

BRITISH SMASH ENEMY LINE ON FRONT OF NEARLY 2,000 YARDS

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BULLETIN, London July 7--The British Troops, in their New Advance, have Gained Several Important Successes, Among which is the Capture of a Further Portion of an Immensely Strong Position Known as the Leipzig Redoubt, According to the Official Statement Issued by the London War Office Tonight

BULLETIN, London July 7--East of La Boisselle the British have Captured German Trenches on a Front of Nearly 2,000 Yards to a Depth of Five Hundred Yards-- In the Direction of Owillers the British have Forced their Way into the Village, after Capturing Five Hundred Yards of the German Front -- North of Fricourt the British Drove the Enemy from Two Woods and Captured Three Lines of Trenches.

SECOND PHASE OF GREAT DRIVE OPENS WITH NEW SUCCESSES FOR BRITISH

Delivering Sledge-Hammer Blows British Sweep Germans from the Leipzig Redoubt, Capture Trenches on Front of Nearly 2,000 Yards to Depth of 500 Yards and Force Way Into Village of Owillers.

Latest Gains Are of Great Strategical Importance--Lull in French Section of the Somme Sector, but Germans Keep Up Activity at Verdun.

The British have resumed their sledge-hammer blows against the German lines in the Somme sector, and after a day of terrific fighting, have carried the German trenches at three points along the front. Latest reports from British headquarters say that fierce fighting is continuing.

The British gains, while not resulting in any substantial advance, are characterized by the British war office as important from a tactical viewpoint. Their greatest success was east of La Boisselle, where they captured German trenches in extent of nearly 2,000 yards and to a depth of 500 yards. This gain is in addition to 1,000 yards of trenches taken by assault Thursday night.

The bitterest fighting of the day occurred on the center of the line of attack, about the two villages of Owillers and Contalmaison. A British brigade forced its way into Owillers and is engaged in a desperate struggle for possession of the village.

At Contalmaison a division of the Prussian Guards was hurled into the fight to check the British advance, after the village had been carried by assault. Contalmaison was recaptured, but 700 prisoners were left in the hands of the British.

Lull on French End of Somme Sector.

On the French end of Somme sector there was a lull in the fighting. The French official report does not even mention the usual artillery duels which fill the intervals between infantry assaults.

The violence of the British offensive failed, however, to divert the attention of the Germans from their desperate efforts to capture Verdun. Assault after assault was delivered against the French lines in the sorely battered Thiaumont region but, according to Paris, all were in vain.

Surpassing even in importance the Allies' great effort on the western front, the news from the eastern battlefield shows that the Russians have extended their offensive on an unprecedented scale. On the whole front from Riga to Baranovichi, a distance of about three hundred miles, the Russians are being hurled against the German lines. Further to the south Gen. Kaledines is driving steadily forward toward Kovell, and has captured two villages and a railroad station on the Sarny-Kovell road.

Military critics of the Allies assert that unless the Germans can halt the Russian advance in the immediate future they will have to withdraw their lines along the entire eastern front and probably abandon Lemberg.

The German official report of Friday admits the abandoning of a salient to General Kaledines, but both German and Russian official statements fail to give a clear idea of the exact situation in the east.

GERMANS THOUGHT K. OF K'S NEW ARMY LOT OF AMATEUR SOLDIERS

Found they had Deceived Themselves as New Battalions Manoeuvred with Sureness and Expertness of Veterans and Could not be Distinguished from Seasoned Troops Ruins of Fricourt Mute Evidence of Power of New British Guns.

Paris, July 7.—A French official observer, describing conditions in the village of Fricourt after it had been taken by the British in the recent advance north of the Somme, says:

"Fricourt, like Montauban, presented a spectacle in ruins which were in a state of such complete disorder as to show the power of the new British heavy guns.

"Everywhere are dead. Behind a demolished parapet a German grenadier still held a grenade clutched in his dead hands. Further along is a group of three German infantrymen, torn to pieces by shells, and then half covered by falling walls. In every corner, and in the holes made by the shells are dead and still more dead. The air is heavy, and infected with the odor of the bodies.

"The battle continues not far off, and grenade fighting is going on. We plainly hear the repeated explosions of these projectiles. German shells keep falling without cessation on the western end of the village.

