

**BRITISH PUSH ON TO GERMAN GUNS**

Story of Advance and Victory in Face of Terrible Pounding From Cannon.

**BATTLE TESTS NEW TROOPS**

Press Headquarters in the France Front, July 3, 11 p. m.—(Via London, July 4, 6:15 a. m.)—Siege fighting continued today beyond Fricourt, the British taking Poodle and the Bottom woods, advanced toward the main German second line of defense.

The Associated Press correspondent today went over the territory previously taken by the British from the west of Montauban through the famous "Dantsig Alley," where the German 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 said they had been regularly supplied with food, but that they needed "a good wash" and that water was unobtainable.

**See 500 Germans Surrender.**

The soldiers in "Dantsig Alley" were excited over one of those theatrical scenes which this rolling country affords in this close-in fighting. When the British closed in on the trenches at Poodle woods, the German sections, already having been surrounded, came out holding up their hands. Thus a body of more than 500 men, after being hammered incessantly with shell fire for four days, dramatically surrendered before the eyes of the correspondent.

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could be seen, was much heavier than the German, while, according to all reports from the front line, the Germans have withdrawn all their guns from the valley, which is now controlled by the British, to positions on the ridges.

**Villages Are Levelled.**

Both Mametz and Fricourt virtually are levelled. The earth and brick buildings were intended 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 thirty feet deep, did not save their defenders from the big shells, and trenches became formless heaps of earth. Bits of the green German uniforms, accoutrements and flesh were mixed with rags and charred sand bags in unaccountable horror.

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 trenches.

**New Troops Show Courage.**

Officers met on the front line agreed that the new army battalions conducted themselves with the same gallantry as the regulars. Everybody there 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 yesterday.

Germans lately taken prisoners, when interviewed, indicated that battalions were rushed from as far as Rheims and Lille to meet the Anglo-French attack.

The village of Boiselle, recently so hotly contested, was observed this afternoon to be shelled no longer by British, but by German guns, which told of the success of the British attacks. 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. There was a small siege, but the survivors now have capitulated.

**ALLIES BATTER GERMANS ON ALL FRONTS OF WAR**

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French positions. One officer and sixty men were made prisoner here.

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

**On the Eastern Front.**

The statement regarding the eastern front says:

"Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Following their frequently increased artillery activity, the Russians, in the evening and during the night, attacked repeatedly several points between Lake Narocz and Smorgon, and east of Wisniew. They attacked with considerable force on both sides of Smorgon, without achieving any advantage but incurring heavy losses.

"Army group of Prince Leopold: Local counter attacks at points where the Russians first succeeded in making some advances, all yielded results, and we captured thirteen officers and 1,805 men.

"Army group of General von Linington: The Russians yesterday again threw strong forces, part of them recently brought up to this front, in masses against us to stay our advance, but were repulsed. Our attack gained further ground."

"Army group of General Count von Bothmer: Southeast of Tlumach our troops, in a quick advance, forced back the Russians on a front more than twice and one-half miles wide and more than five and one-fourth miles deep."

Tlumach is twenty-seven miles

northeast of Klumena, the railway point recently taken by the Russians.

**Russians Break Through.**

Petrohrad, July 4.—(Via London.)—In an attack on the forces of Prince Leopold, the war office announced today, the Russians have broken through two lines of German defenses in the region of Baronovitch. They captured seventy-two officers, 2,700 men, eleven guns and a number of machine guns.

**Teutonic Resistance Overcome.**

Petrograd, July 3.—(Via London.)—An official statement issued tonight, announces that resistance of the Teutonic forces in a battle northwest of Baronovitch was broken and they were driven back to the west.

The statement says:

"On the western front, southwest of Lake Norotche, the Germans last night opened an intense artillery fire which lasted the whole night. On the northern bank of Lake Viasnevskoje, the Germans attempted to approach our trenches but were driven back."

"In the region of Sorgen and north of Krevo, we took prisoners and captured machine guns."

"Northwest of Baronovitch a battle started after an intense bombardment. We made prisoners, fifty officers and 1,400 men, besides capturing four guns."

**Fighting Along the Lipa.**

"Fighting continues in the region of the lower Lipa. Half way between Dubno and Sokol our troops having broken the enemy's resistance, drove him back once more toward the west. In the course of the night, we made prisoner, eleven officers and 992 men and captured five machine guns."

"Between the Sty and the Stokhod, and south of the Stokhod, fierce battles continue. In the region of the Nijnaia Lipa we are closely pressing the enemy, who is defending himself with great persistence. In the direction of Kolomea we dislodged the enemy from several positions and, pursuing him, occupied the village of Potok Tcharny. The booty taken here was four cannon and 500 prisoners."

"We pierced two lines of enemy works south of Tzirine, northeast of Baronovitch. The battle continues. In this fighting yesterday we captured seventy-two officers, 2,700 soldiers, eleven cannon and several machine guns and bomb throwers."

**SOMME BATTLE NOT ALLOWED TO DRAG**

(Continued from Page 1.)

quickly. Twenty were killed and sixty others threw up their hands."

