

# BATTLE FOR LILLE

## FRENCH AND GERMAN GUNS END FIGHT WITH DRAW

### SHELLS FROM 1000 GUNS

#### German General Explains Conflict to Correspondent Who Sees Fight From High Tower—Projectiles are Rained on Every Village Back of the German Lines.

marking the broad highway from Arras to La Bassée, then the low wooded heights running to the left and stretching to the horizon. They are held by the Germans.

Behind them, hidden from my view, lies Neuville. That narrow strip from Neuville to Souchez is a reeking graveyard with hardly a tree left. The living have been too busy fighting to bury the dead.

At least ten thousand French dead lie out there, the general estimates, and adds that the air is "so pestilential that latterly, he believes, a gentleman's agreement between the two sides has been entered into to allow the burial of the dead unmolested at night, but only those in immediate proximity to the rival lines.

There is reason to believe that the French have bought their gains dearly. The general says he estimates their losses between thirty and forty thousand opposite his division, where they made their most desperate attempt to break through.

"The French hurled the flower of their army against us here," he says, "the elite Twentieth Corps, their Marine Corps, their Alpine Corps, and their Moroccan Division. The colored Frenchmen are generally negligible and don't amount to much; but the morale of the division is splendid. Their Regiment after regiment has made an almost continuous storm of attacks since May 9. They were flung upon us bravely, but in vain."

The German losses also were heavy. The general made no attempt to conceal or minimize them. He told me how many thousands his buffer division had lost in five weeks, but asked me to respect his confidence and not mention the figures, which, however, were very much lower than those at which he estimated the French casualties.

He added thoughtfully: "Ten French army corps are said to have been massed against the Germans on the Neuville-La Bassée line. The climax of the fierce attacks was reached and safely passed four days ago, though we never had a moment's repose since the outcome.

The general pointed over a range of hills ahead, mentioned the name of an invisible village behind the French lines, and said that the Germans had information that Gen. Joffre came there from his headquarters some days ago and looked the situation over.

"The French artillery is not confining its attention to harrowing the German trenches with shell and shrapnel. They are groping more and more blindly for the camouflaged batteries. They are taking no chances, and are shelling all the villages behind the German lines. I see houses in five villages burning fiercely, with German reserves acting as firemen.

The French particularly smother suspicious-looking patches of woods with a blanket of exploding steel. One little wood ahead acts like a magnet for the French shells that drop at the rate of two a minute till a smoke pall hangs over the tree tops.

Recently emerges what looks like a runway. It is a team galloping madly to the rear for more ammunition. Otherwise no traffic is stirring on the roads in the fire zone. Except in emergencies, food, ammunition, and reserves go out under the safer cover of night.

From my lofty observation post it is easy for even a civilian to grasp the preponderating part that ammunition plays and to understand why the French selected this particular point for their attempt to break through the German lines and why the Germans are grimly endeavoring to stop them at all costs. The next defensive line is a long way to the rear.

If the French gain all the hills, their artillery can do the plains. Such success would mean, probably, the loss of Lille, but possibly the rolling-up of the whole German line. Hence the titanic struggle.

But the French artillery is not having it all its own way. It is the Mosaic law modernized. One fire for an eye, a shot for a hand. Whenever I look over this sector of hell I see flashes of flame from the mouths of German guns. A never-ending procession of German shells whistles and shrieks overhead on their way toward the German lines, and I can see them strike home on the Lorette heights and near Souchez.

The French have a line on one German mortar battery, but their shells are dropping just behind it. The German artillerists go right on serving and firing with the same regularity as trained factory hands. Another German battery is planted among the gravestones of a small village cemetery at the right.

The French shells are beginning to come most uncomfortable to us now. The general begins to grow weary. He is responsible not only for the life of a correspondent, but also that of a Bavarian prince. He says: "Perhaps we'd better go, if you've had enough."

I linger only long enough to jot down a summary of my first impressions of the Germans. They are not worried by the military situation, and that they are more confident of victory than I have ever seen them.

Then the general, the prince and I climbed down.

## MEXICO'S BANISHED RULER DIES IN EXILE IN FRANCE

Former President of Mexico, a Picturesque Figure, Passes Away in Paris.

A dispatch from Paris Friday announced the death of Porfirio Diaz, an international figure, who has been making his home in France since the revolution broke out in Mexico.

