

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.
"GET IT FIRST" IS A SURE WAY TO
IMPORTANT NOTICE—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at one dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at two dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

In mailing price of subscription always send money by post office order or registered letter.

ADVERTISING RATES—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 19, 1916.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The official reports from the eastern front indicate that there is now being fought one of the most sanguinary battles in this theatre since the beginning of the war. As a result of the sweeping Russian advance, with its huge captures of prisoners and trophies, the Czar's armies are in high spirits. The important town of Kovel is almost within their grasp and it is before this position that possibly the most desperate fighting of all time is taking place. The fall of Kovel would represent an operation of the most important strategic value emerging from the entire situation, because it would mean the driving of a wedge between the Germans and the Austrians, and the threatening of the entire German line northwards. The danger of this disaster to the enemy has aroused the Germans to a state of desperation, and they have thrown into this front for the defence of Kovel and its strategic lines every unit which can possibly be raised.

Stanley Washburn, who sent the first direct accounts of the Russian campaign last year—the fall of Warsaw and the capture of the city—has written for the London Times a stirring story of General Brusilov's victorious advance. He says the fierceness of the fighting on the eastern front during the last six weeks is beyond description and he doubts if anything nearly so savage has been seen on any other battlefield.

"After two days spent on the front I can state without any reservation that I believe that the Russians are engaged in the fiercest and most courageous fight of the entire war, hanging on to their hard-won positions and after facing troops concentrated on the strategic points of the line outnumbering them sometimes by three to one. I spent Thursday at an advanced position in the city, where the Russian troops earlier forced a crossing of the river, facing a terrific fire, and turning the enemy out of his positions at the point of the bayonet. In hurriedly dug positions offering the most meagre kind of shelter the Russians on Thursday morning drove back four consecutive Austrian counter-attacks. Each left the field thickly studded with Austrian dead, besides hundreds of their wounded who lay heaped left. From an observation point in the village I studied the ground of the day's fighting, and though familiar with Russian courage and tenacity I found it difficult to realize that human beings had been able to carry the positions which the Russians carried here. I was obliged to curtail my study of the enemy's lines and of the position on account of the extremely heavy artillery fire, the shells endeavouring to locate our observation point, which was evidently approximately known. At any rate, two shells bursting over us and one narrowly missing our waiting carriage, besides three others falling in the mud almost at our feet, prompted our withdrawal. Fortunately the last three had fallen in the mud and did not explode. Along this front the Russians are holding against heavy odds, but they are certainly inflicting greater losses than they are receiving."

Mr. Washburn goes on to discuss the marvelous system of railways behind the German lines which enables the enemy to move troops quickly from one point to another. And he points out that the German defences in the east compare favorably with the entrenchments on the western front. He says:

"In the West it should never be forgotten that the Russians are holding lines nearly 1,000 miles long and that it is always impossible for the Russians to effect concentrations at the same speed as the Germans. After spending three days on this front, noting hundreds of verities, and inspecting the positions taken by the Russians, their achievement becomes increasingly impressive. The first line taken which I have inspected represents the latest practice in field-work, in many ways comparing favorably with the lines which I saw on the French front. The front line is protected by five or six series of barbed wire, with heavy front-line trenches, studded with redoubts, machine-gun positions, and underground shelters, twenty feet deep, while the reserve positions extend in many places from half a mile to a mile in series after series behind the first line, studded with communication trenches, shelters, and bomb-proofs."

This correspondent makes it plain that the Austrians are no cowards. "It must not be thought," he says, "that the Austrians offered only a feeble resistance, for I inspected one series of trenches where, I was informed, the Russians in a few weeks of front buried 4,000 Austrian dead on the first line alone. This indicates the nature and tenacity of the enemy resistance. I am also told that far fewer Slavs and Poles have been found among the Austrians here than in any other big action. It is believed that

most of these have been sent to the Italian front on account of their tendency to surrender to the Russians."

He speaks highly of the Russian equipment now, and explains that the commanding officers are very careful of their ammunition and do not waste any. The preliminary fire in no place so far has lasted more than thirty hours, and in many places not more than twelve.

