

## FIGHTING CONTINUES ALONG BRITISH FRONT

Authorities and Press Give Warning that Patience Will be Necessary as Advance Must be Slow Owing to Nature of Fortifications Erected by Germans in the Twenty Months They Have Occupied the Territory—Great Deal of Hand to Hand Fighting—Counter Attacks to be Repulsed

British headquarters in France, July 3.—Fighting continues intense on virtually the whole British front. Above Ancre there has been no important change. The British have heavily bombarded Thiepval. At Laboisselle severe fighting is proceeding.

North of Fricourt the British have pushed their positions forward to higher ground. The situation here is promising. Heavy shelling of Montauban by the Germans continues. The British appear to be established in the town.

The number of German prisoners taken in the south so far exceeds 4,000. The weather continues favorable.

### Public Warned Advance Will be Slow

London, July 3.—News of the Anglo-French offensive came in slowly today. The authorities and press gave warning that patience would be necessary as the advance would be slow owing to the nature of the fortifications erected by Germany in the twenty months they have been in possession of the territory. Places such as Montauban, Fricourt, Laboisselle, Serre and Mametz, which the British took, like the villages further south captured by the French, bristled with machine guns.

There are many similar positions which must be overthrown if the French and British infantrymen are to continue to push forward.

Artillery, it is true, demolishes most of the defence works, but the Germans remain in dugouts during the bombardments and come out with machine guns to meet the attackers. Consequently much hand-to-hand fighting occurs. Furthermore there are counter-attacks to be repulsed.

While the troops on the northern end of the western front are active, off the Belgian coast the British monitors are throwing shells across the sand dunes to keep the Germans in their trenches. The Belgians, who recently took over another stretch of front, keep up a bombardment

British Headquarters in France, July 3.—There is rejoicing in the British army at the close of the second day of the battle of the Somme, over the taking of Fricourt, which was left, after the capture of Mametz and Montauban yesterday, as a sharp German salient. The guns surrounded it with curtains of fire, and, after a heavy pounding, the British troops rushed through the debris, taking the survivors prisoners at two o'clock this afternoon.

Later they stormed Fricourt wood, and from the neighboring hills it could be seen that the Germans, as they were forced from the wood, were holding up their hands in surrender.

Included in the same panorama was the bombardment of La Boisselle, followed by a British infantry attack. When it faced the machine guns which the artillery had not reached the line advanced unwaveringly into the German positions and was lost to view.

The possession of Fricourt and the wood means command of the ground toward Bapaume, and the German guns, which had been hidden in the valleys of the front, have now been disclosed to the British observations, and must withdraw or be put out of action.

North of the Ancre the day was quiet, except for vicious in and out fighting in the sections of the first line German trenches held by the British. Here the Germans, in great force, kept to their dug-outs, forty feet deep, during the bombardment. They then rushed out with machine guns to receive the British advance. Ulster troops drove through the ridge north of Thiepval most gallantly, but were forced to retire before the fire of the machine guns.

The northern attacks yesterday served as a diversion which led to the success at Fricourt today and Montauban the previous day. Everywhere the German machine guns were numerous, and the German machine gunners fought to the death as the British closed in on them. A German counter attack at Montauban yesterday was mowed down by the British machine guns.

The weather was fair and hot today, merciful to the wounded. There are many tales of heroism. Scotch pipers played their regiment to the charge. A private of 18, when all the officers of his company had been killed, came on and captured a machine gun.

Many German dead are lying on the ground taken by the British at Montauban and Mametz, and the British litter bearers were busy today bringing the German wounded in.

Care in Preparations

which equals that of the British guns. With heavy gun fire and raids of infantry detachments the Germans are kept busy from one end of the line to the other, and threatened attacks at every point warn them against sending reinforcements to the Somme region.

### British Gain Higher Elevation

British Headquarters in France, July 3.—A further advance has been made by the British forces east of the Ancre river and north of the town of Fricourt. The British have pushed forward and have gained ground at a higher elevation.

Garrison at Laboisselle Surrender  
London, July 3.—The surrender of a remnant of the German garrison in Laboisselle was officially announced this afternoon.

