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## THIRD DAY OF GREAT OFFENSIVE BRINGS NEW AND IMPORTANT SUCCESSES TO THE ALLIED ARMIES

### LA BOISSELLE TAKEN BY BRITISH; FRENCH ONLY 3 MILES FROM PERONNE

Fierce Drive of Allied Armies Keeps Up and New Gains Are Made --- Famous French Commander Gen. Foch Directing the Operations South of the Somme River --- Capturing Group of Strategic Villages French are Drawing in on German Railway Centre --- British Losses Smaller than Expected --- German Reports Confirm Success of the Franco-British Offensive.

London, July 3.—Today's news is again a tale of the continued progress of the Anglo-French offensive. Heavy fighting is proceeding all along the line. The British maintain all their positions south of the Ancre river, where the battle still rages. They have captured La Boisselle, the garrison of which surrendered and are fighting successfully around Oullivillers and north of Fricourt.

The British people learned for the first time tonight that the famous French General Foch, who has won a great reputation during the course of the war, is directing the operations south of the Somme river. This has given increased confidence in the result of the Allied offensive.

The French have captured Herbécourt and Assevillers and have made other substantial gains, taking additional prisoners and heavy guns. They are thus making great progress in the direction of the important German junction of Peronne, which is only a little over three miles distant from their advance at Herbécourt.

#### German Reports Confirm Allies' Success.

The non-committal character of the German official statement, issued today, is considered in London as a virtual confirmation of the success of the Anglo-French operations. The Germans admit that the division of their forces abutting both banks of the Somme, which were partially withdrawn Saturday, has now been brought back to the second line. No data is yet forthcoming from either side as to the casualties suffered. According to the German communication, the Anglo-French losses were "extraordinarily heavy," according to unofficial British reports, however, the British losses were less than had been expected. All reports emphasize the tremendous nature of the British bombardment. The gunners worked so incessantly as almost to fall asleep at their guns, and when there was a slight recess in the firing, they slept easily amid the thunders of the battle.

Great importance is attached to a newly-invented mortar, which plays havoc in the German trenches.

Aircraft are taking an important role in the operations. Thus far the new offensive appears to have had little influence on the battle around Verdun. The Germans are still showing undiminished vigor in the Meuse region, and the French are as steadily resisting.

#### French Advance Into Heart of Enemy's Defences.

Paris, July 3.—The third day of the battle of the Somme shows that the Franco-British lines have been further advanced, with the French right sweeping to the eastward, south of the Somme. A group of strategic villages, a large number of German prisoners and heavy guns have been taken.

The advanced French lines are now only three miles from the important railway junction of Peronne, the defence of which has been greatly weakened by the capture by the French, on Sunday, of Mereaucourt Woods, south of the Somme, and between Feuillères and Frise. This was the strongest fortified position of the German second line of defense on the entire front of the attack, but the French division, which took Frise, continued to march with such impetus that the Germans were unable to resist, even under the protection of this formidable work.

One of the fiercest struggles was for the stone quarry, also strongly fortified, three-quarters of a mile east of Curly. Here the Germans tried to stem the tide by a desperate counter-attack, but the French-African colonials, with one of the most celebrated corps of the French army, rushed the position with such energy that the Germans broke before the bayonet.

#### A Brilliant Coup at Frise.

The French success at Frise also was brilliant, as it straightened their lines south of the elbow of the Somme, thus avoiding exposure to cross-fire. The French announcement today of the capture of the village of Herbécourt and the outskirts of Estrees and Assevillers carries the advance about six miles beyond the point of departure Saturday.

The impetuosity of the French advance is shown in the taking of these villages, which were strongly fortified with barbed wire entanglements across the streets. The stone houses were transformed into batteries of machine guns, and the entire villages were enveloped in a dense network of barbed wire entanglements. Military observers say that these villages had a resisting power compared with that of Douaumont.

Summing up the French advance, south of the Somme, two main features are disclosed:

First—The occupation, for a length of 8 kilometres, of first line German trenches from the Somme to the village of Fay, and including five villages.

Second—A double line of German trenches extending from Haracourt Woods to Assevillers.

The struggle continues with intensity. Observers declare that the first three days' success, while great, are only initial episodes in the increasing pressure of a vast offensive.

#### British Official Report.

London, July 3, 7.42 p. m.—Heavy fighting continues, but it is proceeding satisfactorily for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boisselle, where the remnants of the garrison have surrendered.

"On other parts of the battle field some further progress has been made, and some additional hostile defences have been captured."

"An earlier official statement timed at 2.40 p. m., showed that the fighting was being carried on with great intensity and varying success."

The communication follows: "The battle south of the Ancre continues to be hotly contested. All positions gained by us yesterday have been maintained."

