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The Weather.

Maritime: Moderate winds, a few scattered showers, but for the most part fair, with higher temperature.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

German Infantry Storm Positions Near Fort Vaux

Bombardment Thought to be Preliminary to a Great Struggle For the Possession of Fort Souville---Russian Advance in Galicia is Unchecked.

The German attack on Verdun has again swung to east of the Meuse, following the assaults of Saturday night on the French positions near Hill 304, west of the river. Last night German infantry charged French positions west of Fort Vaux, but, the French War Office reports, was unable to gain ground. At the same time the French positions near forts Souville and Tavannes, south of Fort Vaux, were bombarded heavily.

Paris looks for a severe struggle for possession of Fort Souville, to which the bombardment may be preliminary. Should the Germans capture the fort they would open a breach in the French defences which might compel the French to abandon this entire line and fall back on the inner defences on the right bank of the river.

The spectacular Russian advance in Galicia and Volhynia apparently has not been checked, although few details of this campaign are permitted to come to light. Vienna concedes the withdrawal of Austrian troops in northeastern Bukowina, where the advance of the Russians has brought them within thirteen miles of the capital, Czernowitz.

German Attacks on Positions West of Fort Vaux Repulsed, Says Official Report

PARIS, June 12.—German infantry attacked French positions west of Fort Vaux on the Verdun front last night. The assault failed entirely the official report of today says. The Germans continued their heavy bombardment in the region north of Souville and Tavannes forts.

West of the Meuse there was a heavy artillery action in the vicinity of Chattancourt. The official statement follows:

"Last night the Germans continued their heavy bombardment in the region of Souville and Yvannes west of Fort Vaux.

"An attack last night upon our trenches to the west of Fort Vaux was completely repulsed. There has been no happening of importance on the remainder of the front."

The Great Drive of the Russians in the Fall of 1914 is Now Being Duplicated

PETROGRAD, via London, June 12.—The similarity between General Brusiloff's advance in the past week and the Russian drive against the Austrians at the beginning of the war, is generally commented upon here. One difference, however, is pointed out, that General Brusiloff's initial blow has been considerably more effective and the retreat of the Austrians before it more precipitate than during the initial events of 1914. The military authorities regard the piercing of the Austrian line along the Stripa as perhaps of greater importance than breaking through at Lutsk.

Assuming that the Austrians, even with the aid of the Germans, are unable to push the Russians back here, it will mean that the Austrians themselves must set back along the whole line northward and quickly in order to maintain a formidable front. It is pointed out that an orderly retreat with such gigantic armies is an extremely difficult task. Once they are on the move and with the Russians pounding at their rear, it is contended the great drive of 1914 through Poland and Galicia is likely to be repeated.

There are still no official reports of the Austrian losses, but the estimates here, which are considered conservative, place them at 200,000.

Victorious Russian Troops Approach the Outskirts of the Capital of Bukowina

PETROGRAD, June 12 (via London).—Russian troops yesterday approached the outskirts of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, the War Office announced today.

The statement also says that Russian troops attacked the bridgehead at Zaleszyky.

Czernowitz was in possession of the Russians for some time early in the war, but they were compelled to evacuate the city during the progress of the Austro-German offensive. Zaleszyky is on the river Dniester, 30 miles northwest of Czernowitz. It was in this region that some of the heaviest fighting in the Russian offensive last spring occurred.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

LONDON, June 12.—Yesterday's official casualty list, covering casualties suffered on all fronts during the past week, gives the number of officers at 733, of whom 131 are killed, and that of men at 6,794, of whom 1,985 were killed. This makes a total of the week's casualties amounting to 7,527 of which 2,116 were killed.

WOODSTOCK SOLDIERS OFF FOR SUSSEX

(Special to Daily Mail.)

