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what had been a great adventure with a sporting chance became a deadly business, with all the odds against our men. The enemy's shellfire was concentrated heavily upon this one bit of trench away out in the open, and the ground was plowed up with high explosives. The machine guns were taken back, but the British held on until at last only an officer and six men were left. Those who came back unscathed numbered in the end only one officer and one man, with the exception of a sergeant who stayed behind with a wounded Irishman. He would not leave his comrades, and for thirty-six hours stayed out in this exposed position, with heavy shells falling on every side of him.

The Irishman was delirious and making such noises that his friend knocked him on the head to keep him quiet. Every time a shell burst near him he shouted out: "You've missed me again, Fritz," but the sergeant himself kept with him, and when the bombardment quieted down he brought back his friend and then went out to No Man's Land to search for another one.

But let us not forget that our men have no monopoly of courage in this war. We have against us a brave enemy, and again and again during this battle our officers and men have paid tribute to the stubborn fighting qualities of the German soldiers.

"For goodness' sake," said one officer, "get rid of that strange idea in the minds of many people at home that we are fighting old men, boys and cripples. All the Germans we have met and captured have been big, healthy fellows, well fed until our bombardments stopped their food and with plenty of pluck in them. The courage of their machine-gunners especially is quite splendid."

As far as food goes the watchword of the German people is "soldiers first."

**DEUTSCHLAND MATTER
RAISED IN COMMONS**

London, July 17.—The question of the possibility of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the status of the German commercial submarine Deutschland was raised in the house of commons by John Dillon, who asked Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, to present immediately to parliament the communications which had passed between the two governments and to undertake to keep the house fully informed of the course of negotiations in this matter.

Lord Robert replied that the correspondence was proceeding and that it was not in the public interest that it should be published now. He would see that the suggestion in keeping the house informed of the course of negotiations was fully considered.

"Will you see," asked Mr. Dillon, "that parliament is not committed to a dispute with the United States without the house being given an opportunity of discussing the whole subject?"

Lord Robert replied: "I do not think the house would wish to give such an undertaking as that, but I will present the suggestion to Sir Edward Grey."

FIGHTING WHITE PLAQUE.
The fifteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis will be held in the parliament buildings at Quebec, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 12 and 13. The gathering will be one of double importance, in that the fifth annual convention of the Canadian Public Health Association will be held immediately thereafter.

Rotaries in Conclave.
Cincinnati, July 17.—The seventh annual convention of the International Association of Rotaries Clubs opened here today with more than 5,000 delegates present. Business men from almost every state in the union and a large delegation from Canada are in attendance.

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NO. 88.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE STRANGLE-HOLD IS NOW SLOWLY BRINGING GERMANY TO HER KNEES ON ALL FRONTS

ENEMY MUST RETIRE TO SHORTEN HIS NOW THINLY HELD LINES

Simultaneous Attacks on All Fronts Causing Grave Apprehension in Berlin

General Brussiloff Brings Up Crushing Forces From Stokhod to Attack Austro-Germans at Lipa—Successful Advance Brings British Forces in Line With French at Hardecourt—French Energetically Renew Offensive on Both Sides of Somme on Front of Five Miles—German Fortunes Hang by Thread on Eastern Front.

London, July 20.—While a strong but unsuccessful German counter offensive is still being fought out on the British front, the Teutonic armies find themselves again the object of a simultaneous attack on both eastern and western fronts. The recent successful advance having brought the British into line with the French at Hardecourt, the French offensive, which has been for some time in preparation, has been renewed energetically on both sides of the Somme, on a front of about five miles, thus far successfully.

Official despatches from the British and French headquarters tonight show a further advance by both armies. The British pushed forward their line about 1,000 yards north of the Bazentin-Longueval sector, and are still fighting heroically with the Germans in the outskirts of Longueval and in the Delville Wood.

The French, having renewed their offensive, captured a considerable stretch of German trenches in the neighborhood of Estrees, and in engagements on both sides of the river have taken nearly 3,000 additional prisoners.

