

30,000 GUARDSMEN ALONG THE BORDER; CONTINUE TO SMASH GERMAN LINES

8TH INFANTRY LAST TO LEAVE

Youngest Regiment of Junior Brigade Will Be Last to Be Examined

(From a Staff Correspondent)

Camp Brumbaugh, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 3.—The Eighth infantry, being the youngest regiment of the junior brigade, will be the last to have medical examination and the last to leave camp with the possible exception of the cavalry and division headquarters. Everything goes by seniority in camp except the size of regiments in which the country regiments beat Philadelphia all hollow.

The medical examination of the Sixth began yesterday but was stopped for the artillery and cavalry. This will throw back the Eighth. Indications are that the Eighth will leave the end of the week and the cavalry next day. A regiment a day is about the rate which the camp can go.

Property transfer was wound up in Colonel Finney's regiment last evening, the process being watched with the greatest interest by many visitors. It was in charge of regimental officers with Captain E. H. Schell acting for the regiment. This morning the captain got a carload of equipment from the United States arsenal at Philadelphia which his comrades trust contains uniforms for the men who are without them.

U. S. Cavalrymen Make Two Fruitless Incursions Into Mexico After Bands

Fort Hancock, Texas, July 2.—American cavalrymen made two fruitless incursions into Mexico late Saturday and early today, returning late today without having caught sight of the Mexican bandits whose trail they had followed.

The first dash across the Rio Grande was made just west of here late Saturday after news had been received that a band of ten robbers from south of the line had run off with three horses from a ranch near Old Fort Hancock.

10,000 More Troops Will Go South This Week From Camps in Eastern Dept.

New York, July 3.—While Major General Leonard Wood says that the movement of militia from the Department of the East toward the Mexican border has passed its climax, he estimates that 10,000 more troops will leave their home mobilization camp during the present week. Nine States out of twenty-two under General Wood's command have sent National Guard units southward.

States	Sent Forward	In Camp
Massachusetts	5,437	1,780
Maine	1,023	489
Vermont	888	800
Rhode Island	181	453
Connecticut	2,221	1,071
New Jersey	4,055	807
Maryland	1,155	3,156
New York	5,543	11,000
Pennsylvania	4,738	10,004

All the troops in the other States in the department are still in camp.

BEST TONIC IS S. S. S.

Few people get through the winter and spring without attacks from one of the many blood maladies that leave them weak and unfit to meet the trying warm season, and the blood so freighted with poisons that it is incapable of supplying the energy and tissue building properties necessary to health.

This condition is revealed in many ways, and by many symptoms, but all point to one thing—deficient blood. And just as surely they call for the one true and tried S. S. S.

NO HYPHEN IN 8TH REGIMENT

Most Polyglot, but Most Patriotic Troopers at Camp Brumbaugh

(From a Staff Correspondent)

Camp Brumbaugh, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 3.—Colonel Master E. Finney has the most polyglot, but the most patriotic regiment in camp. There are men in the companies from a dozen languages, but they have no hyphens. Most of them are American born, the sons of foreign parents, educated in the public schools and as keen about the principles of the United States Government as sons of the Puritans. But they do speak the tongues of their fathers and mothers which they learned at home.

There are three companies, Tamaqua, Mahanoy and Pottsville, which have a fair representation of these sturdy young citizens and when the talk is going in the company streets you wonder where you are. But when it comes down to being soldiers, the men who speak various tongues are as good as any and as keen to get at the Mexicans as they would be to go into action against men from the other side of the sea.

A regiment is a sort of higher step than a public school. The public school is the melting pot of the races in America. The youngsters come from the schools with some ideas of what this country stands for, but it takes the training in a National Guard organization to complete it. And now when the men from all over Eighth regiment territory are thrown together there are no better Americans and no better soldiers than the men whose forebears came from Europe a little later than those of most of us. The sons of the foreign born constitute a good-sized part of the rejections and they were turned down because they had appeared in English. Men from families which are near the "old country" begged and implored to be allowed to enlist and promised to learn all the English required, but army regulations are strict and the officers regretfully turned them down.

Small Allied Losses Are Due to Tremendous Amount of Shells Which Paved Way

Paris, July 3.—"General results excellent," is the verdict of the Parisian press on the achievements of the second day of the great Franco-British offensive. All the newspapers assert that what has been accomplished is rather substantial than sensational.

