
* Notice to Advertisers. *
* In order to ensure changes *
* being made in advertisements, *
* copy must reach this office not *
* later than 9 a. m. on the day of *
* publication. *

The Daily Mail

* The Weather. *
* Maritime: Moderate south to *
* west winds, fair and warm to- *
* day and on Tuesday with a few *
* scattered showers. *

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

French Won a Double Victory Over the Germans

Brilliantly Executed Tactics by the French Resulted in the Capture of Important Positions From the Germans--- Fierce Fighting on the Somme.

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, July 16.—A double victory was scored by the French last night among the clump of hills known as the Moronvilliers Massif, to the west of Rheims, as a result of well conceived plans and brilliantly executed tactics. The German prisoners taken number several hundred, the exact total not being completed when the correspondent left the battlefield, but the greatest significance is attached to the ground captured, which, although small in extent, possess immense importance, as the Germans, by having it snatched from them, lost the only remaining observatories in this region, and will be greatly hindered in future operations.

A TREMENDOUS SHELL FIRE WAS KEPT UP FOR HOURS BY ARTILLERY ON BOTH SIDES

The hill group consists of five heights, Carnillet, Mont Blond, Mont Haut, the Casque and the Teto. Before tonight's victory the French held all the crests but the saddles between Mont Blond and Mont Haut, and the Casque and the Teton were occupied by the Germans, who were able to watch the French movements from these points of vantage.

The correspondent observed the artillery preparation and the actual battle from a point whence the entire clump could be observed and the progress of the troops could be viewed unceasingly.

GERMAN TROOPS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF SOME

IMPORTANT POSITIONS THEY HAD LONG HELD

Hour after hour the guns of the armies belched shells, but little noise could be heard on the French side, in consequence of the direction of the wind, which, however, did not drown the constant swish and rending of the air by the passing projectiles. All around the ground was plowed up and immense clouds of vari-colored smoke and the crashing of explosives told of the heaviness of the bombardments.

The French knew that fronting them lay strong German forces, for three divisions had been recognized, the 19th Hanoverian, the 70th Prussian and the 23rd. The French infantry attacked at the extremities of the Moronvilliers clump on the two saddles, and each attack was carried out with such dash that the Germans gave way everywhere and surrendered.

A DEPOT OF ROCKETS CAUGHT FIRE AND FLAMES

LIGHTED THE SCENE LIKE A FIREWORKS DISPLAY

At the western end the advance covered an average depth of 200 yards along a half mile front, while at the eastern end the average depth gained was 300 yards along about a third of a mile. But these small spaces contained all the German observatories. Immediately dozens of French and German rockets, green, red and white, flashed in the air either calling for help or announcing the results. A depot of rockets caught fire and thousands of brilliant balls of flame lighted the scene like a pyrotechnic display amid which seven German observation balloons rose audaciously near the front line to investigate the situation for the German staff.

Prisoners meanwhile came pouring into the French lines, and the German barrage fire opened, trying to prevent French from bringing up reinforcements to the front.

Counter Attacks Unsuccessful.

The inevitable German counter attack began shortly afterward, but the effort to drive the French from the positions they had won did not succeed. In the meantime Rheims, near by, suffered from the vengeance of German commanders, who also shelled small villages far in the rear of the French lines as reprisal for their defeat. The sight of long lines of children, women and old men taking refuge in open fields amid the darkness and drenching rain was a pitiful one.

Hostile Raids Repulsed.

LONDON, July 16.—Following was issued today at the War Office: "Hostile raids were repulsed last night with loss to the enemy, northwest of Fonyain les Croiselles and in the neighborhood of Armentiers. We made a successful raid near Oppy. A few prisoners were taken by us.

ATTACKED THE PREMIER

Ottawa, July 16. — J. C. Watters, President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, in a speech at Hull, Que., tonight, attacked Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, who he declared had been guilty of a breach of faith in not considering organized labor before bringing in conscription. He also asserted that organized labor throughout Canada would oppose the measure even by a Dominion wide strike if necessary, unless the government showed its faith by taking over the industries of the country and devoting them to the needs of the empire.

PREMIER BOTHA IN ILL HEALTH

Pretoria, South Africa, July 16. Via Reuters Ottawa Agency. — Reuters is officially informed that Premier Botha's health has suffered owing to the continuous strain of official business, and he has been ordered to take two months of complete rest.

Mr. Burden Improved.
Mr. George F. Burden, ex-M.P.P., who lately suffered a slight stroke of paralysis, is reported to be considerably improved. His doctor thinks that with care and rest he will come all right in a short time.

