

WHOLE GERMAN LINE IN EAST REPORTED FALLING BACK

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's REPORT ON NORTH SEA BATTLE TELLS OF HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES

British Assume Offensive and Capture Trench on 1000 Yards Front

Germans Also Launch Heavy Counter-Attacks and Fighting is Very Violent

—Enemy Gains at Thiepval

By Special Wire to the Courier.

LONDON, July 7, 2.46 p.m.—Capture by the British of a German trench on a front of 1,000 yards east of La Boisselle, in the Somme region, was announced officially to-day.

The British resumed the offensive on certain sectors east of Albert at dawn to-day. At the same time the Germans launched heavy attacks on the British trenches near the Ancre. Violent fighting is now in progress.

In the vicinity of Ovillers and Contalmaison, as well as near La Boisselle, the British made progress. In the region of Thiepval the Germans regained a section of lost ground.

The statement follows:

"This morning in certain sectors of the battlefield east of Albert we resumed a vigorous offensive at dawn. The Germans at the same time launched heavy attacks on our trenches in the vicinity of Ancre and north of Fricourt, with the result that violent fighting is now in progress along the whole front between the Ancre and Montauban.

"Up to the present several important tactical successes have been gained by our infantry in the vicinity of Ovillers, La Boisselle and Contalmaison, but northwest of Thiepval the enemy succeeded temporarily in regaining two or three hundred yards of lost ground."

British Assume Take Two London, July 7.—11.55 a.m.—The second phase of the great battle on the western front has now begun. The artillery has been brought up to new positions and is again battering the German defences. The bombardment extends as far northward as La Basse and Armentieres, and according to the latest unofficial statement, is particularly intense. British long-range guns are shelling the German positions, and the roads in their rear, and until the infantry again leaves the trenches it will be uncertain where the next attacks are to be launched.

Pressure on Verdun Lessening In addition to inflicting losses on the Germans in men, guns and territory, the Anglo-French offensive is reported to have compelled them to withdraw some of their forces from the Verdun front. Consequently, it is expected in London that the army which for nearly five months with-

stood the German attacks in that region will have some relief from continual fighting.

On the eastern front the Russians who now apparently have even a better supply of guns and ammunition than their adversaries, seem to pass from one phase to the next without intermission.

Russians Advancing General Letchitzky's army, which conquered Bukovina and cut the railway between Delatyn and Korosten, is advancing in an effort completely to overcome the Austrian forces on that front. General Kaledines is continuing to deliver heavy strokes against the Austrians and Germans who are endeavoring to keep him from Kovel. With these operations in full swing, the Russians to the north have inaugurated an offensive from Riga to Baranovichi. Along the northern end of the line, from Riga to Drinsk, a great bombardment has begun, while from a point east of Vilna to Baranovichi artillery preparation was followed by infantry attacks in which the Russians reported that they made many prisoners, repulsing German counter-attacks. Near Smorgon the Russians and Germans also are engaged in a severe struggle.

Quiet in Mesopotamia. Roumania, it is said here, is awaiting some move by the Entente forces at Saloniki. The Near East is interested in the battles throughout the Caucasus and Mesopotamia. The Russian army which was advancing toward Bagdad, has fallen back some 50 miles under pressure from great Turkish forces which were brought against it, but elsewhere the Black Sea to the Persian frontier, the Russians are more than holding their own.

No news has been received recently from the British army in Mesopotamia, but it is believed inactivity has been enforced by the great heat.

ADMIRAL BRIDGE ON JELlicoe's BATTLE IN NORTH SEA; ONLY THREE OTHERS MORE DECISIVE

Quiberon Bay, The Nile and Trafalgar in all of British Sea Victories Alone More Decisive Than the Recent Battle—High Praise For Admiral Beatty

By Special Wire to the Courier

London, July 7.—(New York Times cable)—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's report on the battle of Jutland sea, is here regarded as completely disposing of the last vestige of the German claim of victory. Here and there one finds a certain disposition to question the strategy of the battle, particularly in the general disposition of the British forces at the outset, but in the main opinion is strongly in support of the tactical dispositions. Such criticisms of Admiral Beatty's tactics as have been heard, are now silenced by Vice-Admiral Jellicoe's high praise of the commander of the battle cruiser squadron.