### Making Steady Progress

The progress on other parts of the battlefield also is recorded in the statement which follows:

"Heavy fighting continues, but is proceeding satisfactorily for us especially in the vicinity of Laboisselle, where the remnants of the garrison have now surrendered."

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

### Admit Withdrawal South of Somme

Berlin, July 3.—The war office report today says 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 two divisions to second line positions.

Berlin, July 3.—The Russians have launched an attack against the army of Prince Leopold on the central section of the eastern front. The war office reported today that the Russians succeeded in advancing at one point, but otherwise were forced to retreat with heavy losses.

Infinite care and pains had been taken to keep secret the preparations for the great offensive and the section of the line where the big push was to be made. For many weeks the work went on, with silence required on the part of all officers, but most of them were so limited to their own areas that they did not know what was happening in the others.

### Troops Placed at Night

At all the messes, including the officers', the subject was barred from discussion, although all knew. The only spoken reference took place at consultations, and the official orders naturally bore on the matter. Battery emplacements were constructed, and batteries placed in position, and troops marched up at night, with no lights. The soldiers and company officers only understood that they were expected to leave their trenches at a certain time with a certain objective.

Before the action, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig moved his temporary headquarters nearer the front, where the chiefs of his departments were in call and reports from many sections came promptly by telegraph and telephone, which carried his instructions back to that front, while he was also in touch with French headquarters by telephone.

With the attack beginning at 7:30 in the morning, by 8 o'clock the staff had reports as to whether the different units had already held the first line of German trenches or were advancing beyond. So it was known how far each had carried out the part assigned to it. Difficulty in keeping up communications through the curtains of shell fire and making observations through the smoke were not the smallest items of the preparations.

### Terrible Display

During the bombardment, the Associated Press correspondent made a most picturesque journey, working his way forward through transport and reserves on the march to a high point, and had a view of the shelling in the darkness, which was probably the most terrible display of fireworks in all times.

Far in the distance, those flashes in quick succession are the French 75's on the hills above the Somme. Other flashes of the same kind far to the north are the British field guns. Nearby, the small calibre made ugly sharp flashes from their muzzles, and the big calibre larger one, as the missiles go swishing through the dewy night air and burst balls of expanding flame.

A Gassing shot is laid across outbreak, was primarily responsible.

## CANADIANS ARE NOT IN BIG DRIVE

Hold Important Line North the Scene of the Present Activity

Ottawa, July 1.—Canadian troops are not believed to be taking part in the British offensive launched Saturday morning. They hold the line considerably north of the point attacked, and unless they were transferred within two days, are not in the big attack.

## SOMETHING ABOUT JURORS WHO TRIED NOTED THOMAS KELLY

Bailey, Albert, Argyle, farmer; lived in district nine years; Roman Catholic; thought to be Conservative; not active in politics.

Campbell, W. C., Pigeon Bluff, farmer; lived in district twenty years; Presbyterian; politics unknown; not active in politics.

Carter, S. St. James, electrician; lived in district five years; Protestant Mission; Liberal.

Dowse, R. H., Springfield, farmer; lived in district thirty years; Anglican; Liberal.

Dunn, Thomas, St. Anne, farmer; lived in district nine years; Presbyterian; Liberal; very active.

Holloway, Sid, Balmoral, blacksmith; lived in district many years; Anglican; Liberal.

Leeson, William, Rosser, farmer; lived in district five years; Protestant; former Conservative; turned Liberal last election.

Melvor, Angus, Richland, farmer; lived in district twenty-five years; Presbyterian; Liberal; active; returning officer and scrutineer.

Olsen, Nels, Balmoral, farmer; lived in district long time; denomination unknown; Liberal.

Smith, J. B., Carman, liveryman and horse dealer; lived in district six years; came from Hagersville, Ont.; denomination unknown; strong Liberal; active.

Steele, James, Giroux, farmer; lived in district forty years; Presbyterian; Conservative; not active.

Yeo, J. W., Selkirk, land agent; came to Selkirk twelve months ago from Emerson, where he had lived seven years, and was magistrate; has office in Winnipeg; Plymouth Brethren; Liberal; strong party man and active worker.