CHANG HSUN HAD HUN ASSISTANCE

Tien Tsin, July 16.—The republican headquarters here has issued a statement in which it is declared that Gen. Chang Hsun was assisted by interned Germans in defending his residence, and that these Germans escorted him to the legation quarter, where he took refuge.

Foreign advices state that the accuracy of the fire from Chang Hsun's forces caused the suspicion that he had expert foreign assistance.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

Paris, July 16.—The Germans made a series of strong attacks last night between the Somme and the Aisne, and in the Champagne. Today's official announcement says they were repulsed everywhere except near Mont Paul, in the Champagne, where they retained a few trenches.

York County Court.

The York County Court will meet tomorrow for an adjourned sitting.

THE CANADIANS IN FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL AT LENS

Germans Destroy Machinery of One of the Coal Mines--Much Practice Has Made the Canadian Artillery Very Proficient.

(By Stewart Lyon, Correspondent of the Canadian Press.)

CANADIAN ARMIES HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, July 15, via London.—Early on Saturday morning seven loud explosions were heard in Lens, and when day broke a great cloud of smoke still hung about the city. The explosions were not caused by our artillery, and must have been the work of the enemy. Some, but not all of them, were due to the blowing up of the overhead machinery of mine No. 13, hitherto one of the most conspicuous features of the landscape in the east end of Lens.

The enemy has been unable to raise coal from this mine because of the constant shelling to which it had been subjected lately. Fearing that he will have to evacuate in a hurry some day, he has now thoroughly destroyed the mine while there was yet time to do so. The mine machinery now lies in a tangle of fantastic ruin where it was thrown by the explosions.

Our attack upon Lens has resolved itself into a fierce and long continued artillery duel. The enemy has added greatly to the number of his active batteries. Our gunners have no sinecure in outflanking this great concentration and preventing the enemy from "shooting up" our infantry positions which are now scattered about in various mining villages, forming suburbs of Lens, instead of out on the open plain, as during the period of our advance on the city.

The Canadian artillery has become thoroughly proficient by much practice in counter battery work. The result of twenty-four hours' operations was officially described in yesterday's report.

Out of many shots with aeroplane observations, sixteen have been successful. Three of the enemy's positions were so much damaged that the individual gun pits are no longer distinguishable. Nine other pits were hit and three were destroyed. Five explosions were caused, and one fire, which last for seventeen minutes and must have been destructive.

ANTIS HELD BIG MEETING IN QUEBEC

Marched Through the Streets with Banner "Down With Kaiser Borden and His Boches," etc.

Quebec, July 16.—About 15,000 people assembled at the Jacques Cartier market square last night to take part in an anti-conscription meeting which was addressed by Senator Landry, Armand Lavergne, L. Roy, Douls Letourneau, M. L. A., and others.

After the meeting the large crowd marched through the streets with placards bearing the inscriptions: "Down with Kaiser Borden and his Boches," "Long live the jails," "We want elections," "Seigney, what have you done for your brethren?"

At the foot of the Champlain monument, at the Dufferin Terrace, they passed a resolution opposing conscription. After the demonstration, the crowd on their way home smashed the windows of the Quebec Chronicle and L'Evenement, and pasted printed inscriptions on the bulletin boards, "Down with conscription."

MEMORIAL COM. ORGANIZES

Grand Lodge, L. O. A., to Remember Brethren Killed in the War—Service Last Night.

The committee of the New Brunswick Grand Lodge, L.O.A., appointed to take up the matter of a memorial for Orangemen killed in the present war, met here Saturday afternoon and completed organization. The officers elected are as follows:

President, David Hipwell, P.G.M. Vice president, J. W. S. Babbirk, P.C.M., Northumberland. Ewart C. Atkinson, secretary. W. M. Campbell, treasurer.

Attend Divine Service.
At Rusiagornis yesterday the members of the Orange Lodge attended divine service. A forceful and impressive sermon was preached by Rev. David Patterson.

The Orange and Prentice Boys' Lodges of Gibson, Fredericton and neighboring places attended divine service at the Gibson Methodist church last night. The preacher was Rev. A. D. McLeod, Grand Chaplain.

Boston Visitors.

Visitors to the city today include Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Howell of Boston, Mass. The doctor motored from Boston last week to Harvey Station, where he joined Mrs. Howell, who had made the trip by train and they proceeded to Bear Island where they are at present the guests of Mrs. Howell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Murch. They motored to the city today in company with Mr. Murch, returning home this afternoon.

