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STEADY PRESSURE OF BRITISH ARMS IS FORCING AN EVER-DEEPENING SALIENT INTO GERMAN LINES

Improve Position Along Almost Whole Front, Capturing by Assault 1,500 Yds of German Second Line Positions North of Bazentin-Le-Petit Wood, Besides Completing Capture of Ovillers Village

BRITISH ALMOST AT THE CREST OF ALBERT PLATEAU

Advance of Past Few Days Brings Them Within Striking Distance of Enemy's Whole Third Line—British Public Enthusiastic and Ready to Cheerfully Take up Increased Financial Burden which New Drive Makes Necessary.

London, July 17.—The successes of the Entente Allies are following each other with great rapidity. Today brought news of further important gains for them on both the western and eastern fronts, arousing enthusiasm among the British public hardly less than that caused by the reception of the first news of the Allied offensive.

The despatch of Gen. Sir Douglas Haig today shows that the steady pressure of the British arms is forcing an ever-deepening salient into the German lines, and the commander-in-chief, for the first time, produces evidence in the shape of documents captured from the Germans giving testimony as to the high price the Germans are paying in casualties.

The British have improved their position along almost the whole of their line of the battle front, capturing by assault 1,500 yards of German second line positions north of the Bazentin-Le-Petit Wood, a strong German position at the Waterlot Farm, between Longueval and Guillemont, besides completing the capture of the whole of the village of Ovillers La Boisselle. These gains bring the British almost to the crest of the Albert plateau, where stretches the German third line.

The news from the eastern front today was equally important. The Russian commander, General Kuropatkin, has launched an offensive against Field Marshal Von Hindenburg on the Dvina river, and Gen. Von Linsingen's troops southwest of Lutsk, have been compelled to retire behind the Lipa river, while in the course of Sunday's fighting in Volhynia the Russians captured an additional 13,000 prisoners and thirty guns. Gen. Von Linsingen's retirement, according to the Petrograd military critics, represents a great Russian tactical success. It was preceded by heavy fighting, in which the Russians smashed the Teuton front on a width of a mile and penetrated several miles into their positions.

British People Gladly Accept New Burden.

The war is now costing Great Britain £6,000,000 daily, but with such news as the success of the Entente Allies this sacrifice is nowhere grudging.

While the powers of endurance of the Teutonic allies, should they be forced to act entirely on the defensive, have still to be tested, the British nation is full of confidence. It is taking nothing for granted, however, but is fully prepared to acquiesce in the advice of its leading ministers, like Foreign Secretary Grey and Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, who are publicly exhorting the nation to the need of patience. Mr. McKenna announced in parliament today that the daily cost of the war was £6,000,000. He told the house that nobody could estimate what the nation's war expenditure might be a month ahead. He also intimated that it would become necessary this week to ask parliament for fresh borrowing powers.

Vienna, via London, July 17.—The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued today says:

"Southwest of Lutsk the Russians attacked with superior forces near Skilin, under the protection of a German counter-attack the allied troops south of Lutsk were withdrawn behind the Lower Lipa, un molested by the enemy."

The Official Statement.

London, July 17.—The statement follows:

"Further important successes have been gained by us. Northwest of Bazentin-Le-Petit Wood we stormed and captured German second line positions on a front of 500 yards. The large number of German dead in this sector bears evidence of the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered since our advance began."

"East of Langueval we still further widened the gap in the second German line by capturing the strongly defended position of Waterlot Farm."

"On our left flank, in Ovillers and La Boisselle, where there had been continuous hand-to-hand fighting since July 7, we captured the remaining strongholds of the enemy, together with two officers and 124 guardsmen who formed the remnants of the brave garrison. The whole position is now in our hands."

"In the Somme sector the Berlin war office admits, British penetration of Ovillers Wood. Emperor William is reported at the front in the Somme sector."

"In the Verdun region the French

have been on the aggressive. Following up success in west of Fleury, southwest of Vaux, they gained additional ground last night in the same region, capturing three machine guns in their advance. In Lorraine, southeast of Nomeny, two German attacks were repulsed.

"Paris announces the landing of an additional contingent of Russian troops in France, supplementing the force estimated at 25,000 sent by way of Port Dalny, Manchuria and the Suez Canal late in April and early in May."

Paris, July 17.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery continued in the region of Souville. The number of prisoners taken by us in the sector of Fleury since July 15, is about 200."

"On the rest of the front relative calm prevailed. The weather is very hot."

Belgian communication:

"The day was calm except in the region of Heitsas and Boeslisse, where our destructive fires caused serious damage to the enemy works."

Prisoners Number Over 11,000.

London, July 17.—The British official statement on the progress of the campaign, issued tonight, reads:

"Rain and heavy mist again interfered with the operations. Nothing of importance occurred on the British front today."

