

HAIG DRIVES AGAIN WITH GREAT SUCCESS

Big Gains in Face of Counter-Offensive Led by German Guard—French Near Peronne

The French official report Sunday night contained the following summary: "The operations on the Somme front, from July 1 to 7, resulted in the capture by us of more than 9,500 prisoners. Among the important war material that we took we have counted up to date seventy-six cannon and several hundred machine guns."

A British summary follows: "We have taken upwards of 6,000 prisoners, twenty-one guns, fifty-one machine guns, a large number of automatic rifles, trench mortars, mine-werfers, searchlights and other military booty."

Two Miles From Peronne

French troops south of the Somme, by a sudden thrust Sunday morning on a front of two and a half miles, drove forward into the German lines between the river and Belloy-en-Santerre for a gain, at its greatest point, of a mile and a quarter. Since then their most advanced front juts out within two miles of Peronne, the great German base and first objective of the Franco-British Picardy offensive.

Sweeping across a rain-swept and treacherous terrain the French troops carried their front forward on the entire sector of attack for an average of more than three-quarters of a mile. They crumpled up the trench lines of the Germans interspersed between the broken second line of defence and the strongly-organized river positions where the Kaiser's troops will make their last stand before Peronne. In their advance the French carried the powerfully fortified village of Blaches, a mile and a half east of Herbecourt, and two miles southeast of Peronne.

French Make Good Gain

After the sixth desperate attack this afternoon, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones wood, according to the British official statement issued Monday night. This was at the expense of very heavy casualties, the statement adds. In a brilliant attack the French have carried Hill 97, a height which dominates the Somme southeast of Blaches, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office Monday night.

London Despatches on Friday said:

The second phase of the battle of the Somme developed to-day with a strong movement by the British over a front of approximately eight miles, extending from north of Fricourt to the Ancre. In the face of a determined German counter-offensive over a large portion of this front, into which the Prussian Guards, the Kaiser's famous corps, were thrown, the British made steady gains, capturing a series of strong positions. They have entered the village of Ovillers, part of which they hold, and had in their possession for a time the strongly-defended village of Contalmaison. One of the largest gains recorded by the British was won east of La Boisselle. After breaking through a German trench line on a front of 1,000 yards during the night, British troops to-day drove their advance 500 yards farther on a 2,000-yard front.

London Re-assured

Gen. Haig to-night reports that the German losses during the day were severe. Several large organizations of reserves were taken under the fire of the British big guns, which kept up a steady fire against villages behind the German front. The net result of the day's work, an advance at some points of more than half a mile, has caused great satisfaction in London, where, the lull of the previous day had led to the fear that the "big push" was losing momentum.

RIOTS AT BORDEN CAMP

No Casualties Reported, But Much Noise and Complaints

Rioting among a considerable number of overseas troops, mainly of battalions from the London military district, broke out in Borden Camp, Ontario, Monday night shortly before 7 o'clock, and in spite of every effort of Brig-General Logie and his staff lasted until midnight. A company with fixed bayonets checked the stone-throwing without causing casualties. The main cause of the trouble, as far as could be learned from a number of self-appointed spokesmen whom General Logie called upon to see him, was the dust and lack of water during the rehearsal parade held in the morning in preparation for the visit of inspection of Major-General Sir Sam Hughes which was announced to take place on Tuesday. The London men in the disturbance also complained at having been sent to the camp.

Smutz Takes Tanga Port

Gen. Smutz, in command of the British forces in German East Africa, has occupied Tanga, according to a statement issued by the War Office Monday. The Germans only offered slight resistance. Tanga is the second most important port on the coast of German East Africa, and is the terminus of a railroad which the Germans were building into the interior at the outbreak of the war. About a couple of hundred miles of this road had been completed.

Verdun Continues

A Paris despatch on Friday night said: "The violence of the British offensive to-day failed to divert the attention of the Germans from their desperate efforts to capture Verdun. Assault after assault was delivered against the French lines on the sorely battered Thiaumont region. The enemy succeeded in obtaining a footing in the French advanced trenches, but they were driven out by a counter-attack."

Ottawa announced on Friday:

The Dominion Government has decided to build, equip and run a small arms ammunition factory at the town of Lindsay, Victoria County, Ontario. Five thousand of the Kaiser's famous Prussian Guards have been killed in the fighting around Contalmaison, east of Albert, according to special despatches from Paris on Sunday.

