

THE BIG OFFENSIVE.

Many Germans, Guns and War Booty Captured by

Both French and British.

Wednesday's Messages.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 5. Heavy fighting continued throughout the night in the neighborhood of the Ancre and the Somme, says an official statement timed 1 p.m., which was given out here to-day. We made further progress at certain points. German artillery has been intensely active in certain sectors in the neighborhood of Thiepval. Two determined attacks on our new trenches were beaten off with loss to the enemy. There were no important developments on the rest of our front.

FRENCH CAPTURE LINE OF GERMAN TRENCHES.

PARIS, July 5. The French have captured a line of German trenches east of Curlu, the War Office announced to-day. They have also captured Sormont farm, facing Clerly. This indicates that the French are moving eastward along the north bank of the Somme River in their movement toward Peronne, in the combined Anglo-French offensive in Picardy. Clerly, the most advanced point mentioned, is 1 1/2 miles northwest of Peronne.

WHOLE BRITISH FRONT BEARING THEIR PART.

LONDON, July 5. Reuter's correspondent at Presscamp in France points out that not merely twenty miles of main operations, but the whole ninety miles of the British front are bearing their full part of fighting. So well does the enemy know this, says the correspondent, that he dare not transfer a single gun or man from any part of the defensive between the Yser and the Somme, to try to stem the southern push. From the day that the British bombardment began, the knell of German initiative was sounded. An order issued to the German troops and found by British soldiers, continues the correspondent, proves it was known that the British intended to deliver their attack on July 1st, and it was thought that the attack would be directed between Roye and Lille.

KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY.

LONDON, July 5. Pride in the magnificent showing of Britain's new armies is mingled with regret for the nation's heavy losses, in the comments of the evening papers. The Graphic says: "The new army that Kitchener bequeathed to the country is not composed of professional soldiers, but it has proved itself an army of which any nation might be proud. It is now showing on the battlefields of France the stuff of which the English race is made."

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, July 5. The French resumed the offensive during the night on the left bank of the Somme. South of the Ancre they made further progress towards the river, particularly at Sormont farm; this position is on the left bank opposite Clerly. All the region between the farm and Hill 63 on the road leading from Flaucourt to Barleux, is now dominated by the French. After heavy bombardment the Germans captured part of the village of Belloy en Santerre, but the French quickly expelled them, taking the entire village. The Germans still hold part of the town of Estrees, where severe fighting is still in progress. German attacks on French positions there were stopped by the French fire. The number of prisoners taken thus far exceeds 9,000; the number of cannon captured has not been ascertained. Heavy fighting is still in progress west of the Meuse. The French repulsed a strong attack in the region of Avocourt and Hill 204. East of the River there was violent bombardment of the Thiaumont redoubt and the Chenole sector.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, July 5. A Reuter despatch from the western front says that the Germans made a counter attack on the new British positions at Thiepval after a heavy bombardment, but were easily repulsed. Prisoners are quoted as having stated that German units are being rushed to the Somme front as far as

Verdun to the east and Lens to the north.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN.

PARIS, July 5. North of the Somme we have renewed our offensive and captured during the night a line of German trenches east of Curlu. South of the Somme our infantry, following up their advance in the direction of the River, captured Sormont farm. The whole district between this farm and Hill 63 on the path running from Flaucourt to Barleux, is in our hands. During the night, after intense bombardment, the Germans attacked Belloy en Santerre, occupying at first the eastern part of the village, but an offensive return of our troops recaptured every inch of the ground lost. The Germans are still holding on to a part of Estrees, where the struggle is very stubborn, but every hostile counter attack has been shattered by our artillery and rifle fire. The total number of non-wounded prisoners taken by us amount to 9,000. The exact number of cannon captured is not yet known, but on the front of one of our army corps operating south of the Somme, sixty cannon were counted.

