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The Weather.
Maritime: Moderate south and
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ed showers, but mostly fair and
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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

GERMAN EDITOR ADMITS THAT GERMANY IS IN TERRIBLE PLIGHT

French Troops Capture More Trenches From Huns.

A Block of Houses North of Estrees Also Taken From the Enemy---Violent Cannonading on the Right Bank of the Meuse---French Aviator Brings down His 10th Aeroplane.

PARIS, July 25.—On the south bank of the river Somme yesterday evening French troops captured a block of houses south of Estrees and drove the Germans out of trenches north of Verm and Oivillers, says the French official statement issued this afternoon.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, several German patrols were dispersed near Tracey-Le-Vale. On the left bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, there was grenade fighting at Hill 304.

On the right bank of the Meuse a violent cannonading was in progress at Fleury and La Laufee, but no infantry attacks.

A German attack on the French positions at Baschwiller, in Alsace, is claimed to have failed, and the attackers withdrew.

Sub-Lieut. Nungesser, of the French aviation corps, brought down his tenth aeroplane yesterday.

LONDON, July 25.—Grave admission of Germany's plight is contained in a review of the war to date in the Frankfurter Zeitung, which says:

"Germany is a besieged fortress. Therefore everything depends upon the besiegers as to when an end will be made of the bloody work. That Germany will never haul down its flag, we know very well; but our enemies do not know it. Yet the phrase 'holding out' is now beginning to gain its real significance to the German population."

The paper concludes: "Europe has become a melting pot in which the nations are being tried for the real metal that is in them, and we know Germany has more of it than all the others."

Arrival of Russian Cossacks Creates Panic

Throughout Frontier Towns of Hungary

LONDON, July 25.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Budapest dated July 15 says:

"Some Cossack detachments succeeded in crossing into Hungary yesterday, creating a panic throughout the frontier towns and villages and causing thousands of refugees to swarm down on the plains.

The Russians penetrated about thirty miles, and then rapidly withdrew, fighting continuously with detachments of Hungarian gendarmes. Correspondents explain the panic of the populace by saying that a dozen Cossacks are sufficient to frighten and put to flight a hundred thousand women and children."

Exodus From Bukowina Region Compared

With Flight of Serbians Into Montenegro

"These refugees," the correspondent continues, "have greatly embarrassed the local authorities, who cannot supply them with accommodations. Moreover, they block the road, hampering military transports and holding up supplies.

"These refugees are entirely without food. Their cattle, which they drove with them, also have had nothing to eat, owing to the sparse vegetation in the mountains.

"Journalists who have seen the exodus in the Bukowina region, say that only the Serbian flight into Montenegro and Albania can be compared with it. Everywhere are to be seen bodies of persons who died from exhaustion, and often beside them the carcasses of horses.

BRITISH HOLD GREATER PART OF POZIERES.

LONDON, July 25.—The British troops have captured the greater part of the village of Pozieres, says the British official statement issued this afternoon. The Germans brought up reinforcements of infantry and guns, but the counter attacks everywhere, the statement adds, were repulsed by the British. North of Pozieres, the greater part of which village is in British possession, the enemy continued to offer strong opposition, but here also we gained some ground and captured two machine guns and a few more prisoners, including two battalion commanders.

ADMIT A RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

BERLIN, July 25 (via London).—Russian troops succeeded in penetrating the German first line on a small part of the front defended by the troops under command of General Von Linsingen, according to the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

DR. HARRIS IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Boston, July 25.—The condition of Mr. Wilfred E. Harris, the Canadian osteopath, who was shot last Tuesday by Dr. Eldridge Atwood, a fellow-practitioner, was reported early this morning to be extremely critical.

At midnight the doctors at the City Hospital held out very little hope of recovery.

The police announced that in the event of Dr. Harris's death the charge against Dr. Atwood would be changed from assault to first degree murder.

Russians Moving Steadily Forward

Petrograd, July 25.—Some Russian detachments already have reached positions about ten miles from the Turkish fortified town of Erzincan, in Armenia, says the Russian official statement given out here today.

Italians Capture Monte Cimone

Rome, July 25 (via London).—Italian troops have captured Monte Cimone from the Austrians, says the official Italian statement issued today.

Well, anyway, this hot weather gives us an excuse for kidding the fat folks. One can't always measure a good time by what it costs.

THE POLICE COMMISSION HANDS OUT ITS REPORT

Document is Brief and Deals With Evidence Taken at the Enquiry---Chief McCollom Exonerated on Two Charges, But Commission Asked Him to Resign.

The report of the Police Commission on charges made against three members of the police force—ex-Sergeant William Duncan, ex-Policeman William Saunders and Policeman Charles Marshall—and Chief J. H. McCollom, was made public this morning by His Honor Judge Wilson, secretary of the Commission.