"Last summer's experience is not forgotten by the Russians and there has probably been the most economic use of ammunition on any of the fronts in this war commensurate with the results during these advances. Rarely was a hurricane fire directed on any positions preceding an assault, but the artillery checked each shell and its target, which was rendered possible by the nearness of our front lines. In this way avenues were cut through the barbed wire at frequent intervals along the line through which the attacks were pressed home and the flanking trenches and the labyrinthine were taken in the rear or on the flanks before the Austrians were able to effect their escape. The line once broken the Russians moved steadily forward, taking Lutsk six days after the first attack, and one division reaching its maximum advance of forty-eight miles just ten days after the first offensive movement."

Since Mr. Washburn's despatch was sent the Russians have won several notable victories and have taken thousands of prisoners. The Teutonic reports are eloquent about the vast numbers of the Russians and the deadly work of their artillery, and they make little attempt to minimize the seriousness of the situation. The shadow of the bear falls heavily over Vienna and Berlin.

EXPOSED ONCE MORE.

The report by an attaché of the American embassy at Berlin on the milk situation in Germany has exposed another pro-German plot to mislead the United States and get money under false pretences. When the unreliable Von Mach made his latest appeal on behalf of the starving babies in the Fatherland sympathetic people in America endeavored to do something to provide the German infants "dying for want of milk" with that necessary food. But in official quarters the request was looked upon with suspicion and the United States Ambassador in Berlin was instructed to make a thorough report to Washington. As a result one of his officials has reported that the statements of Von Mach who, as chairman of the "Citizens Committee on Food Shipments," declared that the American people were to be "jointly guilty with the British government of the deaths of millions of innocent infants that may result from the milk shortage abroad," are absolutely untrue. His report is corroborated by Dr. Thille of Chemnitz, who says that upon examination he found that 1,055 children were an inch taller and much heavier than pre-war children, while their general health was unimpaired. This causes the Boston Transcript to say:

"Many Boston women will now know how they were misled by the harrowing untrue pictures of starving 'babies.' Amongst the weird tales and woe-filled scenes of German propaganda in this war, this milk myth was the most contemptible and the least understandable. Blowing up munition factories is comprehensible as a motive, getting money to save babies from starving who were not starving is beyond the bounds of all decency."

The sole object of the German report about the "babies dying for want of milk" was to embarrass Great Britain in neutral countries. The British blockade has recently been tightened and the effect is being felt in Germany. There is milk enough there for the babies, but no misleading appeals for sympathy for the infants will have any effect on the Allied determination to wear down the enemy by making and keeping the blockade as tight as possible. The German slaughter of the babies of Belgium is too fresh in the minds of all civilized people for any let up in the pressure on their military structure. She must go down and her downfall will be a blessing for every baby within her borders.

THE WESTMORLAND CANDIDATES.

The opposition party in Westmorland has chosen a ticket that will command in a high degree the confidence and approval of all friends of good government in this province. The convention speeches in Moncton yesterday had the right ring. In addition to choosing men of fine character and sound business ability those who were present—and the number was large—made it plain that what was lacking in competency must have no place in the public business of New Brunswick if the opposition is successful at the polls in the next elections.

The nomination of Hon. C. W. Robinson in Moncton, will greatly strengthen the opposition's cause. The public will rejoice in hearing that a man of his reputation for honesty and square-dealing is again to enter public life. Two others who have proved their ability in the Legislature, and whose political and business records are clean, are Hon. F. J. Sweeney and Mr. C. M. Léger, who with Dr. E. A. Smith and Mr. Fred Magee, will carry the opposition banner in Westmorland county. Dr. Smith is now a member-elect of the Legislature, having defeated Mr. Mahoney, the government candidate, in the by-election on May 30. Mr. Magee is a successful business man of Port Hope, and he has done a great deal to further the cause of honest government. He took a most active part in the fight against corruption a few weeks ago when Westmorland gave its smashing verdict against the Clarke-Murray-Baxter administration.

Not only have the people of Westmorland dealt a telling blow at the polls to the discredited government which has placed this province in an unenviable position, but they have followed up their verdict by promptly selecting candidates

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUNS IN THE BRITISH DRIVE



Photo shows Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, British Commander on the western front. With him is Lieut.-Gen. Sir Perth-Sleigh, High Commander of the Indian forces serving in France.

whose records are honorable and organizing for the general elections. This is precisely what ought to be done in every constituency in the province. The good work must go on from county to county. What the government does signifies little; the opposition must be ready for sound and public-spirited campaigning.