"Back of the firing line we came across a group of prisoners from the 186th Regiment of Prussian infantry, of which an entire battalion has surrendered. We pause to interrogate them. I put some questions to them:

"Where were you before coming here?"

"In the Champagne facing Tahure."

"How did you come north?"

"By train two days ago."

"Why did you surrender so quick?"

"We were without shelter, and the artillery tore our ranks to pieces. We felt ourselves to be in such a complete state of inferiority, that nothing remained but to surrender. We then made a hasty decision and raised the white flag."

"Did your commanders tell you of this offensive?"

"No. When we started we believed we were going to Verdun. It was only when we were on the way that we learned we were to fight against the English."

"Are you satisfied to be out of the conflict?"

"The answer was given enthusiastically in the affirmative."

Describing the character of the new Kitchener army which took part in the battle, the observer gives the following statement by a British officer:

"Three quarters of my battalions are of the recently formed army. Only one of my battalions belongs to the old army, and yet when the test of battle came my new battalions could not be distinguished from the old. They manoeuvred with the same sureness, and they moved with the experience of veterans. This homogeneity of the old and new pleased me greatly. Chief of other brigades had the same experience. The Germans had thought that this new army was a lot of amateur soldiers, but they found themselves deceived."

PRUSSIAN GUARDS SWEEP ASIDE

London, July 7.—An attempt by the Prussian Guards to stem the advance east of Contalmaison was crushed by the British fire, and 700 prisoners of various regiments were taken. Contalmaison was stormed but was retaken by the Germans in a strong counter-attack.

The text of the statement follows:

"8.44 a.m.—Despite stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy our infantry, well assisted by our artillery have pushed their advance with the utmost gallantry throughout the morning and gained several important successes. South of Thiepval, after a severe preliminary bombardment, a

further portion of the immensely strong work known as the Leipzig redoubt was carried by assault. This redoubt is situated in a salient of the German line, and the enemy has exerted all his ingenuity over its fortifications during the last twenty months.

"Further south one of our brigades, attacking from the west, forced its way across 500 yards of the German front line trenches into the enemy's defences in Owillers. Fierce fighting is now in progress for possession of the village.

"Following our successes of last night to the east of La Boisselle, we advanced our line over a mass of German trenches on a front of

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CZAR'S ARMIES SWEEPING FORWARD IN THE LOWER STYR CAPTURE MORE VILLAGES

BIGGEST CRISIS GERMAN STAFF HAS YET FACED

For First Time Must Meet Strong Double Offensive by Allies.

FACE TO FACE WITH TWO GREAT PROBLEMS

Seriousness of the Situation from Enemy's Viewpoint is Reflected in Scarcity of Information Given Public.

London, July 7.—The head of the German staff must be faced with difficult and perplexing problems at the present moment. He must decide how to meet the new, co-ordinated strategy of the Allies, and how best to utilize Germany's available military resources.

Never before in the history of the war has Germany been called upon to meet a strong double offensive on both the western and eastern fronts. General Halig's "we resumed a vigorous offensive" coming on top of the opening of a new offensive against Marshal Hindenburg by General Evert is a new experience for the German staff. General Evert's attack is being made on a hundred mile front, running roughly from the Vlna line north to Baranovichi in the south. The seriousness of the crisis is reflected in the paucity of information given the German public in Berlin's official bulletins, which, however, at last admit the loss of Hem and Belloy, on the western front.

Until more is known of the progress of the second phase of the Somme battle, the chief interest still lies with the Russian operations. There is no confirmation of the report from Rome that the whole German line on the eastern front is retiring, but the Russians continue to report success after success. The latest official statement issued by Berlin admit a retirement from a salient in the Czartorysk region, and the Russian statement tonight announces that Russian cavalry has captured Manevitch, which is only some fifty miles from Kovell.

WANT WILSON TO HAVE CASEMENT'S EXECUTION DELAYED

Washington, July 7.—An agreement was reached today by members of the senate foreign relations committee to take up next Wednesday Senator Martine's resolution requesting President Wilson to urge the British government to grant a stay in execution of the death sentence against Sir Roger Casement until new facts can be presented.

