

***** 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

ALL THE NEWS FOR ONE CENT

***** The Weather. *****

Maritime: Fresh southwest and west winds, local showers, but partly fair and warm.

VOL. XXII., No. 168

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT FIERCEST SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

British Preparing to Resume Great Drive in West

Both Armies Rested Yesterday After Strenuous Work of Saturday---Death Toll Among Officers Was Heavy--- Allied Armies Form Junction Near Combles.

LONDON, July 17.—The Anglo-French advance has brought the Allied troops, where they make a junction, to a point about a mile in front of Combles, which prior to July 1, when the offensive began, was the German headquarters on this sector.

Quiet prevailed on the British front on Sunday. The detachment which had been thrust forward to the third German line in Fourneaux wood, to protect the infantry operations, has now been withdrawn to the main position. The casualty lists total 227 officers dead, 457 wounded or missing; 579 men dead and 183 wounded.

The British are keenly watching for the next move on the front, where comparative quiet still prevails.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The London correspondent of the Daily Tribune cabled that paper last night as follows:

"Exhausted by the desperate fighting of the last two days the German and British troops are resting on their arms tonight. In the lull which has followed what correspondents at the front describe as the fiercest fighting of the war, the British are consolidating their new positions north of the Basentin-Longueval line, and are bringing up their heavy artillery preparatory to resuming the great drive toward Peronne.

"After four assaults hurled in rapid succession at the German lines in the region of Ovillers and Basentin Le Petite this morning, failed to dislodge the enemy, operations on both sides come to an abrupt stop."

Russian Troops Fighting Side by Side With Their Allies on the Western Front

NEW YORK, July 17.—A despatch to the Tribune says: "One brief statement in the official communication issued last night took Paris by surprise and caused much speculation in military circles.

"On the Champagne front there has been great activity by Russian and French patrols," reads the announcement.

"Undoubtedly the Russian patrols mentioned formed part of the Czar's forces landed at Marseilles early last spring, after a perilous trip from Vladivostok by way of the Red Sea.

"Not for months has there been an intimation as to the whereabouts of the Russians, who nearly circled the globe to fight side by side with their allies in the west.

French May Transfer Troops From the Champagne to Threatened Points on the Somme

Vague rumors have reached Paris from time to time that these troops were on their way to some part of the French front, but tonight's statement is the first authentic indication that they are actually supporting the Allied lines.

"That the Russians should have appeared suddenly in the Champagne district is taken here to indicate either a sudden local offensive by the French in that region or the transferring of part of the French forces in Champagne to the threatened points at Verdun or on the Somme.

Two Attacks by the Germans in Lorraine Were Successfully Repulsed by the French

PARIS, July 17.—The Germans made two attacks in Lorraine last night. The War Office report of the day says both assaults were repulsed. The attacks were delivered at a point southeast of Momeny.

West of Fleury the French made some progress, taking three machine guns. A raid on a trench in the Champagne occupied by Russian troops was not successful, and was followed by a counter attack, causing heavy losses to the Germans.

On the Verdun front the night was comparatively calm except in the vicinity of Hill 304, where rifle firing was brisk.

THE KAISER AT SOMME FRONT.

LONDON, July 17.—An official telegram from Berlin says that Emperor William of Germany is now in the Somme battle sector. According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam, the Emperor has received reports from the chief commander, visited hospitals, distributed iron crosses and made speeches.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT TEMPLE

**Roy Patterson Aged 18
Lost His Life While
Bathing in the St. John
River on Sunday.**

A sad drowning accident occurred at Temple yesterday afternoon, the victim being Roy Patterson, the eighteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson of that place.

The young man started out about noon to bathe in the St. John river, preparatory to changing his clothes. It was known that he could not swim, but his failure to return as soon as he had intended did not cause any great anxiety. Along in the afternoon, however, his mother, noticing some men near, called and asked if they had seen anything of Roy.

They answered in the negative, but offered to make a search for him, and did so. They soon found his clothes on the shore, where he had left them, and fearing the worst, procured a boat and began grappling in the river.

About six o'clock the young man's body was found in about six feet of water.

Coroner L. W. Miller, of Southampton, was notified and after deciding that an inquest was unnecessary, gave permission for the removal of the body.

The sad calamity has cast a gloom over the community, and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, who are called upon to mourn the loss of their only child.