They declare that the mistake made in the Champagne battle will not be repeated, that men cannot fight until they have been prepared, so far as humanly possible by artillery. No section of the Franco-British forces was advanced beyond the line assigned to it, they say, however, tempting smashing further lines.

Preparedness Saves Men

The story of an artillery corporal who was wounded while in an observation post at Maricourt is cited to show that this method is sound. The corporal said:

"I was able to see for myself that our losses were quite small and I not only hope but am certain that our means of action will enable us to forge ahead without much wastage of men. This is due to the prodigious accumulation of munitions of all sorts made by the allies along the whole northern front.

"I witnessed the first bombardment of the German trenches and works. It was a wonderful sight. The effects were terrific. It is not possible that any work of defense, however strong or ingenious, can resist such an avalanche of fire and steel. How many men must be buried in the ruins!"

300 WEST COAST REFUGEES

San Diego, July 3.—The army transport Buffalo with more than 300 American refugees aboard from West Mexican ports was reported by radio early today nearing San Diego and is expected to dock before night.

MORE ILLINOIS MEN LEAVE

Springfield, Ill., July 3.—The Fourth infantry regiment, Illinois National Guard, departed for the border today. Approximately 8,500 Illinois Guardsmen are now at the border or enroute there.

TRY TO FIND OUT HOW MANY ARMS SENT INTO MEXICO

Washington, July 3.—The customs bureau of the Treasury Department today began an examination to learn the total amount of arms and ammunition that has been exported to Mexico within the last year. The work was undertaken at the request of the War Department. Orders were sent to all customs inspectors to tabulate information and send it to Washington as soon as possible.

CHEERS FOR MEN TURNED DOWN

But Mud, Kicks and Cuffs For Those Who Refuse to Enlist

(From a Staff Correspondent)

Camp Brumbaugh, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 3.—Men who are rejected by the surgeons as unfit to stand the rigors of a campaign along the border are given farewells quite in striking contrast to the "rough-house" visited upon the men who decline to sign up for three years in the Guard and three in the reserve. No doubt the men who decline to enlist have something on their side but the men in this camp can not see it and they proceed to show their resentment in strenuous ways.

Saturday night artillery men who did not enlist were thrown into the lake, painted black, their hair clipped and given a chase to the station. Guardsmen and policemen saved them from further molestation.

On the other hand, the men turned down by the doctors are escorted to the train by as many men as can get within the band and given a couple of best wishes. The men who have to leave camp are a sad lot and some of the rejected of Philadelphia regiments were streaming down their cheeks when the trains left Mt. Gretna with their luckier comrades standing by the track yelling like Indians.

El Paso Expects Five Trains of Pa. Guardsmen Hourly; Find Survivor

El Paso, July 3.—Corporal F. X. Cooke, the twenty-fifth survivor of Carrizal to be taken captive by the Mexican troops, is being held in custody in Juarez. General Francisco Gonzales, Mexican commander announced, however that he expects to receive authorization from Jacinto Trevino to turn over Cooke, who was captured recently near Villa Ahumada after a week's wandering through the desert, to the American authorities here. Cooke's story of being fed by friendly Mexicans aroused hope here that the members of the Tenth cavalry company engaged at Carrizal now reported missing, may still be alive. It was pointed out that while it would be practically impossible for a man to survive alone on the desert since the battle, there are numerous hacendados in the district at which a wounded soldier might stay indefinitely without word of his whereabouts reaching the American lines.

Scores of troop trains carrying the National Guard to border points continued to pass through El Paso during the night and early today most of them being bound for unannounced points west along the frontier.

Five trains carrying the Pennsylvania National Guard organizations have been expected here hourly for several days, but whether they are being diverted elsewhere or are being delayed so as to prevent confusion here during the heavy influx of militiamen could not be learned because of the military censorship on news of troop movements.

Make Urgent Appeal For Corn For Starving Peons

Brownsville, Texas, July 3.—Acting on an urgent appeal from the Matamoros, American Consul Jesse H. Johnson and Mayor Albert Browne, of Brownsville, will today request General Parker, commanding Brownsville district, to permit a quantity of corn to be shipped to the starving population of the Mexican town.

It is guaranteed by those making the appeal that none of the corn will reach the military forces in Mexico. General Ricaut, commanding the Mexican forces at Matamoros is said to have agreed that the civil population alone will benefit from the shipments.

ACTIVITIES MAY BE UNDER ONE COMMAND

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under command of Major-General Frederick Funston, to replace that part of the present department to a line east of El Paso.

