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ONE CENT PER COPY

CHEERING NEWS FROM ALLIED ARMIES ON WESTERN FRONT

Anglo-French Drive Con- tinues With Great Success

**Official Statement of French War Office Tells of Capture
of More German Trenches---French Troops Take Village
of Herbecourt---A Sanguinary Struggle.**

PARIS, July 3.—The French offensive south of the Somme, in conjunction with the British drive, continued last night with complete success, the War Office announced today. The French have occupied two lines of trenches of the second German position on a front of five kilometres (3 miles). The French have captured the village of Herbecourt.

East of the Meuse, on the Verdun front, the Germans captured Damloup redoubt, but the French soon after regained possession of it.

The trenches of the second German position captured by the French extend from Maricourt wood, which is in possession of the French, as far as the edge of Assevillers. The village of Herbecourt taken by the French lies between these two points. Further south the French made progress toward Assevillers and Estrees.

North of the Somme the Germans made no attack on the positions previously taken by the French. The French captured heavy artillery and took more prisoners. The statement says 39 German battalions participated in the fighting and that 31 of these battalions sustained important losses. During the artillery preparations preceding the inauguration of the offensive, 31 German captive balloons were burned.

Fighting Was Desperate, But German

Efforts to Check the Allies Were a Failure

PARIS, July 2.—The reserves which the Germans rushed up to the Somme region to check the Franco-British offensive began to make themselves felt yesterday afternoon and last night, according to latest reports received here. The fighting reached a pitch of exceptional desperation but nevertheless the German efforts to check the Allied advance failed.

The Franco-British forces, these reports say, retain the initiative unimpaired, and as the result of the day's fighting have materially advanced their line and strengthened their hold on what they had previously won.

The Capture of the Village of Curlu by the

Allies Regarded as a Great Forward Step

The capture of Curlu represents a great step forward, for the village bars the road leading to the only points where the river Somme can be passed.

The French troops have now before them on their road to Peronne, their goal, a series of hummocks, each of which is crowned by a village, ending in a narrow plateau.

The British, on their part, have made steady progress toward Baupaume, which is an important centre on account of the intersection there of the main highways, which apparently are their objective.

Russian Forces Reported to be Firmly

Holding the Enemy on the Eastern Front

LONDON, July 3.—As a result of one week of most costly onslaughts on the Russian lines, between the Stockhod and the Stry rivers, the Austro-German forces have advanced their battle front at the most five miles eastward towards the Stry, and that only in some sectors, says a Reuter's despatch from Petrograd. Military authorities, the correspondent adds, are confident that the Russians are firmly holding the enemy on this front, pending the development of General Letchitzky's sweep through Bukowina, notwithstanding that strong German reinforcements are entering the field.

Meanwhile the Russians have progressed fifteen miles to the southwestward of Kolomea and the Austrians there are hard pressed to cover their retreat to the Carpathians.

GREEK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

PARIS, July 3.—Eleven Greek army officers who were concerned in the attack on the officers of the Rizoastis, a newspaper published at Saloniki, are said by the Saloniki correspondent of the Malin to have been arrested and confined in the French military prison. The officers are accused of having assaulted the editor of the Rizoastis, who was badly wounded, and to have torn up a portrait of former Premier Venizelos, whom the newspaper supports, because of political articles in the newspaper which were deemed insulting to the army.

HUNS STRONGLY ENTRENCHED

London, July 3.—News of the Anglo-French offensive came in very slowly today, but while people were anxious for information they showed no disappointment at the delay.

The authorities and the press gave warning that patience would be necessary, as the advance must be slow, owing to the nature of the fortifications erected by the Germans in the past twenty months.

Places such as Montauban, Fricourt, La Boisselle, Serre and Mometz, which the British took, and like the villages further south captured by the French, bristled with machine guns.

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

The artillery, it is true, demolished most of the defensive 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 occurred. Furthermore, there are counter-attacks to be repulsed.

Meanwhile, the troops on the northern end of the western front are not inactive. On the Belgian coast British monitors are throwing shells across the sand dunes to keep the Germans in their trenches. The Belgians keep up a bombardment which equals that of the British guns.

A man buys clothes to put on—a woman buys them to show off.

AN EYE WITNESS TELLS OF THE GREAT BOMBARDMENT

**French Corporal Says Allied Losses in Big Drive
Were Quite Small---Bombardment of German
Trenches Was a Terrific Spectacle.**

PARIS, July 3.—“General results excellent,” is the verdict of the Parisian press on the achievements of the second day of the great Franco-British offensive.