On the left bank of the Meuse, towards the end of the evening an attempt to capture Avocourt redoubt was completely repulsed by our machine guns. Between Avocourt and Hill 304 the Germans attacked with burning liquids, but were repulsed, suffering heavy loss. On the left bank was a very fierce bombardment in the Thiaumont and Chenole sector.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, July 5. The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Frankfurter Zeitung refers to the French advance at Peronne as remarkable, and continues: "We know we are only at the beginning of the battle. First rushes usually are dangerous, but it stands to reason that the French have very important reserves by the attacking armies, which is expected to be a certainty, will impose a very heavy task on the defenders. There is no question that the British will attempt to profit in their new offensive by the experience they gained through their failure at the battle of Loos. The Berliner Tageblatt correspondent says: Fighting north of the Somme has lessened the prospects of the German Allies for a quick and systematic advance. The Volks Zeitung of Cologne, says: In the widest circles of the German people the feeling prevails that if the Allied offensive is held up, Germany will have accomplished a great deal."

ENEMY LOSSES.

NEW YORK, July 5. The New York Journal has the following: The Paris Matin to-day states that the losses of Germans and Austro-Hungarians on all fronts during the past month amount to 500,000 men. Prisoners captured on the Russian front numbered 232,000, while 4,700 prisoners were taken by the Italians, and 14,600 were taken by the British and French. This makes the total prisoners amount to 251,000 men. The total killed and wounded equals another 254,000. The total number of prisoners captured by the French since the drive in the west began last Saturday, is more than 9,000. One army corps captured eighty guns, but the total number of guns taken has not yet been counted.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 5. A British official, timed 5.15 p.m., says, hand-to-hand fighting is continued between the Ancre and the Somme. Five hundred more prisoners have been taken by us since the number last recorded.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, July 5. The French have carried by assault the second German lines on a front of two kilometres, from the Clerly-Maricourt road to the River Somme. Also, they have captured the village of Hem in the same district. The French have captured the German second position south of the Somme on a front of about 10 kilo-

metres. They have also completed occupation of the village of Estrees, where 200 Germans surrendered.

THIRD LINE TRENCHES REACHED.

PARIS, July 5. The full force of the French offensive is again being exerted, both north and south of the Somme, but principally southward. In this direction the French are now on the outskirts of Peronne, the great railway centre which is their first objective in their effort to cut the German communications. Sarmont farm, which has been taken by the French, is only two miles from Peronne, adjoining its suburbs. The importance which the Germans attach to this point is shown in their fierce counter attacks on En Santerre, which they held momentarily. This village lies between Asselers and Estrees, both held by the French, so that the German rush temporarily made a dent in the English advance. This dent was quickly straightened out, when fierce hand-to-hand fighting placed the town again in French hands. The number of German prisoners taken now is close to 10,000, while the extent of munitions captured is shown in the fact that sixty guns were taken by a single army corps.

In the meantime the movement north of the Somme is necessarily retarded in order that the French left wing may act simultaneously with the British left wing. The British have been facing extremely heavy resistance, while the French reinforcements hurried forward at yesterday by the Cologne-Cambrai railway which runs to the very centre of the German front, were attacked by the British and stubborn resistance all along this front, prevents the British from keeping pace with the French advance south. The tenacity with which the Germans are holding their positions in the face of the British attack, particularly around La Boisselle, while the French menace Peronne, which is comparatively neglected, leads to the belief that the military authorities of the Germans are chiefly concerned in breaking the British offensive even at the sacrifice of some ground to the south. The French have now, in some places, pushed through to the third and last line of German defences as they existed before the attack began. The Germans are hastily constructing a new line, but are manifestly unable to make it as strong as the three lines perfected after twenty months of labor.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, July 5. A British official issued at 10 tonight reads: No special incident of importance occurred to-day. Fighting is continuous all along the front, but mostly in the nature of local struggles for possession of certain strong points, the result of the day troops having our troops in the front line in certain sectors, and lost no ground gained. German casualties, during their ineffective attacks, were very heavy and many of the troops fell into our hands. The total number of prisoners taken in the last five days now stands at over 6,000. On the rest of the front there was the ordinary trench war.

POPULATION LEAVING LEMBERG.

LONDON, July 5. A Budapest despatch says that considerable numbers of the population have been fleeing from Lemberg in the last few days for Hungary and Cracow.

NEARING LEMBERG.

