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## FRENCH CARRY ALL GERMAN SECOND POSITIONS SOUTH OF THE SOMME ON FRONT OF 10 KILOMETRES AND FIGHT WAY INTO OUTSKIRTS OF PERONNE

### ENEMY USING VERY DREGS OF HIS RESOURCES

Brings What Men He Can Gather from Other War Theatres.

### CONFLICT NOT YET AT FIERCEST STAGE

Still Era of Triumph of the Machine Over Man Although Armies Occasionally Meet in Open Field.

London, July 5.—The Reuter correspondent, under date of July 4, sends the following from the press camp, British army in France:

"While the battle of the Somme has already assumed the proportions of the biggest battle on the western front, the maximum strength of the conflict has certainly not yet been reached. The Germans are throwing men into their resistance as fast as their means of transportation will permit, and while many of these troops are reserves, in the strict meaning of the term, the mass of them have been hurried to other theatres of the war, but not a single soldier from the 50 mile front. Judging from the prisoners taken the enemy seems to have arrived at the stage where he is obliged to build up his defenses with every dreg of his human resources.

An interesting feature of the battle is the partial return to conditions of field warfare. But this is only temporary. It is still the era of the triumph of the machine over man, and although circumstances may occasionally bring the infantry face-to-face in the open, yet the scream of the high explosive and the crash of the shrapnel form an imperative mandate to dig in or be wiped out."

### TRADE UNIONISTS OF ALLIED NATIONS MEET IN LONDON

Headquarters of the International Union to be Moved from Berlin to Switzerland.

Leeds, England, July 5.—The conference of the representatives of the Trade Unionists of the Allied countries arranged by the French Labor confederation, after the recent economic conference of the Allied national leaders in Paris, was held here today. The session was private, and was presided over by James O'Grady, Labor member.

A communication, issued to the press after the adjournment of the delegates, stated that plans had been considered to neutralize the personnel and location of the international union by removing its headquarters from Berlin to Switzerland. Geneva was favored, as against Bern, the Swiss capital, being suspected of being under German influence.

A proposal by an American Federation of Labor representative, that a meeting of organized labor should be held at the same time and place as the peace conference, was opposed by the English delegates as impracticable and liable to lay the labor movement open to ridicule. The proposal was rejected after a discussion, in which it was supported by the French delegates.

The question of the freedom of the seas was discussed on the French proposal that freedom should be maintained after the war. The English delegates stoutly opposed this, saying that they would not tolerate anything which would jeopardize England's food supply by interfering with the power of the British fleet. They maintained that, so far as England was concerned, the seas were free before the war and would continue free thereafter. The resolution was withdrawn.

### LEMBERG ISOLATED BY CUTTING OF THE CHIEF RAILWAY LINE

Delatyn-Korosmezo Railway, Principal Line of Communication of Lemberg Defenders, Cut by Russians Who Have Also Swept the Enemy from the Right Bank of the Dniester.

Petrograd, July 6, via London.—The Russians have cut the Delatyn-Korosmezo railway, the principal line of communications for the Austro-German forces defending Lemberg, and have routed the enemy on the right bank of the Dniester, according to an official statement issued by the war office.

The Official Report.

Petrograd, July 5, via London, July 6.—The official communication from general headquarters, issued today, reads:

"On the Lower Stry, and on the front between the Stry and Stokhod, and farther south as far as the region of the Lower Lpa, everywhere there have been most desperate battles. "In the region of Volke-Galoztskai we broke through the three lines of barbed wire entanglement fitted with land mines. In a very desperate fight on the Stry, west of Kolkai, we overthrew the enemy and took most of his 1,000 prisoners, including 170 officers, together with three guns, seventeen machine guns, two searchlights and several thousand rifles.

"A bridging detachment lent the troops most useful aid in keeping pace with the fighting units and working close to the firing line. "In the region north of Zaturze and near Volke-Sadovska we seized the first line of enemy trenches. We stopped by artillery fire an enemy attack of Schklina.

"In the region of the Lower Lpa the enemy made a most stubborn attack without result. The enemy, who crossed the Stry above the mouth of the Lpa, near the village of Peremel was attacked by us and driven back to the river. Here we made prisoners of seven officers and 257 men, and captured two machine guns.