NEW CHANCELLOR TO LAY DOWN PROGRAM ON THURSDAY NEXT

His Speech Awaited With a Great Deal Of Interest-- Radicals and Socialists To Introduce Peace Resolutions in The Reichstag.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.—Dr. George Michaels, the new Chancellor, will deliver his maiden speech in the Reichstag on Thursday. The address is expected to contain an announcement of his forthcoming programme, and is awaited with a great deal of interest.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.—The Reichstag proposed peace resolution, which according to the Berlin Tageblatt, a majority of the block of the centre radicals and socialists declared Friday evening to introduce unchanged upon the reassembling of the Reichstag, reads as follows:

"As on August 4th, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the throne.

No Lust of Conquest.

"We are driven by no lust of conquest. Germany took up arms in defence of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory are political, economical and financial violations, an dare incompatible with such a peace. The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international judicial organizations.

Will Stand Together.

"So long as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violence, the German people will stand together as one man and hold out until taken, and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured.

"The German nation united is unconquerable. The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is as one with the men who are defending the Fatherland in the heroic struggle they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

TWO IMPORTANT MEETINGS SOON

Mrs. Warren Will Address the Women's Institute Wednesday—Another Meeting on 23rd.

Two very interesting meetings will be held in the near future under the auspices of the Fredericton Women's Institute. Mrs. Philip Warren of St. John, will be the chief speaker for the meeting to be held on the afternoon of July 18th, and every housekeeper will be interested in the demonstration of canning of fruits and vegetables to be given by Miss Bertha N. Boyer of St. John, the afternoon of July 23rd.

Mrs. Warren has a very important message for every woman in the city. Her subject is to be "Women's Responsibilities of Today." She will discuss National Service for women. Her suggestions along food conservation lines are most practical and worthy of putting into practice. Mrs. Warren will also have many interesting stories to relate as to her experiences in France in 1915, during which time she served as a Red Cross nurse.

Miss Boyer comes highly recommended. She received her training in Household Science at the Fannie Farmer School at Boston and later at Columbia University. For some years now she has raised her own vegetables for canning, and during the canning seasons has been most successful in putting up jars of fruits, vegetables, meats and soups.

Food Conservation is one of the most important factors of today and the meetings on the 18th and 23rd should be attended by all women and girls who wish to do their bit for our Country. At the first meeting at the City Council Chamber, July 18th, those present will be told ways of economizing and promoting thrift; at the second meeting some of these ways will be actually demonstrated.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE LISTS

Eighty-five Classified as Passed and But One Failure Among Eighty-six Candidates.

The result of the recent High School Entrance Examinations has placed the eighty-six applicants in divisions as under. All are alphabetically arranged. One of those who wrote the papers failed to qualify. Of the eighty-five who were passed, 26 are in Division I, 41 in Division II, and 18 in Division III.

Division I.

Leslie Booth, Percy Bowers, Florence Branscombe, Lena Carten, Vivian Coulthard, Frederick Carle, James Gallagher, Marjorie Hanson, Doris Irvine, Mary B. Jones, Harry Lifford, Edwin C. Lawrence, Evelyn Murphy, Theodora Morris, Sadie Miller, Muriel McMonagle, Helen McMullen, Flora MacDougall, Margaret McLaren, Osborne McNally, Dorothy Phillips, Cyril Roberts, Dorothy P. Robinson, Isabel Scott, Helen R. Savage, Gladys Wainwright.

Division II.

Fred H. Arnold, Jean H. Arnold, Maurice Boyd, Shirley F. Barbour, Jean Burgess, Murray R. Blair, Lorette C. Blanchard, Ethel Crangle, Alden Clark, Gladys V. Cooper, George E. Contois, Jennie Doak, Vera V. Dykeman, William Flett, Helen Good, Helen Gran-nan, Florence Gorman, Mabel Hatch, Lionel G. A. Hawkins, Roberta Irvine Kathleen S. Jamer, Eileen Keenan, Audrey Lister, Grace R. Miller, Della McCluskey, Frances McCarthy, Rita McGinnis, Mary Palmer, Gladys Rogers, Elsie Scammell, Irma Scott, Ardath Staples, Myrtle Scott, Goldie Stephenson, Bertha A. Sears, Paul T. Smith, Frank VanBuskirk, Jennie M. Voyer, Jack Williams, Etha Walker, Isabel Watters.

Division III.

Eva Bailey, Jennie Cummings, Stewart Cooper, Alice G. Currie, Eileen De-ver, Nora K. Daley, Gladys Finnamore, Grace Foster, Alice M. Fleming, Gladys Forbes, Nellie B. Ferguson, Mildred Gilbert, Alexander Gulliver, Grace Henry, Ruby P. Myles, Rita McCarthy, Donald McFarlane, Ralph M. Tennant.