Officials were interested Wednesday in unofficial reports stating that Jose Isabel Robles, minister of war in the cabinet of Eulalio Gutierrez, had announced that Gen. Diaz had agreed to discuss terms of peace, perhaps within two weeks. Robles was said to have hinted that the proposed conference was a result of fears of the leaders of the two factions that the revolution which was generally believed Gen. Diaz would begin would so complicate the situation in Mexico that American intervention might follow.

## TAKE POSSESSION OF SCUTARI

Montenegrin Soldiers Make Capture of Albanian Town Taken From Them.

Montenegrin soldiers have occupied Scutari, which was an object of contention between Montenegro and the great powers during the Balkan war. The Montenegrin forces on April 23, 1913, captured the city after a siege which lasted from the preceding October.

Prior to this the powers had decided to include Scutari in the future State of Albania and King Nicholas in coming and on condition that he give up Scutari. The Montenegrin announced that he would hold Scutari against the powers, and as a result the international naval blockade of the Montenegrin coast was extended.

Eventually, on further demand of the powers, King Nicholas decided to evacuate Scutari, which was occupied by an international force on May 14, 1913.

A recent official note issued by the Montenegrin government explained that the strategic and political reasons impelled the Montenegrin descent on Albania, and gave as an additional reason that other powers had already occupied other portions of Albania.

The world views every man a living, but the street corner is a poor collection agency.

## Anchor Steamer Rammed

The Holland American line steamer, the Nieuw Amsterdam, with one thousand two hundred passengers, was rammed in the Downs Wednesday by a German submarine. Thirteen of the crew of the first was landed and eight others who were Germans were taken. The German submarine was long and the Cambskenneth was tons.

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## Germany Cotton Needed

The department of Brandenburg has issued an order prohibiting the manufacture of certain cloths made entirely of cotton. The order sought to presage a shortage of cotton.

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# ANOTHER MILITIA HANGLE; REORGANIZATION WRONG

## Attorney General Says Former Officers Can Keep Their Commissions—Backs Release's Order.

"This being only a reorganization, or a rearrangement, or reassignment—as you may be pleased to term it—of the remaining companies of the militia, I am of the opinion that the commissions of these regiments have not been removed in accordance with law, and that they can be removed or mustered out of service except as is provided by statute so long as the military companies themselves remain a part of the organized militia," says Thomas H. Peoples, attorney general, in an exhaustive opinion rendered on the reorganization of the South Carolina National Guard.

If the opinion of the attorney general is upheld by the courts, the regiments of the militia are not vitiated and the former regimental officers are still in command. Also, if the opinion is upheld, the proclamation of Gov. Manning, issued January 22, 1915, declaring null and void the reorganization of the militia by the State National Guard out of service, is illegal, and South Carolina has no organized militia authorized by the statutes.

Military authorities think probably the opinion of the attorney general is the correct one. The reorganization of the militia by the State National Guard out of service, is illegal, and South Carolina has no organized militia authorized by the statutes.

In the course of the present war, the memorandum says, "it has become apparent that in censorship there lay to hand a weapon the full value of which was not perhaps anticipated prior to the war and which can be used to restrict circulation of news and financial transactions intended for the benefit of enemy governments or persons residing in enemy countries."

Under the existing system the censorship is divided into two main departments, the censorship of private and commercial communications, and the censorship of army, navy, and press bureaus.

The latter department came suddenly into existence last August and for a time the censors worked without rules, simply acting on the general instructions issued by the war office and the admiralty.

The importance of the bureau grew with its size and it was soon found expedient to remove to larger quarters in the Service Institute, Whitehall. About this time it was found necessary to place under the press bureau the censorship of pressable news, which was then in the hands of the director, who is Sir Stanley Buckmaster, solicitor general, two assistant directors, a secretary, and about fifty censors. These censors are naval officers, military engineers, and civil servants, and the latter are appointed by the director and include former employees of the civil service, barristers and journalists.

The censors inspect all press matter which comes to the press and which is taken in to indicate that Russia fully realize that the recent disasters to the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas largely were due to lack of munitions and equipment.

Comparative quiet prevailing on all the fronts except that along the border separating Russia and the Balkans, the attention of the English public again is turned toward diplomatic and domestic problems.