A New Nelson In the highest naval circles Beatty is spoken of as a new Nelson. Altogether the report is regarded as extremely satisfactory, although the regret which shows in Admiral Jellicoe's praise that he was reluctantly compelled to accept a tactical defeat, is universal. Admiral Jellicoe's report is considered very conservative. Admiralty estimates of the German tonnage lost show a total of 116,000 tons, while the British losses amounted to 112,000 tons.

Admiral Bridge's Commentary Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge has prepared the following commentary on Admiral Jellicoe's report:

"To my mind, in general, the engagement shows a highly distinguished strategic conception, highly capable tactical leading, great readiness to seize initiative and admirable support of their leaders by all ranks. It was one of the most decisive battles British ever fought. In fact, there is a brilliant achievement for the British navy. To put the situation succinctly, it may be said that before the battle the British fleet at sea was divided into two parts, one force under Sir David Beatty and the other, the battle fleet or main body, under the commander-in-chief, Sir John Jellicoe.

The Dominating Factor. This distribution of the ships was the dominating factor in bringing about the battle. Had the whole British fleet been massed and close together, it is more than likely that no battle would have occurred at all. So with the British fleet divided, the Germans were encouraged to give battle with Beatty. Sir David determined to get them into a fight, arranged the management of the action so that he could draw them nearer and nearer to Jellicoe's main body, which was coming up in support. He thus greatly shortened the interval between the first collision and eventual participation in the action by Jellicoe's battleships. Even to a layman it must be plain that this was a tactical performance of the highest merit.

British Gunnery More Appropriate. Continuing, Admiral Bridge said: "A satisfactory thing about the whole engagement, without going into minute details, was that the material and appliances of to-day, which had not been long enough in use to permit our knowing how they should be employed, were successfully handled and proved almost free from breakdown. The gunnery of the British fleet was the more accurate of the two. This was due not only to very thorough training, but also to the cool and deliberate manner in which the guns were fired. The Germans in the earlier stages of the battle fired more rapidly but after their early shots they showed no accuracy of aim.

A Decisive Action. As to the whole engagement, after reading Admiral Jellicoe's report, I can say unhesitatingly that it was one of the most decisive battles British ever fought. In fact, there is a brilliant achievement for the British navy. To put the situation succinctly, it may be said that before the battle the British fleet at sea was divided into two parts, one force under Sir David Beatty and the other, the battle fleet or main body, under the commander-in-chief, Sir John Jellicoe.

GERMAN TONNAGE LOSSES EQUAL TO THAT OF BRITAIN

Even Conservative Estimate of Naval Battle Gives Enemy Bad Beating

By Special Wire to the Courier

London, July 7.—Two estimates of the total tonnage lost by the Germans in the Jutland naval battle have been made by British officials. The more conservative one, who included in his list only vessels "seen to sink" and based his estimate on the theory that the battleships sunk were of the oldest dreadnought type, gives the German tonnage lost as 109,220, as compared with a British loss in tonnage of 112,950. He concludes that the Germans lost two battleships of the dreadnought type of 18,900 tons each, one of the Deutschland type of 13,200 tons, the battle cruiser Lützow of 28,000 tons, five cruisers of the Rostock type, making a total of 24,500 tons for this type, six destroyers aggregating 4,920 tons and one submarine of 800 tons.

Another estimate places the German losses at 113,220 tons, as follows: "One dreadnought of the Kron Prinz type 25,480 tons; one of the Helgoland type 23,400 tons; battle cruiser Pommern, 13,000 tons; battle cruiser Lützow, 28,000 tons; five destroyers aggregating 24,000 tons; and a submarine of 800 tons.

GERMAN FLEET NEAR THE COAST OF ENGLAND

Berlin Report Says it Captured a Steamship as Prize Vessel

By Special Wire to the Courier.