LONDON, July 5. According to a despatch from Petersburg and the advance of General Brusiloff's left wing, despite desperate resistance by the Austro-Germans, indicated that in a few days his front will assume the form of a regular arc, centered on Lemberg. The semi-permanent fortifications of the Austro-Germans, these despatches say, have now all been captured and destroyed on this front, where they planned to hold the Russians until the Italian campaign progressed. It is not believed that any formidable second or third line fortifications have been constructed on this front.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ROME, July 5. (Official) A new success has been made by the Italians in their offensive on the Trentino. They have occupied the summit of Monte Coma, northwest of Falciano, and have captured the crest of Monte Seligis.

THE QUESTION OF RATIONS.

LONDON, July 5. The position of British prisoners in the camp at Ruhleben, Germany, whose rations are said to have been reduced, was raised in the Lords today by Baron Devonport. Lord Bessford and other members opposed the idea of instituting reprisals on the ground that it would not influence Germany, who, they said, would be glad of any excuse to starve British prisoners. Baron Newton announced that the Foreign Office had at last received a reply from Germany to the proposals made by the British Government. The reply had not yet been examined, but it is not a categorical refusal. Baron Newton therefore asked that the discussion be adjourned.

DENMARK'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 5. A new project for the saving of life in the time of naval encounters is reported from Copenhagen. It says a number of prominent Danes, actuated by the idea that many sailors have been saved during the North Sea battle, if boats had been sent out, intend to organize a fleet of several hundred motor boats along the west coast of Jutland. These boats, lying the Red Cross, will be sent out to pick up the wounded after each battle. The work of organization will be undertaken as soon as possible.

CENSORING OF LETTERS.

LONDON, July 5. In answering a long question in the Commons to-day in which the Hon. the Member, Nationalist, alleged that letters between Ireland and America had been stopped and confiscated by the censors, Mr. Tennant said that

when once it was established that correspondence between Britain and the States was innocuous, it was subjected to no censorship whatever by the authorities in this country. No arrangement had been made with the American Government in this connection. Tennant added, as the censorship of correspondence was one of the universally recognized rights of sovereignty, but caution and tact were used in dealing with the matter.

THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, July 5. Neutral diplomats express the belief that existing orders in Council will be superseded by the declaration of an actual blockade, in pursuance of Britain's avowed intention of strengthening her legal position. No evidence of any actual change in the administration of the blockade has been procurable since the announcement of the abandonment of the declaration of London, however. The increased economic pressure on Germany, which has recently become apparent, is due, according to best informed neutral diplomats, to the British campaign in Holland and Sweden, resulting in the purchase of products which, otherwise probably, would have found their way into Germany.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, July 5. The outlook for a compromise settlement of the Irish question is improved, it is announced to-day. Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, has received assurances to this effect, which are of such a nature as to justify him in withdrawing his resignation. A meeting of Unionists to consider the matter will be held at the Carlton Club on Friday. Earl Selborne resigned the Presidency of the Board of Agriculture on account of the Irish question, and it was rumored that Long and the Marquis of Lansdowne had presented their resignations. The foregoing, however, is the first definite information that Long gave of his resignation, which he has not withdrawn.

THE STATES-MEXICO CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, July 5. The crisis between the States and Mexico virtually came to an end to-day when a friendly conciliatory note from the 'de facto' government was handed to Secretary Lansing. The formal statement of the attitude of the United States government must await the President's action, but there is no doubt in the minds of officials, that the way is opened for an amicable settlement of the dispute. The officials are much impressed with the complete change in the tone of General Carranza's new note. It was headed by one as "one more conciliatory." There seemed to be no disposition to doubt that the States, on its side, would be willing to arrange a settlement of the crisis. The expeditionary force from Mexico.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

RIO JANEIRO, July 5. The American steamer Wilhelmina from New York, for this port, via Barbados, was sunk this morning in collision with the Brazilian naval transport Sargento Albuquerque. It is not believed that any lives were lost. The Sargento Albuquerque was entering Rio harbor when she collided with the Wilhelmina.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Heavy thunder storms and torrential rains have accompanied the recent offensive operations on the West Front. Major Baird in the Commons emphasized the demand for flying machines. As the result of the capture of a regular arc, centered on Lemberg, the semi-permanent fortifications of the Austro-Germans, these despatches say, have now all been captured and destroyed on this front, where they planned to hold the Russians until the Italian campaign progressed. It is not believed that any formidable second or third line fortifications have been constructed on this front.