"I Am Proud of My Troops—None Could Have Fought More Bravely"—King George

London, July 7.—The following message was sent by King George to General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops on the Franco-Belgian front: Please convey to the army under your command my sincere congratulations on the result achieved in the recent fighting. I am proud of my troops. None could have fought more bravely."

General Haig, in replying said: "All ranks will do their utmost to continue to deserve your Majesty's confidence and praise."

FINANCIAL FABRIC OF WESTERN EUROPE IN IMMINENT PERIL?

In Few Months no Longer Possible to Disguise Bankruptcy of Several Great Nations, Noted British Financial Writer Says.

London, July 7.—Francis W. Hirst, the prominent financial writer, in his valedictory, resigning the editorship of the London Economist, after a tenure of nine years, says:

"In my view the financial fabric of western Europe is in imminent peril, and in a few more months it will no longer be possible to disguise the bankrupt condition of several great nations. Civilization, as we have known it, and representative institutions, are doomed, unless through the exertions of individuals the rights, without which an Englishman, at any rate, will hardly care to live, are speedily restored. To this end freedom and independence must somehow be won back for parliament and the press."

Mr. Hirst has been an opponent of the restrictions enforced by the defense of the realm act and "secret diplomacy." That the attainment of an honorable and lasting settlement is beyond the region of competent diplomacy, I deny. That peace is desired by all belligerent nations, I feel certain, and the fact that the circulation of the Economist has touched its height during the last few weeks may serve to indicate the feelings of our business men.

Hartley Withers, financial adviser to the treasury, succeeded Mr. Hirst as editor of the Economist. It is understood the proprietors of the paper disagreed with Mr. Hirst's editorial policy of pacifism.

dent Wilson to urge the British government to grant a stay in execution of the death sentence against Sir Roger Casement until new facts can be presented.

After Furious Battle Drive Teutons From Komarow and Grady.

ANOTHER STEP NEARER THE TOWN OF KOVEL

Prisoners to Number of 11,000 and Rich Harvest of Military Booty Gathered in During Past Few Days.

Petrograd, July 7, via London.—Following up their advance in the region of the Lower Styr, the Russians have occupied two villages and a railway station. The war office announcement of today says that the villages of Komarow and Grady, and the railway station of Manevitch, are now in Russian hands. The official communication says:

"The battles west of the Lower Styr are continuing, with much success for us. In the Galusia-Optovo-Votcetzk region we have taken possession of fortified Austrian and German positions. The enemy took flight under the fire of our artillery. Our cavalry, pursuing, charged into them in the region of Voltcetzk, and captured a Krupp battery of six cannon, which hardly had time to fire a few shots. At the end of the violent battle we occupied the villages of Komarow and Grady.

"According to the latest reports our cavalry carried the railway station of Manevitch, and in the course of the pursuit captured another battery of four cannon and three pieces of heavy artillery.

"South of the river Stokhod, and in the region of the Lower Lipa, there have been artillery duels.

"In Galicia, near Gladki, the enemy, after having exploded a number of mines, attempted to begin an offensive but was repulsed.

"According to the latest information, the prisoners taken on July 4 and 5 west of the Lower Styr, were 270 officers and 9,500 men. The following booty has been registered up to the present: 29 machine guns, six bomb-throwers, 2 mine-throwers and more than five thousand rifles.

"Northwest of Kimpolny (southern Bukovina) the enemy undertook an energetic offensive which we repulsed.

"On the Dvina front, in the region of Dvinsk and down to the region of Poland, violent artillery engagements occurred at several points.

"Southwest of Lake Narocz, as the outcome of a fierce bayonet attack we captured from the Germans part of their first line trenches. Violent counter-attacks by the Germans are continuing.

"East of Baranovichi the enemy undertook several attacks."

Italians Also Forging Ahead. Rome, via London, July 7.—The Italian offensive is being pressed strongly, and in various sectors further progress has been made. The official account of these operations follows:

"Between the Adige and the Astico there is intense activity of artillery, particularly the enemy's batteries which are bombarding the slopes of Monte Majo. North of the Pesina the enemy still resists our attacks on Monte Clonone, while our artillery continues to make progress along the Rio Preddo and Astico valleys.