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## CZAR'S ARMY ACHIEVES ONE OF GREATEST SUCCESSES OF WAR

### Another Zeppelin Raid on The East Coast of England

**English Aeroplane Engaged the Raider but was Incapacitated by an Accident---Wonderful Achievement of Russian Army Under General Kalodine.**

LONDON, July 31.—The second raid within a week of the east coast of England by a Zeppelin airship was made this morning. An official statement announcing the raid says the airship was engaged by a British aeroplane. The official statement is as follows:

"At 5.15 o'clock this morning one of our aeroplanes pursued and attacked a Zeppelin thirty miles off the east coast. The pilot had fired more than two trays of ammunition into the Zeppelin when he was temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine gun flying off and stunning him. The Zeppelin was nowhere to be seen when the pilot regained consciousness. He was therefore forced to return to his station.

LONDON, July 31.—In a summary of the work done by the Russian General Kaledine's army during the past five weeks, the Times' Lutsk correspondent declares that the achievements of this army of Russian forces are the "most important performed by a single army since the beginning of the war." A few weeks after taking command of this force, General Kaledine advanced 47 miles, and then, against the heaviest concentrations the Germans were able to bring, he held the advantage he had gained until a redistribution of the Russian forces compelled the Germans to retire to the positions on the Stokhod river.

This extraordinary commander with his brilliant staff and superb troops, aimed straight for Kovel from a point only 21 miles away, and now threatens the whole German defensive plan.

"The enemy," the writer concludes, "is now concentrating troops at Kovel, and the battle is developing into one of the fiercest of the war. The Russian losses thus far have been incredibly small."

### Serbian Troops Rout Bulgarians in a Powerful Counter Attack North of Strupino

LONDON, July 31.—Special despatches from Saloniki say that Serbian successes on the Greek frontier continue and that the Serbians are entrenching on a line only 300 yards from the frontier. On Thursday a large force of Bulgarians attacked the Serbian positions north of Strupino, but a powerful counter attack routed them and the Bulgarians fled in disorder, leaving many dead, together with considerable quantities of material.

One correspondent says: "All the Bulgarians who had come down into the plain from the mountains along which the frontier lies, have been driven up into the hills again, and most of the ridges are now occupied by Serbians. It is expected that the Serbians in a few days will be in possession of all the positions they need along the whole line. Moreover, they have gained what they sought at small cost."

### German Government Makes Extravagant Claims of Conquests During Past Two Years

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, July 31.—The German government has issued official figures relating to the conquests at the end of the second year of the war, in a statement which reads:

"The Central Powers occupy 431,000 square kilometres, against 180,000 a year ago. The enemy occupy in Europe 22,000, against 11,000 a year ago.

"The Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey, captured 2,658,000 enemy soldiers, against 1,695,000. Of those taken prisoners by the Germans, 5,947 officers and 358,000 men were French, 9,019 officers and 1,202,000 men were Russian, and 947 officers and 30,000 men were British.

"The war booty brought to Germany, in addition to that utilized immediately at the front, comprised 11,036 cannon, 4,700 million shells, 3,450 machine guns and 1,556,000 rifles.

"According to the list of statistics of German wounded soldiers, 90.2 per cent. returned to the front, 1.4 per cent. died, the rest were unfit for service or were released.

"The military measures of the Central Powers in consequence of vaccination were never disturbed by epidemics."

### FIGHTING ON THE SOMME.

PARIS, July 31.—North of the Somme yesterday evening and last night the Germans redoubled their counter attacks between Hem wood and Moncau farm, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department. The struggle was especially severe round Moncau farm, where the Germans got a footing for a moment, but were immediately driven back.

### U. S. PROTESTS AGAINST THE BLACK LIST

Washington, July 31.—Great Britain is warned, in the American note of protest, against the black list, made public last night by the State Department of "the many serious consequences to neutral rights and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve."

Already in the hands of the British Foreign Office, the note declares "in the gravest terms," that "it is manifestly out of the question that the government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods," and that the United States regards the black list as "inevitable and essentially inconsistent with the rights of all the citizens of all the nations not involved in the war." It reminds the British Government that "citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people of the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings, which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too lightly and frequently disregarded.

### May Exchange Interned Civilians

Berlin, July 21 (via London).—There is a strong possibility that the question of interned civilians will be partially settled shortly by a decision to exchange all those over 45 years old. It is thought that those between 45 and 50 will be released contingent upon their unfitness for active service.

