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SECOND LINE SMASHED BY BRITISH, GERMANS ARE NOW SERIOUSLY THREATENED AT POZIERES

Day's Gains Brings British Advance Into Line with the French at Hardecourt --- Huns Unable to Bring Up Reserves in Sufficient Numbers to Counter-Attack --- Heavy Casualty List.

FIGHTING CONTINUED ALL THROUGH DAY WITH BRITISH STEADILY GAINING GROUND

A Thrilling Display of Artillery Power as British Guns Sweep Path for Infantry—Huns Soon Surrender in Fighting at Close Quarters—Bombardment of German Trenches on Belgian Front at Its Fury.

London, July 14.—Renewing their great offensive in Northern France at daybreak today, the British broke into the German second line in the Somme region along a four mile front.

The day's fighting resulted in a steady increase in British gains, leaving them in possession of the enemy's second line position from Bazentin-Le-Petit to Longueval, both inclusive, and the whole of Trones Wood. A number of prisoners were taken, including two colonels and other superior officers. According to press correspondents fighting was continuing hotly late today.

Bitter fighting was proceeding in the afternoon in the woods beyond Longueval, and on high points of a ridge occupied by the British during the day. According to the correspondents the British suffered comparatively small losses in the day's fighting.

The positions gained today leave the Germans seriously threatened at Pozieres, on the main road from Albert to Baupaume, while possession of the territory around Longueval brings the British advance into line with the French at Hardecourt.

Further heavy British casualty lists, issued today, give the names of 104 officers killed, 311 wounded and 1,750 men killed and wounded.

Appropriately, on the day of the French national fête, when every Londoner wore in his buttonhole a tricolor ribbon in honor of his ally, came the stirring news of a successful British attack on the German second line, which opened before dawn, and covered a number of new positions.

The Associated Press correspondent at the front describes the attack as surpassing that of July 1 as a great spectacle and thrilling display of artillery power. Characteristic of the fighting through the battle of the Somme, the Germans appeared to be unable to bring up sufficient reserves to make successful counterattacks. A second point which is emphasized by observers on the Allied side is that in fighting at close quarters the Germans surrender freely.

Despatches from Sir Douglas Haig, had from the press correspondents, show that the fighting has again been of the heaviest character. At one point the Germans, by a furious counter-attack, succeeded in driving the British out of Bazentin-Le-Petit. They were immediately driven out again by a British infantry attack, and the village remained firmly in British possession.

Counter-Attacks of Germans Completely Crushed.

Bulletin—London, July 14.—Fierce counter-attacks made by the Germans, in an effort to reconquer some of the ground captured by the British in today's drive were completely crushed by the British forces, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight.

The text of the statement follows: "It is now possible to give further details of the action begun at daybreak this morning. Having driven the enemy back, step by step, to his second system of defense, the period from July 11 to July 12 was mainly spent by our troops in bombarding formidable enemy positions, and in making other necessary preparations for a further advance. "This morning, after an intense

STORY OF YESTERDAY'S EVENTS ON WESTERN FRONT SUMMARIZED

After the briefest preliminary bombardment which has preceded any important action on the western front the British armies, on the Somme, have again swept forward and have captured several important German second positions. On a front of four miles the British have advanced to a depth of a mile, and have held all positions gained, in spite of violent counter-attacks.

The strategic importance of the British success is marked by the straightening of their line. In conformity with that of the French who had hitherto advanced at a much greater speed than their allies. The brevity of the preliminary bombardment, coupled with the statements of press correspondents at the front, that the British losses were comparatively small, lend strong support to unofficial statements that the German second line was much less strongly fortified than their first defenses.

On the French portion of the Somme front no action of importance was recorded, but in the French official statement for Friday was announced that the bombardment of German positions on the Belgian front had reached a point of the greatest intensity. This announcement receives additional significance, as for more than a week, the Belgians have reported a persistent and destructive bombardment directed against the German fortifications.

Another Drive. These announcements were similar to those made by the British preceding the opening of their great offensive and may possibly indicate that another big forward movement by the Allies may be attempted at the extreme western end of the battle line. Another point of significance in the German official reports is that the only actions reported on the Verdun front were assaults made by the French. These assaults were noted in the German official statements, which made no claims of any German offensive action.

