

LA GERMANIA DOMANDA TRUPPE ALLA BULGARIA PER DIFENDERE TRENTO

I Russi Avanzano Verso Kovel, Superando la Resistenza delle Forze Nemiche sullo Stokhod

CONTRATTACCHI RESPINTI

ROMA, 11 Luglio. Telegrammi da Ginevra dicono che il Kaiser e l'imperatore d'Austria hanno inviato un urgente appello al re di Bulgaria perché le truppe bulgare nella Gallia e nel Trentino per cooperare con le truppe tedesche ad arrestare l'offensiva dei russi e quella degli italiani.

Secondo le informazioni raccolte a Ginevra una commissione di inviati austro-tedeschi sarebbe giunta a Sofia domenica scorsa per portare la richiesta al re Ferdinando. La commissione fece notare al re bulgaro che i continui successi dei russi e degli italiani finiranno col portare la Rumania a fianco degli alleati e nella guerra contro gli imperi centrali.

La costante avanzata dei russi nella Gallia meridionale ha costretto gli austriaci a ritirare parecchie divisioni ungheresi dalla fronte del Trentino, divisioni che sono state sostituite da truppe croate e polacche. Gli italiani hanno riconquistato quasi tutto il territorio che gli austriaci avevano occupato nella loro breve offensiva, nonostante che vi siano sulla fronte del Trentino ancora circa 2000 cannoni a contrastare l'avanzata degli italiani.

SULLE FRONTE EUROPEE. Le ultime notizie della guerra europea, per quanto non contengono particolari di azioni decisive, pure confermano i successi che in questi giorni hanno caratterizzato le azioni degli Alleati.

I francesi stringono da presso i tedeschi a mezzogiorno della Somma, hanno occupato la quota 107, ed hanno fortificato le posizioni tra Biaches e Barieux. Contro gli inglesi nei dintorni e violentissimi attacchi sono stati lanciati dai tedeschi nella posizione di Trossy, ma la battaglia continua. Intanto le truppe inglesi hanno fatto nuove avanzate nelle vicinanze di Oulliers e La Boisselle.

L'avanzata dei Russi continua alla volta di Kovel, in Volinia. Gli eserciti tedeschi non sono riusciti ad arginare l'impetuosa marcia degli eserciti moscoviti, che hanno attraversato il fiume Stokhod in vari punti. Gli ultimi rapporti dal quartiere generale russo recano che una violenta battaglia è in corso e che i tedeschi combattono disperatamente per conservare le posizioni sulla riva sinistra del fiume. Vigorosi contrattacchi dei tedeschi sono stati respinti dai russi sulla fronte della Dvina.

Ecco il testo del rapporto di ieri del generale Cadorna: Tra la valle dell'Adige e questa del Brenta si è grande attività di artiglieria e di aeroplani. Nell'alta valle dell'Adige l'artiglieria nemica ha bombardato le nostre posizioni di Pedersana. Il nemico tenta anche un attacco sulle nostre posizioni del Monte Seluggio, ma è stato prontamente arrestato e ricacciato indietro dalle nostre batterie e delle nostre truppe. Nella regione delle Tofane e dell'alta valle del Boite le nostre truppe alpine hanno, con molto coraggio ed abilità, guadagnato il possesso della maggior parte della vallata tra i picchi delle Tofane.

(Evidentemente si tratta della valle del Travananzes che attraversa le Tofane in direzione sud-ovest-nord-est, valle che è percorsa da un sentiero che è poi un'acconciatura della strada delle Dolomiti, da Falsarago, per Forcella di Fontana Nera e Ponte Alto, fino a Podestagno. Potrebbe anche essere però che il generale Cadorna si riferisse alla vallata che sta fra la Tofana Seconda e la Tofana Terza, che però non avrebbe l'importanza della valle del Travananzes nella quale si svolsero anche recentemente sanguinosi combatti-

menti. Non molto tempo fa il generale Cadorna aveva annunciato l'occupazione di Forcella di Fontana Nera. Una forte posizione sulle Tofane, da cui si domina la vallata, è caduta nelle nostre mani. La guarnigione austriaca è stata circondata e costretta ad arrendersi. Noi abbiamo fatto in questo zona 190 prigionieri, tra cui otto ufficiali, ed abbiamo preso al nemico tre mitragliatrici, un gran numero di fucili ed una gran quantità di munizioni. Nell'alta valle del Boite si sono avuti duelli di artiglieria e piccoli combattimenti.

Dopo un intenso bombardamento, sabato notte il nemico attaccò le nostre posizioni più alte sulle alture a nord-ovest di Gorizia, specialmente nella regione del Monte Sabotino. Sebbene l'attacco fosse stato fatto con forze considerevoli, esso fu arrestato dal nostro fuoco d'artiglieria e di fucileria e poco dopo il nemico veniva contrattaccato e ricacciato indietro alla balonetta. In questo attacco gli austriaci soffirono gravi perdite in uccisi e prigionieri.