"On the Galician front, in the direction of the Carpathians, there was an artillery action. Our left wing continued to press the enemy back. On the road between Kolomea and Delatyn we captured, after a fight, the village of Sadszadka. At the bayonet point we took prisoner nine officers and 300 men, and captured two machine guns.

"In the Gulf of Riga an enemy aeroplane, which dropped bombs on our ships was brought down by our aviators, and two passengers were taken prisoner. Later, in a second aeroplane duel, we brought down another German machine, which fell on the coast. One of our aeroplanes was also brought down. We lost Pilot Lieut. Izevokoff and Mechanician Nazarov, who died heroically.

Fighting Continues Furious.

The operations on the Russian front show not the slightest diminution in their intensity. Both Russian and German official communications testify to the desperate nature of the battles. The Germans are offering stubborn resistance to the Russian offensive in the Baranovichi region, but on the whole the Russians appear to have the advantage here, and also in the Lubk region.

In the Caucasus, however, the Turks seem to be more successful in holding up the Russian advance, according to a report from Constantinople by way of Vienna, the Turks have driven the Russians out of Kermanshah. The Italians are keeping up their strong fight, and altogether the view of the whole military field continues promising from the standpoint of the Entente Allies.

Russians Striking Hard, Berlin Says. Berlin, July 5, via London.—Russian troops are again attacking the German line from Siris to the region southeast of Baranovichi, in Lithuania, says the German official statement given out today. Very stubborn hand-to-hand fighting is in progress, the announcement adds, and the Russians have either been repulsed or driven back from the places where they had broken into the German lines. The heaviest losses, it is

added, were sustained by the Russians.

The statement says: "Eastern front: The coast of Courland was bombarded fruitlessly from the sea.

"Operations of the enemy against the front of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg were continued, especially on both sides of Smorgon.

"German aeroplane squadrons dropped bombs freely on the railway establishments and troop camps near Minsk.

"Army of Prince Leopold: The Russians have recommenced the attack on the front from Zirin to a point southeast of Baranovichi. Hand-to-hand fighting in some places were very stubborn. The Russians either were repulsed or driven back from the second lines they held.

Austrians Claim a Success.

Vienna, July 5, via London.—The capture of 11 Russian officers, 337 men and five machine guns in an Austrian attack near Whereben, on the Upper Stry, was officially announced today.

In an official statement issued from Berlin early today it was stated that the Russians had attacked near Whereben, and had been repulsed with a loss in prisoners of 110 officers and 1,139 men.

## FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN BY BRITISH; GERMAN LOSSES AT THE SOMME 60,000

Enemy Expects Hardest Blow of Drive Will Come from British and Using all Available Resources in Counter-Attacks which Repeatedly Break Down Before British.

London, July 5.—A British official statement timed at 5 p. m., says:

"Hand-to-hand fighting and bombing continued between the Ancre and the Somme. Five hundred more prisoners have been taken by us since the number last reported."

The French continue to make more progress than the British on the western front, owing partly to the more difficult ground facing the British and also to the fact that stronger forces are opposing them because of the belief among the Germans that the main attack in the present operations will be on the British front.

But, despite their slower progress, the British are successfully beating back heavy German counter-attacks which have been delivered both day and night in the regions of La Boisselle and Thiepval and generally between the Ancre and the Somme, where they are making steady progress.

It is estimated that the German losses in the battle of the Somme thus far are approximately 60,000. The capture of guns has been comparatively small, because the Germans, in anticipation of the offensive, withdrew their big artillery to longer range before the battle began.

According to aerial observations on the French front, in the direction of Peronne, there are now only three more trench systems between the French and the open country, and if a break can be made in the German lines here, it would be extremely serious for the Germans, who are doubtless hurrying up reinforcements to make secure the threatened point. The Germans are sending reinforcements to the battlefield from as far as Verdun and Lens, and it is thought that the continued heavy German attacks on the Meuse may be intended to conceal important transfers of troops behind the German lines.