At the same time, according to Rome reports, the violent Russian offensive has been resumed in the Carpathians, at Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski and in the Riga sector. Unofficial despatches from Petrograd say that the second stage of the battle for the possession of Kovel is continuing with extreme violence. General Brussiloff has brought up crushing forces from the Stokhod to the Lipa to attack the Austro-Germans, and anxiety as to their ability to withstand a continuance of the pressure is beginning to be reflected in the Berlin comments on the situation.

Military critics here discuss the new situation which has arisen, pointing out that Germany is now compelled to act on the defensive, and they speculate as to how soon Germany may find herself obliged to make retirements in an attempt to shorten her extensive, but supposedly thinly held lines, especially on the eastern front.

German Raid Hospital.

Petrograd, July 20, via London, 4.20 p. m.—The Russian official statement regarding operations on the western front says:

"On July 18 seventeen enemy aeroplanes made a raid on the station at Zaminin, northeast of Baranovich. Twenty-seven bombs were thrown upon the hospital and lazarette. Three persons on the medical staff were killed and five other men injured. Of the patients in the hospital, ten were killed and twenty-three wounded. West of Babruisk, in the region of the Stokhod the enemy tried to advance near the villages of Outil and Arsonovichi but were repulsed.

"An advance of the enemy in the region of Zytovich-Ellazor, southeast of Gorokhov, was checked by us. "The overflow of the Dnieper continued. Valleys flooded in the neighborhood have been situated through rivulets overflowing their banks. The slopes of the heights are so slippery that it is almost impossible to climb them. At many points bridges have been washed away."

Turks on the Run.

The official statement dealing with operations in the Caucasus says: "On the front in the region of Dawlek, we have driven the Turks from positions which had been previously prepared by them. During July 18 we some times our advance. West of Baidar, Siberian Cossacks, during a counter-attack, sabred or lanced many Turks. We also took a few prisoners.

"On July 18 we occupied the town of Kuz, an important junction of roads from Erzerum, Lhaputi and Khidnina. "It has now been ascertained that at the battles southeast of Much, at the time when a Turkish division newly arrived from Armenia, was defeated, we took at the entrance to Kalinggorge a large collection of military stores.

"In the direction of Mostul, on the night of July 17, the Turks commenced an advance with great forces near Revanduz. Our detachment has retreated to new positions. "In Persia, in the region of Henne, a lively duel has taken place with the Turks. In the region east of Kerman-shah there have been successful skirmishes with scouting parties. Near Ir-

10,000 Canadians Go Overseas Soon

Ottawa, July 20.—Ten thousand soldiers, principally from Camp Borden, are to proceed overseas soon, it was announced at the militia department this morning. The necessary arrangements have been completed to secure ships. The units going to include seven battalions from Camp Borden and three from Niagara. No chaplains, junior majors, assistant adjutants or signalling officers will be included in the ten thousand to go overseas.

hapan we defeated and dispersed a considerable aggregation of Persian nomads, who were hostile to us."

Russians Advance Over Nine Miles.

Petrograd, July 20, via London, July 21.—The communication issued by the war office this evening says: "At some places on the Drina front there have been very heavy artillery duels. Artillery engagements also have occurred at several points in Volhynia. Enemy artillery has energetically bombarded our positions in the region of Zvenitchi, east of Gorokhov, and our lines further southeast along the Lipa and the Styr rivers.

"In the Caucasus the offensive of our right wing is making good progress. Some of our detachments have successfully fought their way forward a distance of fifteen versts (about nine and one-half miles), taking some prisoners."

Italians Score Successes.

Rome, July 20, via London, 5.30 p. m.—Despite the handicaps of inclement weather, the Italians are continuing their pressure against the Austrians in the Trentino, and have scored advances in some sectors. The official statement of the war office is as follows: "Persistently bad weather has interfered with the activity of our troops and artillery, especially in the mountains. Infantry actions continue, however, and we made some progress near the Borcola Pass.

"In the Brenta Valley we shelled a railway station at Marter, where the station buildings and a troop train were hit. "At the head of the Seisera Valley, at Felia, during the afternoon of July 18, we made a brilliant raid east of the Mittahakof, causing the enemy to hurry up reinforcements, which were then shelled by our batteries.