The funeral will take place tomorrow morning with services by Rev. Mr. Rutledge.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH DRIVE HAS CAUSED DISMAY IN GERMANY

**Huns Were Sure That Their Second Line
Would Withstand all Assaults---Did
Not Realize in Time the Tremendous
Force of the Allies' Offensive.**

(By Leonard Spray.)

ROTTERDAM, July 17.—The British armies' new blow has caused the deepest anxiety in German hearts. When the forward movement is perhaps only in its first stages, it is fully realized that this success is not only of importance itself, but has infinitely greater significance than the assault on the first line of German fortifications.

Whilst German headquarters were prepared for the necessity of giving way at some points when the British offensive was first launched, they believed that the second line would be able to withstand all pressure.

Germans Endeavoring to Repeat Tactics

Employed With Success in Previous Drive

The positions just captured were defended with great strength after the taking of the first line by the tremendous British attack, and efforts were made to reinforce the second line with men and guns brought from other fronts, but large drafts of even fresh formation from depots behind the front and also in Germany.

The Germans reckoned on a repelition of the Neuve Chapelle and Loos campaigns, when by concentrating troops at the points threatened they prevented any further advance.

Germans Failed to Realize in Time the Serious Proposition They Were Up Against

That the second English blow succeeded is recognized as the most significant fact associated with any of the Allies' military operations since the beginning of the war.

It is possible that the Germans did not realize in time the tremendous force the Allies would put into their blow, and they did not abandon the offensive against Verdun. Although a certain number of troops were hastened away to some districts, they were quickly replaced with drafts from depots.

German People Were Amazed by the Success of the Great British Offensive

The German government, through the press bureau, is representing the fighting on the Meuse as of real importance in the situation on the western front. On the successful British offensive the military critics are silent with a unanimity that cannot be accidental, whilst all the newspapers give prominence to trivial German successes in the Verdun district.

A neutral traveller from Berlin states that when the report came the people were amazed and for two days did not believe it. The amazement now, however, has given way to dismay. The moral effect of the British statement is even of greater importance than the results achieved on the field.

The British effort is a spiritual equivalent to an invasion of Germany.

MEAT SCARCE IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, via Berlin, July 17 (via London).—Meatless days hereafter will be meatless in reality. Previously, on account of various kinds of meat exempted from the prohibition, the issuance of meat rations has been only partially restricted; but a new decree, which is to be immediately effective, prohibits the sale or consumption of all kinds of meats, including tinned or smoked meats, and of poultry and wild game on meatless days.

A NERVY PROPOSAL.

AMSTERDAM, July 17 (via London).—In reminding the German government that owing to expiration of the present term of the Reichstag in January, elections must take place before the final conclusion of peace, the Frankfurter Zeitung suggests, with a view to ascertaining the real feeling of the nation under the changed conditions, that a truce should be arranged to permit half of the German army to return home for the elections.

MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE ARRIVED IN FRANCE

**Gallant Men From the Czar's Vast Dominions Travel
A Long Distance to Help Their Allies Fight the
Huns on the Western Front.**

PARIS, July 17.—A contingent of Russian troops disembarked today at Brest, France. The Russians will be sent to camp from Brest, and later to the front. This is the sixth contingent of Russian troops the arrival of which in France has been reported.

Between April 20 and May 5 there arrived at Marseilles five bodies of Russian soldiers, after a journey of about 17,500 miles from Moscow, where they were assembled, to Port Dalnaya, Manchuria, and thence by water via the Suez Canal.

Number Believed to be 25,000.

The number of men in the first contingent has not been given out, but it is believed to be about 25,000. These troops arrived at Camp de Mailley, near Troyes, for several weeks, and then were sent to the front.

The official French communication of last night showed that Russian troops were in the trenches in the Champagne.

It was said in Paris several weeks ago that the sending of the first contingent was largely in the nature of an experiment, and that they might be followed by more substantial numbers.

Austrian Town Shelled.

BERLIN, July 17 (by wireless to Sayville).—The town of Parenzo, in Istria, was bombarded by Italian destroyers on July 11, the only damage of note being when the tower of a public building was struck. Ravenna, Italy, has been raided by Austro-Hungarian naval aircraft, which returned safely.

Moving German Troops.

BERLIN, July 17 (via London).—Withdrawal of German troops under General Von Linsingen southwest of Lubek to a point behind the river Lipa is officially announced by the War Office today.

Enormous Cost of the War.

LONDON, July 17.—British expenditures have now reached a total of more than £2,000,000 daily, according to a statement made by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today.