Woodstock, June 12.—Company D, 104th Battalion, left this morning for Camp Sussex. The send-off was another of the moving sights that Woodstock has experienced since the outbreak of the war. The 65th Battery was present with its bugle band and the 67th Regt. Band was also in line and enlivened the occasion by stirring music. Just before the train departed Mayor W. S. Sutton read an address expressive of the delight of the citizens with the soldiers during their stay in Woodstock and wishing them good luck and success in the great cause in which they will participate.

Major Laughlin replied briefly, and thanked the citizens for the treatment and kindness extended Company D since coming here. They deeply appreciated the heartiness of the send-off, and would always remember the good people of Woodstock.

The ladies of the town presented each man with a lunch neatly put up in attractive boxes, and after the final fare wells the train pulled out with the bands playing martial airs, coupled with deafening cheering from the thousands of spectators present.

There are a large number of Carleton county boys in Company D, including a good representation of Woodstock, mainly young fellows, who are going to help their comrades flow in the trenches.

JUDGE HUGHES ANXIOUS TO GET INTO THE FIGHT

Washington, June 12.—Charles E. Hughes, after six years spent in seclusion from politics, today jumped into his presidential campaign. Without waiting for formal notification that he had been chosen to lead the Republican national ticket, he arranged to go to New York today to confer with party leaders there.

Plans for the coming campaign, selection of a national committee, chairman and questions to be emphasized in the official notification were to be discussed, it was said.

It was expected that Mr. Hughes would meet former Attorney General Geo. W. Wickersham, Frederick C. Tanner, chairman of the New York State representation committee, Frank H. Hitchcock, leader of the Hughes boom at Chicago, Governor Whitman and others. He has not announced his plans for campaigning.

Mr. Hughes is anxious to get into the fight actively, his friends say. He has been out of intimate touch with politics so long, however, that he wants to get information and guidance from the close friends in New York. The new presidential candidate was the object of much interest in Washington yesterday.

Many persons drove past his residence in the hope of getting a glimpse of the former justice and so many moving picture men swarmed about him on his way to church that the Hughes family was late to service.

Chicago, June 12.—Charles Evans Hughes, of New York, was on Saturday nominated for president of the United States by the Republican national convention, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, was named for Vice-President.

Justice Hughes' nomination came on the third ballot, and but one ballot was needed to select Fairbanks for Vice-President. There was an enthusiastic demonstration after the candidates were named.

On the third ballot Justice Hughes received 949½, Colonel Roosevelt received 18½, Dupon 5, Weeks 3 and Lodge 7. One was absent. Before the call had covered half the states, Justice Hughes had the necessary 494. New Jersey's vote touched the mark.

The unofficial vote for Vice-President follows: Fairbanks 963, Burkett 108, Johnson 1, Borah 8, Webster 2, Burton 1, not voting 3, absent 1; total, 987. The nomination was made unanimous.

At the very moment when it was flashed to the Progressive convention that Hughes had been nominated at

the Coliseum as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, Chairman was announcing that Colonel Roosevelt had been unanimously nominated at Progressive party's leader.

The convention went wild. For several minutes Chairman Robbins vainly rapped for order.

John M. Parker, of Louisiana, was nominated by acclamation for Vice-President of the United States by the Progressive party.

Roosevelt Declines.

Colonel Roosevelt sent a tentative declination of the nomination, with the understanding that it was to stand if Hughes turned out to be sound on the issue of Americanism and preparedness, and that if Hughes turned out to be pacifistic, pussyfooted or pro-German he would accept and make the race as the Progressive candidate.

The Republican and Progressive parties have been united, according to the calm, sober judgment of the Progressive leaders, who, although disappointed that their idol, Theodore Roosevelt, was not accepted by the Republicans, are prepared to follow the advice of their leader and work for the defeat of President Wilson through the medium of one opposition ticket.

Casualty List Over Six Thousand

Ottawa, June 12.—The recent estimate of over six thousand casualties in the Ypres fighting is likely to be increased materially.