All the newspapers assert that what has been accomplished is rather more substantial than sensational. They declare that the mistake made in the Champagne battle will not be repeated, that men cannot fight materially until the ground has been prepared so far as humanly possible by artillery.

No section of the Franco-British forces advanced beyond the line assigned to it, they say, however tempting might have appeared the chance of smashing further lines.

French Losses Quite Small.

The story of an artillery corporal who was wounded while in an observation post at Marcourt is cited to show that this method is sound. The corporal said:

“I was able to see for myself that our losses were quite small, and I not only hope but am certain that our means of action will enable us to forge ahead without much wastage of men. This is due to the prodigious accumulation of munitions of all sorts made by the Allies along the whole northern front.”

“I witnessed the first bombardment of the German trenches and works. It was a wonderful sight. The effects were terrifying. It is not possible that any works of defence, however strong or ingenious, can resist such an avalanche of fire and steel.”

“How many men must lie buried in the ruins!”

Plan Worked Well.

“The German reply is no less terrible, and the most stubborn resistance must be counted upon, for the enemy may be short of men, but certainly do not lack munitions.”

“However, I can affirm that he offered feeble resistance to our first shelling. His guns barely fired one shot to ten from the Allies.”

“That was characteristic of the section where I was. Did the enemy wish to prevent us from finding out the positions of his batteries, or what did this impassive attitude conceal?”

“It made no difference to us. Everything had been foreseen, and our plan worked like a charm.”

Many Acts of Heroism.

A British captain who was wounded said that what most impressed him was the admirable co-ordination of the French and British troops in his section, where, he said, they bore themselves magnificently.

“I could give a hundred noble examples of courage, self-sacrifice and heroism,” he declared.

Municipal Council.

The semi-annual session of the York Municipal Council opens at the County Court House tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Several of the councillors arrived in the city today for the meeting. There is not much business of importance to come before the board.

HUN COUNTER ATTACKS SMOTHERED BY THE BRITISH ARTILLERY

**Were Able to Offer Only Perfunctory
Opposition to the Furious British
Attack---Great Struggle Near Fricourt---7,000 Prisoners Taken.**

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Herald publishes the following cable from London, dated today (Monday):

Under a blazing sun and in midsummer heat, the men of the British and French armies yesterday continued their drive into the French front on the twenty-five mile line from above Hebuterne to below Fay. By early yesterday morning the Germans had brought all their available reserves up to the threatened district and had begun a series of desperately fought counter-attacks. Except at two or three points the violence of the British artillery fire was so great that these counter demonstrations were literally smothered under a rain of projectiles and were able to offer only perfunctory opposition to the Allied advance, which is growing even more definite.

Battle Raged the Whole of Sunday

With Great Fury on Every Side of the Line

While the battle raged all yesterday with undiminished fury along every mile of the line, it reached its greatest intensity in the vicinity of Fricourt, Commeccourt and Contalmaison, and along the river Somme, in the neighborhood of Curlu.

The Germans caught in their formidable defensive works at Fricourt, held out all Saturday and until two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when they abandoned their works and the British entered the village. This served to straighten the new front somewhat and permit more active co-operation with the French who were fighting through Curlu and into the woods east of that village.

Germans Struggle Hard to Retain

Some Important Strategic Points

The German struggle to retain Commeccourt, Fricourt and Contalmaison is explained by the fact that the three settlements are strategic points of unusual importance, and stand as sentinels on the highway from Arras to Beaupre and Peronne.

This highway has been one of the principal arteries of automobile and horse transport in the western theatre, and has been used by both armies, since it diagonally crosses the fighting line.

In the river Ancre sector the resistance of the Germans has been so stubborn and so well conducted behind their concrete machine gun emplacements, their steel and concrete field works and their skilfully constructed trench system, that they still retain parts of their first line in spite of the ferocity of the British attack.

German Position at Commeccourt is

Exposed to Fire From Three Sides

The development of the battle further south, toward the Somme, is regarded as almost certain to compel a retirement here, however, for not only are they being hard pressed in front, but their Commeccourt position in particular is exposed to a three sided fire.

With the British pushing forward from Fricourt, the French—who link up with them two or three miles to the south—continued their advance in the Somme marshes and on the left of the river. They occupied Frizoya, completed their occupation of Curlu, and east and southeast of Dompierre made a net gain of more than a mile on a three mile front.

The day's operations brought the number of prisoners up to well above 7,000, and may reach another thousand by the time they all pass to the clearing stations in the rear. Of these the French have taken more than 5,000.

BRITISH STEAMER MEORIS SUNK.

LONDON, July 3.—The British steamer Meoris, 3,400 tons gross, has been sunk. No information has been received regarding the fate of the crew. . . .