BERLIN, July 7, via London, 3.03 p.m.—Official announcement was made that the British steamship *Lestrin* was held up by German warships near the English coast and seized as a prize. The statement says the *Lestrin* was held up "by a portion of the German high sea forces."

The announcement follows: "The British steamship *Lestrin*, from Liverpool, has been held by a portion of the German high sea forces not far from the English coast, and seized as a prize."

The wording of the German statement indicates that a part, at least, of the German high sea fleet was near the English coast at the time the *Lestrin* was seized. The *Lestrin* is a steamship of 1,384 tons gross, owned in Cork.

QUIET AGAIN ON BOTH BANKS OF SOMME RIVER

Entente Forces Can Not Only Win, But Hold Their Gains.

Paris, July 7.—11.45 a.m.—Quiet prevailed last night on both sides of the Somme River says to-day's war office statement. The artillery of both sides was active on the left and right banks of the Meuse, especially on the Thiernont earthwork and in the Firy and Chenoise sections. The French trenches at the Le Pretre woods failed.

German aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on the open town of Lure, killing 11 persons, all of whom, except one, were women or children. Two German machines were brought down near Mezieres.

Can Hold Wins. Paris, July 7.—Yesterday's defensive fighting has given almost as much satisfaction to the French as the previous day's captures for they say, it has clearly shown that the Entente allies not only are able to win, but also to hold.

(Continued on Page Four.)

U. S. ACCEPTS

Washington Agreeable to proposals of General Carranza.

Washington, July 7.—A note formally accepting General Carranza's proposal that differences between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico be settled by direct negotiations was handed today to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate.

Subs Active

Five Fishing Boats and One Steamship Are Lost.

By Special Wire to the Courier

London, July 7.—Five more British fishing boats have been sunk in the North Sea by German submarines. In one case, a fishing boat which tried to escape was shelled. One member of her crew was killed and three injured.

The British Steamship *Gannet* of London, has been sunk. She was unarmed. The *Gannet* was 245 feet long, 1,112 tons gross, and was built at Stockton in 1879.

E. W. Ralley, of Weston, Kan., celebrated his fifty-first anniversary as president of a bank there.

W. J. Bryan assailed military training in schools in an address before the Educators' convention.

COURIER'S DAILY CARTOON



RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE MAKES GERMAN TROOPS FALL BACK ON LENGTH OF WHOLE LINE

Petrograd Hears Retreat Has Already Commenced--Tremendous Attacks Launched by Russian Troops in Riga District

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 7, 3 p.m.—A wireless despatch from Rome says word has been received there from Petrograd that, in consequence of their triple defeat in the sectors of Riga, Kolk and Baranovichi, the Germans have begun to move their whole front toward the west.

ARTILLERY VERY EFFECTIVE. London, July 7, 10.35 a.m.—The Russians have begun a tremendous offensive on the Riga front where their artillery is destroying the German trenches, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Vienna, via Copenhagen.

The bombardment, the despatch adds, lasted 24 hours and the Germans were helpless before the Russian artillery which can now fire 50 shells as against one in 1914.

What Berlin Admits. Berlin, July 7.—A salient of the German lines in Volhynia projecting towards Czartorysk, has been abandoned under superior pressure by the Russians, and a new line of defense selected, it was announced today by the war office.

TENACITY AND VALOR SUPERB; LOSSES HEAVY

Obstacles British Had to Overcome Were Prodigious.

SERRE NOT YET TAKEN

Attacking Forces Must Pay Penalty of More Casualties.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

"British Headquarters in France," July 6, (New York World cable)—The obstacles the British troops, particularly in their attacks north of the Ancre from Commeucourt to La Boisselle, have had to encounter have been prodigious; their valor and tenacity have been superb and because of this their losses in officers and men have been heavy. Nothing is to be gained by concealing this fact; many units have suffered dire losses. On this northern end of the attack line are regiments—in some cases only remnants of regiments now—whose names will ring throughout Britain when the time arrives for the full story of this battle to be told. Some of them are the South Wales Borderers, the Border Regiment, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the East Lancashire, the York and Lancaster, the South Northants, the Middlesex, Dublins, Warwick, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Hampshire, Somerset, and the Rifle Brigade, all these and the Ulstermen will be handed down to fame as men who wrought prodigies of valor in the face of almost superhuman obstacles.

