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The Daily Mail

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The Weather.
 Maritime: Southeast and east winds, increasing in force, becoming showery by night.

VOL. XXII., No. 173

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE MAKE ANOTHER MOVE FORWARD

French Repulse an Attack At the Point of the Bayonet

Positions Captured From the Germans Were Subjected to A Vigorous Counter Attack---Artillery Active on Both Sides---Huns Threaten French Towns.

PARIS, July 21.—Positions captured yesterday by the French south of the Somme were subjected to a vigorous counter attack during the night. The Germans charged the French lines south of Soyecourt, but, the War Office announced today, suffered heavy losses and were driven back in disorder. A strong German detachment which advanced to the attack in the Chaulnes region was repulsed with the bayonet.

Between Soissons and Rheims the French penetrated a German trench, clearing it of its defenders.

On the Verdun front the artillery was active on both sides. In the vicinity of Chattancourt and Fleury French aeroplanes bombarded enemy positions at Longueval and Brioules.

BERLIN, via London, July 21.—Threats of air raids on open French towns as measures of reprisal, are made in an official statement issued today. The statement says that the French airmen have bombarded towns in the Black Forest which are outside the zone of field operations, while German air attacks have been up to now directed only against fortresses or field works. In one of the French air raids it is stated that a woman and four children were killed.

"We shall now be forced," says the report, "to use our strong battle squadrons for the purpose of reprisal. A great number of peaceful French towns outside the zone of field operations are within the reach of our air squadrons."

Military Experts in Russia Believe

Victory Over Germans Still a Year Distant

LONDON, July 21.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, while exulting in the success of the Russian troops, declares that experts in Petrograd believe that final victory over Germany may yet be a year or more distant, adding "for the German forces grow stronger as the circumference of the defence contracts, and they will probably be strongest when once more driven back upon their own admirable railway system.

There is still a school of experts which believe that the Germans should be encouraged to attack by steadily retreating before them, as no form of fighting nowadays costs so dearly as attack. Wellington's victories in Europe, Waterloo particularly, were won by retreats.

But the scheme is apparently impossible at present, owing to the fact that western Europe goes to pieces morally at the very thought of retreat. A well planned retirement is every bit as legitimate a military move as an advance, especially in such a war as the present, where victory in the old sense is impossible.

British Establishing a Final Supremacy

Over Germans on the Western Front

NEW YORK, July 21.—A New York Times cable from London dated yesterday says:

General Haig's communique stating that more ground has been gained in Delville Wood and Longueval, are regarded as affording convincing proof that the British are establishing a decided supremacy over the enemy.

A German counter attack was expected. If the Germans had failed to make one at this juncture, it would have been a clear proof that they were too weak or exhausted to take advantage of the opportunity given by the British occupation of new ground for the defence, where only hurried measures were possible. The German counter-attack was delivered in great strength and met a certain amount of success.

COUNT ZEPPELIN IS OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, July 21.—A despatch from Berne, Switzerland, to the Daily News says that Count Zeppelin in a speech to the workmen at Friedrichshafen, said: "I have good news for you. The Kaiser has given his advisers a free hand regarding the use of airships and submarines. Be patient, vital blows will soon be struck."

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TOWN IN ARMENIA

Petrograd, July 21.—The capture by Russian troops of the town of Gumushkane, 45 miles southwest of Trebizond, in Turkish Armenia, was announced today by the War Office.

British Lines Pushed Forward

London, July 21.—The British line north of Bazentin and Longueval has been pushed forward to Fourneau wood, the War Office announced today. The British drove the Germans from the wood, but lost part of this position subsequently.

Steamer Yser Has Been Sunk

London, July 21.—Lloyds reports that the British steamer Yser has been sunk. The Yser sailed on June 15 from Portland, Me., for Cotte, France. Her gross tonnage was about 3,500.

Food Supplies For Poland

Washington, July 21.—Personal messages were sent by President Wilson today to European rulers urging their co-operation in getting food supplies from the United States to the starving people of Poland.

FRENCH ARE MOVING FORWARD ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SOMME

Important Strategic Positions Captured From the Germans in Brilliant Drive ---Latest Attack on Enemy Trenches Was Carried Out With Precision.

(By Fred B. Ditney.)