"In the local actions which have taken place we have captured some more prisoners, and the total number of un wounded German prisoners taken by us since July 1, is 189 officers and 10,779 other ranks."

"The German losses in artillery are even greater than at first reported. The captured armament already collected by our troops now include five 6-inch howitzers, three 6-inch howitzers, four 6-inch guns, five other heavy guns, thirty-seven field guns, thirty-two trench howitzers, sixty-six machine guns and many thousand rounds of ammunition of all descriptions."

"The above is exclusive of many guns not yet brought in, and numbers destroyed by our artillery bombardment and abandoned by the enemy."

C. M. R. CHAPLAIN WAR PRISONER

London, July 17 (Montreal Gazette Cable).—Captain the Rev. A. G. Wilken, chaplain of the C. M. R., who was reported killed early in June, has written to his mother from Germany, where he is held a prisoner of war. Before enlisting he was engaged in the archbishop's western mission, near Lethbridge.

NEW PEACE PARTY IN HUNGARY

Headed by Count Karolyi and Demand Immediate Peace Between Hungary and Allies Whether or Not Germany Consents.

London, July 18.—Count Michael Karolyi has resigned from the presidency of the Hungarian Independent party, according to a Budapest despatch to the Morning Post, and will form a new party, which will demand immediate peace between Hungary and its enemies, with or without the consent of Germany and Austria. Count Karolyi's peace party, the despatch adds, will start with a membership of seventy members of the Hungarian parliament.

Count Karolyi caused a sensation in the Hungarian parliament in December 1915, when he demanded that the government should make peace proposals to the enemy powers. The Budapest correspondent of the London Post quoted Count Karolyi as contending that Hungary had achieved everything she desired by the war, and had saved the country from invasion, and had preserved the monarchy and throne, and that the Hungarians had a perfect right to come forward with their claims for compensation. He argued further that the political unity of the Hungarian nation should be required; that all the attributes of a national state, as well as economic independence, should be granted, and that, above all, peace should be restored.

"We have given proof enough of our physical courage," Count Karolyi was quoted as saying, "Now we have to show our moral courage."

THREE MORE VICTIMS OF SUBMARINES?

The Euphrobia, a British Steamer, the Sirra, Italian, and Virginia Believed British Vessel, Reported Sunk.

London, July 17.—Lloyd's reports the British steamer Euphrobia, the Italian steamer Sirra, and the steamer Virginia (probably British) sunk.

The Euphrobia measured 3,837 tons. She was built in 1907 and belonged to the Stag Line, Limited, of North Shields. She was last reported bound from Calcutta, June 4, for London. The Sirra was last reported having passed Gibraltar, June 27, bound from Norfolk for Genoa. The British steamer Virginia was of 4,379 tons; built at Glasgow in 1901, and belonged to the Virginia Steamship Company of Glasgow. She was last reported arrived at Marseilles, June 18, Santa Cruz, Cuba.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 17.—The sensation of the hour at Ottawa is the abolition of the Ross rifle as the war weapon of the Canadian troops and the substitution of the British rifle.

Whether the new rifle is to be named the Lee-Enfield or simply the Enfield is not yet definitely known, but probably it will be officially referred to as the Enfield. Two changes mentioned by Sir Sam Hughes are that it has "a straight pull," and that the sights are finer and more accurate. It is shorter than the Ross rifle. Several million dollars have been spent upon the Ross rifle by both governments, and it has been subjected to a great deal of criticism. However, it has also had just as strong supporters as critics. It was introduced as the Canadian arm by Sir Frederick Borden, and although the Conservative opposition fought it strongly at the time, it found a warm supporter in Gen. Hughes, who was the leading military critic of the Conservatives. Since the Canadian troops went to the front the Ross rifle has been vigorously condemned and by no less an authority than General Alderson, commander of the Canadian forces. However, General Hughes intimated that the rifle had been improved, and that defects in the ammunition which had caused the rifle to jam, had been removed. Since the war began the output of the Ross factory at Quebec has been very much increased. The gauges and specifications of the new rifle are on their way. The old Ross rifles which will be called in will be remodelled according to the new specifications.

The announcement that the Ross rifle had been abandoned came as a complete surprise. It was thought it would continue to be the arm of the Canadian militia. However, the introduction of the Lee-Enfield, the introduction of Ross rifle features and the desire to have a uniform weapon for the Empire, have made the general adoption of the new weapon necessary. While the barrel of the rifle will be shorter the bayonet will not be longer. Modern trench warfare has made the short rifle more convenient, and is, generally speaking, only used in close work.

SAYS NEW "U" BOAT NOT BOUND FOR RIO JANEIRO.