"The fighting about La Boisselle and Oullivillers was particularly severe. Yesterday evening we penetrated the vil-

lage of La Boisselle, in which fighting is still going on. About Oullivillers the fighting met with varying success. One attack early this morning secured a portion of the hostile defences."

"Four hundred more prisoners passed through our collecting stations. A very large amount of work was done by our aircraft yesterday. In the early part of the day several attempts at offensive action on our side of the line were made by hostile aircraft in large parties. All were driven back and the enemy's aircraft was held far behind the German lines. As a result our artillery machines were able to work without interruption from hostile aircraft."

"During the day a very large number of aerial combats took place over the enemy's lines. Six hostile machines are known to have been brought down, and five others were

driven down severely damaged. Seven of our machines are missing."

The German version says Allies Still Hammering.

Berlin, July 3, via London (5.95 p. m.)—The war office report of today says that the continuation of the Franco-British drive on both sides of the Somme has not gained any advantage for the Allies north of the river, but south of the Somme the Germans withdrew a division to the second line positions.

The communication follows: "The continuation of the British and French attacks on both sides of the Somme did not win any advantage generally speaking, north of the river, the enemy suffering extraordinarily heavy losses in this region."

"South of the river we withdrew into the second line positions during the night, the division which we re-

called from the first line to the intermediate line positions."

"There was the same degree of activity on the fronts which have not been attacked."

"West of the Meuse (Verdun front) attempts of the French to retake captured trenches, sections of Hill 304, led to minor infantry engagements. East of the Meuse the enemy again exhausted himself in fruitless attacks on the village of Thiaumont, and at Froide Terre ridge. In one of these attacks the enemy temporarily penetrated our foremost trench, about 500 metres southwest of the village, but he was driven out again immediately."

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### MAY BE DECISIVE MOVEMENT OF WAR, BERLIN PRESS SAYS; ADMITS STRENGTH OF ALLIES

#### SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT OFFENSIVE

Machine Gun is Playing an Important Part in the Struggle.

#### NEW BRITISH MORTAR WONDERFUL INVENTION

Not Since War Began Have Airmen Showed Such Daring—German Trenches Become Death Traps.

#### Press Headquarters on the French Front, Sunday, July 3, via London, July 3.—(Franco-British)—Machine guns played an important part in the German defense against the British attacks, and also in the British repulse of counter-attacks when organizing positions taken. Both German and British have them in amazing numbers.

During the bombardment before an infantry attack the Germans remain in dugouts so deep that they can be crushed in only by a direct hit with a 15-inch shell. Instantly the bombardment ceases they rush out and man any remaining machine guns from the dugouts. The British carry mobile machine guns forward, and the moment a position is occupied, they replace them.

New Gun a Great Success.

All reports from those engaged in the fighting agree that barbed wire entanglements, however strong, have been invariably well cut, and there is universal praise for the new mortar, the invention of a government engineer in Egypt, which the British have manufactured in large numbers. But frequently the deep German ditches, instead of being rallying points, become traps, with the occupants either surrendering or being blown up by bombs thrown into the entrance when they refuse to surrender. When they have a recess in their bombardment know no cessation in their toll. Where the British advance they must move their guns forward to new positions for the next stage of the attack. When they have a recess in the firing, they fall asleep amidst the thunders of the neighboring batteries, unless they have work on new dugouts.

The aviators' part has never been so daring, so thrilling as during this battle. One of them, in a small, fast single-man machine, though the usual altitude kept over the enemy's lines these days is from ten to twelve thousand feet, descended as low as five hundred feet during the battle, and was able to identify the khaki of the British and the green of the Germans, as they struggled for the possession of a trench. He sent a wireless message back to army headquarters of the exact situation, the promptness of such information being invaluable. He returned with forty bullet holes in his planes, but he himself and his engines were unharmed.

The percentage of dead to wounded is smaller than is usual in trench fighting. Many light wounds have been received from shrapnel and rifle and machine gun fire, but the good weather and excellent physical condition of the men mean quick recovery. The English phlegmatic temperament. There are plenty of examples of the English phlegmatic temperament. One runner, lifted into the air by the concussion of a shell, said after he came down: "I wish they had provided cushions."

A corps commander, after all plans were complete for the attack at 7.30 o'clock in the morning, said before lying down to sleep: "Wake me at 7.45. The first reports will be in by then."

At army headquarters of the different commanders everything seems to be going on as usual, in quiet business-like fashion, amidst the battle.

### WARN THE PUBLIC THAT NEW MOVEMENT IS FRAUGHT WITH SIGNIFICANCE AND PERHAPS DECIDING PHASE OF WAR — BRITISH ARMY HAVING ITS FIRST GREAT CHANCE — BRITAIN'S INDUSTRY HAS SCORED GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN OUTPUT OF GUNS AND SHELLS.