The Canada record office has not made up detailed totals of killed and wounded and missing, and will not till the list is nearer completion; but private advices indicate 131 officers killed, 733 wounded, while among the non-commissioned officers and men 1,985 were killed and 6,794 are wounded or missing. The point upon which there is uncertainty is whether this includes British as well as Canadian troops. It is thought the British are included.

To Quit Politics

Quebec, June 12.—A rumor in circulation here says Hon. Mr. Casgrain will resign the Postmaster Generalship and leave public life, to be succeeded by Speaker Sevigny.

FIGHTING AT HOOGES DESCRIBED BY A LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT

Germans Made Fierce Onslaught on Trenches Occupied by Gallant Canadian Troops---Our Boys Faced the Charge With Magnificent Courage---Many Deeds of Bravery.

LONDON, June 12.—The Times publishes the following by H. H. Robinson, its correspondent at British headquarters in France:

In the earlier fighting at Hooges, the troops engaged included units of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Royal Canadian Regiment and Canadian infantry. The northern end of the line was attacked and it was held by the Princess Patricia's. Here and in the Sanctuary wood was the scene of fighting of the most desperate violence.

Occupying the middle of the ground covered by the enemy's concentrated fire were battalions of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

OTHER REGIMENTS RALLIED NOBLY TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES

It was terrible fighting over the whole line. Terrible hour after hour, and not only over the front line itself, but in the region behind, where lay the places known as Maple Copse, Observatory Ridge and Amagh Wood. Each of these names will be written large in history.

Other battalions came up through the carnage later to assist the Mounted Rifles, and few things finer, it is said, were ever seen in war than the way they came up.

To the dazed and broken remnants of the forces in our trenches, the enemy was not visible until close at hand. In one battalion few of the men who remained had any rifles left fit for use even if the men had been fit to use them. But when they saw the enemy coming toward the trenches to meet them, they charged magnificently but pitifully to their deaths, some blind and deaf and staggering, with no weapons but broken rifle butts, bits of entrenching tools and in some cases only their fists.

CANADIANS FOUGHT TO THE LAST WITH BOMBS, BROKEN RIFLES AND BARE HANDS

It is of such men that the German communique foully says: "The number of prisoners taken was small, but the enemy ran away." The reason why few prisoners were taken was that the Canadians fought to the last against guns, rifles and bombs, with broken rifles and bare hands.

Among the innumerable gallant deeds performed, one by a private from Saskatchewan deserves mention. Under an awful artillery fire he had busied himself caring for the wounded and had bandaged one officer, two non-commissioned officers and two privates behind a bit of shattered sandbag breastwork out in the open, for the trenches were all gone. The fragments of his company were told to fall back, but he refused. He had established his private hospital there and one of the wounded privates was a pal from his own town, so he stayed.

THE GERMANS SHELL THE CITY OF YPRES AND TERRITORY TO THE SOUTHWARD OF IT

LONDON, June 12.—The British official statement issued at midnight reads:

"Since last night the Ypres salient has again been the chief scene of activity. On the southern portion of it, from Hill 60 to a point about 1,500 yards north, the enemy shell our trenches heavily for about three hours this afternoon. The bombardment was preceded in the morning by shelling of the town of Ypres and the area to the southward. North of the Menin road our trenches were shelled intermittently throughout the day.

"There were no infantry actions during the day on this front beyond an attempt by the enemy to rush one of our blocking posts in Sanctuary wood. This was repulsed.

"Last night, after a heavy bombardment of our trenches between Thiépval, Blauumont and Hamel, the enemy in the course of a raid in the Ancre valley, was able to cut off a few who formed part of a wiring party. Five are missing.

"On the remainder of the front there was nothing except minor trench mortar and artillery actions opposite Fricourt and south of Neuville-St. Vaast. The enemy has blown up three mines since yesterday, two in the vicinity of La Bassee road, the third east of Virestraat. None of them damaged us.

"Rain and thunder storms interfered with air work the greater part of yesterday. During the fine intervals there was successful artillery work, six combats taking place. A Fokker was brought down in a field near Hadourdin."