Berlin, July 17, via London, July 18.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED BY BRITISH SHOW PRICE ENEMY PAYING IN CASUALTIES

London, July 17.—The following documents, captured by the British in recent attacks, are of interest as showing the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered in recent fighting:

From a company of the Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry: "Severe enemy artillery fire, all calibre up to 28 centimetres on company sectors. Company strength, one officer, 12 men. Beg urgent speedy relief for company. What remains of company so exhausted that in case of attack by the enemy the few totally exhausted men cannot fight on."

From another company of the same regiment to the Third Battalion, Sixth Bavarian Infantry Regiment: "Very heavy and intense enemy fire on company sector. Completely lost its fighting value. Men left so exhausted they cannot longer be employed in fighting, if heavy artillery fire continues company will soon be entirely exterminated. Relief for company urgently required."

From the Second Battalion to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment: "Battalion has just received orders from Lieut.-Col. Kummte that it is placed under orders for the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry, as a section of the reserves. Battalion consists at present time of three officers, two non-commissioned officers and 19 men."

Russians Take 13,000 Prisoners in Sunday's Fighting

Czar's Armies Score Great Tactical Success Smashing Teutonic Line on Width of Mile and Penetrating Several Miles Into Enemy Positions in Lutsk Sector Driving Teutons Behind Lipa River.

London, July 17.—"An important victory is indicated for the Russians in the Volhynian sector. Berlin admits a retirement of General Von Linsingen's troops at one point while Petrograd announces the taking of some 13,000 prisoners during Sunday's fighting."

"Large captures of guns and material in the region of the Lower Lipa, where Petrograd reports continuance of Russian advance against stubborn Teutonic resistance, are announced in the Russian statement. Of 34 guns captured, 17 were heavy pieces."

Teutonic Resistance Breaks Down.

Petrograd, July 17, via London.—"In Volhynia, to the east and southeast of Sulin (Svinitsky) village, our brave troops, under General Sakaroff, have broken down the resistance of the enemy," says the Russian official report.

"In battles in the region of Pustomy more than 1,000 German and Austrian prisoners have been taken, together with three light guns, two heavy guns, machine guns and much other military booty. In these battles brave Gen. Vladimir Dragmoff was wounded in the leg by a shrapnel splinter."

"In the region of the Lower Lipa our successful advance continues. The enemy is making a stubborn resistance. In the battles in this region we took prisoner 228 officers and 5,872 men. We also captured twenty pieces, together with fourteen machine guns, a few thousand rifles and other equipment. We also have captured in this vicinity fifty-one officers and 2,185 men."

"The total number of prisoners taken on July 16 in battles in Volhynia is approximately 314 officers and 12,537 men. We captured thirty guns, of which seventeen were heavy pieces; a great number of machine guns and much other material."

"In the direction of Kiribaba, on the frontier of Transylvania, we have occupied a set of new positions."

"In the region of Riga skirmishes on both sides have been successful for us, and part of the enemy's trenches have been taken, together with prisoners."

"Caucasus front: The offensive on the right flank of our Caucasus front is developing. A great success was obtained by the Plastun division of Kuban Cossacks belonging to the column of General Gornostaff. The Turks set fire to the village of Balbut during their hasty retreat thence."

"The Bremen report, printed abroad that the new submarine Bremen is proceeding to Rio Janeiro is erroneous. It is believed here that the report was purposely circulated with a view to eliciting the real destination of the undersea boat."

"The Bremen left the Weser shortly after the Deutschland and strict secrecy has been maintained regarding her destination."

London, July 17.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Col. H. F. McLeod, M.P., late O. C. of the 12th Reserve Battalion, New Brunswick, has been appointed commandant of the Shorncliffe Camp.

ROUGH PASSAGE FOR IRISH BILL THRO' COMMONS

New Party Representing Lansdowne Views Daily Gaining Ground.

BILL HELD OVER UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

Asquith Announces Whole Irish Question will be Submitted to Imperial Council After the War.

London, July 17.—Premier Asquith announced today that the new Irish bill would be introduced into parliament before the adjournment for the autumn recess, and repeated that the whole Irish question would be submitted to an imperial conference after the war.

It is understood that the bill will not be presented until next week, and in the meantime the delay is allowing opposition to crystallize which threatens trouble, and indicates that the measure is to have anything but a smooth passage.

An important meeting of a new party, representing the Lansdowne views of the Lloyd George compromise, was held in the House of Commons today. Seventy-six members of the House of Lords and ninety-eight members of the House of Commons were present, and it was said that the party is daily growing larger. Resolutions were carried by acclamation, declaring that the party "views with apprehension the attempt to establish an Irish parliament and executive so soon after the rebellion, and during the war, and welcomes Lord Lansdowne's assurance that the government will take necessary steps to suppress treason and sedition in Ireland and uphold the supremacy of the law."

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