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FURIOUS GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE SOMME WERE BEATEN BACK

Strong German Attacks Repulsed by the French

Violent Fighting South of the Somme Was Favorable to The Allies---Artillery Fighting in Macedonia---Russians Capture the Town of Orsova.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Renewed and particularly violent attacks were made by Germans on the Somme front last night in an effort to regain ground won by the French. The War Office announced today that the German assaults were futile, the French holding their ground everywhere.

The German attacks were made in strong force on the front between Bern and Chaulnes, south of the Somme. The fighting was especially heavy between Vermandevillers and Chaulnes. The Germans preceded their infantry assaults with intense bombardments. The Germans also made an effort to regain the ground won by the French yesterday on the Verdun front between Vaux-Chapitre wood and Chenois, where nearly a mile of the German first line positions were carried. The official reports say that the German onslaughts were unsuccessful.

Violent artillery fighting is under way on the front in Greek Macedonia, the War Office announces today. The principal engagements are in progress on the Struma front in the region of Mount Beles and in the vicinity of Lake Doiran, where the Allies have had success recently.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Roumanian troops have occupied Orsova, an important Hungarian town on the Danube, according to a despatch to the Times from Bucharest today. Orsova is one of the principal ports on the lower Danube and has considerable commercial importance.

British troops southwest of Lille, France, last night raided the German trenches southeast of Givenchy and near Richebourg L'Avoue, inflicting severe losses on their occupants, says the British official statement today.

British Aeroplane Reported Lost in an

Air Raid Over Belgian Territory Yesterday

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A British aeroplane was lost in a raid yesterday over St. Denis, in Belgium, 30 miles southeast of Brussels. Yesterday afternoon naval aeroplanes attacked the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis, says an official statement issued here today.

"A large number of bombs were dropped, with good effect. One of our machines failed to return.

"During the same afternoon a naval aeroplane successfully attacked and brought down in flames a hostile kite balloon near Ostend. The attack was carried out under anti-aircraft fire of the heaviest description, but the pilot returned safely."

Women Huddled in Underground Kitchen While Zeppelin Raiders Dropped Bombs

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A special cable to the New York Times from London says the following extract from a letter written by a woman living in a little English village tells a plain unadorned tale of one aspect of last Saturday night's Zeppelin raid on the district round London:

"What a night we had. The first of the monsters that we heard was about 11 o'clock, but we could not see it, because of the thick mist. Then at 2 o'clock there seemed to be two or three. They started dropping their bombs and continued on and off, and we women sat huddled in a corner of our underground kitchen, too terrified to move or speak.

"In the morning we found there was not nearly as much damage as we had expected. One gentleman's home had been damaged and eight bombs fell a mile and a half away, where the vicarage of a little church was badly wrecked."

WILL BE A HISTORIC SPOT.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The site on the hillside at Cuffley where Lieut. William Leafe Robinson, of the Royal Flying Corps, brought down a Zeppelin during the German raid on Saturday, has been presented to the nation by its owner, Mrs. Kidston. The gift is made with the understanding that a suitable monument shall be erected by public subscription on the spot where the Zeppelin fell.

BULGARIANS IN A MUTINY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Herald prints the following cable from Rome: An Athens despatch states that the 52nd Bulgarian regiment mutinied and was removed from the front and the leaders were shot. The 12th and 13th regiments, it is added, were overwhelmed by the Serbians near Ostrov.

GREAT BATTLE ON ROUMANIAN SOIL

London, Sept. 8.—The beginning of a great battle in southeastern Roumania, where the Russians have taken the offensive against the Bulgarians and Germans, is reported in a Rome despatch given out by the wireless press.

The struggle is now under way over the whole front in Dobrudja between the Danube and the Black Sea. Fighting is particularly desperate near Ballik, on the Black Sea coast about 10 miles north of the Bulgarian frontier. This information, the wireless despatch says, was received in Rome from Petrograd.

Street Car Strike in New York

New York, Sept. 8.—Having frustrated the efforts of its striking employees to tie up the subway and elevated railways, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company today turned its attention to its surface lines, which have been crippled since the strike was declared Wednesday night.

All cars on the so-called "green" lines were withdrawn at 8 o'clock last night after maintaining during the day a service barely 20 per cent. of the normal.

When the surface cars were started out again at six o'clock this morning, the situation was in charge of James T. Waddell, known as "the king of strikebreakers," of Chicago. He promised to crush the strike in 48 hours.

"I have 3,500 strikebreakers here," said Waddell, and 2,700 of these are working. They are more than enough to control the situation."