**GERMANS ON THE ALERT.**

For a month past the Germans have been on the alert around the Somme and orders had been given in a secret circular to construct special entrenchments. Saps had everywhere been pushed to within twenty-five yards of the French barbed wire and numerous passages were cut in the German wire entanglements to enable their patrols to spy out every suspicious movement in any part of the French lines.

Extra shelters had been dug thirty feet behind the trenches so that the men could get into the trenches more quickly when the French bombardment ceased. Bents were made in the rear of these shelters. Numerous listening posts were made in such a manner as not to interfere with their frontal or flanking fire from the trenches. Woods whenever well placed, as was that of Mereaucourt, were turned into formidable redoubts, with specially constructed shelters with iron girders over the entrances. Concrete protection was erected to resist the big shells. At frequent intervals there were armored concrete machine gun turrets.

**PREPARATIONS FOR ASSAULT.**

In addition villages were transformed, houses were pulled down in order to give a uniform aspect and to prevent aviators from spotting the guns placed in the cellars. Finally all the men were given four emergency rations of bread and coffee and 150 cartridges and two bombs. Each section also had a flare pistol with 300 flares and two signal cartridges.

**WHEN THE FRENCH ATTACK BEGAN JULY 1 THE GERMANS WERE SO HARD PRESSED THEY WERE OBLIGED TO FALL BACK UPON FRISE.**

They hoped to be able to cling there, on account of the marshy loop of the Somme, but the German regiments holding that position were so badly punished by the bombardment that the reserves were ordered there. This order was received in the morning. According to a prisoner, they immediately assembled and in companies marched through Peronne. One after another they reached Biches, Flaucourt and then Herbecourt. Thence progress was difficult.

**WHEN THEY ENTERED THE COMMUNICATING TRENCHES LEADING TO FRISE THEY CAME UNDER A TERRIBLE SHELL FIRE WHICH CAUSED HEAVY LOSSES AND ONCE OR TWICE PANIC ATTACKS WERE MADE WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY ALLAYED BY THE OFFICERS.**

**REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.**

Finally, toward 7 o'clock, the reinforcements, which already had suffered severely, reached the trenches and were posted between the second and third positions behind Frise, where they were subjected to a terrific bombardment. Then men, crouching in shelters ten feet below ground, could hear the explosions of the heavy French shells knocking their defenses to powder, and now and then one shell would tear through the roof of their shelter and bury the occupants under a mass of earth and beams.

**THREE HOURS LATER THE FRENCH INFANTRY MADE A FRESH ATTACK UPON FRISE.**

Their advance was so sudden that the Germans lost their hold on their positions. The German officers ordered two companies of reinforcements to advance along the Somme canal, where they were cut up by the French. Other companies went to Frise and Merecourt wood to await events, but in less than two hours the French occupied Frise and the whole German line began to fall back, closely pressed by the victorious French.

**WHICH WENT INTO CAMP ADJOINING THE SECOND CALIFORNIA INFANTRY, LEFT NIANATIC, CONN., ON JUNE 27.**

Two incidents were reported by the Connecticut soldiers in crossing New Mexico. A steel jacketed bullet, found in a car occupied by a Second regiment company, led to the belief that it had been fired by a sniper. The other incident related to the engineer of the same train, who became unconscious in his seat as the train was approaching Lordsburg. A wound was found on the back of his neck. One of the enlisted men of E company, himself a locomotive engineer, immediately took charge of the train and brought it to Lordsburg.

**SMALL POX IS PRESENT.**

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

The sick man, corporal Mathon, H Company of Waterbury, was not put

off the train when he first became ill, because it was thought he was only suffering from Chicken pox. The remainder of the troops in camp here are enjoying excellent health.

**ENGINEERS ON THE WAY.**

Vancouver, Wash., July 4.—E company, U. S. engineer corps in command of Captain Arthur R. Ehrenbeck, received orders today from the war department to proceed at once to Calixico, Cal., on the Mexican border. The company will get away probably tomorrow, carrying complete equipment, including pontoon, for bridging streams.

**THE GARRISON HERE NOW NUMBERS ABOUT 6,000 MEN.**

A report reached here today from Mexico to the effect that 3,000 Carranza troops were moving north from Magdalena and Imuris to a point twenty miles south of Nogales.

**GUARD RELIEVES REGULARS.**

Douglas, Ariz., July 4.—A battalion of the Fourteenth United States infantry returned today from Nogales, Ariz., where they were sent recently to reinforce the command of Colonel William H. Sage, pending the arrival of the militiamen. Several additional companies of New Jersey infantrymen reached here during the night. The New Jersey guardsmen were given a rest today and a large number of them visited the camp of the regular army to participate in patriotic exercises.

**RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL.**

Brownsville, Tex., July 4.—General Alfredo Ricaut, commanding the Mexican forces at Matamoros, today issued orders stopping all travel from Mexico into Brownsville other than between 9 a. m. and sundown. Advances reaching American Consul Johnson, recently recalled from his station at Matamoros, gave no reason for the stopping of travel, which heretofore has been uninterrupted both by the international bridge and via the ferry.

