

# ected at and Given arty Praise

Indeed Colonel Wedderburn, was  
comandant following inspection  
today.  
and is considered one of the best. It  
today was an important one and  
Officers, including Brigadier McPherson,  
of which the 15th is the senior bat-  
a unit, then by companies and last-  
informed the officers that he was  
said the battalion was excellent.  
The band of the battalion was given  
to Quebec to officiate at some im-  
their battalion which already has  
have been presented to the battalion

ord for efficient service during his  
injection with the railway, having had  
serious accidents. He was widely  
and highly respected all along the  
Prominent in brotherhood work,  
worked energetically for the best in-  
ests of the organization to which he  
onged, and the Order of Railway  
ductors, of which he was a staunch  
mber, will feel a distinct loss in his  
ise. In religion he was a Baptist.  
conductor Gordon is survived by a  
low, who was Miss May E. Graves,  
ghter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Graves,  
Eglin; also two sons and two daugh-  
ers, all of whom were at his bedside  
en he passed away. The sons are  
ley, of Saskatoon (Sask.); Lance-  
p. Spurgeon of the R. C. E., Halifax.  
daughters are Mrs. John L. Ander-  
e, of this city, and Miss Tricie, at  
ne. One sister, Mrs. McPherson, of  
isbury, and six brothers, also, sur-  
e, the brothers being David and  
orge, Peticoiac; Hiram and John,  
nton (Mass.); Ayce, Worcester  
ass.), and Will, Rhode Island. The  
ved family will have the sincere  
mphy of the community in their  
The funeral was held at 8:30 o'clock  
esday afternoon. Interment will take  
ce in Elmwood cemetery.

Little Ones Die.  
Wednesday June 28.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, of 354  
market square, mourn the loss of  
of infant daughter, Phyllis Elizabeth,  
died yesterday.  
Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S.  
nter, of 85 St. David street, sym-  
sized with them in the death of their  
ant son, Carlfield Colpitts, which oc-  
curred Monday.

WEDDINGS  
Carle-Barchard.  
June 21—At 8 o'clock this even-  
at the home of the bride, the mar-  
riage of Hattie Wenona, daughter of  
and Mrs. Tweed, Barchard, of this  
city, and Ford Blakely, of  
Lington, Maine, was celebrated. The  
bride, who was given away by her  
father, wore a white silk dress with  
orange blossoms, and carried a  
bouquet of white carnations. Her  
bridegroom was attended by her sister,  
Miss Barchard, as bridesmaid, who  
was in pink. Theodore Hopper at-  
tended as best man. Rev. A. Horwood  
acted, and Mrs. L. Godard rendered  
vocal chorus on the organ. After  
singing a few hymns in the presence  
of friends, the happy pair will go  
to their future home in Wellington,  
N. S., carrying with them the best  
wishes of their friends in Eglin. They  
are the recipients of a number of use-  
ful gifts which will add greatly to the  
comfort of their new home.

Adam-Bourbeau.  
On Saturday morning, June 24, at 7  
o'clock, the Church of the Sacred Heart,  
Laurier, was the scene of a very pret-  
ty wedding, when Rev. John Wheten  
acted in marriage, Miss Juliette Adam,  
Montreal, and Romeo Bourbeau, of  
Trois-Rivières (P. Q.), at present in the  
city of the Bathurst Lumber Co.  
The bride, who entered the church on  
the arm of her father, wore a becoming  
dress of blue silk poplin, with hat  
to match, and carried a bouquet of lilies  
of the valley and carnations. Her  
bridegroom, brother of the groom,  
best man. After the ceremony a  
reception breakfast was served to the  
wedding party, at the White House, fol-  
lowing which Mr. and Mrs. Bourbeau  
and their guests departed for their  
residence. The bride will reside in  
Trois-Rivières.

O'Brien-McKay.  
Wednesday June 28.  
The Cathedral was the scene of an  
imposing event yesterday morning when  
Miss F. Howland, at nuptial manes,  
in marriage Miss Florence B. Mc-  
Pherson, of Moncton, but recently of  
this city, and John J. O'Brien. The  
bride, neatly attired in a suit of navy  
blue, with picture hat to match and car-  
ried a bouquet of white carnations. She  
was attended by Miss Edna Wedge,  
Callahan of this city was groom  
attendant. After the ceremony Mr. and  
Mrs. O'Brien will reside at 65 Richmond  
street.

