

## DASHING ACROSS THE CARPATHIANS RUSSIAN CAVALRY HAVE ENTERED HUNGARIAN TERRITORY

### TORRENTIAL RAINS HAMPER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF ALLIES

British Take Advantage of Enforced Pause to Consolidate Positions Won—French Sweep Forward, Capturing Two More Villages—Germans Bring Up Reinforcements and Are Stubbornly Resisting Allied Advance.

**IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT SOUTH OF SOMME IS PREDICTED WITH VAST ARMIES FIGHTING IN OPEN FIELD FORMATION — TIME OF "THE GREAT SQUEEZE" HAS ARRIVED, BRITISH PRESS SAYS.**

London, July 4.—The two British official despatches issued today record little change in the situation on the British front. They show that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements from other parts of their line, and are stubbornly contesting every yard of the British advance. Torrential rains today, however, hampered the offensive operations, and the British action was confined mostly to consolidating the ground already won.

The French have captured two more villages, and are on good roads to Peronne. But there is yet no decrease in the violence of the German attacks in the Verdun region.

Despatches from German war correspondents indicate the realization that the Central Powers are losing the initiative, which their favorable position on the interior lines enabled them to hold throughout the long course of the war. Moreover, in commenting on the enormous resources in munitions and war material the Entente Allies have been able to pile up through the weary months of preparation, they equally recognize that a profound change has occurred in the relations of the belligerents. Simultaneously with the opening of the Anglo-French offensive, the Russian armies are again attacking on the whole length of their front.

An entirely new offensive has been opened against Prince Leopold's Bavarian forces in the region of Baranovichi, where the Russians have pierced the German lines at two places; while the Italians are maintaining strong pressure along their entire front.

#### TIME HAS COME FOR THE GREAT SQUEEZE.

The British newspapers consider that these events prove that the moment of "the great squeeze" has at last arrived, and not since the war began have hopes run so high. Nevertheless, almost every British correspondent on the western front warns against being over-optimistic, and daily reiterates that the progress must necessarily be slow and methodical.

Up to the present the Anglo-French captures in the battle of the Somme total more than 14,000 prisoners, twelve heavy guns and twenty-eight field guns. This booty represents, for the man in the street, a very satisfactory result of a little over three days' fighting.

The battle rages on such an extended front that the correspondents find difficulty in shifting the main currents of the operations. The Associated Press correspondent, in a pregnant phrase, records what is perhaps one of the most significant features when he notes "the amazing change from trench-tied warfare to that of an army in progress." The same striking feature comes out in an interesting review of the operations which the Associated Press has obtained in an interview with Major General F. B. Maurice, who predicts an immediate development south of the Somme, where he says, the fighting is now in open field formation.

#### WHOLE PRUSSIAN BATTALION SURRENDERS.

All unofficial despatches speak confidently of the satisfactory situation on the British front, a notable incident being the surrender of a complete Prussian battalion, with officers, to the British near Fricourt. German prisoners are beginning to arrive in England, 1,500 being landed at Southampton today.

#### The German Report.

Berlin, July 4, via London.—Heavy forces have been thrown into all attacks on the German lines both north and south of the Somme, in renewed attempts to advance, the war office announced today, but all the assaults were repulsed with heavy losses.

The official statement says: "While the enemy did not repeat his attack north of the Ancre Brook, he brought forward from Mametz strong forces between the Ancre and the Somme against the front from Thiepval to La Boisselle.

"South of the Somme he brought strong forces against the line from Barleux to Belleu.

Somme. French troops which penetrated our positions there were thrown out again.

"Northwest of Ypres, west of La Bassée, and in the region southwest of Lens, local enemy advances were reported and repulsed.

"On the east bank of the Meuse fierce attacks against the hill batteries of Damoupy were easily repulsed.

"Repeated official French reports regarding the recapture of the Thiaumont wood and the Damoupy batteries are false; also the information as to the number of prisoners taken during the events on the Somme.

### Thiaumont Wood In Hands of Germans For Fourth Time

Paris, July 4.—The Thiaumont Wood, around which some of the bloodiest fighting of the war has taken place, has been captured by the Germans for the fourth time, according to the official statement, issued by the French war office tonight.

The French have advanced south and east of Asselviere, where they have captured a wood and the villages of Barleux and Belleu-Santerre. They have also taken the greater part of the village of Estrees, where 500 prisoners fell into their hands.

The text of the official statement follows: "North of the Somme the day passed quietly in the whole section occupied by the French troops.

"South of the Somme, in spite of bad weather which interfered with our operations, we extended our positions in the course of the day toward the south and east. We captured woods in the neighborhood of Asselviere and the villages of Barleux and Belleu-Santerre, which we hold in entirety. Estrees has also fallen into our hands, with the exception of a small part, where the Germans are still resisting. In the region of Estrees alone we took 500 prisoners.