Molti posti della bassa valle del l'Isone sono stati bombardati da aeroplani nemici senza danni. Poco a nord di Gorizia un nostro aviatore abbatté un velivolo nemico.

GLI INGLESI AVANZANO A MONTE DI PERONNE

Piccoli Monitori Britannici Affondati da Una Nave Austriaca, Dice Vienna

Le truppe inglesi che operano sulla fronte francese, a nord della Somma, hanno ripreso la loro offensiva contro le forze tedesche e hanno conquistato il villaggio di Contalmaison, a nord-est di Albert e ad est di La Boisselle. Mentre si credeva che l'offensiva inglese si fosse in certo modo infiacchita dopo lo sforzo iniziale, essa riprende ora con lo stesso vigore. I francesi, dal canto loro, sono a circa un miglio da Peronne che si crede nelle loro mani fra qualche giorno, forse fra tre soltanto, non appena essi avranno ripreso la marcia in avanti.

Un comunicato austriaco annuncia che l'incrociatore austriaco Novara ha affondato nel Canale d'Oranto cinque piccoli monitori inglesi che facevano servizio di perlustrazione nel Canale stesso. I monitori sono stati distrutti a quanto afferma il comunicato dell'ammiraglio viennese, dal fuoco dell'artiglieria dell'incrociatore Novara, ed affondarono mentre erano diramati dalle fiamme. Il Novara poté salvare soltanto nove marinai inglesi dell'equipaggio dei cinque piccoli monitori.

BRITISH TROOPS REGAIN CONTALMAISON VILLAGE

Continued from Page One morning of July 7. Before the British could organize their new positions the concentrated batteries of the Germans between Combles and Bapaume opened up with a burst of fire which drenched the new British position with steel. This cannonade on the night of July 7 was followed by powerful counter-attacks which finally drove the English troops out. Since then a great struggle has been raging at that point.

A second drive was launched, and after a series of night attacks the Germans were again driven out.

Contalmaison lies between the Ancre and Somme Rivers, about eight miles south of Bapaume, the immediate objective of the British offensive.

The official report of the War Office reads: Last night, after a brief bombardment, we recaptured Contalmaison by assault, capturing 159 un wounded prisoners, including a battalion commander, and four other officers. Counter-attacks were delivered which were beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy. The whole of Contalmaison is now in our possession.

Farther eastward we stormed several lines of German trenches in Bois de Lametz. The greater part of this wood is now in our possession. We captured a heavy howitzer, three field guns and 296 un wounded prisoners, including three officers.

Heavy fighting is taking place in Trossy wood.

On Sunday one of our aeroplanes was downed by anti-aircraft guns and three others have not returned.

FREDERICK PALMER GIVES VIVID DESCRIPTION OF GREAT FIGHT FOR CONTALMAISON

By FREDERICK PALMER PRESS HEADQUARTERS WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 11. It was a midsummer afternoon, with fleecy clouds, with bright sunlight and clear air which was all any army observer could ask, when the British stormed Contalmaison, on the Somme River front, the possession of which both sides seemed to regard as a tactical keystone in the present situation. Fragments of walls of the old chateau still standing amidst the ruins was the last glimpse the correspondents had in their prefatory bombardment before the attack. Fifteen-inch shells from the British guns soon tore away this portion of the ruins, from which rose a cloud of dust. For a given area the artillery fire was the heaviest of any yet seen on this front.

The Germans answered the British shelling with an immense volume of their own fire, placing a curtain in front of the town, which, at times, hid the cloud from the British guns enveloping the town and also scattering shells near the front line.

The British fire kept on increasing and spreading and the Germans, in answer, extended their shelling until the line stretched from Trossy wood another hotly disputed point which had already become a stretch of branches, leafless trunks, to Oulliers and La Boisselle. Along this new front the artillery duel continued to rage.

At 4:40 o'clock, when the British charged, there seemed to be peace in Contalmaison. But it was soon surrounded by walls of shelling. After the British got in and the Germans were forced out, German guns took their turn in hammering the ruins and knocking off more sections of walls of the old chateau.

While the British were tossing the Germans from their second lines it was raining shrapnel from the skies.

The amount of ammunition the British are expending is astounding. From one point the correspondent was able to see from Albert the bend of the Somme in front of Peronne. The present line of battle is mapped across fields, woods, valleys and hills by shell bursts.

Nineteen great allied "sausage balloons" were visible and the absence of them on the German side as the result of their destruction by British shells and airships is held by artillery observers to be a big handicap to the Germans.

Over the French lines speedy Nieuport aeroplanes dashing past balloons were going and coming at the rate of 120 miles an hour, and as one British officer said, "these little machines with their smart build and tall held high express the feelings of the French."