The war has sobered the people of New Brunswick, and of all Canada, with respect to political matters. The graft exposures have caused a sickening feeling of disgust to sweep the country. In this province we have been amazed at the revelations, and the government must be beaten when it appeals to the voters. Westmorland has indicated clearly the kind of public opinion, and every necessary step must be taken to sweep the province clear of the elements which the people of that county branded by their vote on May 30.

THE WELCOME TO COLONEL McAVITY.

Saturday July 16.
The reception which the citizens of St. John tendered Lieutenant-Colonel McAvity of the 25th Battalion last evening was as whole-hearted and enthusiastic as it was deserved. It must have filled the gallant soldier's heart with pride. He could have wished for no more striking proof of St. John's admiration for the work which he and his fine battalion have done at the front.

St. John is proud of Colonel McAvity, and it is proud of the 25th Battalion. If he did not fully realize that before his arrival at the Union depot last night he must realize it now. The crowd which turned out to cheer him as he drove to his home and to cheer the boys who left here with him and whose heroism he praises so warmly, completely lined the principal streets of the city, and many were there to cheer those who loved ones have fought with Colonel McAvity in the trenches. It was a thrilling sight and brought back memories of that night in June, 1915, when the men of the 25th left the armory and marched to the ship which was to carry them to the war—many of them never to return.

No battalion which ever left the shores of Canada has won greater fame than the 25th. From the first days of its experience in the firing line it has been in the thick of the fighting, and it has covered itself with glory. A large number of its officers and men have made the supreme sacrifice and their names will go down to posterity as men who heard the call and did not turn a deaf ear, who fought and were unafraid, who died that humanity might be freed from the menace of Prussian militarism. Theirs was a glorious end, and it does not detract from the warmth of the reception tendered Colonel McAvity last night to say that those who cheered also had in mind the self-sacrifice of these heroes who are gone.

Colonel McAvity speaks modestly about his own work in the firing line. He can afford to do so, for the people back home long ago heard with pride of his courage and his faithful devotion to duty. Letters received from his men told plainly that anything else of their affection for him and their implicit confidence in him as a commanding officer. Wonderful tributes were paid to his self-sacrificing nature and his bravery, and much of the glory which the battalion achieved was attributed to the fearlessness of its leader.

Colonel McAvity worked with unflinching zeal and at considerable personal expense to complete the organization of the battalion of which the people of New Brunswick are so proud and he displayed great ability in leading it to victory on the western front.

FROM NEWSPAPERS ON THE GROUND.

The Standard, in a labored editorial on the great Liberal victory in North Perth, quotes the Toronto News and the London Free Press, two of the most

press and orators had no right to assume that the Liberals were less loyal, less patriotic, or less devoted to the cause of the province than was the administration.

"Frankly, we think the issues in North Perth were largely local. Had the demagogues and inflammatory orators of the ward boss kind been kept away from the constituency the election would not have assumed the importance with which it became invested in the eyes of the country. The result, even had it been against the government to as great a degree as it is, would have had comparatively little significance. But the partisan press would not have it that way and the 'patriots' could not miss so good a chance of trying the latest development of the old flag game on the electors. For these reasons the result in North Perth is one of the most promising signs of the times. The electors deserve the congratulations of thoughtful and self-respecting Canadians throughout the Dominion."

A Liberal view is that of the London Advertiser, which has the following:

"The sweep toward the Liberal doctrines that have always given Canada her cleanest character and her greatest stability and progress, could no more be stopped than the charge of the Canadian to save 'Tyrus.' Those who have plotted out this country as their special preserve in which to gorge themselves in war time have had their answer in tones of thunder. While it was a provincial election most of all, it was made by the Conservatives a fight between principles, actual or supposed, of the two great parties. The Federal influence intruded itself, it challenged the Liberals to a 'made-in-Ottawa' fight and a 'back-by-Borden' fight. A whirlwind of outraged public opinion swept back upon the attackers their clouds of fatal vapor."

Will the partisan Standard, in the face of this striking array of facts, continue to misrepresent the issues in North Perth? It would be foolish to do so. The result in North Perth, as in every constituency in Canada where an election has been held during the past year, shows that public opinion was strong against the Conservative candidate. In Manitoba the Conservative government was ruinously defeated. In Prince Edward Island the Conservative government was returned with a bare majority, in Quebec and Nova Scotia the Liberals swept the country, and in the by-elections in Vancouver, Victoria, Peel, Westmorland and North Perth the Liberal candidates won striking victories. This unbroken series of Conservative disasters must be accepted as the handwriting on the wall. It is proof enough that as a result of the shocking revelations of graft and incompetency the Conservative governments, Federal and provincial, have lost the confidence of the people.

