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ONE CENT PER COPY

ITALIAN DREADNOUGHT BLOWN UP; THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST

Austrian Armies Being Hotly Pursued by Russians

Military Critics Already Discussing the Possibility of Another Sedan---The Gateway to Lemberg Will be Under Bombardment---German Trenches Captured.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—French troops captured German trenches on a front about 300 yards long and 100 yards deep, north of the Chapel of St. Fine, at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, last night, says the War Office statement today. On the Somme front the French artillery was very active at Belloy, Estrees and Lihons. Elsewhere the night was calm.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables as follows: Von Bothmer is continuing his flight over the whole front from the Sereth river to the Dniester. The armies of Generals Sakharoff, Letchitsky and Cherbatcheff are drawing closer to the retreating Austrians every hour. Already they have struck at the Austrian flanks along the railroad, and apparently have cut deeply into the enemy's forces.

Today the Russians swept forward across the Zlota Lipa at several points, making it a perilous position for the Austrians to attempt to hold, and pressed southwest from the Sereth district and northwest from Stanislau region. Halitz is now within range of the heavy Russian guns, and a bombardment of the southern gateway to Lemberg is expected within a few hours. Military critics here are already discussing the possibility of another Sedan. It is firmly believed that neither Von Bothmer nor Pflanzer can escape from the Russians with their armies intact, and some observers foresee the capture or destruction of the main part of both forces.

London Hears That the Austrian Commander Has Already Lost Half His Army of 150,000

Reports have reached London from unofficial sources that Von Bothmer has already lost half of his army of 150,000 by the swift flank advances of the Russians immediately after the Stripa line was abandoned.

The Russians have now straightened out their lines in front of Halitz, and are closing in on the city rapidly.

It was the fall of Halitz to Brussiloff's army, at the beginning of the war that enabled Russia to sweep forward and capture Lemberg, and observers here look for the same sequence of events in the present Russian campaign.

Italian Dreadnought was Blown Up in Taranto Harbor With Loss of 300 Lives

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Italian dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci, caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto, Italy, and 300 of her crew were drowned, says a Turin despatch to the Petit Journal. The date of this disaster is given only as a day in August. The fire, says the despatch, was discovered in the dreadnought's kitchen, and spread rapidly.

The captain immediately ordered the magazines flooded and tried to beach the battleship, but one magazine exploded before this could be done. The vessel was turned over on her side and a large number of the crew was thrown into the sea.

It is believed that the battleship can be righted and refloated. The Leonardo da Vinci was a sister ship of the Conte di Cavour and of the Giulio Cesaere, and was launched in October, 1914. Her displacement was 22,000 tons.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—The rapid Russian advance in Galicia continues. Russian troops are crossing to the western banks of the Zlota Lipa and the Bysteritza-Solvetina, and are advancing along the Upper Stripa, the War Office announced officially today.

BRITISH RETAKE TRENCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Nearly all of the remaining trenches northwest of Pozieres, on the Somme front, in which the Germans gained a footing on Sunday, have been retaken, the War Office announced today.

KAISER AGAIN OFF TO THE EAST.

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (via London).—Having returned from the Somme region, Emperor William has gone to the eastern front, where the situation is becoming acute.

CANADIANS WITHDRAWN FROM YPRES

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The Canadian troops have been withdrawn from the Ypres salient after occupying the position for upwards of a year. The salient has not been abandoned, but other British troops have been assigned to the defence of it, while the Canadians have been sent to the Somme district to assist in the general defence there. Canada has now four divisions at the front, the fourth division, which for several months has been undergoing training in England, has now gone over to France.

These announcements were conveyed in a cable this morning to the Militia Department from the Minister of Militia.

It is now fully anticipated that the Canadians will take their place with British and Australian troops in the big offensive in the Somme district. The fourth division is commanded by General David Watson, of Quebec.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS

Preliminary examinations for admission as students at law began today in the Supreme Court Chamber, with Mr. E. A. MacKay in charge. Those writing are Ralph Stanley Stephenson, St. John, to be entered with Mr. K. R. Wilson; Howell Vincent, St. John, to be entered with Mr. H. A. Porter; Thos. Louis McGloan, St. John, to be entered with Mr. Fred R. Taylor; Wm. Emmett McMonagle, Windsor, N. S., to be entered with Mr. A. A. Dysart. All are students of King's College Law School.

Mr. Henry C. Read, a prominent citizen of Sackville, is in the city, a guest at the Queen.