SANK 17 FOE SHIPS IN JUTLAND BATTLE

Admiral Jellicoe Reports Officially—Four Other Craft Smashed—Narrative of Victory

"Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German high seas fleet was brought to action on the 31st of May, 1916, to the westward of Jutland bank, off the coast of Denmark." In these words Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, commander-in-chief of the home fleets, opened his report on Thursday to the Admiralty on the battle.

"The battle-cruiser fleet, gallantly led by Vice-Admiral Beatty, and admirably supported by the fifth battle squadron, fought the action under, at times, disadvantageous conditions, especially in regard to light, in a manner that was in keeping with the best traditions of the service," Admiral Jellicoe continues.

Admiral Jellicoe estimates the German losses at two battleships of the Dreadnought type; one of the Deutschland type, which was seen to sink; the battle-cruiser Lutzow, admitted by the Germans; one battle-cruiser of the Dreadnought type; one battle-cruiser, seen to be so severely damaged that its return was extremely doubtful; five light cruisers, seen to sink—one of them possibly a battleship; six destroyers, seen to sink; three destroyers so damaged that it was doubtful if they would be able to reach port, and a submarine sunk.

Vice-Admiral Beatty's report to Admiral Jellicoe speaks glowingly of the splendid control and drill which prevailed aboard the British ships.

Continuing his report Vice-Admiral Beatty said: "The sun was behind us. The wind was south-east. Being between the enemy and his base our situation was both tactically and strategically good. Both forces opened fire simultaneously at 3.48 at a range of 18,500 yards. The enemy steered parallel distant 18,000 to 14,500 yards.

Luring Huns On

"From 4.15 to 4.43 o'clock the conflict between the battle-cruiser squadrons was fierce and the resolute British fire began to tell. The rapidity and accuracy of the German fire depreciated considerably. The third German ship was seen to be afire. The German battle fleet was reported ahead and the destroyers were recalled." Vice-Admiral Beatty altered his course to the northward to lead the Germans toward the British battle fleet.

The weather became unfavorable. Vice-Admiral Beatty's ships being silhouetted against a clear horizon to the Germans, whose ships were mostly obscured by mist. Between five and six o'clock the action continued at 14,000 yards on a northerly course, the German ships receiving very severe punishment, one battle-cruiser quitting the line, considerably damaged. At 5.45 o'clock the Germans were gradually hauling eastward and receiving severe punishment at the head of the line.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe says: "During the somewhat brief periods that the ships of the high sea fleet were visible throughout the mist, a heavy and active fire kept up by the battleships and battle-cruisers of the Grand Fleet caused me much satisfaction. The enemy vessels were seen to be constantly hit, some being observed to haul out of the line. At least one sank."

MONTAGU IS MUNITIONER

Succeeds Lloyd-George—Other Important Cabinet Changes

Following the appointment last week of David Lloyd-George as Secretary for War, official announcement was made in London on Sunday of several other changes in the Government. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, takes Mr. Lloyd-George's place as Minister of Munitions. Thomas McKinnon Wood, Secretary of State for Scotland, becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Harold J. Tennent, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, is made Secretary of State for Scotland. "In view of the very heavy responsibilities of the Treasury during the war," the announcement continues, "Premier Asquith has invited McKinnon Wood to return to his former post of Financial Secretary. Mr. Asquith has invited Lord Curzon to become a permanent member of the War Committee."

SHELLS ENOUGH TO WIN

Britain Fears No Shortage—The Munitions Miracle

A London despatch on Friday said: "The fear that lack of ammunition might hold back the British troops in their Picardy offensive, as it did in past movements, was removed to-day by a statement of Frederick G. Kellaway, Secretary to Dr. Addison, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Munitions. Mr. Kellaway, who is a member of Parliament, cited figures which show that the British output of munitions is now at the highest point since the beginning of the war. "If necessary we could arm the front with big guns, machine to muzzle, from the Somme to the sea, and our output is not yet at flood tide," was one of his most striking statements.

Gen. Williams Captive

Ottawa announced on Sunday: An official report has been received at the Militia Department from the War Office that Brigadier-General Victor Williams of the 3rd Division is now a prisoner in Germany. He was wounded in the fighting of June 2nd. Lieut. Hugh Fraser of Ottawa, Staff Officer to General Williams, is reported with him.

Earl Crawford For Cabinet

On Tuesday London morning papers announced that the Earl of Crawford had been offered the presidency of the Board of Agriculture, vacated by the Earl of Selborne. The Earl of Crawford is the premier earl of Scotland and has previously held office as Lord of the Treasury.