Special dispatches from the Balkans declare Bulgaria is not dissatisfied with the territory offered her by the entente allies. That Turkey has not lost hope of reconciling her dangerous neighbor, however, is shown by the news that Bulgaria-Turkish negotiations looking to delimitation of the frontiers of their respective countries will be resumed in Constantinople.

Rumors of a break in the diplomatic relations between Italy and Greece again are rising. With the exception the French claim that they have recovered all the trenches the Germans had re-captured in the Vosges, no change in the military situation on the western battle line is reported.

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The plan of operations on June 28 was to throw forward the left of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton's line southeast of the trenches, and establish a new line facing east on the ground gained, capturing in succession two lines of Turkish trenches east of Saghir Dere and five lines to the west. "All and more than hoped for from the operations has been gained."

A Hava dispatch from Athens reports that the Turkish forces at the Gallipoli peninsula is evident, and leads to the belief that the Turkish position at Brithia soon will be taken by assault.

In a recent French advance, it is added, the Dardanelles. Turkish forces were found dead in the trenches on the front taken. Recent fighting in the Dardanelles has resulted in an appreciable advance by the Allies, the dispatch declares, the French supporting operations which by federal services particularly distinguishing themselves.

THREE HUERTA PLOTTERS ARE ARRESTED WEDNESDAY

El Paso Sleuths Continue Search for Nephew of Former President, Felix Diaz.

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Jose Isabel Robles, minister of war in the cabinet of Eulalio Gutierrez, former provisional president, was authority for the statement that leaders of the two dominant factions had agreed to discuss peace terms. Robles declined to discuss any of the proposed terms, but predicted that negotiations might be expected by the middle of July.

Veterans for Wilson.

The Spanish-American war veterans of Indiana have telegraphed President Wilson in support of his policy "to maintain peace, and if necessary, to uphold our national honor and dignity."

Asquith Refuse to Name Peace Terms.

Premier Asquith Wednesday refused to announce the terms of peace which Great Britain wants, saying it was against public policy.

# ALL NEWS CENSORED

## WHAT THE BRITISH CENSORS DO TO ALL MESSAGES

Force of Officials at Work Day and Night Regulating the Flow of News and Safeguarding Military Secrets Being Published When They Might Help the Enemy.

Copies of the memorandum on the British censorship, which was presented to both Houses of Parliament by command to King George, have reached this country. The pamphlet explains the system of censorship employed by Great Britain as well as the methods of the Official Press Bureau.

The censorship, the government informs parliament is one of several instruments designed to prevent information of military value reaching the enemy. Pains are being taken to do this with as little interference as possible with the transmission of correspondence or the publication of news.

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# IMPROVING THE LAWN

## TIMELY HINTS ON CARE AND MANAGERMENTS OF LAWS.

United States Department of Agriculture Officials Give Instructions About Keeping up Grassy Plots.

Improving an old lawn is a very much more difficult problem than establishing a new one. In many cases it is impracticable to attempt the improvement of an old lawn that is in bad condition, say the specialists of the United States department of agriculture. However, if a reasonably good turf obtains, it is possible to better it materially by re-seedings, fertilizing and watering. In the majority of cases improvement is desired in the spring, since at this season many of the conditions in evidence are the result of the preceding winter. If the areas to be improved are small, they can be handworked and reseeded with little difficulty. If they are large, it is usually advisable to employ the use of machinery, there being a two opposite and irreconcilable ideals of seeding. Complaints are sometimes received from the recipients of censored letters that the censors have not been permitted to reach them if the censored letters were worth reading, the censors usually being excluded after a short period of employment as censor, and that the censors are not instructed to assume that the mere reception of a hostile and possibly abusive letter by a British subject will undermine the loyalty of the recipient.

LONDON REPORTS QUIET ON THE BATTLEFRONT

Diplomatic Relations Gain Attention of People—Turkey Treating With Bulgaria.

London says Wednesday that Russia's reply to the brilliant series of Austro-German victories in Galicia is to be a costly and generous offer to spend unlimited money and give virtually unrestricted power over all private industries over the whole of the country.

It is reported from Petrograd that the creation of the board became law with an alacrity which was astounding, and which is taken to indicate that Russia fully realize that the recent disasters to the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas largely were due to lack of munitions and equipment.