"On the remainder of the front, conditions are unchanged. "A hostile aeroplane dropped bombs on Timan, in the Upper But Valley, causing a fire which was speedily extinguished."

Russian Bombardment Continues.

Berlin, July 20, via London.—Hard fighting has been resumed in Volhynia, southwest of Lutsk. German troops, under Gen. Von Linsingen, are on the aggressive here at some points, and have succeeded in scoring advances. The Russians are bombarding the Teutonic lines along the Lower Lipa with increasing intensity.

The statement on operations along the eastern front follows: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. The enemy yesterday resumed attacks during the afternoon on both sides of the road from Ekau to Kekkau (southeast of Riga) but was unsuccessful. He only increased his great losses. Strong reconnaissances by Russian patrols were everywhere repulsed.

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Russian attacks in the district of Skrobowa (Baronovichi region), following upon vigorous hand-to-hand fighting, were completely repulsed. "Army group of Gen. Von Linsingen. In the bend of the Stokhod, north of Sokul, Austro-Hungarian troops made a brief assault, ejected the Russians from

BRITISH HAVE MADE ADVANCE AT LONGUEVAL

Official Statement Says Enemy's Lines Penetrated 1,000 Yards

INVESTIGATION OF DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

Mesopotamian Failure Will Also Be Placed Under Searchlight—Secretary of War Announces Change in Conduct of Indian Military Affairs.

London, July 20.—The official statement, issued about midnight from British headquarters in France, reads: "North of the Bazentin-Longueval line we advanced about 1,000 yards in the face of stubborn opposition. Heavy fighting still continues in the northern outskirts of Longueval village and in Delville Wood.

"On the remainder of the main battle front there is no change. "Yesterday our aeroplanes carried out successful bombing enterprises by day and night. Many tons of explosives were dropped with marked success on railway centres, enemy aerodromes and other important points. One hostile aeroplane was destroyed; several others were forced to the ground in a damaged condition.

"Since July 16 four of our machines have fallen to return to our lines." Investigation Called.

London, July 20, 4.30 p. m.—The government has consented to the demand for investigations into the Dardanelles and Mesopotamian campaigns, which were asked for in motions Sir Edward Carson had given notice he would move in the house of commons and which Baron Wemyss gave notice of in the house of lords today.

In expressing satisfaction with the government's position, Sir Edward said he hoped that the government was satisfied everything possible was being done to remedy what seemed, from the correspondence, to have been a very disastrous state of affairs in Mesopotamia. He had seen individuals who called to give him first hand information, and who appeared almost tortured, he said, by the

THE CZAR AND HIS VICTORIOUS GENERAL ON THE EASTERN FRONT



Emperor Nicholas and General Brusiloff, in conference, near the base.

MORE OF GERMAN LINE CAPTURED BY FRENCH WITH 2,900 PRISONERS

Both Sides of Somme Now Occupied By Joffre's Gallant Troops

Great Quantities of War Material Abandoned by Enemy in His Retreat; Thirty Machine Guns Captured; French Consolidate New Positions so as to Hold Gains Against Enemy Counter-attack Which is Sure to Follow.

Paris, July 20.—The French forces have captured the entire first German position extending from Estrees to the height of Vermandovillers, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. They have also taken on both sides of the river about 2,900 prisoners in today's engagements.

The text of the statement reads: "To the north of the Somme we are consolidating the positions conquered by us this morning. "South of the Somme we extended our front of attack in the course of the afternoon, and captured the entire first German position from Estrees, as far as the height of Vermandovillers.

"In the course of the fighting today, we captured, on the two sides of the river, about 2,900 prisoners, of whom thirty were officers. Three cannon, about thirty machine guns and important material likewise remained in our hands.

"On the right bank of the Meuse we continued to progress by the use of the grenade west of the Thiaumont work. The total number of prisoners taken by us this morning in the sector of Flury was 300, including eight officers.