BATTERIES CAPTURED.

PARIS, July 5. The Germans are making no attempt to interfere with the French troops retreating to new positions. In addition to the batteries already captured, three more have been taken, two of which were composed of heavy guns. The French artillery is proving most destructive. In one dugout which was wrecked by a shell 400 corpses were found. The Germans have suffered enormous losses in the fighting near Herbecourt, which the French have captured. At one point between the Avie and the Alsace a French reconnaissance penetrated as far as the support trenches. Heavy fighting continued last night on the Verdun front. The Germans made six successive attacks northwest of Thiaumont work from which they were recently driven. These attacks were repulsed, the Germans sustaining considerable losses. Southeast of Fumin Wood the French made some slight progress.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S OFFICIAL.

LONDON, July 5. A British official of Tuesday night at 10.55, reads: On the southern sector fighting continued throughout the day. At some points we made slight progress. The remainder of a whole German battalion surrendered in the hands of our troops yesterday. At La Boisselle was fierce fighting, and bombing continued during the past 24 hours. Our troops are now in complete possession of the village. The Germans made a strong bombing attack this afternoon on that position of their original front which is now held by us. South of Thiepval the attack was repulsed easily with loss to the enemy. Between Thiepval and the Ancre the enemy heavily shelled our newly won trenches.

GERMANS RECAPTURE THIAUMONT.

PARIS, July 5. Thiaumont work, around which the bloodiest fighting of the war has taken place, has been captured by the Germans for the fourth time. The French have advanced south and east

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Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes.

Makes delicious and healthful cake, biscuits, muffins and pastry.

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of Asselers where they have captured the wood and villages of Barleux and Belloy-en-Santerre. They claim to have taken greater part of the village Estrees where 500 prisoners fell into their hands.

"WHAT IS HAPPENING?"

LONDON, July 5. A despatch to the Morning Post from Bern says that "What is happening in Germany?" is the question placed at the head of numerous articles in Swiss newspapers during the last few days, and that the question is so frequently put shows the feeling of serious disquietude among the population of Germany. Speaking at a meeting of the Leipzig City Council on Wednesday, Councillor Mueller Meisinger said that the people were being misled so mercilessly that they must not only be impoverished, but also ruined in health. He threatened that the people will rise in force, and there is an end to all patience. According to the Gotha Zeitung, Mueller Meisinger who is the well known leader of the Radical party in the Reichstag, has written to Von Bittcock, a letter in which the following passages occur: "I am continually hearing cries of distress from the whole of Thuringia about the lack of sugar. Discontent increases daily to the most alarming extent, only actions will help now. Fine words and visits by high officials will be useless, unless improvement is quickly made. Noisy gatherings may be heard of here and there. The limit of endurance has been reached. The bureaucracy is utterly bankrupt, the people already is 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, contains the following: 'Workers! The cause of Liebknecht is your cause. Fight for Liebknecht. If they wish to reduce him to silence in order that this carnage may continue, will you tolerate it? Let your voice be heard, prove that there are healthy men in the ranks of the thousands of people who think and feel as he does.'

RUSSIANS IN HUNGARY.

LONDON, July 5. Russian cavalry patrols have crossed the Carpathians and entered Hungary, according to a wireless from Bucharest.

"MEASLES."

Hundreds of children are suffering from "Measles" at the present time, and one has to be very careful in trying to avoid the complications that often follow them. A heavy "Cough" is very prevalent during the present epidemic, and "Pneumonia" is the great danger. Avoid this by keeping a bottle of "Stafford's Phosphate Cough Cure" on hand.

Stafford's Drug Store (Theatre Hill) is open every night from 7.30 to 9.30. The above preparation is manufactured only by DR. F. STAFFORD & SON, St. John's, Nfld.

"Specialties."

"Stafford's Liniment," "Stafford's Prescription 'A,'" "Stafford's Phosphate Cough Cure."

COAL FREIGHTING.

The number of schooners employed in freightage of coal from North Sydney to the outports is greater than in other years, owing to the high rate received per ton.