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# TO MEET U. S. TERMS

## BERLIN ADVICES MONDAY ARE OPTIMISTIC FOR PEACE

Message Not Divulged

Ambassador Gerard Cables State Department Indicating Favorable Reply From Germany in Submarine Trouble—Dispatch Not Published But Officials are Optimistic.

A favorable reply by Germany to the last American note on submarine warfare is indicated in state department advices from Berlin received in Washington Monday.

The advices came from Ambassador Gerard and were the first of a definite nature since the American note reached the German foreign office.

The exact nature of the ambassador's message was not divulged. His dispatch was of sufficient detail, however, to put officials in an optimistic attitude. It was communicated at once to President Wilson at the summer White House at Cornish.

Ambassador Gerard based his observations on the favorable effect which the visit of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, emissary of Count Bernstorff, produced on Berlin officials.

Dr. Gerard was understood to have reported that public opinion in the United States was growing more and more favorable to Germany when the sinking of the Lusitania undid what had been accomplished. Gerard made it clear also that the United States did not want war, but wanted a satisfactory reply to its representations.

German officials are eager, according to Ambassador Gerard's report, to give such an answer, but at the same time they have made it clear that Germany can not make any concessions which would destroy the effectiveness of the submarine as an offensive weapon.

It is understood Germany is trying to find some method by which Americans traveling on ships primarily used for passenger traffic shall be safe while the submarine continues to be used in attacking belligerent merchant ships carrying chiefly contraband.

Just what proposal Germany will make to accomplish that object, officials can not conjecture, but from the fact that Germany seems to be willing to safeguard the rights of American citizens and to make an answer to the American note—principles engaged in passenger traffic, an adherence to the principles expressed in the American note—the non-combatants should be immune from attack—would seem, in the opinion of officials in Washington, to be recognized.

No information has been received on what the attitude of Germany will be toward assuming liability for loss of American lives on the Lusitania, but the feeling prevails that if a satisfactory arrangement can be made as to the fate of Germany will suggest a basis for a favorable adjustment of the Lusitania case as well.

Berlin reports that the report of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, special representative of Ambassador Bernstorff, to the officials charged with determining the fate of Germany will suggest a basis for a favorable adjustment of the Lusitania case as well.

The sinking of the Lusitania, however, is still the subject of discussion in the United States at the present time, as Dr. Meyer-Gerhard is reported to understand it, was such that it would not be satisfied with unnecessary delay in the American answer to the Lusitania's sinking, being growing somewhat more favorable from the German viewpoint, and particularly more favorable regarding the prohibition of the export of munitions of war to the allies.

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U. S. SUBMARINE ASHORE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

H-3 Runs Aground While on Its Way to Exposition Manoeuvres on July 4th.

The U. S. submarine H-3 went ashore late Tuesday night five miles south of Point Sur, one hundred and twenty miles from San Francisco, according to radio dispatches received early Wednesday by Capt. F. M. Bennett, commander of the Mare Island navy yard near San Francisco. The cause of the accident was not stated in the message, but it was stated that the submarine was in no danger, and that she had not sprung a leak.

The H-3 left San Diego in company with submarines H-1 and H-2 Wednesday in the morning. The H-3 was proceeding to San Francisco to participate in a Fourth of July program at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Early in the evening the H-3 out-distanced the other vessels and when she went ashore was five miles north of them. The port navy officials communicated with the Cheyenne by radio and informed her officers of the plight of the undersea craft.

SUBMARINE SINKS SHIP; TEN AMERICANS LOST

Liner Loaded With Horses for British Army Goes Down, Carrying U. S. Negroes to Bottom.

Consul Armstrong at Bristol, England, cables the state department Wednesday informing the department of the torpedoing of the Dominion liner Armenian by the German submarine U-38 on Monday at eight o'clock p. m., twenty miles northwest of Treven Head, Cornwall.

Twenty-five persons were drowned and ten others were injured. Many of those missing or injured are Americans. Consul Armstrong says the majority of whom are negro horse attendants.

The Armenian left Newport News, Va., June the seventeenth with a cargo of horses for the British army and the negroes on board were some of the attendants to the animals. Whether all of the lost Americans were negroes or not is not known. The ship was attacked with its cargo. Several of the survivors were picked up. Some of them are injured but are doing well.

S. C. Editors Back President.

The State Press association at Charleston unanimously endorsed the handling of the present crisis by President Wilson.