Amsterdam, July 3.—The beginning of the Anglo-French offensive is announced by the German press under heavy headlines.

"From the great Champagne battle of last autumn," says the Cologne Gazette, "we know the imposing preparations with which the French general staff introduced such enterprises and we can be certain that on the enemy's side nothing will be lacking as regards technical means of piercing our lines. For seven days artillery fire poured over our trenches and our brave troops must have greeted it as a deliverance when at last the enemy storming columns came on."

"We should not be deceived by the fact that the enemy reports already speak of great success. Only within the next few days will it be possible to ascertain how far the general attack has brought the enemy."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung refers to the difficulty of holding the foremost German trenches in the face of the enormous energy of the attack, but notes that the attacking forces have not succeeded in piercing the German front.

"Although Germany confronts the coming battle with confidence," says the newspaper, "nevertheless, the movement is, without doubt, fraught with significance, and is perhaps decisive." Great Britain, it adds, now, for the first time, has to bear the main burden.

"The British army in France," it continues, "is strong and well equipped. Britain's industry, after it was organized for the war, has scored great achievements in the manufacture of guns and shells, and thus prepared, it believes it can now, at last, join the war dance on the soil of Northern France. As regards the military fitness of the English troops it has now an opportunity to show what it is."

Amsterdam, via London, July 4.—The Berlin Tageblatt discussing the Anglo-French offensive, lays stress upon the splendid railroad communications which it says are at the disposal of the British and French armies. The paper says that the railroad net to the rear of the Allied lines is very favorable to the development of an offensive, and that the Allies also possess numerous connecting lines between the wings of the operating armies.

While asserting that the British gains, in ground and prisoners, is slight, the Tageblatt says that about the probable course of the offensive, nothing can yet be said.

"We find ourselves," it says, "at the beginning of an offensive prepared by the enemy and awaited by him with great expectations but we have no occasion to doubt the power of our resistance."

The Munich Nachrichten publishes a statement under a Berlin date saying that the British offensive is nothing more than an attempt to stave off the utter collapse of France, which Germany has "bided to death at Verdun." Germany and Austria, the statement adds, must also reckon with fresh Russian sacrifices on the eastern front all of which it declares will be in vain.

### VON BUELOW'S DREAM LIKELY TO BE BRIEF

In His Book "German Policies" Seems to Forget that Berlin will have Little Choice in Peace Arrangements.

Berlin, July 3.—Prince Von Buelow, former German Chancellor, asserts that Germany must have something more than pre-war conditions when peace is declared in a preface to his book "German policies," which has just been issued. The former chancellor maintains that the re-establishment of national lines as they existed prior to the war would mean a loss to Germany.

In the preface to his book Von Buelow discusses Germany's future, and the form that a peace treaty must take to conform with German aspirations. Declaring that Germany will have to reckon after the war with the hatred of France, England and Russia, he continues, this fact must dictate the form which peace shall assume. The protection which Germany will find against a renewed and new lust for revenge in the west and east and across the channel can only be in its own increased power. Our enemies, too, will strengthen armaments on land and water and we for our part must meet this condition. We must make ourselves strong and harder to be attacked on our borders and coasts than we were at the beginning of this war, not for the sake of striving for world supremacy—with that we have been falsely charged—but in order to maintain ourselves against our foes. The result of the war must not be negative but positive.

Prince Von Buelow maintains that it is important "to retain, restore and strengthen connections with those states with which Germany did

### A SMALL GAIN BUT THE TOLL IN DEAD ENORMOUS

Teutons Rushing Reinforcements from Kovell to Push Back Russians but With Little Success.

Petrograd, via London, July 3.—The Russians are battering persistently at the solid wall of the German defense west and north of Lubk, beyond the Sharna river. The Germans have taken on the offensive at various points, and fierce battles are reported daily, but with little change in the alignment.

The Germans are pouring reinforcements to this front from Kovell, Vladimir-Volynski and Sokal, apparently making a desperate effort to push the Russians back up. Their only success has been to bend the Russian flank positions, at the cost of a fearful toll in dead, into an arc centering on the village of Torch, fifteen miles north-west of Lubk.

Along the whole line northward to Riga the Germans are attacking on widely separated and narrow fronts, but apparently without co-ordination. The only success admitted by military critics is in the region northwest of Novogrodek, where the Germans throw a force across the Nieman. Little importance is attached to this, due to the swampy nature of the terrain which, it is believed, makes the development of an offensive impossible.

Gen. Brussiloff's advance in the Kolomea region has distinctly slowed up, and is less spectacular than during the last fortnight, but continues to record success.

Not across, awards, irrespective of whether the propaganda of the enemy press and enemy agitators influenced the feelings of the people against us during the war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes even though they be justified."

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