On the Russian front the great battle of the Stokhod is still raging, with the issue remaining in the balance. The most important news from the Russian side is in regard to the operations in the Caucasus. The Grand Duke Nicholas reports continuous and substantial successes against the Turks, and is apparently launching another great offensive in the region of Erzerum and Baburt, aimed at the very heart of the Turkish Empire. A successful Russian advance along this line would cut off the Turkish armies in the south, and again place Bagdad in jeopardy.

CAMP BORDEN WILL NOT BE ABANDONED

No Intention of Such Move, Sir Sam says—Will Lay Foundation of Dominion Cartridge Factory at Lindsay.

Ottawa, July 14.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes left for Lindsay tonight where tomorrow he will lay the foundation of the Dominion Cartridge Factory. On Monday night he will speak at a recruiting meeting on behalf of the Irish Rangers.

Before leaving Sir Sam stated there was no intention of abandoning Camp Borden. Western Ontario battalions there would remain until ready for overseas service.

RIOT AT KAVALA

New York, July 14.—A cable from Paris to a news agency here says: "Despatches from Saloniki report serious rioting at Kavala, when 500 Greek soldiers stormed a train on which they had been refused transportation. The railroad is controlled by the Anglo-French army. Pickets fired upon the Greek soldiers and drove them off."

BEZANTINE LE PETIT AND MOST OF ORVILLIERS VILLAGE NOW IN HANDS OF BRITISH

British Troops in High Spirits Over Results of Day's Successes—Fighting in Trones Wood Marked by Heavy Slaughter—Enemy Dug "Elephant Pits" Into Which Advancing British Were Precipitated.

London, July 14.—Reuter's correspondent at the British front telegraphs that the British forces have captured Bazentin-Le-Petit and most of the village of Ovillers.

A subsequent despatch from Reuter's correspondent on the British front says that later reports tend to confirm the first accounts of the success of the British attack this morning. The German second line was carried with small loss, the correspondent says, and the Germans surrendered freely. He reports that one regimental commander and his staff, three artillery officers and about 150 infantry officers and men had been brought into one camp by nine o'clock this morning.

In addition to the villages already reported captured, the correspondent says Bazentin-Le-Petit has been taken by storm. Fighting also is proceeding against Ovillers and virtually the entire village is in the hands of the British.

Several German counter-attacks against the positions just won have been repulsed by the British, who are now consolidating their gains. The British troops are in high spirits over their successes.

Heavy Slaughter at Trones Wood.

New York, July 14.—A news agency despatch from Paris published here today says:

"The fighting in Trones Wood is believed to have been marked by heavy slaughter. Driven out of Mametz wood and other small wooded regions in the vicinity of Contalmaison, the Germans clung desperately to their position in Trones Wood. Through the central part of the wood the Germans had dug 'elephant traps,' the British, advancing to the attack in last Saturday's fighting, were suddenly precipitated through the foliage into deep pits. Both sides resorted to night surprise attacks in heavy fighting for possession of the forest."

REDMOND WANTS NEW HOME RULE BILL PRODUCED

Will be Repudiated Absolutely if Measure is Such as Lord Lansdowne Intimates.

London, July 14.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists today again took up his charge against the Marquis of Lansdowne. In another statement in which he demanded the prompt production of the new Irish bill in order to settle the disputed points between himself and Lord Lansdowne. The Irish leader in his statement said:

"With regard to the declaration of Lord Lansdowne in his speech of a policy of naked coercion in Ireland, I am loath to believe that it represents a deliberate decision of the cabinet but I repeat that such a policy can meet with nothing but repudiation and condemnation and opposition on the part of the Irish party."

RUSSIANS CRUSH FIERCE TEUTONIC OFFENSIVE

Attempt to Drive Czar's Army from the Left Bank of the Stokhod Ends in Disaster for Enemy and Capture of 3,200 Prisoners by Russians—Austrians Admit Line Pierced Near Buczacz.

London, July 14.—The centre of interest on the Russian front continues in the Caucasus where the Russians are maintaining their successes against the Turks. Fighting on the Stokhod has relapsed into trench warfare, but west of the Stripa in furious Austrian counter-attacks, the Russians have taken another 3,200 prisoners.

Petrograd, July 14, via London.—A Teutonic offensive near Stobychwa, northeast of Kovel, in an attempt to drive the Russians from the left bank of the Stokhod river failed, according to the statement given out tonight by the war office. The intensity of the fighting west of the Stripa river has lessened. The official statement follows:

"Western Russian front: South-east of Lake Narocz, near the Stakhovitz Farm, we attacked and put to flight German advance guards. On the left bank of the Stokhod, near the village of Zarzich, south of Stobychwa, the enemy, under cover of artillery fire, took the offensive, but was driven back to his trenches. Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Lutsk east on the station of Klyevsk, north-east of Lutsk."