## NOT ONE MAJOR ACCIDENT TO MAR THE HOLIDAY

Not one major accident was reported for the holiday in this district, but auto accidents galore seemed to have occurred in the Brandon district during the last few days. Fortunately none of them so far reported have been of serious injury to occupants or pedestrians.

On Friday night some soldiers coming from Sewell lost a wheel off their car, but managed to complete the journey after an hour's delay. The same evening at the corner of First street a Mrs. Waddell, wife of a C.P.R. conductor, was driving a new car and collided with a post at the corner of First street and Victoria avenue, damaging the car slightly.

On Tenth street a woman driving a car hit a standard lamp post and damaged both car and post, though very slightly. A street car backed into a car on Rosser avenue and the driver of the car was cautioned by the police officer for being on the wrong side of the road. On Sunday evening just before seven o'clock a lady named Mrs. Harrison, living on twenty-first street, was knocked down by a car and sustained a sprained ankle and shock. The matter was reported to the police and the owner of the car, a man named Crawford, of Levina, north of Hamiota, may appear in court.

On Saturday night some person or persons evidently out for a joy-ride, ran into the iron fence belonging to the C.N.R. on Lorne and Ninth street. The fence was badly damaged, but neither the railway authorities nor the police have any clue as to who the car belongs to, neither is there any splintered glass around. No horses' hoof marks are visible, but marks of car wheels backing away can be seen.

## WHEAT IS HEADED OUT

James Goring a farmer north of Alexander sent a sample of wheat in full head here Monday. The grain is 30 inches high and he has a field of 172 acres of it. The sample was brought in by A. Trotter. Supt. McKillop, of the Experimental farm, says there is wheat over thirty inches high and fully headed out on the Experimental farm but it is the variety known as Prelude, which, while it is the earliest of all varieties is not, by any means the best as far as quality and quantity per acre of ground goes.

## BLAME BIRRELL FOR IRISH REBELLION

London, July 3.—The Royal Commission which investigated the Irish rebellion, in its report submitted today, says the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, who resigned shortly after the suppression of the

## FRENCH OFFENSIVE SUCCESS CAPTURE THREE-MILE FRONT

Trenches of Second German Position Captured Extend from Merecourt Wood to the Edge of Asseville—Village of Herbecourt Taken Previously Lies Between These Two Points—Thirty-nine German Battalions Participated in Fighting and Many of Them Sustained Important Losses—German Captive Balloons Burned

Paris, July 3.—The French offensive south of the Somme in conjunction with the British drive was continued last night with complete success, the War Office announced today.

The French have occupied lines of trenches of the second German position on a front of five kilometres (three miles). The French have captured the village of Herbecourt. East of the Meuse on the Verdun front the Germans captured the Damloup redoubt but the French soon afterwards regained possession of it.

### Burn German Captive Balloons

The trenches of the second German position captured by the French extended from Merecourt wood which is in possession of the French, as far as the edge of Asseville. The village of Herbecourt, taken by the French, lies between these two points.

Further south the French made progress towards Asseville and Estees.

North of the Somme the Germans made no attack on positions previously taken by the French. The French captured heavy artillery and took more prisoners.

The statement says that thirty-nine German battalions participated in the fighting and that thirty-one of these battalions sustained important losses.

During the artillery preparation preceding the inauguration of the offensive thirteen German captive balloons were burned.

### French Official Statement

Paris, July 3.—The text of the official statement is as follows:

"North of the river Somme the enemy last night made no attack upon positions conquered by us and which we are now organizing."

Paris, July 3.—The battle of the Somme marks the opening of the Franco-British offensive, long expected as a critical if not the decisive stage of the war.

Early reports Saturday showed that the Entente Allied forces are sweeping forward along a 25-mile front. The French already have taken about 6,000 prisoners, while the Allied lines enveloped within the first twenty-four hours of the offensive, nine villages and fifty square miles of French territory held until now by the Germans.

The fighting lines extend between a great number of small villages which are usually devoted to textile industries while the outlying agricultural sections are level fields, chiefly devoted to beet culture for the extensive sugar production of France.