GERMANY'S BLUNDERING POLICY.

"As the war drags on with its ever-increasing scale of ruin and irreparable loss, Germany is fast losing her place in the sun, and stands as the horrible example of utter failure along the avenue of real world service."

This is the opening paragraph of a striking article in the Outlook, New York, on German inefficiency in which it is pointed out that no nation can long be called efficient which fails to advance the general life of humanity. Germany, the Outlook declares, has sadly failed at the very door of success after seeking for world leadership. She has failed because her leadership was not for good will and international co-operation, and her people must now stagger along under huge war debts, the result of the brutal desire of their war-mad emperor and his Prussian advisers. And because of the Kaiser's militarism "all the world will have to carry a share of the staggering load."

The Outlook does not overlook the fact that Germany is still a powerful nation. It realizes that the Allies must fight hard and long before they are in a position to bring her to her knees. But it maintains that the war has progressed far enough to show that Germany's strength is not of the eternal type and that her proud boasts at the outbreak of hostilities were not justified. With respect to the German military machine, the Outlook says:

"Where is her boasted superiority on the field of battle? Most people think she has done surprisingly well as a fighting unit. The facts warrant an entirely different conclusion. Boasting of a marvelous secret service, and apparently prepared for a world war, she can never again be called efficient in the face of her gross underestimation of brave little Belgium. Apparently expecting a triumphal march through Belgium and a speedy attack in force at the most vulnerable spot in France, this great 'machine' was held up a whole month by the displaced Belgians, giving France and her allies an opportunity to marshal their strength and prepare for the co-ordinated attack. What was Germany's immense strength of the Belgian national spirit? It is almost certain that she would not have struck when she did. Surely such short-sightedness can never be called 'efficiency.' What was Germany doing when she failed to understand the tremendous moral and physical resources of the French nation? Living near neighbor to France for centuries, besides having the innumerable spies throughout her enemy's territory, Germany apparently only counted fortifications and noses. Her philosophy was a wild confidence in steel and liquid fire, and the clearly disparaged great military asset of the world—the morale of any people."

Referring to the expectation of the Prussian generals that the war would be a short, sharp conflict, followed by a victorious peace, this observer expresses the greatest surprise that Germany could have made such a colossal blunder in her estimation of Great Britain's attitude to such a crime as that which ruined Belgium and soaked a large portion of French territory in blood.

"Think of Germany's blindness with regard to England. Great Britain had been the butt of German jokes for forty years. According to Prussia, she was slow and notoriously lacking in dash and enterprise. But, slowly awaking out of her lethargy, she now holds with bulldog tenacity one hundred and fifty miles of French trenches, and is growing stronger every day. Her colonies, contrary to the German calculation, are absolutely loyal to her, and though revolt was actually allowed to break out in Ireland, the Nationalists, to the chagrin of Germany, with no uncertainty of sound, have stood firmly and fought bravely against Britain's foes. Germany failed to understand the temper of England. The two countries are entirely different in spirit, and Prussia apparently looked only on the materialistic side of Britain's defenses, and failed to estimate the wonderful loyalty which prevailed throughout the British Empire."

Then there is the case of India: "Germany thought she understood India. All the world had been made to believe that there was unrest there. Here again her view-point was faulty—she saw the facts in wrong juxtaposition. Unrest and criticism did not mean all that Germany thought they meant. . . . A philosophy which undervalues the war strength stored up in loyalty and which acts as though sentiment and honor have no military value is proved false by the test of facts, and forever discredits the German point of view."

These are some of the things which cause the Outlook to comment so severely on the blundering policy of Germany. But there are more. One, particularly, stands out prominently—the alliance with Turkey. Says the Outlook:

"Germany gained strength in numbers when she admitted the Turkish Empire into partnership. Such an alliance strengthened the German war plan, brought much needed food to Germany, and prolonged the war indefinitely. But can Germany ever recover from the stain of the Armenian atrocities? The good will of the world was of more value than a dozen Turkish Empires. If Germany expected the call to the Holy War to succeed, what a terrible apostasy for a Christian nation and what a delusion! If, on the other hand, she thought the call to the Holy War would fail, then she deliberately played with the most dangerous fire the world has ever known. No one knew what might have been the result, and for the sake of victory Germany was willing to take the risk of touching the Mohammedan barrel of gunpowder with the fuse of a Holy War. Whatever was expected to happen, the fact remains that Mohammedanism is fighting Mohammedanism, a thing not thought possible in the scheme of German efficiency."