The report states in brief that the evidence taken at the investigation justified the Commission in dismissing two members of the force—Duncan and Saunders—and in asking Chief McCollom for his resignation. Chief McCollom, however, is exonerated on the charge of making a "frame-up" with the Queen Hotel with regard to Canada Temperance Act enforcement, and also on the charge of frequenting the dwelling of Private George Delong, 140th Battalion, Queen street west.

The findings of the Police Commission have all been foreshadowed.

The Report.

The report as issued by Judge Wilson is as follows: Report of the Fredericton Police Commission re charges against three members of the force, and Chief of Police McCollom:

The Police Commission of the City of Fredericton have had under consideration for some time charges and counter charges made by the members of the force against one another and against the Chief, some of which have been sustained by the evidence, and others have been proved to be groundless.

The members of the Commission are of the opinion that no good purpose would be served in referring in detail to all of these charges and the evidence produced in support thereof, for publication. They deem it their duty,

however, to refer particularly to the charge against Chief McCollom of neglecting his duty and frequenting a house in Fredericton occupied by George Delong. In the evidence in support of this charge nothing came out to cast the slightest suspicion of wrongdoing upon Mr. Delong or any member of his family. The Chief was sent there in discharge of his duty.

As to the charge that the Chief entered into a secret agreement with a certain hotel proprietor in the city of Fredericton, that in lieu of certain fines being paid at certain times that the second part of the Canada Temperance Act would not be strictly enforced, there was no evidence to support this charge. Mr. McCaffrey, the proprietor of the hotel mentioned, absolutely denied that such agreement had been entered into, and his evidence was corroborated by that of the Chief.

As to the other charges, the members of the Commission deemed it sufficient to say that in their opinion the evidence given in support thereof and the admissions made in regard thereto, under oath, fully justified the conclusion to dispense with two members of the force and ask for the resignation of the Chief of Police.

Dated at the Mayor's Office, July 21st, 1916.

(Signed) WM. McKAY
WM. WILSON
MOSES MITCHELL.

The Chief's Resignation.

The letter of Chief of Police McCollom to the Police Commission, tendering his resignation, printed exclusively in the Mail ten days ago, is republished by request:

Fredericton, N. B., July 15, 1916. To the Chairman and Members of the Police Commission of the City of Fredericton.

(Continued on page 5.)

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE IRISH PROBLEM RESULTS IN FAILURE

Nationalist Members Show Resentment During Dialogue Between Premier Asquith and Mr. Redmond---Unionist Members of Cabinet Responsible for The Break Down.

LONDON, July 25.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The attempt to bring about a provisional settlement of the Irish problem has failed. After yesterday's happenings it is obviously hopeless to proceed with the bill embodying the terms of the agreement. Passion and resentment were displayed by the Nationalist members during the dialogue between Premier Asquith and Mr. Redmond at question time, and when the Nationalist leader moved the adjournment of the House, and labor members and Radicals rose together with the Irish to support it, their cheers had a note of fierceness that recalled the stormy days of the Irish agitation.

Redmond Spoke With Restraint and Moderation, But Very Effectively

"When Mr. Redmond began his speech in support of his motion, the House was densely packed. He spoke with restraint and moderation, but with tremendous effect. Responsibility for the breakdown he throws on the unionist members of the cabinet, particularly Lord Lansdowne.

"He succeeded in establishing that the cabinet members have departed from the terms of the original agreement. He is willing still to stand by that agreement, but will oppose at every stage a bill deviating from it.

"Mr. Lloyd George's speech filled in the blanks left by Mr. Redmond.

Unionists Want Six Counties Permanently Excluded from Irish Parliament

"The agreement has broken down on two points: (1) The phraseology dealing with the exclusion of the six counties. (2) The retention of the Irish members in full force at Westminster.

"Adjustment of these differences ought not to be impossible, for the agreement is provisional. The Unionists hope for the permanent exclusion of the six counties from the spirit of the Irish parliament. Each party lays stress on the words from its own standpoint.

"As to the second point, the Unionist members of the cabinet unanimously hold that while the Irish members should be allowed to remain in Westminster in full strength until the next general election, after that their number must be reduced to forty, as laid down in the Home Rule Act, subject to the proviso that they should be summoned in their original strength to Westminster to any session at which the permanent settlement of Ireland was to be considered. The proposed reduction of members was settled by the cabinet without consultation with Mr. Redmond.

Premier Asquith Thinks Nationalists Should Not Throw Away Present Opportunity

"Another excellent performance was that of Sir Edward Carson, who dismissed the idea of coercing Ulster as impossible—more impossible than ever after the blood of Dublin Fusiliers and the men of Ulster had mingled in the battlefields. He dismissed as immaterial the dispute about the words 'provisional' and 'permanent.'"

"The Prime Minister pointed out that under the government proposal, home rule would be brought into immediate operation. 'Are you going to throw away that opportunity?' was his blunt question to the National party. The agreement was always one subject to ratification by the cabinet. He claimed that as it stood it was a fair give-and-take arrangement.

Mr. Asquith closed his very eloquent and powerful speech by entreating the Nationalists to reconsider their decision and not to allow this opportunity to pass by."