Honor Roll

—for— Durham and District

This list is intended to contain the names of recruits from Durham and vicinity, also those whose homes are here. Admissions will be made from week to week and our readers will please assist in keeping the list correct by furnishing the names of any who may have been omitted or advising of errors in spelling or otherwise

A
Allan, Lieut. T.
Allen, Johnston
Adair, John
Adair, Robin

B
Bunce, Frank
Banks, George
Bolger, John
Byron, J. C.
Brown, R.
Bailey, Michael
Bailey, J.
Bailey, T.
Baker, Chris
Bryon, Percy
Borthwick, David

C
Crawford, Chas.
Cotton, Victor
Calder, Roy
Chislett, Charles
Cross, Roy
Cove, A.
Corkill, Joseph
Connolly, Arthur
Campbell, G. W.
Cross, J. H.
Clark, Campbell
Coutts, James
Campbell, W. A.

D
Donaldson, Alex.
Darling, C. H.
Dewar, A. C.
Darby, Wm.
Daniel, Percy
Dunbar, Eadlan
Davis, J. A.
Drum, H. G.
Dym, A.
Dodsworth, H. W.

E
Eccles, Roy
Edwards, Elmo
Edwards, Ivan
Elvidge, Vernon
Ewen, Robt

F
Falkingham, Wm.
Fluker, Ray
Findlay, Alex.
Findlay, Murray

G
Goleby, Wm.
Gray, H.
Grant, Brock
Greenwood, J. W.
Grundy, Wm.
Grierson, Nathan
Gun, Dr. A.
Gun, Gordon
Gun, Cecil

H
Hazen, G. C.
Hazen, R.
Havens, Ed.
Havens, Chas.
Hughes, Jesse
Hartford, S. J.
Hazer, Wm.
Hillis, Sam.
Hopkins, W. J.
Hamlet, Joseph

I
Irwin, Duncan

K
Kress, Capt. H.
Kress, George
Kelly, Fred

L
Lloyd, George
Lake, Wilfrid
Lake, Wm.
Laidlaw, A. N.
Lloyd, J. A.
Lloyd, Anson
Lauder, W. A.
Lauder, T. A.
Lindsay, R. G.
Legge, C. L.
Leeson, Fred
Lucas, J. N.

M
Marshall, C. A.
Murray, George
Munroe, Wm.
Morton, Wesley
Mather, T. L.
Matheson, L.
Mort, A.

Mc
McAlister, T. W.
McAlister, W. W.
McDonald, John C.
McComb, Alex.
McLraith, Frank
McLraith, J. H.
McDonald, Norman
McConnell, Harold
McGirr, Wm.
MacKay, Frank
McGillivray, Neil
McFarlane, David B.
McDonald, John
McGirr, Lance
McAssey, F. M.
McFadden, J. R.
McMillan, N. J.
McKinnon, Hector
McKechnie, H. C.
McMahon, J.
McGirr, E. J.
McNally, Stanley
McNally, Cecil
McDonald, Thos

N
Newell, Lewis
Nichol, John C.
Nichol, Wilfrid
Nichol, C. W.

O
Oyns, C. H.

P
Petty, Wm.
Pinkerton, F.
Pinkerton, John E.
Pollock, H.
Petty, Wm.
Pust, J. A.
Pilgrim, Chas

R
Ramage, Chas. C.
Robb, Robert
Ross, Clarence
Ross, John
Ross, Percy

S
Stedman, John
Saunders, Allister
Saunders, Mack
Smith, J. Fred.
Seaman, S.
Scheuermann, V.
Stewart, Corp.
Smith, Andrew
Smith, Andrew

T
Torry, Fred
Thompson, David
Thompson, Walter
Thomas, J. E.

V
Vollett, James
Vollett, Harold
Vollett, Harry

W
Warrington, Joseph
Wall, James
Willis, B. H.
Watson, Ferguson
Wells, Alex.
Wylie, W. J.
Watson, J.
Weir, J.
White, Alex.
Wright, J.
Willis, Stanley
Wallace, James
White, E. J.
Weir, John

SIX SHELLS FOR ONE

Canadians Dominate Germans in New Positions—Artillery Too Good

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, on Friday received the following communique from the Canadian General representative at the front: "Artillery duels were frequent during the past week on the Canadian front. At times our positions were so heavily bombarded as to suggest that an attack was imminent. On these occasions the enemy trenches and batteries were subjected to an intense retaliatory fire from our guns. During the course of one night the Germans repeatedly shelled a section of the area recently taken over by our troops, and subsequently a hostile reconnoitring party endeavored to approach our lines. It was at once detected and driven off by our rifle and machine gun fire. In trench mortar contests our batteries maintained the upper hand, returning approximately six shells for every one thrown by the Germans. In many places the hostile trenches and entanglements were severely damaged by our mortar shells. With finer weather rapid progress was made on the consolidation of our new positions."