McKean-Waring.  
Wednesday June 28.  
A quiet but pretty wedding will be  
celebrated this morning at 8:45 in Cen-  
tral Baptist church, when the pastor,  
D. J. McPherson, will unite in mar-  
riage Myrtle Lee, formerly of Moncton,  
and George H. Waring, of George H.  
McKean, both of this city. The bride,  
will be given in marriage by her  
father, George H. Waring, will be attired  
in a traveling suit of sapphire blue  
silk, with pale pink crepe de chene  
and will carry a shower bouquet of  
roses and lilies of the valley. Mr.  
McKean will leave on the Bon-  
aventure for a trip to American cities.

George Fowler and Frank Fogarty  
Moncton on Tuesday to join Cap-  
Jack Evans's 66th Battalion, at Wood-  
ville. Both are well-known ball players.

# The Star-Weekend Telegraph

The News

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## THIRD DAY OF GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE SEES SECOND GERMAN LINE DRIVEN IN THREE MILES FROM PERONNE STRONGEST FORTIFIED POSITION ON GERMAN SECOND LINE TAKEN

### French Dash Through Mereaucourt Woods to Within Three Miles of Important Railway Junction of Peronne

### Group of Villages, Many Prisoners and Guns Added to Captures—African Colonials, Supported by One of Crack Corps, Carried Day With Bayonet—Striking Success of First Three Days But "Initial Episodes of Increasing Pressure in Vast Offensive."

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 defense of which has been greatly weakened by the capture by the French, on Sunday of Mereaucourt Woods, south of the Somme, and between Feuilleres 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 advance with such impetus that the Germans were unable to resist, even under the protection of this formidable work.

### GERMANS BROKE BEFORE BRILLIANT CHARGE.

One of the fiercest struggles was for the stone quarry, also strongly fortified, three quarters of a mile east of Curin. 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.

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 Herbecourt 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 eight kilometers, 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 Haraucourt 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.

### THREE LINES BEFORE BATTLE IN OPEN.

Paris, July 3—The despatch of the Allied offensive in northern France is shown in the progress made through what the official bulletins describe as the "line." This designation does not refer to a single line, but to the important first position defenses, from a half mile to a mile deep, comprising an intricate system of trenches called a labyrinth, connected with advanced posts heavily armed with machine guns, in which machine guns are installed, while in the trenches themselves are armored turrets protecting other machine guns.

The second and third lines of the general defensive works of the Germans on the western front are equally important and similarly intricate. All three lines must be pierced by the Allies before their desire to force the Germans to battle in the open can be realized. In the battle of Arras and the Champagne the French attacked the second line without sufficient artillery preparation. The error was not repeated in the present case.

The accumulation of munitions behind the Allied front is prodigious, while the German stock is apparently less plentiful. It is their reply is in the proportion of one shot for five. This leads to the impression among observers that their extended front is not as well equipped or manned as in previous battles.

The fighting about Verdun centres chiefly upon the Damour works, which have changed hands twice within the past 24 hours, the Germans first taking them and the French recapturing them as a result of a desperate counter-attack.

### GERMAN LOSSES ARE FRIGHTFULLY HEAVY.

Paris, July 3—(Special Cable)—An artillery captain and infantry captain who have arrived here after having taken part in the early portion of the battle of Arras, the Germans first taking them and the French recapturing them as a result of a desperate counter-attack.

For six days an avalanche of steel poured into the German trenches opposite without cessation, and at many points it was impossible for any living thing to remain and stand the terrific downpour of high explosive shells. Infantry men charging over "No



The map shows the Allied line in France and Belgium north of "The Bend," at which point the great offensive is proceeding. La Boisselle was captured yesterday by the British, and the French, while the Germans held in the first impetuous rush of the gallant Gordon Highlanders. Peronne, an important railway junction, is now but three miles from the advanced Allied lines.

## MACHINE GUNS AND BAYONETS CHIEF WEAPONS IN STRUGGLE

### Wounded Return in Dazed Condition Showing Marks of Close Fighting—New Trench Mortar Wonderful Invention—Aviators' Work Never So Daring and Thrilling—Incidents of the Fighting.

Press Headquarters on the French Front, Sunday, July 2, via London, July 3—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 16-inch shell. Instantly the bombardment ceases they rush out and man any remaining machine guns, or even bring up machine guns from the dugouts. The British carry mobile machine guns forward, and the moment a position is occupied, they replace them.

### German Dugouts Death Traps.

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 civil engineer in Egypt, which the British have manufactured in large numbers.