"On the left bank of the Meuse an artillery struggle is proceeding in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304. The Germans are still resisting. On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans redoubled their efforts in the region of Thiaumont, on which, since midday, they directed a bombardment of great violence with guns of big calibre. About two o'clock after several assaults had been repulsed, a massed attack was launched on the work, and the enemy succeeded in capturing it, for the fourth time. Our troops maintain their positions in the immediate neighborhood of the work. An intense artillery fire was directed by the enemy on Damoupy and La Louette. No event of importance occurred on the rest of the front.

"On the night of July 3 our airmen bombarded the railroad station at Longuevau and the barracks at Challerange and Savigny, and military establishments at Leau.

The Belgian communication says: "There is nothing of importance to report."

### ELDEST SON OF BONAR LAW IS WOUNDED

Was a Captain in Royal Flying Corps—Injuries Serious and Brought to England for Treatment.

Bulletin—London, July 5.—Captain J. K. Law, of the Royal Flying Corps, eldest son of Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, has been seriously wounded in France. He has been brought to England for treatment.

### HAMMER AND DUNDEE IN TEN ROUND DRAW.

East Chicago, Indiana, July 4.—Ever Hammer, of Chicago, held Johnny Dundee, New York lightweight, to a draw in a fast ten round contest here today, according to the majority of newspaper experts. The boxes weighed in at 135 pounds.

### DOMINION TO FLOAT DOMESTIC LOAN IN SEPTEMBER; BETWEEN 50 AND 100 MILLIONS

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, July 4.—The next domestic Dominion loan will be floated in September. The amount has not yet been decided upon but it will in all likelihood be between fifty and one hundred million dollars. When the first domestic Dominion loan was floated late last fall the sum stated as required was fifty millions but the amount was subscribed twice over, and fifty millions was utilized by the government for a credit in Canada for the purchase of war supplies by the British government.

It is anticipated that the new loan will be welcomed by the people and no difficulty will be experienced in raising whatever money is asked for.

### A REVOLUTION AT HAND GERMAN SOCIALIST SAYS

People Tired of Being Mercilessly Bled Have Reached Limit of their Patience and will Soon Rise in Force—Socialist Manifesto Calls on Masses to Revolt.

London, July 4 (N. Y. Times).—A despatch to the Morning Post from Berlin says: "What is happening in Germany?" is the question placed at the head of numerous articles in the Swiss newspapers during the last few days, and the fact that the question is so frequently put shows that the feeling which prevails among the population of Germany is one of serious disquietude.

"Speaking at a meeting of the Leipzig City Council on Wednesday last a Socialist councillor said: "The people are being bled so mercilessly they must not only be impoverished, but also ruined in health. Muller-Meiningsen has threatened that the people will rise in force and that will happen. There is an end to all patience."

According to the Gotha Zeitung, Muller-Meiningsen is a well known leader of the Radical party in the Reichstag and has written to Von Batock the text of which follows: "I am certainly hearing cries of distress from the whole of Thuringia about the lack of sugar."

The discontent increases daily to a most alarming extent and only actions by high officials are useless unless improvement is quickly made. Noisy gatherings will be held of also outside the large towns, for the whole German people are of the opinion, and rightly so, that the limit of endurance has been reached. The bureaucracy is utterly bankrupt, and the people already are rising against it and will finally do away with it by force."

The condemnation of Liebknecht has undoubtedly aggravated the situation. A Socialist manifesto, distributed in thousands in the industrial districts of Germany before the trial was concluded contains the following: "Workmen: The cause of Liebknecht is your cause. In hitting Liebknecht it is you that they wish to hit and reduce to silence in order that this carnage may continue. Will you tolerate it? Let your voice be heard. Prove that there are behind Liebknecht hundreds of thousands of people who think and feel as he does."

### Prisoners Taken By the British Now Exceed 5 Thousand

London, July 4.—A late bulletin from the war office says: "Heavy thunderstorms and torrential rains interfered somewhat with offensive operations. The situation south of the Ancre is generally unchanged.

"Operations during the day consisted chiefly of minor local enterprises with a view to retaining the ground gained. The total number of prisoners exceeds 5,000."

An official statement from general headquarters, dated 10.55 p. m., reads: "On the southern sectors of our front fighting continued throughout the day and at some points we made slight progress. The remainder of a whole German battalion surrendered in the vicinity of Fricourt yesterday."

"At La Boisselle fierce fighting and bombing continued, and bombing encounters took place during the past twenty-four hours. Our troops are now in complete possession of the village.