NEW SUBMARINE WORRY

German "Commercial" Craft Reaches Baltimore—Washington's Problem

Baltimore despatches on Sunday said: "The world's first submarine merchantman, the German underwater liner Deutschland, anchored below Baltimore to-night after voyaging safely across the Atlantic. She carries mail and a cargo of 750 tons of costly chemicals and dyestuffs, and a message from Emperor William to President Wilson, and is to carry back home a cargo of nickel and crude rubber, sorely needed by the German army. The Deutschland tower, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns of about three-inch calibre. No torpedo tubes are visible. On the surface of the water the submarine has a speed of from two to three knots an hour more than the average merchant steamer. Forced to blaze a new diplomatic trail by the arrival in American waters of the first cargo-carrying submarine merchantman ever put to sea, the State Department, through the Treasury, sent instructions to Collector of Customs T. Ryan at Baltimore to make an immediate investigation after the vessel docks there."

Turnover in North Perth

F. Wellington Hay, of Listowel, was elected by 573 over John A. Makins, Conservative, in the North Perth by-election for the Ontario Legislature. In Stratford, where James Torrance had a majority of 638 in 1914, Mr. Hay was accorded a majority of 94, a turnover of 732 votes.

Foe Sank Hospital Ship

A Petrograd official report on Sunday said: "An enemy submarine, without warning, sank the Vperiede (Wpered?), which carried all the distinguished signs. Seven men lost their lives; the others were saved."

The Paris Excelsior says the Russian contingents which arrived in France recently and have been quartered at Camp De Mailly, near Troyes, have been sent to join the French forces at the front.

Bread, cheese and fruit make a perfect lunch.

RUSSIA'S GREAT MONTE

Offensive's Success Summarized—Mighty Drive Begins in North

Petrograd despatches on Monday said: "The Russian forces advancing in Volhynia towards Kovel are crossing the river Stokhod at various points, closely pressing the Teutonic forces opposing them, says today's War Office statement. The passage of the river is being accomplished under serious difficulties, the crossings of the river having in most cases been destroyed by the opposing armies. After the Russians had successfully crossed the Stokhod the enemy rallied and made desperate efforts to maintain his positions on the left bank of the river. The correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt with the Austrian army testifies to the inexhaustible supply of Russian troops, the great efficiency of the Russian cavalry and the endless supplies of ammunition, as in great contrast to the condition of the Russian forces last year. The Chronicle has the following from Harold Williams, its Petrograd correspondent: "At the close of the first month of their great offensive the Russians have in their hands 235,000 prisoners, 250 enemy guns and 700 machine guns. They have made a big dent in the enemy's front in Volhynia, have taken Bukovina and a considerable part of eastern Galicia of the Dniester, and are well on their way over the Carpathians towards Hungary." After an effective artillery preparation, the Russians launched on Friday a mighty offensive against the German front from Riga to Baranovich. Petrograd officially announces that first-line trenches have been wrested from the Germans southwest of Lake Narotch, to the east of Vlna, in fierce bayonet attacks. Berlin War Office admits the Germans have been forced to abandon their positions in the salient at Czartorysk. A wireless despatch from Rome to-day states that the Germans have begun a general retirement between Riga and Baranovich and at Kolki, because of the severe attacks on the northern Hun armies. An entirely fresh offensive undertaken by the Russians on the Riga front, northeast of Baranovich, netted them, they claim, about 2,800 prisoners, eleven cannon and several machine guns. The battle still continues there. In the Kolomea region about 1,500 prisoners and some cannon were captured by the Russians. Two heavy blows were delivered against the Teutonic battlefront in the east on Saturday by the Russians. The first was the capture of two important villages in the drive on Kovel. The second was the capture of Delatyn, an important railway junction through which the Austrians had supplied their armies at Stanislaw and Tarnopol, protecting Lemberg.

TRAVERTON.

Roots and corn have done well of late. Having won't begin with most of our farmers until next week. It is very sappy yet.

Miss May Robson, teacher, came home from Dunnville last week and reports the crops better in old Glenelg than in most of the counties she passed through.