The first squadron of the Illinois cavalry, accompanied by its machine gun company, Colonel Milton J. Foreman commanding, reached here at noon today.

**SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY 4.—THE EIGHTH (NEGRO) INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD LEFT FOR SAN ANTONIO EARLY TODAY.**

All the remaining mobilized troops of the state will depart tonight.

**AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.**

There are many who have no relish for their meals and who must be very careful as to what they eat, that would be agreeably surprised if they were to take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its duties naturally. Hundreds have testified to the great benefit they have derived from the use of these tablets. They only cost a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.—Advertisement.

**WANTED—SOME WANT ADS IN EXCHANGE FOR LOTS OF ANSWERS.**

Phone The Bee.

**BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.**

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**FUNSTON IS FIXED FOR REAL FIGHTING**

(Continued from Page 1.)

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Bulletin No. 5

**The Bethlehem Steel Company's Offer to Serve the United States**

At a time when the expenses of the Government are so enormous—  
Isn't it worth while **finding out** the actual facts before plunging ahead into an expenditure of \$11,000,000 of the people's money for a Government armor plant?

To clear up the whole situation, and to put it on a basis as fair and business-like as we know how to express it, we now make this offer to the Government.

The Bethlehem Steel Company will manufacture armor plate for the Government of the United States at actual cost of operation plus such charges for overhead expenses, interest and depreciation as the Federal Trade Commission may fix. We will agree to this for such period as the Government may designate.

The House of Representatives voted down a proposal to empower the Federal Trade Commission to determine a fair price for armor, and allow private manufacturers opportunity to meet that price before the Government built its plant.

Isn't our proposition fair and ought it not to be accepted?  
The measure is now before the United States Senate.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman  
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company.

**THE WORLD'S FAMOUS DRIVERS WILL POSITIVELY COMPETE AT THE Omaha Auto Speedway Championship Races Omaha, July 15, 1916**



EDDIE RICKENBACKER—Winner of New York 1915 races. Winner of Omaha races 1915 and Sioux City races past two years.



RALPH DE PALMA—America's most famous driver. The only living driver who has won the Vanderbilt cup twice.



DARIO RESTA—World Speedway champion 1915. Winner of Chicago and Indianapolis Races 1916.

IN ADDITION TO THESE THREE BIG STARS WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING NOTED ENTRIES:

- EARL COOPER—Winner of the 1916 metropolitan race on Sheepshead Bay track New York; also 1915 road race champion.
- TOMMY MILTON—The famous dirt track driver.
- DAVID LEWIS—California's favorite, a skillful and speedy pilot.
- BILLY CHANDLER—Who always gets in the money.
- JULES DEVIGNE and ALVO FRANCHI—The noted French team, will each enter a Delage.
- DAVE LEWIS—Has entered a Crawford car and his team mate, Art Johnson, will also pilot a Crawford.
- PETE HENDERSON—Called the baby driver of the world.
- RALPH MULFORD—Premier 24-hour racer of the world; also Vanderbilt Grand Prix winner.
- WILBER DE ALENE—Who ran second at Indianapolis, 1916.
- J. J. RAWLINGS—In a West Duluth special.
- CHAS. DEVLIN—In a Duesenberg.
- C. W. THOMSON—In a Otton special.

Speed and elimination trials by all these drivers will be held daily for one week previous to the race for which an admission fee of 50 cents will be charged.

Such a galaxy of stars have never been together except at Indianapolis, Chicago and New York. Omaha fans will be treated to the most thrilling and keenly-fought races of the year.

**—Two Big Races—**

150 Miles—CHAMPIONSHIP—150 Miles

50 Miles—FREE-FOR-ALL—50 Miles

AT 1:30 P. M. SHARP, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916

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Grand Stand Seats, \$3 to \$4. Box Seats, \$5. No extras. Free parking space. Mail orders with remittance, addressed to Omaha Auto Speedway Co., will secure select seats. Seats now on sale in Omaha at—

MERCHANTS HOTEL  
CASTLE HOTEL

FONTELLE HOTEL  
PAXTON HOTEL

BEATON'S DRUG STORE  
MERRITT'S 2 Drug Stores

**Omaha Auto Speedway Co., Omaha**

**What does a "Light Hearted Havana" stand for?**

**EXACTLY** what Tom Moore stood for twenty years ago he stands for today—True Havana fragrance coupled with true mildness.

From the start this type of cigar has made a definite place for itself with smokers who "think before they smoke."

But Tom Moore must not be confused

with other Havana filled cigars which lack Tom Moore's genial smoking qualities.

These qualities are the result of knowing just how to produce cigars a man may smoke quite freely without feeling over-smoked.

If you are still a stranger to Tom Moore, either as a dealer or a smoker, we believe it would pay you to find a place for this "light hearted Havana."



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