

# Allies Succeed In Brilliant and Successful Advance on Western Front

## BRITISH AND FRENCH ROUT GERMANS CAPTURING 20 MILES OF TRENCHES

Penetrate to Depth of Two Miles on Three-Quarters of Advance; Many Important Centres Wrested From the Enemy; Beginning of Movement For Which Preparations Have Been in Progress; 3,500 Prisoners

LONDON, JULY 31.—THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE TONIGHT REPORTS THE CAPTURE BY THE ALLIES OF THE FOLLOWING VILLAGES:

LA BASSEE VILLE, STEENSTRAETE, BLASCHHOOTE, VERLORENHOEK, FREZENBERG, SAINT JULIEN, PILKAM, HOOGHE, WEST HOEK AND HOLLEBEKE AND MORE THAN 3,500 PRISONERS.

"THE OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIED TROOPS BEGUN THIS MORNING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF YPRES HAVE BEEN CONTINUED WITH SUCCESS DURING THE DAY DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER. THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS DURING THE DAY HAVE BEEN ENTERED AND OUR LINE HAS BEEN ADVANCED ON A FRONT OF OVER FIFTEEN MILES, FROM LA BASSEE VILLE, ON THE RIVER LYS, TO STEENSTRAETE, ON THE RIVER YSER. BOTH OF THESE VILLAGES ARE NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES.

"ON THE EXTREME LEFT THE FRENCH TROOPS, ACTING IN CLOSE CO-OPERATION WITH AND PROTECTING THE LEFT FLANK OF THE BRITISH FORCES, CAPTURED STEENSTRAETE, AND PENETRATED THE GERMAN DEFENCES TO A DEPTH OF NEARLY TWO MILES. HAVING GAINED THEIR OBJECTIVES FOR THE DAY AT AN EARLY HOUR THEY CONTINUED THEIR ATTACK WITH THE GREATEST GALLANTRY BEYOND THEIR ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES AND CAPTURED BIXSCHUTTE AND THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS TO THE SOUTH AND WEST OF THE VILLAGE, ON A FRONT OF NEARLY 2 1/2 MILES, INCLUDING THE KORTEKERT INN.

"DURING THE AFTERNOON A HOSTILE COUNTER-ATTACK WAS SUCCESSFULLY REPULSED.

"IN THE CENTRE AND ON THE LEFT CENTRE THE BRITISH DIVISIONS PENETRATED THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS TO A DEPTH OF TWO MILES AND SECURED CROSSINGS ON THE RIVER STEENBEK, WHICH CONSTITUTED THEIR FINAL OBJECTIVES.

"IN THE COURSE OF THEIR ATTACK OUR TROOPS STORMED TWO POWERFUL DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS AND CARRIED BY ASSAULT THE VILLAGES OF VERLORENHOEK, FREZENBERG, SAINT JULIEN AND PILKAM AND MANY STRONGLY DEFENDED FARMS, WOODS AND ORGANIZED LOCALITIES.

"FURTHER SOUTH IN THE RIGHT CENTRE OF OUR ATTACK, AFTER GAINING THE WHOLE OF THEIR FIRST OBJECTIVES, WHICH INCLUDED THE VILLAGE OF HOOGHE AND SANCTUARY WOOD, OUR TROOPS FOUGHT THEIR WAY FORWARD AGAINST VERY OBSTINATE RESISTANCE, FROM THE ENEMY IN A DIFFICULT COUNTRY NEAR THE YPRES OPEN ROAD AND CARRIED THE VILLAGE OF WESTHOEK. IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD, WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING HAS TAKEN PLACE THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND STILL CONTINUES, WE HAVE PENETRATED THE ENEMY'S DEFENCES TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT A MILE. A NUMBER OF POWERFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY REPULSED.

"ON THE EXTREME RIGHT, SOUTH OF THE ZILLERBEKE-LANDVOORD ROAD, OUR TROOPS GAINED THE WHOLE OF THEIR OBJECTIVES EARLY IN THE DAY, CAPTURING THE VILLAGES OF LA BASSEE VILLE, AND HOLLEBEKE.

"IN ADDITION TO HEAVY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY, OVER 3,500 PRISONERS HAVE ALREADY BEEN BROUGHT IN, BUT NO ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF OUR CAPTURES CAN YET BE MADE."

British Front in France, July 31.—An offensive launched by the British and French against the German lines between the River Lys and Boesinghe at daybreak has, with few exceptions, accomplished all that had been planned for the first day of the battle, which, in its early stages, gives promise of being the greatest conflict of the war.