The intense bombardment of the last four days was the signal for an advance over these level fields beginning at 7:30 o'clock Saturday morning. The Allied artillery then lengthened the range, so as to cut off all communication between the first German line and the German reserves in the rear. This made it impossible for the Germans to utilize their perfect organization for the shifting of troops and for the bringing up of reinforcements. It is thought by French military observers that the Germans miscalculated the intentions of the Entente Allies, and expected the attack further to the north.

### Counter Attack Fails

The villages which the French captured in the first sweep include Domprelle, Bequincourt, Russus and Fay, and these and the towns taken by the British—Montauban and Mametz—were all found to have been strongly fortified by the Germans.

The Allies profiting by their experiences in this war, quickly threw up strong earthworks around the villages thus taken, in order to protect them against counter-attack. It was not before night, however, that the Germans were able to deliver any counter-attack. This was centred against the French position on the outskirts of Hardecourt, and it was repulsed with heavy losses, ending in precipitate retreat.

British Headquarters in France, Saturday, July 1.—Via London July 3.—The close of the first day's offensive

## You Save Money

by making your own syrup at home for the hot cakes—simply dissolve white sugar in hot water and add **Mapleine** to give the desired flavor and color. "Mapleine" is a flavoring used like lemon and vanilla. Try it when you want desserts and dishes. Deliciously different. Grocers sell MAPLEINE. C. C. Sweet Manufacturing Co., Seattle, U.S.A.



"South of the river Somme the fight has been continued with complete success for our army. Yesterday evening and last night we entirely occupied along a front of more than five kilometres (three miles), position from Herbecourt wood which is in two lines of trenches of the second German our possession, as far as the edge of Asseville."

"Between these two points we took possession as the result of a brilliant engagement of the village of Herbecourt, which had been defensibly organized by the enemy."

"Further to the south we have made progress in the direction of Asseville, the northern and western boundaries of which are in our hands."

"To the north of the village of Estees, and between Estees and Asseville, our troops have made perceptible progress."

"More prisoners and more pieces of heavy artillery were captured by us during these recent actions. According to information at hand it has been established that more than thirty-nine German battalions participated in the attack along the French front on July 2. According to statements of prisoners thirty-one of the battalions suffered heavy losses and are at present completely disorganized. Most of the prisoners taken by us July 1st and 2nd are very young. As a result of questioning of these men in our hands it has been learned that the preparatory fire of our artillery was very effective, not only in annihilating the defensive organizations but in rendering impossible all lateral communication behind the lines and in preventing the bringing up of provisions. At the same time our artillery fire made it impossible for the enemy to transmit orders to troops engaged in operations."

a terribly complicated intensity of action, with every method of destruction—like Verdun, with the Germans as defenders.

Hard too Keep in Touch  
When the attack was made in the morning the mist in the valleys made it difficult for the infantry units to keep in touch with each other, but a brilliant sunshine continued through the day with clear air and summer heat.

Word came back that the destruction by artillery of the first line trench was so complete that the British battalion occupied it with the loss of not a single man.

The Germans in their defensive tactics in many instances left the first line trenches slightly held, and then shelled it when occupied by the British, but the British carried on the fight to the second line.

The Germans in large force fought fiercely north of Ancre. At Gommecourt and Beaumont-Hamel there was

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★ RAISE GRECIAN BLOCKADE ★  
★ Athens, July 3.—The block-  
★ ade of Greece instituted by the  
★ Entente Allies before Greece  
★ yielded to their demands for  
★ demobilization and other chan-  
★ ges in her policy, has been of  
★ ficially raised.  
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★ HETTY GREEN DEAD ★  
★ New York, July 3.—Hetty Green,  
★ said to be the wealthiest woman in the  
★ world, died at her home here today.

## What "Color-Scheme" Are You Going To Use On Your House?

That's always a hard matter to decide. Colors that look well on the cards are often a little disappointing on the house.

It isn't the fault of the colors, but the result of hasty, or ill-advised selection.

The style of your house, its size and location, all ought to be considered before you decide.

Again—there are certain color laws to be remembered; light and dark colors are intensified when used together.

Red and Orange, Blue and Green, Yellow and Crimson do not blend.

Simplicity and gradual blending of tints secure the most harmonious effects.

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