"In the region to the southeast of the town of Svinoukhi, near the village of Pustomyr, the enemy fired salvoes from big and small guns. In the region to the west of the Stripa the intensity of the fighting lessened appreciably."

Line Pierced, Vienna Admits.

Vienna, via London, July 14.—The Russians penetrated the Austrian lines northwest of Buczacz, after fierce fighting, but were driven out by a counter-attack according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The text of the statement follows:

"After accomplishing their task our troops occupied their old positions on the heights west of the Upper Moldava."

"West and northwest of Buczacz we repulsed yesterday two attacks on a broad front. During the third assault

the enemy succeeded in penetrating our positions northwest of Buczacz but was completely ejected in outer night fighting.

"North of the Sarny-Kovel railway, the Russians gained a footing on the left bank of the Stokhod, but by a surprise attack in the late evening were driven back and we captured 160 prisoners."

Turks Retreating Before Russians.

Petrograd, July 14, via London.—A furious counter-attack was launched by Austrian and German forces yesterday against the Russians west of the Stripa. The war office announcement says that in this region the Russians took 3,200 prisoners, and captured two guns and nineteen machine guns.

Following is the announcement: "North of Lake Drieviaty we conducted successful reconnaissances."

"Enemy aviators threw nearly seventy bombs on the town of Polonotshki, northeast of Baranovich."

"The enemy attacked our forces on the left bank of the Stokhod. In the region of the village of Lutsk, the enemy fired a heavy artillery fire."

"West of the Stripa the Austrian forces launched furious counter-attacks. We captured in this region 3,200 prisoners, two guns and nineteen machine guns and one bomber-thrower."

"On the Caucasus front, west of Erzerum, our offensive is proceeding successfully, and a series of fortified Turkish positions already is in our hands. In many important sectors large columns of the enemy have been observed beating a retreat westward."

"We again attacked Turkish forces which attempted to approach our western positions. In the region of Mas-Pass one of our batteries caused the explosion of a munitions depot."

"A body of our brave Turkistan troops, having repulsed a dozen furious counter-attacks, assumed the offensive and made an appreciable advance."

ENTIRE AUSTRIAN FORCE BURIED IN WRECKAGE CAUSED BY MINE

DOMINION WAR LOAN EXPECTED TO BE SUCCESS

As Result of First Domestic Loan New Orders to Extent of \$150,000,000 Have Come to Canada.

Ottawa, July 14.—It is expected here that the forthcoming dominion war loan, which is to be issued in September will meet with an even greater degree of success than the first, which was floated in November of last year. Out of that loan of one hundred million dollars, fifty million was advanced to the imperial treasury for the purchase of munitions and supplies in Canada. In addition to this fifty million the minister of finance was able to arrange with the chartered banks for further advances, aggregating one hundred million dollars, as an imperial credit to be availed of for similar purposes. The result of this total credit of one hundred and fifty million dollars has been that since the date of the first dominion war loan new orders, to an aggregate of a hundred and fifty million dollars have been placed in Canada by the imperial

Positions on Castelletto Summit with Heavy Losses to the Enemy.

Rome via London, July 14.—The official statement is as follows:

"In the Cimonica Valley there was increased activity of the enemy's artillery against our positions in the Tonale and on the Adamello. In the region of the Adige Valley our artillery obtained hits on the enemy's batteries on the slopes of Biasana, and also on columns of troops and a transport on the march. A counter-attack of the enemy on Monte Malo was beaten off."

"On Sette Comuni plateau heavy fighting continues. In the Tofana region the enemy's positions on Castelletto summit east of the Col Del Bois Dolomites, commanded the road of the Dolomites. The night of July 11 we exploded a powerful mine, which view them up entirely and gave us possession of them. The entire Austrian forces which occupied the summit were buried in the wreckage. On the following night the enemy attempted to regain his lost position, which we had fortified strongly in the meantime, but the attack broke down completely and the enemy lost heavily."

"On the remainder of the front to the sea the artillery was active."

"Last night hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Padua. The damage was slight. Two persons were killed and a few wounded."

munitions board, of which Mr. J. W. Flavelle is chairman.