Time isn't always money to the man who does a credit business.

### BRITISH TROOPS SWEAR TO AVENGE THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN FRYATT

**Fighting Like Demons Under Terrible Weather Conditions on the Western Front---U. S. Ambassador Had Little Time to Act in Fryatt Case.**

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, July 30 (via London, July 31).—French and British soldiers made today's attack in sweltering midsummer heat. The first real hot wave of the season struck Northern France last night, and this morning British and French infantry co-operated in an action north of the Somme in front of Guillemont and Maurepas.

For the past few days the one word on everybody's tongue has been "visibility," which has come into universal use since Admiral Jellicoe's first Jutland despatch.

Formerly artillerymen spoke of good and bad light. Persistent bad light, or low visibility, which did not permit the gunners to register the targets, had delayed any important infantry action. Yesterday the light became better as the heat grew tropic, and offensive operations were resumed.

### Allied Troops in Northern France Undeterred in Their Work by Sweltering Heat

Perspiration formed little water courses in the dust of the men's faces today and their eyes looked out through masks so thick that their faces seemed to be covered with some kind of armor. Motor trucks passed like phantoms in thick clouds on the roads. Gunners, stripped to their skin, kept on serving their guns at top speed.

Breathing came hard in the mixture of dust and shell smoke. Soldiers who reached Guillemont speak of the fearful carnage among the Germans from the British guns, owing to the masses of Germans concentrated under the British bombardment before the infantry attacks.

They said they could hear the groans of Germans for water above the bombing and rifle and machine gun fire. With the news of the shooting of Captain Fryatt fresh in their minds, the British went into the charge in a fury to avenge his murder.

### U. S. Ambassador at Berlin was Refused Permission to Employ Counsel for Fryatt

BERLIN, July 29 (via London, July 30).—The swift procedure of the German court martial in the case of Captain Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels, left little time for action by the American Embassy, which James W. Gerard undertook at the request of Viscount Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The first notice that Captain Fryatt was facing trial on the charge of having attempted to ram a submarine, came in a despatch to United States Ambassador Page at London.

Mr. Gerard, in a note to Herr Von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, immediately requested confirmation of the report, and followed this up with a second note asking permission to employ counsel.

Ambassador Gerard received an answer on Wednesday. It stated that the trial had been fixed for the following afternoon and that a German officer had been assigned to defend the British captain.

### German Admiralty Officials Declare That Execution of British Captain Needs No Defence

Yesterday morning the Embassy was briefly informed that the trial had been held and that Captain Fryatt had been executed. The minutes of the trial have not yet been received at the German Admiralty, nor has it any more precise details of the accusation beyond the broad charge that Captain Fryatt had been guilty of franc-tireur.

The Admiralty representatives take the ground that this charge is amply sufficient to justify execution. They declare roundly that the German court needs neither defence nor explanation.

### GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, via London, July 31.—In the region of Brody on the Volhynian and Galician frontier, Russian troops are repulsing the Austro-German armies, it was officially announced here today, and have reached the rivers Graberki and Sereth.

### ARRESTS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH NEW YORK EXPLOSION

**Three are Dead and Three Mortally Wounded---Property Loss Estimated at Between Twenty-five And Forty-five Million Dollars.**

NEW YORK, July 31.—Two men are under arrest today on warrants charging them with manslaughter in indirectly causing the death of one of the victims of the terrific explosion of ammunition on Black Tom pier early yesterday morning.

Estimates of the casualties early today placed the number of dead at three, with three others mortally injured, 35 suffering from less serious injuries, and eleven to twenty missing.

Estimates of the property losses range from \$25,000,000 to \$45,000,000.

Many persons who were on board barges moored at the piers are missing, and it is feared that they have perished. In some quarters it was believed the total number of dead would reach twelve.

### The Men Under Arrest.

Those under arrest were Albert M. Dickman, agent of the Lehigh Valley railroad station at Black Tom pier, and Alexander Davidson, superintendent of warehouses of the National Storage Company, thirteen of which were destroyed by the fire which followed the explosion.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Theodore B. Johnson, president of a lighterage company, one of whose barges, loaded with ammunition, is alleged to have been moored at the pier.

Several investigations were commenced today to discover the origin of the fire which caused the awful explosion that destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of ammunition and 85 freight cars, set blazing ammunition barges adrift to bombard the Statue of Liberty and the Ellis Island immigration station with shells and shrapnel, and shattered windows all over New York and Jersey City.