Be a live one and the town will never be a dead one.

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Ambassador Gerard Cables State Department Indicating Favorable Reply From Germany in Submarine Trouble—Dispatch Not Published But Officials are Optimistic.

A favorable reply by Germany to the last American note on submarine warfare is indicated in state department advices from Berlin received in Washington Monday.

The advices came from Ambassador Gerard and were the first of a definite nature since the American note reached the German foreign office.

The exact nature of the ambassador's message was not divulged. His dispatch was of sufficient detail, however, to put officials in an optimistic attitude. It was communicated at once to President Wilson at the summer White House at Cornish.

Ambassador Gerard based his observations on the favorable effect which the visit of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, emissary of Count Bernstorff, produced on Berlin officials.

Dr. Gerard was understood to have reported that public opinion in the United States was growing more and more favorable to Germany when the sinking of the Lusitania undid what had been accomplished. Gerard made it clear also that the United States did not want war, but wanted a satisfactory reply to its representations.

German officials are eager, according to Ambassador Gerard's report, to give such an answer, but at the same time they have made it clear that Germany can not make any concessions which would destroy the effectiveness of the submarine as an offensive weapon.

It is understood Germany is trying to find some method by which Americans traveling on ships primarily used for passenger traffic shall be safe while the submarine continues to be used in attacking belligerent merchant ships carrying chiefly contraband.

Just what proposal Germany will make to accomplish that object, officials can not conjecture, but from the fact that Germany seems to be willing to safeguard the rights of American citizens and to make an answer to the American note—principles engaged in passenger traffic, an adherence to the principles expressed in the American note—the non-combatants should be immune from attack—would seem, in the opinion of officials in Washington, to be recognized.

No information has been received on what the attitude of Germany will be toward assuming liability for loss of American lives on the Lusitania, but the feeling prevails that if a satisfactory arrangement can be made as to the fate of Germany will suggest a basis for a favorable adjustment of the Lusitania case as well.

Berlin reports that the report of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, special representative of Ambassador Bernstorff, to the officials charged with determining the fate of Germany will suggest a basis for a favorable adjustment of the Lusitania case as well.

The sinking of the Lusitania, however, is still the subject of discussion in the United States at the present time, as Dr. Meyer-Gerhard is reported to understand it, was such that it would not be satisfied with unnecessary delay in the American answer to the Lusitania's sinking, being growing somewhat more favorable from the German viewpoint, and particularly more favorable regarding the prohibition of the export of munitions of war to the allies.

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U. S. SUBMARINE ASHORE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

H-3 Runs Aground While on Its Way to Exposition Manoeuvres on July 4th.

The U. S. submarine H-3 went ashore late Tuesday night five miles south of Point Sur, one hundred and twenty miles from San Francisco, according to radio dispatches received early Wednesday by Capt. F. M. Bennett, commander of the Mare Island navy yard near San Francisco. The cause of the accident was not stated in the message, but it was stated that the submarine was in no danger, and that she had not sprung a leak.

The H-3 left San Diego in company with submarines H-1 and H-2 Wednesday in the morning. The H-3 was proceeding to San Francisco to participate in a Fourth of July program at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Early in the evening the H-3 out-distanced the other vessels and when she went ashore was five miles north of them. The port navy officials communicated with the Cheyenne by radio and informed her officers of the plight of the undersea craft.

SUBMARINE SINKS SHIP; TEN AMERICANS LOST

Liner Loaded With Horses for British Army Goes Down, Carrying U. S. Negroes to Bottom.

Consul Armstrong at Bristol, England, cables the state department Wednesday informing the department of the torpedoing of the Dominion liner Armenian by the German submarine U-38 on Monday at eight o'clock p. m., twenty miles northwest of Treven Head, Cornwall.

Twenty-five persons were drowned and ten others were injured. Many of those missing or injured are Americans. Consul Armstrong says the majority of whom are negro horse attendants.

The Armenian left Newport News, Va., June the seventeenth with a cargo of horses for the British army and the negroes on board were some of the attendants to the animals. Whether all of the lost Americans were negroes or not is not known. The ship was attacked with its cargo. Several of the survivors were picked up. Some of them are injured but are doing well.

S. C. Editors Back President.

The State Press association at Charleston unanimously endorsed the handling of the present crisis by President Wilson.

Be a live one and the town will never be a dead one.