"The Department of New Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, Texas, to be established, under the command of Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, to extend from western border of Southern Department to the one hundred and ninth meridian."

"That portion of the Southern Department west of the one hundred and ninth meridian to be assigned to the Western Department, under the command of Major-General J. F. Bell, with field headquarters for same at Douglas, Ariz."

General Bell is now in command of the Western Department with headquarters at San Francisco. He also is a former chief of staff of the army.

Pending the appointment of an officer to supreme command, the functions of the three departments will be co-ordinated through the War Department.

The assignment of General Pershing to the command of the Department of New Mexico, it was stated officially, does not mean that the expedition into Mexico is about to be withdrawn or that General Pershing himself will return to direct the affairs of the department from El Paso, his new headquarters. It is assumed that he will remain in the field for the present at least.

If he is promoted, a brigade commander probably will be sent to relieve him in the bases it now occupies, probably 100 miles closer to the border, was declared by officials at the War Department today to be due to military reasons alone. At the State Department it was said there had been no change in policy regarding the expedition, although private advices from Mexico City assert that Carranza officials construe the movement as an indication that the expedition soon would be withdrawn and that this feeling may have some bearing on the diplomatic situation.

Army officers explain that the problem of supplying the expedition has become more and more difficult. The rainy season is due, but there has been no rain for weeks, and the country about General Pershing's camp has been stripped of the last vestige of forage for his animals.

The War Department had no advice today as to when a reply of General Carranza to the demands sent a week ago might be expected.

General Funston is junior to all the other department commanders and ranks in the following order: Major-General Leonard Wood, Eastern; Major-General J. Franklin Bell, Western; and Major-General Thomas H. Bay, Central.

General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, is next to General Funston; General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, follows him, and General George W. Goethals is last on the list of seven major-generals.

Officials here today were only mildly interested in reports of the latest bandit chase into Mexican territory by two troops of the cavalry under Captain Leroy Elting. The party spent yesterday in a vain search south of the Rio Grande for ten bandits who drove off three horses from a ranch 54 miles southeast of El Paso and last night the troopers were back on the American side without having seen either the horse thieves or Carranza troops.

At least thirty thousand National Guardsmen probably will be on duty at the Mexican border within the next two or three days. No official information of the number either at border points or on the way is available, but there is reason to believe this figure is not too high.

Soon after arrival, each regiment of infantry or cavalry will be furnished with automatic machine guns, 250 of a new type of which were ordered recently for immediate delivery. As an experiment the guns will be carried in automobiles instead of on the backs of pack mules and five chauffeurs will be required in each regiment to operate the cars.

SECOND LINE OF TRENCHES SMASHED

(Continued From First Page)

French advance. To the north the British are pressing for Bapaume, where numerous main highways join. Having taken Fricourt, which formed a salient desperately held by the Germans to check the British advance on either side, General Haig's forces now command the terrain toward Bapaume.

North of the river Ancre the British have met the most determined German resistance and their advances here have not been so marked as between that stream and the Somme. Nevertheless they are declared to have maintained in conjunction with the French, the initiative all along the line of the grand offensive.

Reports from the British front today tell of a further advance by the British in the Fricourt sector. They have occupied higher ground to the north of the village, giving them an increased advantage for pressing their eastward drive.

The fighting is bitter along the whole British front, being notably so at La Boisselle, northeast of Fricourt. More than 4,000 prisoners have been taken by the British. With the 6,000 captured by the French, who today report the number growing, the total is now well above ten thousand.

British Army Rejoices Over Fricourt Capture; Many Tales of Heroism

British Headquarters in France, July 2, via London, July 3.—There is rejoicing in the British army at the close of the second day of the battle of the Somme over the taking of Fricourt, which the capture of Mametz yesterday, the high command of the offensive continues entirely French.

Allies Ready for Hugo Effort. Existing supplies of all characters are sufficient to maintain a sustained attack on the German lines greater is necessary, than the Germans used at Verdun. And, in the nature of moral endurance, following the cost of her recent efforts, Germany in Picardy cannot do what France did at Verdun—witherstand. The French defenses at Verdun were strong, while the high command of the offensive several times been pushed back toward ground so difficult as to be almost impossible for any army to hold, namely, the plain of Douai.

Included in the same panorama was the bombardment of La Boisselle, following the capture of Fricourt. When it faced the machine guns, which the artillery had not reached, the line advanced unwaveringly into the German positions and was lost to view. The possession of Fricourt and the wood means command of the ground toward Bapaume, and the German guns, which had been hidden in the valleys of the front, have now been disclosed to the British observers and must withdraw or be put out of action.