### TEUTONS' LOSSES ON ALL FRONTS DURING THE PAST MONTH 500,000

New York, July 5.—The New York Journal has the following: Paris, July 5.—The Matin today states that the losses of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians on all fronts during the past month amount to 500,000 men. Prisoners captured on the Russian front numbered 232,300, while 4,700 prisoners were taken by the Italians and 14,200 were taken by the British and French. This makes a total of prisoners amounting to 251,200 men. The total of killed and wounded equals another 500. The total number of prisoners captured by the French since the drive on the west front began last Saturday is more than 9,000. One army corps captured sixty guns, but the total number of guns taken has not yet been counted.

### ONLY 27 MEN OF 144 SURVIVED THE ATTACK

London, July 5.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—A Canadian officer in a London hospital stated when he started in the recent attack he had one lieutenant and 144 men. When he finished the lieutenant was dead, he himself was wounded and had only 27 men left.

### N.B. SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED AT SHORNICLIFFE

London, July 5.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—"Accidental death" was the verdict rendered at the inquest at Shorncliffe on Private John Laird of a New Brunswick battalion. Laird was handling a rifle in his tent when it was discharged.

### FRENCH TWO MILES FROM HUN'S GREAT RAILWAY CENTRE

Full Force of French Drive Again Felt by Enemy South and North of the Somme—Village of Hem Taken and Estrees Captured, 200 of the Enemy Laying Down Their Arms.

Paris, July 5.—The French have carried by assault the second German lines on a front of 2 kilometers from the Clerly-Mari-court road to the River Somme. They have also captured the village Hem, in the same district, according to the official statement issued by the French war office tonight. The French have captured all the German second positions south of the Somme on a front of about ten kilometers.

They have also completed the occupation of the village of Estrees, where 200 Germans surrendered.

The full force of the French offensive is again being exerted both north and south of the Somme, but principally southward. In this direction the French are now in the outskirts of Peronne, the great railway centre, which is their first objective in their effort to cut the German communications.

Sornont Farm, taken by the French, is only two miles from Peronne and adjoining its suburban houses.

The importance which the Germans attach to this point is shown in their fierce counter-attack last night, when they rushed the French lines back to the village of Belloy-En-Santerre, which they held momentarily. This village lies between Asselvers and Estrees, both held by the French, so that the German rush temporarily made a dent in the French advance.

This dent was quickly straightened out when fierce hand-to-hand fighting places the town again in French hands.

British Stubbornly Opposed.

The tenacity with which the Germans are holding to their positions in the face of the British attack, particularly around Laboisselle, while the French menace of Peronne is comparatively neglected, leads to the belief of the military authorities, that the Germans are chiefly concerned in breaking the British offensive, even at the sacrifice of some ground to the south.

The French have now, in some places, pushed through the third and last line of the German defenses, as they existed before the attack began.

The Germans are hastily concentrating a new line, but are manifestly unable to make it as strong as the three lines perfected after twenty months' labor.

Heavy Fighting Along Whole British Front.

London, July 5.—The British official statement issued at ten o'clock tonight reads:

"No special incident of importance occurred today. Fighting was continuous all along the battle front, but has been mostly in the nature of local struggles for possession of certain strong positions, the result of the day being that our troops advanced slightly in certain sectors, and lost no ground gained.

The German casualties during their ineffective attacks today were very heavy. Many more prisoners fell into our hands, and the total number of prisoners taken in the last five days now amounts to over 6,000.

"On the rest of the front there was ordinary trench warfare."

The French War Office Report.

Paris, July 5.—The text of the official statement issued by the war office tonight says:

"North of the Somme our troops continued their offensive during the day and captured the slopes south of Hamon, to the north of Curly. East of this village our infantry carried, by assault, the second German position, which was completely captured on a front of two kilometers, from the Clerly-Mari-court Road to the river. Pressing our advantage further to the east, we attacked and captured the village of Hem, after a spirited battle. The Monacu Farm also fell into our hands. In the course of these actions 300 soldiers and 3 officers were made prisoners by us.