Celebrates Birthday In Trenches.

Private John J. Reardon, son of Fire Constable J. Reardon, at the East End Fire Hall, celebrated his twenty-first anniversary of his birthday in the trenches in France, as when last heard from, which was recently, he was "somewhere" on the western front. Jack enlisted here almost two years ago now and was a member of "A" Co., 1st Nfld. Regiment. He came through the Gallipoli campaign unscathed and it is earnestly hoped that he will be equally fortunate in surviving the present gigantic struggle. His many friends wish the young soldier and hero many happy returns of his birthday.

BANKER HAS SMALL FARE.

The Banker's schooner Centenary, Capt. Brinton, put into this port yesterday owing to stress of weather. She has only 24 tubs of codfish on board now. On her first summer trip she landed 280 qts. An outbreak of measles occurred on board and the stricken ones had to be landed. The Centenary is now bound to the Labrador coast to finish up, and leaves for there as soon as weather conditions get more civil.

T. J. Edens

New York CORNED BEEF.

Choicest cuts from the choicest cattle. Specially packed for our retail trade.

Fidelity Mams and Bacon. Swift's Green Bacon. 50 small Cheese. 50 small Pork. Pork Loin. Jowls—Boneless. English Cheddar Cheese.

Fresh Eggs, Fresh Butter.

Potatoes—Selected... 12c. gall. Wrinkled Green Peas... 8c. lb. 3 lb. tin Best Tomatoes... 15c. Apples, 1 gall. tin... 35c. 14 lb. sacks 5 Roses Flour, 65c. Cabbage and Turnip Tops.

100 bags BRAN... \$1.50 bag 500 bags MIXED OATS.

Don't forget to order BULLDOG TEA... 45c. lb. 5 lbs. for \$2.00.

Just in by Rail: 100 half sacks SELECTED POTATOES, \$1.75 per bag.

T. J. EDENS.

Duckworth Street and Military Road.

Large Funeral.

BURIAL OF OLD TIME LIBERAL.

All that was mortal of the late Jas. Malone of Lofy Bay, one of the most popular and esteemed planters in the East End of St. John's, and who had always been a staunch, loyal and true supporter of the Liberal Party, was laid to rest at Mount Carmel Cemetery yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Greene officiating. The funeral was one of the largest witnessed in the city for some time. All the residents turned out and amongst the mourners also were a large concourse of people from the city, including some of the Councillors. Undertaken Carnell had charge of the arrangements.

Uncover.

May we not pause a moment—with our hats doffed—and think of the men who are dying. They went out from among us not so very long ago. We saw them first, in mufti, taking their initial march through our streets. Then they appeared in smart uniforms and the snap and precision of their march had grown smarter, too. They swung by to the dull monotone of the drums or the shriller call of the patriotic air; and we gazed at them from the street side, with throats a little full and eyes, perhaps, a little moist. But we hardly realized all that it meant!

Then there was the day of the final hurry and departure—the farewells that saddened homes, just like our own—perhaps, saddened our very own. And now they are dying, cut off in the vigor and hope of youth, under a distant sky; but fighting for the same old flag and the same old freedom for which generations of our fathers have fought and died through the centuries which have moulded the British Empire under the fires of sacrifice and made of its banner the symbol of liberty the world around. — Montreal Daily Star.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM, Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

Household Notes

When bleaching linen or lace keep it in the bright sunshine. To keep dust out of the bowl place a piece of glass over it. An excellent omelet is made in the usual way, with two cups of cold boiled and chopped cabbage added to every two eggs.

When milk, soup or other foods boil over on the stove, cover the spot quickly with salt. It will do away with any unpleasant odor. Rust spots on clothes are sometimes due to the bluing used in the washing, and may be prevented by using a blue without iron in it.

THE ROOF

Is the most important part of a house. No matter what your house cost, it is all thrown away if the roof is leaky. Don't be Penny wise and Pound foolish. Quit using felt.

Certain-teed Roofing

is guaranteed. Because of large output and superior quality it is the cheapest on the market. Send for prices, it will pay you.

GEO. M. BARR St. John's.

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Striped Flette. Mark them 12c.

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