Assisted by a few nimble neighbors, Mr. John McNally and Stewart reshingled their barn in three days, last week.

A. G. Blair got the foundation for his new silo dug out last week. Wm. Paylor erected a neat wire

fence from road to barn lately,

and John O. Greenwood graded and gravelled the lane leading to his home. These little touches greatly improve the appearance of a home.

Miss Muriel Correll returned to Toronto on Tuesday of this week. Four or five picnics, with a garden party or two and a few other outings, have combined to make her visit to the country a very pleasant one.

An auto group of five from Walkerton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bryans the first of the week.

The McRae Bros. of Pomona had a neat and commodious implement shed erected last week.

A big crowd from this vicinity were at the Bunessan picnic on Friday and all agree in saying it was an extra good one.

The Baptist Sunday school on the 10th concession held their always have a pinch of sugar picnic in Mr. J. McArthur's grove on Tuesday of last week, and it salt used for seasoning.

was better than ever. The program

was handled by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, the pastor, who contributed to its success in speech, song and music. There were choruses of the young people, songs by Councillor Young, W. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Littlejohns, Misses Florence Quillinan and Merron McArthur, Marion and Johnnie Boyd, and the sweetest of music by Mr. P. Malone, Miss Coffey and her brother, Archie McArthur and others.

The sad news was phoned to kindred here on Sunday of the death of Miss Clara Cook of Ceylon. Quite a number purpose attending the funeral on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had heavy bereavements and the sympathy of this community is extended to them in these sad hours.

Thrice the capacity of ordinary grates is given because the Sunshine grates are three-sided, one side at a time meeting the fire. Bulldog teeth smash clinkers easily.

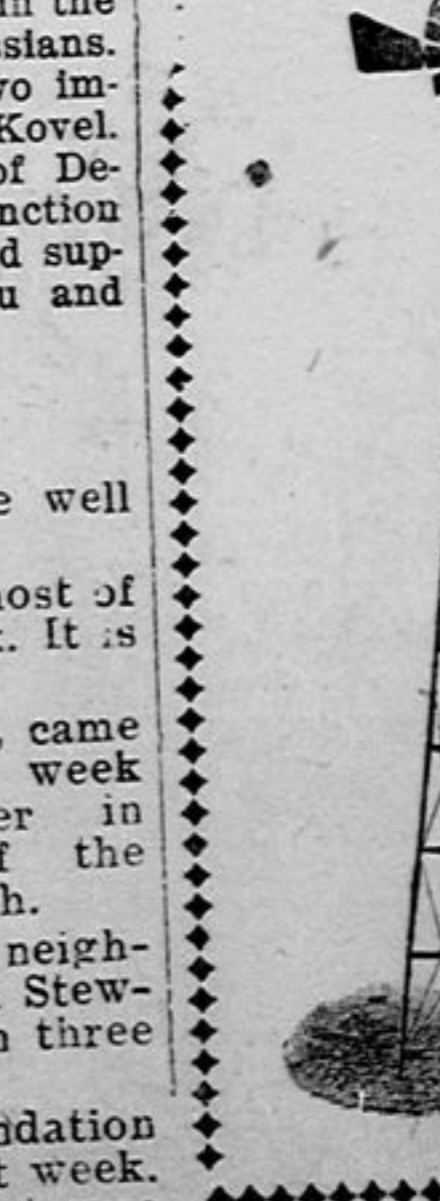


Wouldn't you like to know the cost of installing a Sunshine in your home? I'll gladly give you particulars without obligation.

For Sale by - J. H. Harding

The ONTARIO WIND ENGINE and PUMP COMPANY

Manufacture the Cheapest and the Best Pumping Outfit on the Market. Sold by W. D. Connor Durham - Ontario



Several farmers

Sound on Tuesday looking for help a day and board, getting only a co-majority objecting that the wage was for the strenuous farm. In our opinion some reason to k is not nearly so the town people to the other hand, to town work are when they come labor Farmers seek opportunity of telling have to work, an ure have themse when town people job on the farm, fixed in the belie tory jobs are jus more monotonous healthful than the of farm life. If a soft job, he needs it in farming, but of other jobs far able Farming is an occupation, there but the wise far want to scare pe cease his ever about the drudg The man who w and his board much sympathy

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authorities have de oil in preference t keeping down the Where once tried, continued, and the becoming more po years pass One c tions of oil will last part of the season a cost would be mu the frequent water We can give no d tion regarding cos be used, but fancy cheap grade, and for labor and mat little in excess of watering Some of be able to give value

WHO IS TO

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