The Outlook goes on to say that Germany has accomplished nothing by her policy of frightfulness. The miles of trenches captured by the use of poisonous gas will be taken from her. The cry of horror which "escaped the lips of the civilized world" forever offset every advantage gained by such a frightful policy. The wrecking of the cathedrals and the raids on the unfortified English towns only added to the stain on the German reputation. And "as a fighting machine the German army has not lived up to its reputation."

It has not paid, this German doctrine. The Teutonic dream has been shattered; the tyrant is approaching his end. Great Britain and her Allies will not sheathe the sword until all danger of German domination is ended. The German army must be defeated so decisively that the German idea shall be forever crushed. Then will Germany and Austria today the agony of want and misery, of hunger and weakness. These nations inflicted that punishment and worse upon Belgium and Serbia. They are now coming into their own. And each day's fighting increases the Allies' pressure and carries them further on the road to victory."

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The British naval authorities have served notice that they will treat the German submarine which recently crossed the Atlantic to the United States as a naval craft and will destroy it if possible just as they would destroy any other warship belonging to the German navy. This has raised a very important question for the United States to decide and already the government at Washington is receiving considerable advice on the matter from naval experts.

It is pointed out that the submarine is primarily an engine of naval warfare, the character of which has been pretty well demonstrated, and the opinion is expressed that no neutral country could well afford to permit its ports to be used in this way by one belligerent power against another.

The Germans declare that the Deutschland, which is now in the harbor at Baltimore after a sixteen days' trip from the Kiel Canal, is an unarmed private merchant vessel engaged in carrying large cargoes of valuable merchandise. There is no doubt that this boat and others of its kind can be used for trading, if they are fortunate enough to escape hostile warships, but it is doubtful if this method of transporting merchandise could ever be profitably carried on in time of peace. As one naval writer says, it can only be "a device for evading obstacles and perils in time of war at a cost and risk only justified by the conditions then prevailing." This writer adds that another effect of these "ingenious devices of modern warfare is to disturb all the calculations of international law, based upon principles established before they were dreamed of," and he goes on to say:

"Suppose this new craft to be just what is claimed for it, a carrier of warships, without naval equipment of any purpose of attack or even of forbidding the conditions then prevailing." This writer adds that another effect of these "ingenious devices of modern warfare is to disturb all the calculations of international law, based upon principles established before they were dreamed of," and he goes on to say:

"There has been no material change in the positions of the armies on either front since the British drive of Friday. There is still heavy fighting in the region of the Somme and the British on Saturday penetrated a portion of the German third line of trenches. The French several days ago forced their way into the enemy's third line, and it would seem that the British are fighting desperately to bring their front up to correspond with that of their comrades farther south. The big push is being continued with considerable success."

use of their ports for this kind of trade, which is deliberately planned and directed for the defeat of the blockade at the other end of the line?"

This expert points out that international law, as determined in time of peace, did not contemplate any such situation as this; but "it would not justify any convulsion by a neutral power with the running of the blockade of one belligerent by another, for that would be equivalent to assisting the latter in its warfare."

Can the United States, he asks, permit its ports to be used in this kind of evasive operation without violation of its neutral obligations? He thinks not, and he points out that while international law as formulated may have nothing to say on this point, the principles upon which it is based have a direct application. It is a situation not dreamed of before the beginning of this war. But it is a situation which must now be met. The indications, however, are that the United States government will take the view that the Deutschland is a private merchant trading vessel and will allow it to come and go as its owners see fit.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Allies are striking hard. Now is the time to sign up with an overseas battalion.

"If the German liners rotting at their docks in Hamburg now believe that the British blockade has been broken," says an American expert, "all they have to do is to come out and prove it."

"The combined offensive in the east and west has wrenched the initiative out of the hands of the enemy—never, I trust, to return to his grasp. We have crossed the watershed, and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction."—David Lloyd George.

Commenting on the opinion expressed by the Staats-Zeitung that "the Deutschland has consummated Britain's downfall as the mistress of the seas," the New York Sun sarcastically says:

"So did the Moewse; so did the battle of Jutland; and so did Britain appear to be blind to the situation."