Aeroplanes Active. "Aviation: Our bombing aeroplanes carried out numerous operations in the night of July 19-20. The stations at Thionville, Montmedy, Brielle, and bivouacs near Asanens (region of Verdun), and the station at Basel (region of Amiens) were bombarded with numerous projectiles. Another of our aeroplanes similarly dropped eight shells of large calibre on the military establishments at Lorrach, northeast of Basel."

The Belgian communications: "At various points on the Belgian front artillery action developed today, particularly in the region of Dixmude and farther to the south."

Most Severe Shelling Yet. Berlin, July 20, via London, 6.48 p. m.—Repeated French attacks south of the Somme were repulsed by the Germans, the war office announced today. The French and British artillery fire developed to a pitch of greatest intensity on both sides of the Somme.

LIBERALS OUTLINE FORWARD POLICY

To Appeal to Public, When Time Comes, on Broad Programme of Administrative Reform

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and His Followers Take Progressive Step as Result of Careful Investigations by Competent Committees—Many Subjects of Great Importance to Canada Considered at Meetings of National Liberal Advisory Council

(Special to The Telegraph). Ottawa, July 20.—A forward policy of constructive legislation meeting national needs both for the present and for the reconstructive period after the war, is the keynote of the National Liberal Advisory Council meeting, which concluded this afternoon. The forty representative Liberals from all parts of the dominion who were present had three days in very careful consideration of the various problems of statesmanship views confronting the dominion and which they believe Liberalism will soon be called upon to deal with even more directly through the responsibility of government.

The council is doing the spade work of study and investigation, drawing from the experience of progressive legislation in other countries and considering how best to meet the many pressing problems of national politics which are now going either unsolved or being referred by the present administration to the more or less fruitless expedient of royal commissions.

A Definite Programme. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers do not want to come back into power merely through the loss of public confidence in the present administration. Liberalism has a definite and constructive programme of administrative reform in which to seek the renewed confidence of the electorate of all classes. It was with a view to advising with the Liberal leader as to what principles and what definite legislative programme could be offered as the Liberal policy that the present meetings of the advisory council have been held. The committees which have reported and whose recommendations have been endorsed by the general council have been at work since December last in studying the various subjects entrusted to them. These resolutions and suggestions will be submitted later on, if it is found practicable for the consideration of a dominion Liberal convention.

It is planned to hold that convention before the next general election, if practical arrangements can be worked out therefor, and if the government does not spring an election before the arrangements can be made. The convention contemplated will probably take place some time after the next session of parliament.

Nine Able Committees. The subjects which have been considered by the council were dealt with by nine special committees appointed at the December meeting. A committee under the chairmanship of Hon. W. S. Fielding reported on problems of finance and taxation, urging a thorough review of the whole system of national expenditures, with a view to cutting down waste and extravagance and distributing taxation, both direct and otherwise, in such a way as to bear more equitably upon the general consumer.

A committee on rural life and agricultural development, under the chairmanship of Hon. Sidney Fisher, made a number of practical suggestions for the amelioration of farming conditions generally, including a comprehensive programme of good roads development under the direct control of the provincial authorities, with encouragement and co-operation of the federal government.

A committee on rural credits and banking, under the chairmanship of John Bain, of Ottawa, recommended the establishment of a dominion-wide system of rural credits with a view to making capital and loans for agricultural operations as readily accessible to farmers as it is now accessible through the banks for industrial operations to those engaged in manufacture, transportation, and commerce.

In this connection a resolution was passed by the council approving of the principle of employing provincial banks to issue bonds against long-term mortgages on land, repayable on the amortisation principle.

The Returned Soldiers. A committee on the welfare of returned soldiers, under the chairmanship of H. B. McCreery, ex-M. P., Ottawa, recommended a federal board of capable men with agents at various centres throughout the dominion, having power to administer the provisions of the pension act, and with supervision over the suitable re-employment of soldiers after the war is over; also that special preference should be given to returned soldiers in filling positions in the civil service, and also for free industrial and technical education to the returned men anxious to re-enter the industrial life of the country.