A number of elevated trains were attacked during the early morning, but in no case was there any approach to a mob riot.

Lieut. W. E. Wren, of St. Andrews, is in the city.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ATTACK BEATEN BACK BY ITALIANS

Austrians Abandoned Arms and Ammunition — Von Hindenburg Will Soon Reduce the Length of the German Front.

ROME, Sept. 8.—Austro-Hungarian troops on the night of September 6 made a violent attack against the Italian lines, on Civaron, in the Sugana Valley, but after brisk fighting the Austrians were forced to retire, abandoning their arms and ammunition and leaving some dead on the ground.

This information was contained in the Italian official statement issued today.

To Reduce the German Front.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—According to a Berne despatch to the Morning Post, Colonel Medious, military writer of the Muenchener Neuste Nachrichten, in an article indicates that Marsal Von Hindenburg, the new German chief of staff, will shortly reduce the length of his front. The writer is convinced, he says, that the public will realize "our new strategist" will be acting for the best, and he asks it to bear in mind that "a clever move backward on one front may lead to victory on the other."

Kaiser's Message to the Bulgars.

Berlin, via London, Sept. 8.—The Emperor has sent the following telegram to the King of Bulgaria, it is officially announced. I have just learned that the allied troops have conquered the fortress of Turtukai. Accept my heartiest congratulations on this brilliant feat of the army of my brave soldiers from which our new enemy may realize that we not only know how to defend ourselves, but may strike him even to his own country. May God help further. Faithfully thine, Wilhelm."

Russians Have Crossed the Dvina.

Petrograd, Sept. 8.—Russian troops which have crossed the Dvina river north of Dvinsk were attacked repeatedly by the Germans yesterday. The War Office announces that they succeeded in holding the captured positions.

KAISER WITNESSES TERRIBLE STRUGGLE ON THE SOMME FRONT

Urges His Troops to Hold Off the Enemy And Die at Their Posts Rather Than Yield---Saw the French Troops Advance on Combles.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—News reaches here from Paris that Emperor William is visiting in person the terrible struggle on the Somme. He has seen the French advance to within two-thirds of a mile of Combles, and the German communications imperilled by General Michaelos' drive, which resulted in the capture of two and a half miles of the railroad from Roye to Peronne.

Heartened by the Emperor's presence, fresh German troops have thrown their weight into the struggle in tremendous counter-blows which, however, have failed to win back for them any lost ground, according to French official reports.

Tells Troops That Battle is Important and They Must Die Rather Than Yield

"This battle," the Kaiser is reported to have said, "is vitally important. You must spare no effort to hold off the enemy and die at your posts rather than yield."

At the same time the Emperor promised to send strong reinforcements to General Von Buelow, who has replaced General Von Gallwitz. The latter has been transferred further north to command the army facing Arras.

General Von Buelow led the left wing of Von Hindenburg's Russian drive and is one of the new chief of staff's first appointments. In fulfilment of the Kaiser's orders, fresh troops have been concentrated in large force for the defence of Combles, where the battle is raging at the highest pitch of fury.

Other reinforcements were drafted south of the Somme with the object of disengaging Chaulnes. General Von Hindenburg, who still commands the Germans from the Aisne to the Champagne, had to supply these fresh divisions.

General Joffre Has Forced the Germans to Weaken Their Lines at Various Points

General Joffre has thus achieved the enormously important result of forcing the Germans to weaken their lines at various points on the western front in order to meet the great Somme and Verdun drives, and since this is one of the cardinal aims of the whole Allied strategy, battles may be expected to flame up this month in the thinned sections of the German lines.

That is why, from his headquarters at St. Quentin, Von Buelow is employing all available reserves in defence of Chaulnes. Following the operations with the commander is Prince Eitel Friedrich.

SINN FEIN MOVEMENT SPREADING

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Times publishes a special article from a correspondent described as a "competent English observed with no prepossessions on present conditions in Ireland."

This article draws attention to the remarkable growth of the Sinn Fein movement since the rebellion. The writer says in the counties of the south, southwest, west and east it has spread rapidly.

Sinn Fein colors are worn; Sinn Fein flags are unfurled when opportunity occurs. Sinn Fein literature is published and bought in quantities. Sinn Fein songs are written and sung, and the portraits of rebels exhibited in every shop window elicit silent tributes from passers by.

He would be blind indeed who sojourned an hour or two in most of the towns of the southwest or east of Ireland without being amazed at the profound feelings which have been stirred by the Dublin executions. These feelings may be unpardonable from any equitable point of view, but that that they exist to the verge of a dangerous passion is a fact that it would be folly to ignore.