FRENCH RACE FOR VICTORY.

Passing through the French lines the correspondent noted that the French had something of the gaiety associated with their national temperament instead of the grimness to be associated with them in war.

The sharp competition between two famous French army corps as they pressed forward to take Biaches, which puts the French on the Somme with a gain of six miles in depth, has set every Frenchman's eye flashing.

Every village taken had been razed by shell fire, but there was no complaint, only rejoicing when the village was captured.

The Germans have concentrated heavily between the Ancre and the Somme, where there is no river between them and the Allies, and are evidently determined to dispute the advance that endangers their main second line step by step.

President Signs Good Roads Bill WASHINGTON, July 11.—The good roads bill, carrying an appropriation of \$5,000,000, was signed today by President Wilson.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMANS AT VERDUN; NO INFANTRY ACTIONS ALONG SOMME

PARIS, July 11. Despite the pressure against their lines in Picardy the Germans continue to attack on the Verdun front. East of the Meuse River the Germans, during strong night assaults, penetrated French positions in Fumin wood and Cheneva wood, but were driven out by counter-attacks, the War Office announced in its official communique today.

On the Somme front there was no infantry action last night along that section of the line held by the French.

There were several duels, however, on both the Somme and Verdun fronts.

GOEBEN ON BLACK SEA RAID

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—An official statement says: "The cruisers Yavuz Sultan Selim and Midilli (formerly the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau) attacked a squadron of hostile transports off the Caucasus coast, sank four ships and sailing vessels and bombarded the new harbor works near Pash, southwest of Novorossiysk, causing a conflagration in a large petroleum depot and in material at another place. During the passage they saw no hostile vessels."

FIERCE BATTLE ON AS RUSSIANS ADVANCE

Continued from Page One rifle fire during every moment of their dash, a group of Russian advance guards, under the command of Colonel Kautseroff, rushed across the burning bridge and put to flight the Austro-German forces, which had hardly time to form for battle on the other side.

The speed of the Russian advance is indicated in the capture by General Kaledines of more than 3000 un wounded soldiers in the four days ended July 8. In this same sector 12,000 other Teutons have been taken prisoner by General Kaledines.

In Galicia and in the Dvina sector attacks by both sides were repulsed yesterday and little progress was made. Aircraft of both armies were active at many points along the whole eastern front during the day.

The Russian official statement says: Throughout the whole line, on both

sides of the front, aviators made numerous flights. In the region of the Choubinsky Canal, east of the confluence of the Niemen and the Beresina, our artillery brought down a German aeroplane. The pilot and mechanic were made prisoner. A group of at least 10 aeroplanes attacked Molodechno and dropped 40 bombs, which set the hay depot on fire.

Near the villages of Svidnich, Starly Messor and Novy Messor, on the left bank of the Stokhod, lively fighting is progressing. We took German prisoners at these points. Between Kiselin and Zubilino the enemy attempted a surprise, but was put to flight.

The total number of prisoners taken by General Kaledines from July 4 to July 8 is 341 officers, 9145 un wounded soldiers. He also captured ten pieces of artillery, 48 machine guns, 16 bomb throwers, 730 rifles, 62 limbers and depots of engineering materials. These figures must be added to those given in the communication of July 8, which included 300 officers, 12,000 men and 45 pieces of artillery.

On the Galician front there was a particularly intense artillery action on both banks of the Dniester. In the Dvina sector the enemy undertook an offensive southeast of Lake Evenon, but was repulsed and thrown back into his trenches.

East of Baranovich, in the region of the village of Odochawski, the Germans launched a counter-attack which broke down under our artillery and infantry fire.

According to later reports regarding the crossing of the Stokhod at Ugli chief credit for the exploit must go to Colonel Kautseroff, commander of the Slavograd Regiment and Cavalier of the Order of St. George. Col-

onel Kautseroff, rushing forward at the head of his advance guards, led them across a burning bridge under violent artillery and rifle fire.

After we had successfully crossed the Stokhod the enemy rallied and made desperate efforts to maintain his positions on the left bank of the river. The fighting is continuing.

In the region of the village of Ivanovka, in the Dvina region, enemy air squadrons dropped 70 bombs on our hospital convoys. Two Sisters of Charity and one Red Cross delegate were wounded.

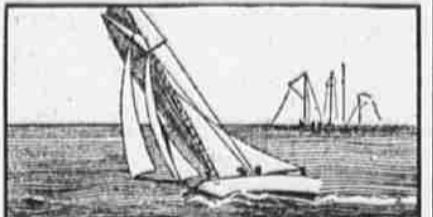
There were artillery duels on the Volhynia and Galicia fronts. The enemy bombarded violently our positions at Gliadki and Tsebrova.

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