He is still holding a portion of the village and the farm. "Early this morning, on the whole front from the Poytrix Wood to the Somme, Anglo-French attacks began. The first strong assault was broken. South of the river, in the afternoon, the French twice attacked unsuccessfully in

succeeded in entering the German trenches. "The statement says: "Between the sea and the Ancre there have been repeated vigorous firing and patrol enterprises. "Considerable British forces attacked our positions north and northwest of Fromelles. They were repulsed. Whenever they succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were ejected by counter-attacks. We captured more than 300 prisoners, among them some officers."

"On both sides of the Somme renewed fighting of a severe character is progressing. North of the river, after a strong attack, the British again penetrated Longueval and the Deville Farm. "The enemy had withdrawn before our counter-attack.

"He is still holding a portion of the village and the farm. "Early this morning, on the whole front from the Poytrix Wood to the Somme, Anglo-French attacks began. The first strong assault was broken. South of the river, in the afternoon, the French twice attacked unsuccessfully in

turned soldiers after the close of the war. A committee under the chairmanship of S. W. Jacobs, K. C., Montreal, reported in favor of a dominion bankruptcy law, following the precedent of nearly every other country outside of Canada, and also recommending legislation giving more effective control over federal assets incorporated in limited liability companies, with a view to preventing frauds on innocent investors through stock watering or through the issuing of false prospectuses.

Social Reform and Health. A committee on social reform and health legislation, under the chairmanship of J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, reported in favor of a federal measure of old age and mothers' pensions and national insurance as soon as practicable against sickness and unemployment. A committee on public utility under the chairmanship of Alexander Smith, Ottawa, made a number of recommendations as to the best methods of promoting the public utility for Liberal principles and policy. A committee on railway and transportation problems, under the chairmanship of Hon. George F. Graham, presented a general report outlining the problems which have to be met. In view of the fact, however, that the royal commission appointed by the government will not make any report upon this subject until the next session of parliament, the council decided to wait until the data secured by that commission and its recommendations are presented before recommending any definite policy.

Before the council adjourned, a special committee was appointed to study and report at the next meeting upon the question of adopting proportional representation in Canada. This committee consists of Hon. Basil Dandurand, A. R. McMaster, K. C., and S. W. Jacobs, K. C., all of Montreal.

The council also discussed at some length the question of more adequate control and development of Canada's nickel resources, especially with a view to preventing their being made use of by the enemy. It was agreed that the present conditions developing whereby Germany, through her merchant submarines, can take nickel cargoes out of the United States, demands much more effective safeguards than the government has provided. The whole question will be further studied, and an adequate national policy in regard to nickel will be announced later on by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The resolution adopted with regard to rural credits and banking pointed out that there were three practical ways of solving the problem of giving greater facilities to farmers and homesteaders for securing capital for settlement and development purposes. In the first place, there could be strictly co-operative companies or associations with unlimited or limited liability. In the second place, strictly governmental assistance might be granted through the medium of establishing provincial banks with land mortgage features. Thirdly, provision might be made through legislation for co-operative credit associations with initial government guarantees under some adequate supervision.

The best solution would be found in the establishment of provincial banks with power to issue long term loans on bonds redeemable on the amortisation principle. It was pointed out that the question of rural credits is already receiving consideration by the chartered banks of Canada and that possibly the situation could be met in part at least by allowing these banks to issue short term loans on land security. The committee was asked to continue its study of the subject and to report again at the next meeting of the council.

On the subject of taxation, finance and fiscal policy, the members of the council were agreed that the stand taken by the party in power is wholly opposed to the doctrine of high protection, especially under the guise of "War Taxation," imposed to meet wasteful expenditures for domestic purposes. Free agricultural implements, free wheat, free flour and customs taxation so adjusted as to bear most equitably upon the general consumer for which the party has put itself on record during the past three seasons will be adhered to.

The resolutions on soldiers' welfare and on technical education were as follows: Important Steps. The sub-committee on industrial training and technical education are of the opinion that, as the development of Canada's resources, her trade, commerce, and industries, and also the earning capacity and well-being of her industrial and resorption into industry of re-

(Continued on page 8.)