Roughly speaking the British penetrated positions held by Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, between Boesinghe and Warneton, and at the time of filing of this despatch were in possession of the first three lines of the German trenches at most points throughout this front.

Reports received from the French troops, which are attacking on the difficult territory between Dixmude and a point near Boesinghe, say they have forced their way across this marsh-studded and partly inundated region and captured the first two lines of German trenches.

The losses of the Entente Allies have been surprisingly light and the morale of the men continues at the highest pitch. The contact between the British and French armies has been constant and excellent. Late today it was said the Germans began a heavy counter attack at the point where the allied forces join.

The German front line trenches, which had been torn to pieces by the preliminary bombardment, offered little resistance, but once the allied forces had penetrated beyond them they met with fierce resistance at many points. Directly east of Schillbeke, and again a little to the north, the British were temporarily held up by a heavy machine gun fire, but only temporarily, for the troops charged through the rain of lead and forced the Germans from their positions in hand-to-hand fighting.

Again at a redoubt which was strongly held in the German line and defended by concrete fortifications, the British were brought to a stand by machine gun fire. But they charged with bayonets and dislodged the Germans.

One of the most striking and spectacular events of the day's fighting occurred at the so-called Menin Tunnel, a great underground fortification con-

### Proclamation

BY HIS HONOR, GILBERT W. GANONG, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

G. W. Ganong.

WHEREAS, the Fourth day of August, 1917, is the third anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain;

AND WHEREAS it has been proposed by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations that public meetings be held throughout the Empire on that date at which the following resolution should be passed: "That on this, the third anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of . . . records its indelible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

WE THEREFORE hereby request and enjoin that all loyal citizens throughout the province do meet on said 4th day of August and pass the said resolution and in view of the gravity of the situation and the solemnity of the occasion the day be also observed by holding meetings of a religious and intercessory, as well as patriotic character.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Fredericton the thirteenth day of July in the year of our said Majesty the King, nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's reign.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor.

R. MURRAY.



### Proclamation

MAYOR'S OFFICE, SAINT JOHN, N.B.

PROCLAMATION having been made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick requesting the assembling on August the fourth instant, the third anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain, of the loyal citizens of the province for the purpose of passing the following resolution approved by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, namely:

"That on this the third anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of Saint John records its indelible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the allies"; and also enjoining that in view of the gravity of the situation and the solemnity of the occasion, the day be also observed by holding meetings of a religious and intercessory, as well as patriotic character.

I will therefore request that on Saturday afternoon next the fourth day of August, the business houses of the City of Saint John be closed and that all loyal citizens attend the religious services which will be held in the various churches at the hour of two o'clock; and afterwards repair to the King Square where the occasion will be observed by patriotic addresses and where the afore-said resolution should be passed.

ROBERT T. HAYES, Mayor.

### THE KEEPING OF POULTRY

A well-nigh perfect handbook on the keeping, breeding and raising of poultry, whether in a large way or a small one, has been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The title of the work is "Poultry-Keeping in Town and Country" and its official title is Bulletin No. 89 of the division of poultry. The Dominion poultry husbandman, F. C. Elford, is the author. In his introduction to the forty-eight pages of which the bulletin consists, Mr. Elford points out that poultry is suited to all conditions, takes a small outlay to start an interest in, makes regular returns, finds a good market, is cheap to feed, and can be made profitable as a side line. He then proceeds to describe the methods that should be followed, and the requirements in back yard, farm and other forms of poultry-raising. With seventy appropriate illustrations, he deals with housing, feeding, management, selection of varieties, selection of birds for mating, hatching and rearing, marketing and, in short, everything pertaining to poultry husbandry. As poultry-keeping is contributing not only to private gain in both pocket and health, but also to national industry, there should be an exceptionally wide demand for this bulletin, which can be had free by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### Conscription Is Before Senate

Laurier's Stand is Attacked and Defended—Vote on Second Reading Today

Ottawa, July 31.—Sir James Loughlin, in the senate today, moved the second reading of the military service bill, leading up to the decision to enforce conscription. Sir James said there was nothing more illegal than voluntary service. He put a premium upon cowardice, and resulted in the bold and worthy men of the land risking their lives for the reluctant and unworthy. In Canada no clique and no section of the country could logically refuse to serve in the defence of the dominion, no matter how recalcitrant the spirit of a clique or portion of the country might be.

To take a referendum upon the question at the present time would be doing violence to the principle of defence. To say that the question of military service should be decided by a referendum, should ask the verdict of the coward, the shirker, the alien and the rebel, who had not responded to the call of duty, would constitute a farce in the greatest tragedy that the world had ever seen.

