:30 p. m.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, is dead. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures of the Agrarian movement. He was born at Leipzig in 1856.