But frequently the deep German dugouts, 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. The gunners, after their week's bombardment know no cessation in their toil. Where the British advance they must move their guns forward to new position 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 line 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

## PANIC SPREADING IN BERLIN OVER ALLIED VICTORIES

### Newspapers Regard the British Army as "Strong and Well-Equipped"

### MORE ADMISSIONS IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Division South of the Somme Withdrawn a Second Time is the News Given Out—Press Complains of Deadliness of Gas Used by British.

New York, July 3—A dispatch from Zurich to a news agency here says:

Panic has been produced in Berlin by the steady advance of the Allies in France, according to information received today. The newspapers are urging the people to be calm, but at the same time they print vigorous protests against the use of asphyxiating gas by the British, which is said to be much more deadly than that employed by the Germans.

### German Press Not Optimistic.

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 has 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 of the British army, which is so rapid, and, 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 least 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.

### Second Withdrawal Admitted.

Berlin, July 3, via London, 8:05 p. m.—The war office report of today says that the continuation of the French and 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 of the division which we recalled from the first line to the intermediary 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 trench sections of Hill 94 led to minor infantry engagements. East of the Meuse the enemy again exhausted himself in fruitless attacks on the village of Thiaucourt, and on Froide Terres ridge. In one of these attacks the enemy temporarily penetrated our forward trenches, about 600 metres south-west of the village, but he was driven out again immediately."  
"The hill battery of Damour, south-west of Vaux fort, has been in our possession since Saturday night. We took 100 prisoners and several machine guns."

### GORDON HIGHLANDERS ONCE MORE WIN GLORY.

London, July 4—Several special trains, loaded with wounded from the battle field in France, arrived at the three-prisoners (Continued on page 8.)

## FIVE MORE TOWNS WITHIN SWEEP OF ADVANCING ALLIES

### General Foch Directing Combined Allied Offensive Where Progress is Greatest, South of Somme

### British Finish With La Boisselle, Capturing Last of Garrison—Herbecourt and Assevillers Fall to French—Newly Invented British Trench Mortar Plays Navoc in German Trenches—British Losses "Less Than Expected" Throughout.

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 Ovillers 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 Herbecourt 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 Herbecourt.

### GERMANS ADMIT SECOND WITHDRAWAL.

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.

### ADVANTAGE ON WHOLE REMAINS WITH BRITISH.

London, July 4—"Substantial progress at some points," is reported in the latest official communication issued from British general headquarters in France. The Germans succeeded in driving some of the British troops from positions which they had captured in the morning but elsewhere the German attacks were repulsed.

Describing the fluctuations in the battle around La Boisselle and south of Thiaucourt, the statement declares that the advantage, on the whole, remained with the British.

"The fight fluctuated this afternoon about La Boisselle and south of Thiaucourt, the advantage on the whole, remaining with us. South of Thiaucourt hostile counter-attacks drove some of our troops from a position of the position which they had captured early this morning (Monday). Elsewhere many hostile attacks were repulsed with heavy losses."

"In some places we have continued to make substantial progress."  
"The amount of captured ammunition and war-like stores is very considerable, but no accurate details are as yet available. The number of prisoners reaches over 4,800."

"On the rest of the front, except for heavy hostile artillery fire at certain places, no incident of importance occurred."  
"Yesterday there was a vast increase in the numbers of hostile aeroplanes in the southern sectors of our front, but despite this, our airmen carried out, in a most gallant manner, all the duties assigned to them."

"Today one hostile kite balloon, destroyed by us, fell in flames. Since the commencement of the battle we have lost a total of fifteen machines along the whole British front."

### BRITISH RECORD FALL OF LA BOISSELLE.

London, July 3, 8:35 p.m.—The surrender of the remnant of the German garrison in La Boisselle was officially announced this afternoon.

Progress on other parts of the battle field also is recorded in the statement, which follows:  
"Heavy fighting continues, but it is proceeding satisfactorily for us especially in the vicinity of La Boisselle, where the remnants of the garrison have now surrendered."  
"On other parts of the battle field some further progress has been

made, and some additional hostile defenses 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 Ovillers was particularly severe. Yesterday evening we penetrated the village of Boisselle, in which fighting is still going on. About Ovillers the fighting met with varying success. One attack early this morning secured a portion of the hostile defenses."

"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 were 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."

(Continued on page 8.)

### United Irish League Directors Accept Home Rule Proposal

Dublin, July 3, via London, 7:15 p. m.—The national directory of the United Irish League met today, with John Redmond presiding, and agreed to accept the proposal made by David Lloyd George for a solution of the Irish question.

As the directory is representative of all Ireland it is not considered necessary to hold a convention of the United Irish League. There were only two dissenting members in the largest meeting of the directory ever held.