It is declared by military observers that in the present fighting Germans, whenever they are hard pressed, have a tendency to surrender. This was not noticeable earlier in the war. There are many signs that Germany's star is setting.

Lieutenant-Colonel McAvity explains that from now on it will take 50,000 men already in the firing line. At no time since the war began has the need for men been so great. "Those who have not yet responded to the call should give the matter serious thought."

Premier Asquith declares the Allies have only begun their offensive. Both Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George, who know the plans of the Allied commanders, are confident. Meantime every man of military age in Canada who is physically fit and free to serve should join the colors. There must be a steady supply of men if the war is to be won by Great Britain and her Allies.

The Opposition ticket in Westmorland does not please the Standard. That was to be expected. And it dislikes no member of the ticket more than Dr. E. A. Smith, who defeated the government candidate on May 30. It is entirely unlikely that the Opposition will succeed in selecting any ticket that will meet with the Standard's approval.

The British are striking hard in the region of the Somme. They have proved by their latest advance that they can drive the enemy back whenever they are willing to pay the cost. In the initial drive yesterday it is not thought that the cost was comparatively heavy, but it is likely to be before the German counter attacks have been repulsed. A significant feature of the official reports is the expression of confidence by the Allied commanders.

Apparently Germany has little hope of relief as a result of daring submarine trips across the Atlantic. The Deutsche Tageszeitung discussing the voyage of the Deutschland says:

"We Germans should not hope for too much from the voyage of the Deutschland to America. That the vessel would be able to force the blockade was to be expected. Furthermore, Great Britain will not be able to do much against such transport service in future. But it is too much to expect that the British blockade of Germany will be ended by this means."

There has been no material change in the positions of the armies on either front since the British drive of Friday. There is still heavy fighting in the region of the Somme and the British on Saturday penetrated a portion of the German third line of trenches. The French several days ago forced their way into the enemy's third line, and it would seem that the British are fighting desperately to bring their front up to correspond with that of their comrades farther south. The big push is being continued with considerable success."

From The Butterfly's Day.

From cocoon forth a butterfly
As lady from her door
Emerges—a summer afternoon—
Repairing everywhere.

Without design, that I could trace,
Except to stay abroad
On miscellaneous enterprise
The clovers understood.

Her pretty parol was seen
Contracting in a field
Where men made hay, then struggling
Hard—
With an opposing cloud.

Where parties, phantom as herself,
To nowhere seemed to go
In purposeless confluence
As 'twere a trope show.
—Emily Dickinson.

HOW GR FORC

British Widen
aval For
court—P
of Battle

With the British
we are drawing out
Last night our troops
so that the pressure
of the east of Montauk
The meaning of o
ferent points may
our men have to storm
stretch from the sea to
is more essentially and
on July 1. The great
Fricourt is like a chain
rungs, the fortress
lapes stronger in defen
chine-gun, trench ma
cours, Beaumont, Han

Desperate Attacks.

In spite of the super
British battalions, wh
selves against these s
left side of the Germ
not fall, but breaches
defences, which are n
and deepened. On the
where the attack succe
and Fricourt and fur
meets and Montauban
attack is pushing fort
strong places on the l
fortress walls are be
being weakened by an
out.

A Strange Grip.

We are gradually
grip on them, and if
keep striking deeper,
we have done during
four hours at Contain
it would seem as if
the left hand which
enemy of our ground
their imprisoned troop
I saw a scene of the
enemy's strongholds
it were looking into
a scene of war. A
Lady of Shallot. It
terrible real and vivi
upon it suddenly an
ranged for me by a
line with it was. A
the frame of a pictu
to the lines and it w
that I came upon the
Through it I saw
a scene of war. A
front of me all was
which is running so
of France. Manag
once by the queer s
great bite out of its
with foliage, upon w
way, casting a great
light. Just below it
the wood, a row of
which our men foug
which they won it final
To the left of Mame
line with it was. A
the left of that Ball
captured and lost ag
yesterday, and then,
Ouvillers and La Boiss
the crescent, La Boiss
A Pre-Raphaelite Pic

Between the gap i
again one of the w
which, and every d
clearly, sharply defin
that it was like a p
painted in vivid col
the shell holes in th
maison villages, and
standing to the right

CANADIA
FOR

Left to right:
C. the unit from
they look after the
part of the country
shelter in the "funk