### NEW INTEREST IN RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE EAST

With Czar's Men Again Invading Hungarian Soil and Renewal of Great Drive Against Teutons, Eastern Theatre Promises to Become Again Scene of Exciting Events.

London, July 4.—Russian cavalry patrols have crossed the Carpathians and entered Hungary, according to a wireless message received here from Bucharest.

The despatch says that the patrols advanced from Kimpolung and entered Hungarian territory on Tuesday. They cut the telegraph wires and blew up buildings in which food and munitions were stored. It is added that the news that invaders are again on Hungarian soil caused a deep impression.

In the face of the exciting events on the western front, the Russian operations, to some extent, have been lost sight of, but they are of increasing interest. Reports in the Austrian official communications of the fighting southeast of Tlumach indicate that Gen. Von Bothmer's forces must have fallen back from the Tarnopol front, in an effort to meet the threat to his communications. It is thought that Von Bothmer may be forced to retire to Lemberg.

An attack by land and sea against Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's forces in the north, together with a new Russian attack at Baranovichi, promises interesting developments which are likely to have an influence in the Lutsk region, where the Germans hitherto have been able to hold the Russians.

### THRILLING STORIES TOLD BY WOUNDED MAJ. GAULT ON STRETCHER GAVE ORDERS TO MEN

Would Have Crossed Hell Itself to Reach Enemy," One Officer Says of British Soldiers.

All Wounded in High Spirits and Supremely Confident that the Tide of Battle has Turned.

London, July 4.—Convoys of wounded continue to arrive at different ports where everybody comments upon their cheerfulness and high spirits, and their supreme confidence that the tide of battle has turned. Some tell thrilling stories. One well known commanding officer of a battalion who was landed at Southampton with a hole through one hand, and an ugly shrapnel wound in the leg, which he received in Saturday's fighting said: "Our fellows reached their objective. They would have got there if hell itself had to be crossed. No soldiers could have been finer than our men. The German machine guns were sweeping that portion of the front with an absolute hail of lead, but our only trouble was to prevent them from charging right into the thick of it before the chosen moment."

"The officers were splendid—all of them. Lt. Chawner, in the teeth of a tornado of fire, dashed across No Man's Land at the head of his platoon. Not one got through but himself. But he found himself fact-to-face with three Germans, whom he promptly threatened with his revolver, and made them lay down their rifles. He took them prisoners and ordered them back to our lines. Just then he was knocked over by a shell fragment, with one of the Germans. When he recovered consciousness one of the other two Germans was bandaging him; the second had vanished. So Chawner thanked him, and marched him back to our lines.

"Our men marched through that raging fire exactly as if on parade. If they had been soldiers all their lives they could not possibly have shown a finer fighting spirit. My battalion, being in one of the bad bits, suffered terribly, but those who fell, fell fighting like heroes."

London, July 4.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—Private Harold Coates, of the Princess Pats, son of Mr. W. A. Coates, manager for the Robert Reardon Company Ltd., Montreal, has left Aberdeen Hospital, where 120 Canadians were sent early in June. He was wounded on June 2nd, the first day of the great battle. His regiment was holding the front trenches when the battle opened, the first indication being the throwing over of numerous trench mortars. He was buried three times in the upheavals caused by the explosion of these, and the third time a shower of shrapnel entered his body in twenty-five places. The shells were coming over into the trenches at the rate of one hundred per minute, while behind was a curtain of heavy fire, designed to frustrate relief, but in vain, as other troops managed to get through. Private Coates saw Major Gault lying on a stretcher in the trenches, badly wounded, but issuing his orders and urging the boys to keep cool. Col. Butler, commander of the Patricia's, was moving around, advising his men to be sparing with their rifles, except when they would be useful. Pte. Coates is now at the King's Convalescent Hospital, Bushey Park. The Aberdonians gave the wounded and convalescing Canadians a good time on Dominion Day.

### DENTAL CORPS BIG FACTOR IN CANADA'S ARMY

Report of Work for Nine Months Shows 201,610 Dental Operations Performed on Officers Alone.

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, July 4.—Interesting figures showing the enormous work performed by the Canadian Army Dental Corps are found in the recently presented report from the corps for the period from July 15, 1915, to March 31st, 1916.

Altogether 201,610 dental operations were performed upon officers. Of this number 66,079 were extractions. The total number of fillings was 36,887, total treatments 15,304, total dentures 10,898, total prophylaxis treatments 10,710, total dental examinations 11,732, making altogether the above mentioned number of operations.

Yesterday the important railway centre at Combes, Combes and St. Quentin. Our offensive patrols, working far into the enemy's country encountered hostile aeroplanes in great numbers, and much fighting took place. Four German machines were brought down inside our lines, and at least three others were driven to ground in a damaged condition. We suffered no further losses beyond those already reported.