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The Weather.

 Maritime: Moderate north-westerly winds, fair, with much the same temperature.

VOL. XXII., No. 250

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

EASTERN BATTLEFRONT NOW HOLDS CENTRE OF STAGE

Austro German Offensive In the East Breaking Down

The Enemy's Efforts to Drive a Wedge Between the Russian and Roumanian Armies Have Been Frustrated--- Desperate Battle on Macedonian Front---Successes on the Somme Front.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 23.—The powerful Austro-German offensive launched a week ago in the region south of Dorna-Watra, with the intention of driving a wedge between Russian and Roumanian forces, preventing further Russian assistance to her new ally, and regaining Bukowina, has apparently broken down before the counter manoeuvres of the Russians. The Russian command, anticipating the German move, threw a large body of soldiers to this point of the front, causing, according to official accounts, the Austro-Germans to fall back to their original positions.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Desperate fighting in the bend of the Cerna river, on the Macedonian front, has resulted favorably to the Entente forces, according to today's announcement. The Bulgarians counter attacked in strong force, but were defeated by the Serbians, who inflicted heavy loss on the attacking troops and compelled them to withdraw.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—French troops in the Somme region have fought their way forward in the neighborhood of Saily-Saillisel, capturing the entire spur, No. 128, northwest of the village, the War Office announced today.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—During the night there was considerable enemy shelling against our front between Le Sars and Guedecourt, says the official announcement today. "Our troops now occupy the near lip on two mine craters formed by the enemy yesterday at the bluff (south of Ypres) and are satisfactorily established in their positions."

Details of a Plot to Assassinate the Hungarian Premier Have Reached London

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The assassination of Count Stuerghk lends new interest to the details of a plot to assassinate Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, which reached London today by mail from Budapest.

Two young men who were asserted in connection with this plot were named Zoltanbiro and Haborsky. Each of them is 49 years old. The conspirators carefully made their plans, purchased their revolvers, prepared measures for their escape from the country afterwards, and had communicated with several persons from whom they expected assistance.

At their trial one of the young men pleaded not guilty, but made a defiant political speech in which he denounced Count Tisza as a traitor against the nation and declared he would continue the plot against the Premier's life as soon as he was free.

Owing to their comparative youth, Zoltanbiro and Zaborsky were sentenced to only five months' imprisonment, with the provision that both should oin the colors at the expiration of their sentences.

Russians and Roumanians are Stubbornly Resisting Von Mackensen's Advance

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 23.—The Russian and Roumanian troops in Dobrudja are continuing to retreat, the War Office announced today. They are offering stubborn resistance to Field Marshal Von Mackensen's army.

On the Transylvanian front the Roumanians made attacks yesterday, compelling the Austro-German forces to retire slightly in the Toros-Oituz and Slanic valleys.

On the western frontier of the Moldavia the Roumanians are fighting stubbornly and with success.

ADMITS CRUISER WAS HIT.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 23.—It is semi-officially announced that the vessel torpedoed on Thursday was the small cruiser Muenchen, which was slightly damaged and returned to the harbor.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Four tons of projectiles have been dropped by a French air squadron of 24 machines on blast furnaces north of Metz and on the Metz and Thionville stations, the War Office announced today in its report of aviation actions. Hits were secured on all the objectives, it is declared. Another French air flotilla bombarded factories at Rombach.

THINKS C. P. R. STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED

Montreal, Oct. 23.—A Canadian Pacific official, when spoken to this morning about the possibility of a strike on the railway, said: "Every dispute with labor on the Canadian Pacific so far has been settled by arbitration under the Lemieux Act. The railway company has asked the government to appoint an arbitration board and has agreed to abide by its findings. The general opinion is that employes of the railway are too loyal not to fall in with this suggestion."

Halifax Man Was Shot by Sentry

Halifax, Oct. 23.—Patrick White, while bailing out a boat near the Imperial property, and not stopping after being told by a sentry to move away, was fired on, the shot going through the boat and the man's foot. White told the sentry that he had permission to have the boat there.

MARITIME EXPRESS KILLS MONTREAL MAN

St. Hilaire, Que., Oct. 23.—Emile Paquette, of Montreal, was instantly killed Sunday by being struck by the west bound Maritime Express. He was attempting to cross the tracks ahead of the train.

Nature paints things red in the fall and many a man is able to trace his own fall back to the time when he painted things red.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT DROPPED BOMBS ON MARGATE, ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A hostile aeroplane appeared today over Margate, on the southeastern coast of England, and dropped three bombs. Two persons were injured.