THE KAISER REPUDIATES RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A statement by the German Emperor on responsibility for the European war is published in the Daily News. It is contained in a despatch from Berne, which gives an "eminent neutral's" account of an audience with the Kaiser at Berlin. The Kaiser is quoted as saying:

"I suppose the British theory that I am responsible for the war has got a hold on your own people. It is curious how this theory seems to fascinate my enemies, yet the people who accuse me of having caused the war are the very people who previously testified to the earnestness of my desire for peace.

Thinks History Will Clear Him.

"I do not envy the man who has the responsibility for this war upon his conscience. I at least am not that man. I think history will clear me of that charge, although I do not suppose history will hold me faultless.

"In a sense every civilized man in Europe must have a share in the responsibility for this war, and the higher his position the larger his responsibility. I admit that, and yet I claim that I acted throughout in good faith, and strove hard for peace, even though war was inevitable.

"Why do you neutrals always talk about German militarism, and never about Russian despotism or the French craving for revenge, or English treachery? I think the next generation will strike a more just balance in apportioning the blame."

Outlines Wilson's Campaign Policy

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The issues upon which President Wilson will base his fight for re-election, were outlined by Secretary of War Baker to members of the Democratic county central committee, at their convention here last night. He specifically told them these were the arguments they could advance in behalf of the President. Keeping the United States out of the war is to be the principal claim

of Wilson for re-election, according to Baker.

He declared: "The fact that we are at peace is to be the greatest argument of all for President Wilson. The other issues are composed for the most part of the Democratic legislative accomplishments." As outlined by Baker they are the Federal reserve bank act, the rural credits bill, amendment to the ship registry act, the Underwood tariff bill, a preparedness policy and the child labor bill now pending in Congress.

Every man imagines that it would be a fine world if we were all alike and he was the sample.

BRITISH EMBASSY SUBMITS STATEMENT ON MAIL SEIZURES

Preliminary to a Reply to U. S. Note Now Being Prepared by British and French Foreign Offices---Cause of Delay is Satisfactorily Explained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—An explanatory statement of how Great Britain's examinations of mails is being conducted was presented yesterday to Secretary of State Lansing by the British Embassy.

It is preparatory to the more comprehensive reply to American representations, now being prepared jointly by the London and Paris foreign offices.

Figures given in the statement show the average time for examination of intercepted mail is from one to three days. The minimum delay to mail between the United States and Holland is given as two days, and the maximum at seven. Danish mails have been delayed from seven to ten days when it has been necessary to remove them from a ship; otherwise only four days.

Delay in Handling Neutral Correspondence Has Been Reduced to a Minimum

"It is admitted," says the statement, "at the outset neutral correspondence in which enemy interests were in no way concerned was subjected to a delay which is greatly regretted and which has since been reduced to a minimum. It must not be imagined that the mails were removed from neutral ships for examination without careful consideration of the arrangements which would be required to deal with them as quickly as possible. All preparations which seemed necessary were made with this object, but unfortunately those responsible for them were not aware of some of the difficulties which would be encountered.

Rubber, Coffee, Jewellery and Other Articles Have Been Disguised as Newspapers

"For instance, there was no reason to suppose that (as proved to be the case) mail bags marked as despatched from one neutral to another neutral country would contain nothing but mails for or from an enemy country; that bags represented as containing printed matter would contain rubber, coffee, jewellery, etc., sometimes disguised as newspapers, as well as correspondence of all kinds, registered and unregistered; or that persons writing to or from enemy countries would already have adopted the practice of sending their letters under cover to intermediaries in neutral countries; or that great numbers of complete sacks appearing to contain merely business circulars from neutral countries, would contain in reality nothing but propaganda from Germany under covers bearing neutral postage stamps.

Despatch of Intercepted Mails is Best Facilitated by Examination in London

"These and similar unforeseen peculiarities made it impossible, until the staff engaged had been largely increased, and become accustomed to them, to select on any fixed principle those mail bags which, when all could not be examined within a reasonable time, should be forwarded without examination.

The delay of shipping documents carried by the same ship as the cargo to which they refer can be and has been in some cases avoided by the simple expedient of enclosing such documents in especially marked bags."

The statement concludes by showing why the despatch of the intercepted mails is best facilitated by examination in London, and not at points nearer the seizure, as suggested.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN BEATEN.

ROME, Aug. 15 (via London).—On the Carso Plateau and to the east of Gorizia, along the Isonzo front, the Austrians have suffered further reverses at the hands of the Italians, today's official statement says. Austrian entrenchments in both these regions were captured.