Senator Dandurand—"What did Australia do about conscription?" Sir James said that Australia had not needed conscription; with half the population of Canada, Australia had sent as many men as had Canada.

The Liberal leader and his followers in the Canadian parliament had resisted the desire of the government to hold an election soon after the opening of the war. Now they were declaring that this was a moribund parliament, without authority. If it was a moribund parliament, it was they who had made it so, by resisting efforts for a general election. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had told the

filled with enemy dead. The number of prisoners taken exceeded up to the present 210. Our losses were slight.

"About 11 o'clock in the morning the enemy made a counter-attack against our trenches west of L'Eglise De Chevreigny, which was repulsed.

"The Germans, after an intense bombardment of our lines at Cerny and Hurbet, attacked our positions east of Cerny, on a front of about 1,000 metres, with three regiments. Our counter-attacks, immediately carried out, drove them back and permitted us to advance along the whole front.

"The day was relatively calm on both banks of the Meuse.

"Belgian communication: During the course of the night the enemy artillery bombarded our cantonnements with long range guns, and shelled our roads of communication at various points along our lines. Our artillery silenced several German batteries in the region of Woumen.

### No Trifling With Food Problems Is Parliament's Attitude

Ottawa, July 31.—The war and its successful prosecution comes first. But right after it and close upon its heels comes the cost of living problem.

Despite the almost unbearable and stifling heat, members of parliament flocked back into the broiling chamber yesterday as soon as the news reached them that the house was considering the report of the government commission on parliament concerning the report was manifested heat and again in the cheers from both sides of the chamber which greeted caustic general references to war food profiteers, cheers which were intensified when D. D. McKenzie (Cape Breton) directly arraigned Sir Joseph Flavelle by name. Hon. T. W. Crothers' plea that the case was "sub judice" seemed to have little weight with members on both sides and indications seemed to be that in the event of government failure to take drastic action parliament may take the bit in its own mouth.

George W. Kyle attacked the subject on the government resolution to go into committee of supply. Mr. Kyle declared that the Canadian public were sick of investigations of investigators. They demanded quick and effective action. They wanted to know what the government was going to do—and do at once—to bring down the cost of living. Mr. Kyle severely scored the appointment of the man who appeared in defence of J. Wesley Allison and the old shell con- mittée, and in defence of the food profiteers in Ottawa city, as the chairman of the commission to investigate the O'Connor report. It was "another good brick just like the government's attempts at coalition, trying to get a few Liberals in the cabinet while they fill the senate with partisan appointments."

E. M. MacDonald in a slashing attack declared that Commissioner O'Connor had been getting too hot on the trail of profiteering friends and he had to be "called off" while a new board of inquiry was put on the job.

Federated Liberal Clubs at Toronto on May 21, 1915, that he would not open the portals of office with the bloody key of a general election at this time; yet he had this year refused to enter a coalition government, and was forcing a general election by refusing the extension of the term of parliament.

Senator Bostock, the Liberal leader, has moved an amendment that conscription be not enforced until after the coming general election.

When Senator Bostock was referring to the fact that Sir James Loughlin had gone much farther than the prime minister in declaring for immediate enforcement of the bill, Sir Mackenzie Bowell broke in with this somewhat significant remark, "He did not make that statement on the part of the government. What he said was that if he had his individual way it would be put in force."

He maintained that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not declared against conscription itself but had confined his objections to the measure to the ill considered and abrupt manner in which it had been introduced and to the administrative failures of the government in connection with the application of the voluntary system.

A vote on the second reading will probably be taken tomorrow. Two of the government members in the senate, Hon. Messrs. Landry and Montplaisir are expected to vote the Liberal amendment. Two Liberal senators are absent through illness, namely, Hon. Messrs. Dunsville and Stiegh. With the six new

### Say, Old Man, here is the only real cure for PILES

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT



THE REPUTATION of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles, or hemorrhoids, has been built up by one person telling another about the results obtained. In the club-room, at the business office, in factory, store or field the good word is passed along, until nearly everybody knows about Dr. Chase's Ointment as the standard treatment for itching, bleeding and protruding piles.

We are so certain that Dr. Chase's Ointment will prove effective in every case of piles that we shall gladly send you a sample box, free of charge, if you will enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage and mention this paper. It will afford relief promptly, and just as certainly effect complete cure if used persistently.

### Dr. Chase's Ointment

60c a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment contains some very expensive ingredients. Substitutes are offered because the profits are larger. Beware of them.

By "Bud" Fisher

### Mutt and Jeff—This is a Hot One on Jeff, Very Hot

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