PARIS, July 21.—With the work of bringing up the guns and preparing the lines of communication completed, and the British line north of Hardecourt straightened, the French again have taken up the forward movement of the offensive on both sides of the Somme.

North of the Somme the French advanced from Hardecourt toward the river until they reached the narrow gauge railroad running from Clery through Maurepas to Combles.

This put them in a position to deliver an enfilading fire on the German lines south of the river defending Peronne, and brings them into direct artillery contact with Mont St. Quentin, which is the chief point from which the German artillery operated in counter attacks against Biaches and La Maisonette.

The Great Battle Began at Dawn After Two Days of Artillery Preparation

After two days of intense artillery preparation, the battle began this morning at dawn. The Germans on the north, under the direct eye of the Kaiser, tried to drive back the British in an endeavor to stave off the French offensive; but the French, responding to the shrill whistles of their officers, left the trenches in three waves and riveting on to Hardecourt, carried their line forward on the south to the railroad.

Then a swift movement on Eschelon from right to left to the north along the railroad to the outskirts of Maurepas.

At that point the railroad turns northeasterly into Combles and the French diverged from the railroad line to keep in touch with their position at Hill 139, north of Hardecourt.

Before Eleven O'Clock all of the German Positions Were in the Hands of the French

The fight was over rolling ground, sweeping over the plateau to the river valley, and the French, covered by their artillery, went forward over the flat field.

Fortunately the storms of the last few days had let up and the French had comparatively clear weather for their attack, with a good opportunity for aeroplane observation. Thus they were able to keep the German artillery under control.

The attack was carried out with mathematical precision. Before 11 o'clock all the German positions were in French hands and being rapidly reorganized, the destroyed trenches being rebuilt to face the opposite direction.

German Strongholds Defending Peronne Captured by Series of Flanking Movements

Meantime south of the river the French extended their offensive southward toward Chaulnes, taking German lines from Barleaux to Soyecourt, which brings them well on to the flank of Hill 92—the piece of rising ground held by the Germans in the face of the French south of the river. The French thus dominate Peronne on the plateau on the west, and having already captured by a series of flanking movements the German strongholds directly defending Peronne, they are moving by an encircling movement from the north and south and squeezing the Germans out.

German War Reports are Usually Issued at the Most Favorable Moment

In the light of General Haig's later despatches, military critics here judge that the German claims to have recaptured the whole of Longueval and Delville wood were made at the moment of their greatest success. German reports of progress in fighting at Verdun showed frequently it was the German method to single out the moment when the attack was at its height for issuing a report.

One of the best military critics here says: "If the British recover lost ground we shall have great reason to be satisfied, for it will show the enemy's strength is definitely on the wane and that the sanguine calculations about the depletion of his reserves, which are being circulated in France, have a substantial foundation."

COL. ALLISON CONDEMNED BY THE ROYAL COMMISSION

Had a Pecuniary Interest in Contracts Which He Secured From the Shell Commission--His Conduct Can be Neither Justified Nor Excused.

OTTAWA, July 21.—The judgment of the Meredith-Duff Royal Commission which investigated the allegations made by G. W. Kyle in the House of Commons in reference to fuse contracts let by the Shell Commission to the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms and Fuse Company, was presented to the government this morning.

It finds "a mistake was made in placing upon the already overburdened shoulders of Colonel Carnegie, ordnance expert to the Shell Committee, the work of conducting the business or commercial part of the transaction, for which work he possessed no special qualifications."

Colonel Allison Condemned.

No doubt is suggested or implied on the integrity of Colonel Carnegie.

The judgment further announces the opinion of the Commissioners that Colonel Allison, "while professing to be acting as the friend of General Hughes, and to be doing what he did in regard to the fuse contracts solely out of friendship for him and without any expectation or intention of receiving any remuneration for his services, was instrumental in bringing about a contract in which he was pecuniarily interested."

"If we had accepted Allison's statements we would have been bound to say that his conduct in the agreements as to commissions without informing General Hughes and the committee, could not either be justified or excused."

Sir Sam's Position.

Dealing with General Hughes, the judgment states that he "had nothing to do with the making of the Edwards cartridge case contract, and as far as evidence appears, knew nothing about the transaction being entered into."

The judgment is a lengthy document. The first portion is (Continued on page 5.)