Can Hold Yet Taken. In the first official bulletin issued Saturday it was announced that Serre had been captured in the early crush. (Serre is north of the Ancre, on the northern border of the attack front.) This statement may now be rectified. It was impossible in the first assault to penetrate the extraordinary fortification of defenses around Serre, and this is an operation still to be completed.

In one battalion of the Yorks and Lancashires attacking here only one officer and six men came through scatheless. An orderly was the debris of times partly buried in the debris of exploding shells, yet he won through somehow and succeeded in delivering his messages.

Attackers at Disadvantage. If there is any lesson to be learned

"Death to the Kaiser! Death to the Man Who Wants War!" Hun Cry

Serious Outbreak of Anti-War Feeling in Berlin, Where People Barricaded the Streets With Wheels From Military Wagons.

By Special Wire to the Courier

London, July 7.—(New York Times cable)—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Milan says: Travellers arriving in Switzerland from Germany, report serious troubles in several German towns, among which is Berlin, immediately after the first news was received of the Anglo-French offensive. Crowds marched through the streets, shouting: "Enough of war. Let us have peace." The disorders this time were different from the customary food riots and seemed far more serious, having all the characteristics of popular revolts.

The riots in Berlin were exceptionally grave. People surrounded the troops to force them to join the revolt, and took the wheels of military wagons and gun carriages and used them for barricades. The most serious demonstration was at Potsdam last Sunday. A vast mob indulged in demonstrating against the kaiser and imperial family. Sheets were secretly handed round on which were printed:

"Death to the kaiser!"
"Death to the man who wants war!"
"Death to the crown prince!"
"Long live free Germany, free from these parasites who have led it to ruin!"

HEAVY STORM AT CAMP HUGHES

20,000 Troops There, But None of Them Injured Seriously.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Ottawa, July 7.—The Military department has received word that a heavy wind and rain storm bordering on a cyclone in its intensity struck Camp Hughes in its morning about 8 o'clock. It levelled most of the tents and caused a great number of minor injuries to the men, but fortunately none of a serious nature. The camp is near Brandon, Man., and there are about 20,000 troops stationed there.

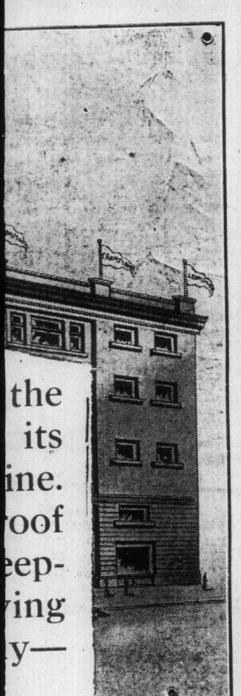
More Quakes in Italy

Neapolitan and Calabrian Provinces are suffering.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Naples, July 6, via Paris, July 7.—Several strong earthquakes shocks have occurred in the Neapolitan and Calabrian provinces. They are believed to have been connected with the telluric movement which caused the disaster in the Sicilian sulphur mines.

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- Line Props, made in 3 second, size 47 x 23. Worth 59c
- Blanket Net, full length, with pillow camping. Only 79c
- Slatted seat and back, varnished 98c

- The new improved oiled mop, warp and charged with the celestolish, handle adjustable to any tin sealed box. Also with we are giving a bottle of Cedar of Mop and Oil com 98c
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- Waists, embroidered in small decorative, all sizes in this 89c
- ood quality of cloth, in inches of color, all sizes 89c

- en Lots of Neckwear, about six Vestees, Collars and Cuffs, large Voile, Organdie and Georgette ribes. Your choice while 39c
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- ottles, made of finest rubber. Only, each 79c
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- inner Set made in England. The shapes Each piece is decorated with a conk of fawn and at intervals little pink here dinner and tea service for twelve this sale only \$13.95. Today's price for this set is \$15.50.
- pretty decoration on English China, re- Price per dozen 1.25
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