Fight With Machine Guns. North of the Ancre the day was quiet except for vicious in-and-out fighting of the sections of the first line German trench held by the British. Here the Germans in great force in the day attack kept to their dugouts forty feet deep, during the bombardment. They then rushed out with machine guns to receive the British advance. Ulster troops drove through the ridge north of Thiepval most gallantly, but were forced to retire before the fire of the machine guns.

The northern works yesterday served as a diversion which led to the success of Fricourt to-day and Montauban the previous day. Everywhere the German machine guns were numerous and the German machine guns fought to the death as the British closed in on them. A German counter-attack at Montauban yesterday was mowed down by the British machine guns.

The weather was fair and hot today, merciful to wounded. There are many tales of the Scotch pipers played their regiments to the charge. A private of 18, when all the officers of his company had been killed, came on and captured a machine gun. Many German dead are lying on the ground taken by the British at Montauban and Mametz and the British stretcher-bearers were busy to-day bringing the German wounded.

German Reserves Make Themselves Felt, but Can Not Stop Allied Advance

Paris, July 3.—The reserves which the Germans rushed up to the Somme region to check the Franco-British offensive began to make themselves felt yesterday afternoon and last night according to latest reports received here. The fighting reached a pitch of exceptional desperation but nevertheless the German efforts to check the allied advance failed. The Franco-British allies, these reports say, retain the initiative unimpaired and as the result of the day's fighting have materially advanced their line and strengthened their hold on what they had previously won.

The capture of Curlu especially in view of the rapid progress made south of the Somme represents a great step forward, for the village bars the road leading to the only points where the French have now before them on their road to Peronne their goal, a series of hummocks each of which is crowned by a village, ending in a narrow plateau.

The British on their part have made steady progress towards Bapaume which is an important center on account of the intersection there of the main highways which apparently are their objective.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart

The Store Will Be Closed All Day To-morrow--The Fourth of July

fighting occurs. Furthermore there are counter attacks to be repulsed. Meanwhile the troops on the northern end of the western front are not inactive. Off the Belgian coast British monitors are throwing shells across the sand dunes to keep the Germans in their trenches. The Belgians who recently took over another stretch of the front, keep up a bombardment which equals that of the British guns. What with the heavy gun fire and the raids of infantry detachments, the Germans are kept busy from one end of the line to the other end and threatened attacks at every point warn them against sending reinforcements to the Somme region.

French Announce Their Offensive Is Continuing With Complete Success

Paris, July 3.—The French offensive south of the Somme, in conjunction with the British drive, continued last night with complete success, the War Office announced today.

The French have occupied two lines of trenches of the second German position on a front of five kilometers (three miles), northeast of Fricourt. The French have captured the village of Herbecourt.

East of the Meuse on the Verdun front the Germans captured Damloup recaptured but the French soon after regained possession of it.

The trenches of the second German position captured by the French extend from Marcouart wood, which is in possession of the French as far as the edge of Asseliers. The village of Herbecourt, taken by the French, lies between these two points. Further south the French made progress toward Asseliers and Estrees.

North of the Somme the Germans made no attack on the positions previously taken by the French. The French captured heavy artillery and took more prisoners. The statement says 3 German battalions participated in the fighting and that 51 of these battalions sustained important losses.

During the artillery preparation preceding the inauguration of the offensive 13 German captive balloons were burned.

PAPERS RESERVE OPINIONS

London, July 3.—The London papers in their editorials deal with the situation on the British front in somewhat reserved fashion, some of them pointing out that it is not yet known whether this is really the long-awaited "big push" or only another feat in greater force than any of the previous movements.

Start Whipping Guardsmen Into Shape For Service

San Antonio, Tex., July 3.—Commanding officers of National Guardsmen at border stations to-day began whipping their men into shape for hard service.

Colonel Sandborn, of the First Illinois, at Fort Sam Houston, began drilling his men and it was expected that in another day or two every member of the Second brigade of Illinois troops now in camp here would be doing long hours of routine drill. Although eager to convert the guardsmen into seasoned troops as quickly as possible, army officers, realizing the danger of overworking the men in the blazing heat, will not insist upon crowding them. Almost all the men who have been brought to the frontier are in excellent physical shape, but a great majority of them are "soft" and unaccustomed to the climate.

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By McManus