"South of the Somme we repulsed counter-attacks by the enemy on Belloy-En-Santerre, and ejected the Germans from the part of the village of Estrees,

which they still occupied. A detachment of the enemy, which was holding a mill north of this locality, was compelled to surrender and we took here 200 prisoners. Trenches running between Estrees and Belloy-En-Santerre having been occupied by us, the entire second position of the enemy south of the Somme is now in our hands on a front of about ten kilometers.

"On the north Verdun front there were intermittent bombardments during the day.

"In Lorraine, after artillery preparation, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of St. Martin, east of Luneville and succeeded in obtaining a footing in our trenches at three points. Our counter-attacks immediately drove them out and we recaptured all the lost ground.

"Belgian communication: "There were vigorous artillery actions at different points of the front. Our batteries, of all calibres, successfully resumed today the systematic destruction of the German defensive works, in the region of Dinuzee, and there was a violent artillery duel in the direction of Steenstraete."

### DECLARATION OF AN ACTUAL BLOCKADE LIKELY MADE SOON

London, July 5.—Neutral diplomats express the belief that the existing order-in-council will be superseded by the declaration of an actual blockade, in pursuance of Great Britain's avowed intention of strengthening her legal position. No evidence of an actual change in the administration of the blockade has been procurable since the announcement of the abandonment of the Declaration of London, however, the increased economic pressure on Germany which recently has become apparent is due, according to the best informed neutral diplomats, to the British campaign in Holland and Sweden, resulting in the purchase of products which otherwise probably would have found their way to Germany.

### CARRANZA NOTE DISPELS WAR CLOUDS

Friendly and Conciliatory Tone Ends Crisis Between U. S. and Mexico and Paves Way for Amicable Adjournment of Dispute.

Washington, July 5.—The crisis between the United States and Mexico virtually came to an end today when a friendly and conciliatory note from the de facto government was handed to Secretary Lansing and promptly communicated to President Wilson.

Formal statement of the attitude of the Washington government must await the president's action, but there is no doubt in the minds of officials that the way has been opened for an amicable adjournment of the dispute as to the border situation which brought the two governments to the verge of war.

High officials were much impressed by the complete change in tones shown in General Carranza's new note. It was described by one as "more than conciliatory."

There seemed to be no disposition to doubt that the United States, on its side, would be willing to arrange for the early withdrawal of the expeditionary force from Mexico.

DANISH STEAMER CAPTURED.

Copenhagen, via London, July 5.—The Danish steamer Flora, bound for England, has been captured off Eilatore by a German destroyer. The steamer was taken to Swinemunde.

BANDIT GETS ONLY \$100.

Yosemite Valley, Calif., July 5.—A bandit, single-handed, held up four stages today at Wawona, just outside of the Yosemite Valley National Park, and from 28 people collected \$100 in cash and some jewelry.

which they still occupied. A detachment of the enemy, which was holding a mill north of this locality, was compelled to surrender and we took here 200 prisoners. Trenches running between Estrees and Belloy-En-Santerre having been occupied by us, the entire second position of the enemy south of the Somme is now in our hands on a front of about ten kilometers.

"On the north Verdun front there were intermittent bombardments during the day.

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### GREAT BRITAIN. UNCLE SAM'S BEST CUSTOMER

Exports from United States to United Kingdom for Calendar Year Total \$1,687,000,000.

Washington, July 5.—Figures made public tonight by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that the war has enabled Great Britain greatly to increase her lead over all other nations in commerce with the United States. During the year 1915 trade with Great Britain and her colonies reached a total of more than two billion dollars. More than one-third of the imports for the calendar year came from the United Kingdom, and nearly one-half of the total exports went to British ports. British goods to the United States increased from \$772,000,000 in 1915, to \$824,000,000 in 1916, and exports to Great Britain rose from \$1,120,000,000 to \$1,687,000,000.

Accepted to be effective at the end of July. Dr. Coho's duties in Providence commence the first of October.

REV. DR. COHO ACCEPTS CALL TO PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, July 5.—Rev. Dr. A. B. Coho, minister of the First Baptist church, Halifax, is to leave this city. He has tendered his resignation of the church with which he has been connected for six years, having accepted a call to the First Baptist church, Providence, R. I., the oldest church of this denomination in America, and especially important because of its connection with Brown University whose students number about one thousand. The resignation was ac-