The following official account of the attack was given out here today: "A hostile aeroplane was reported over Margate at 10.50 o'clock this morning. Three bombs were dropped in the Cliftonville district of the town. Slight damage was caused to a hotel and one man, and one woman were slightly injured. British aeroplanes went up in pursuit of the raider, who made off in a southeasterly direction."

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 23.—Austro-German forces made a new attack today in striking north of Brody, near the Volhynian-Galician border. The War Office reports that the assault was repulsed.

Roumanian Fort Reported Fallen

Berlin, Oct. 23, via London.—The Roumanian fort of Constanza has been captured by the Germans, the War Office announced today.

Logs Coming Out.

The recent rains have brought up the level of the St. John river and the Nashwaak river. The rise in the Nashwaak has brought down a large number of logs belonging to the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. Mr. George Kilburn has resumed rafting operations at the mouth of the Nashwaak for that company.

The international term for diplomatic robbery is annexation.

Fire in Bunkers of A British Steamer

Halifax, Oct. 23.—The British steamer Mannan, from Valencia for New York, put into port this morning with a fire in her bunkers which had been burning ten days.

Enjoying Their Outing.

Dr. J. S. Ungar, C. E. Dinkey, Thos. Morrison and Sydney Dillon, of Pittsburg, who returned from a hunting trip to the Miramichi woods on Saturday, left for home by the evening train. These gentlemen are all connected with the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburg, and Mr. Morrison is a nephew of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the steel king. They greatly enjoyed their outing in the Miramichi district, and plan to return next year.

BRITISH HAVE TAKEN 30,000 PRISONERS IN THE SOMME FIGHTING

Desperate Fighting of Past Three And a Half Months Has Greatly Developed Fighting Efficiency of the British--- Twenty-One Villages Captured.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, via London, Oct. 23.—More than three and one half months of battle on the Somme, with the heaviest concentration of artillery, infantry and every type of war material, and the most skilful and desperate fighting the world has ever known, has resulted in marked development of British fighting efficiency and of means for reducing the losses of the attackers.

In the way of concrete achievements, the British have taken 30,000 prisoners, or a little less than 1,500 for each of the 21 villages captured with an average population of 300 souls.

They have taken 150 guns, 100 trench mortars and trench guns and 429 machine guns. They have not lost a gun.

Every Village Was a Fortress Which Had to be Seized and Stormed by British

The task of the British was made especially difficult by the fact that they were confronted at the outset with a most powerful line of trench fortifications. Moreover, every village was a fortress which had to be besieged and stormed. They have driven back the Germans on a front of eleven miles to a depth of four to eight miles. When spring comes peasants will plow and seed ground behind the lines which for two years has lain fallow under the stork of shells.

In Friecourt and Hametz, villages taken on July 1, trees with their trunks torn and foliage blasted by shells have bravely thrown out fresh shoots, while fresh crops of grass are hiding the shell craters in neighboring fields and carpeting the seamed earth trodden by the British in their early charges.

Former citizens of recaptured villages are requesting that they be allowed to return to them and to build new homes on the ruins of the old ones.

The British Casualties Probably Exceeded Those of the Germans During the Early Stages

The offensive has consisted of intervals of preparation and siege work after each big general attack, to prepare what is called a "jumping-off place" for another general attack.

Through July, owing to the heavy cost of taking the first line trenches, the British casualties were probably heavier than the Germans'. Through August, when in a large part of the field the Germans were out of their second as well as their first line system of defences, and the battle became one of digging in and fighting in the open for both sides, casualties were about even. As the British kept up the offensive their exposure was necessarily greater. Yet from all information the corresponding can gain, both from British officers who have been in the fighting and from German prisoners, the German losses were not less than 25 and possibly 50 per cent. higher than the British during the month of September, when the British gained much ground.

Use of "Tanks" Has Saved Undoubtedly Many Casualties on the British Side

The British staff did not at first did not place much reliance on the use of the "tank" and other new contrivances, which have aroused such world-wide interest, but regarded them as an experiment which might fail altogether. They are only one of the inventions aiding the offensive which will be used next spring when the British are more fully prepared.

Calculations as to the value of the tanks are hard to make, but taking the average opinion of experts at the front, these weird new motor cars have saved a loss of 20,000 men, or more than a full division.

The great value has also been proved of portable machine guns manned by skilful and cunning soldiers. Men posted in shell craters with these weapons have a formidable power whether their side is acting on the defensive or offensive.

The British morale has become the morale of attack. This offensive has been the proof of war with death as tutor. As one staff officer said, "if we had July 1 to do over again, we should accomplish the same result with less loss."