

Diary of the War

(All the events of the war previous to April, 1916, are given in this form in the book recently published by *The School*. For particulars see advertisement in this issue.)

(Continued from the October number.)

JULY, 1916.

- July 1. *British and French open a great offensive north and south of the Somme.* The British attack on a 20 mile front and succeed in breaking the German lines on a front of 16 miles towards Bapaume. Montauban and Mametz captured and Fricourt threatened. The French under General Foch attack from British right to five miles south of the Somme, their objective being Péronne. They take the villages of Frise, Dompierre, Béquincourt, Bossu, and Fay, and enter the outskirts of Hardecourt and Curlu. Turks recapture Kermanshah. Russians progress towards Stanislaw.
- July 2. British capture La Boisselle and Fricourt. The French capture the German second line on a five mile front south of the Somme, taking the villages of Curlu and Herbécourt; 9,500 prisoners to date. Russians take the offensive at Smorgon and Baranovitchi and penetrate the German lines. Germans make some progress in the Lutsk salient. British, in German East Africa, occupy the towns of Bukoba and Karagwe.
- July 3. The Anglo-French offensive continues. French take Chapitre Wood, Feuillères, Buscourt and Flaucourt on the road to Péronne, and Assevillers farther south; prisoners now total 12,000. At Verdun the Germans take and lose the Damloup Work. At Baranovitchi General Evert breaks Hindenburg's front and captures 4,000 prisoners. Belgians defeat the Germans at Biramulo, east of Usumbara, East Africa.
- July 4. French make a considerable advance south-west of Péronne; Belloy-en-Santerre and Estrées taken; they capture Sormont Farm east of Buscourt, their line to the south moving in conjunction. British take Bernajay Wood to the east of Montauban; British prisoners to date 5,000. Germans counter-attack unsuccessfully at Thiepval. Russians score a success in the Lutsk salient and make a fresh advance from Kolomea, cutting the railway from Hungary between Delatyn and Körösmező. Report published of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the Irish rebellion.
- July 5. French advance north of The Somme, carrying $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the German lines east of Curlu and capturing the village of Hem. British win more ground on the slopes of Thiepval.
- July 6. British capture 1,000 yards of trench of La Boisselle and defeat a German counter-attack south-west of Thiepval. Russians defeat Linsingen north of the Lutsk salient and advance 11 miles along the Sarny-Kovel railway; 8,000 prisoners. Bothmer forced to retreat to Koropiec; 10,000 prisoners. *Sir Edward Grey raised to peerage, Mr. Lloyd George becomes Secretary of State for War and Lord Derby Under-Secretary.*
- July 7. British open the second phase of their operations and advance 500 yards on a 2,000 yards' front east of La Boisselle. Trenches also carried at Fricourt. British defeat the Prussian Guard near Contalmaison; portion of the Leipzig redoubt carried. Sir John Jellicoe's despatch on the Battle of Horns Reef published. General Smuts occupies Tanga, the terminus of the Usumbara Railway.