
Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

ALL THE NEWS FOR ONE CENT

The Weather.

Maritime: Moderate to fresh southwesterly winds, a few scattered showers, but mostly fair and warmer today and on Saturday.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. B., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

British Troops Capture Another German Trench

Offensive Resumed East of Albert at Dawn---Huns Launch Heavy Attack on British Positions Near Ancre---Quietness Prevails on the French Front.

LONDON, July 7.—Capture by the British of a German trench on a front of 1,000 yards, east of LaBoisselle, in the Somme region, was announced in the official report given out today.

The British resumed the offensive on a certain sector east of Albert at dawn today. At the same time the Germans launched heavy attacks on the British trenches near Ancre, where violent fighting is now in progress. In the vicinity of Ovillers and Contalmaison, as well as near La Boisselle, the British made some progress.

In the region of Thiepval the Germans regained a section of ground.

PARIS, July 7.—Quiet prevailed last night on both sides of the Somme river, says today's War Office statement. The artillery of both sides was active on the left and right banks of the Meuse, especially on the Thiaumont earthworks, and in the Fleury and Chenois sections. A small German attack on the French trenches at the Lepretre woods failed.

German aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on the open town of Lure, killing 11 persons, all of whom except one were women and children. Two German machines were brought down near Mesieres.

Many British Regiments Won Everlasting

ing Glory During the Big Offensive

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 7.—The obstacles the British troops, particularly in their attack north of Ancre, from Gommecourt to LaBoisselle, have to encounter have been prodigious. Their valor and tenacity have been superb, and because of this their losses in officers and men have been heavy.

Nothing is to be gained by concealing this fact. Many units have suffered dire losses. On this northern end of the attacking line are regiments—in some cases only remnants of Regiments now—whose names will ring throughout Britain when the time arrives for the full story of this battle to be told.

Among them are the South Wales Borderers, the Border Regiment, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the East Lancashires, the York and Lancashires, the Seaforth Highlanders, the Middlesex, Dublins, Warwicks, Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Hampshire, Somerset, and the Rifle Brigade.

All these and the Ulstermen will be handed down to fame as men who wrought prodigies of valor in the face of almost superhuman obstacles.

News of Success of the Anglo-British

Drive Caused Riots in the German Forces

LONDON, July 7.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Milan, Italy, says:

Travellers arriving in Switzerland from Germany report serious troubles in several German towns, among others Berlin, immediately after the first news was received of the Anglo-French offensive. Crowds marched through the streets shouting, "Enough of war—let's have peace!"

The disorders this time were different from the customary food riots and seemed far more serious, having all the characteristics of a popular revolt. The riots in Berlin were exceptionally grave. People surrounded the troops to force them to join the revolt and took the wheels off military wagons and gun carriages and used them for barricades.

The most serious demonstration was at Potsdam last Sunday, when a vast mob indulged in imprecations against the Kaiser and the imperial family. Sheets were secretly handed around on which were printed "Death to the Kaiser, death to the man who wants war, death to the Crown Prince! Long live free Germany—free from the parasites who have led it to ruin!"

Huns Seize British Steamer.

BERLIN, July 7 (via London).—Official announcement was made today that the British steamer Lestria was held up by German warships near the English coast and seized as a prize. The wording of the German statement indicates that a part at least of the German high seas fleet was near the English coast at the time the Lestria was seized.

The Lestria is a steamship of 4,384 tons, owned in Cork.

Canadians Reach England.

OTTAWA, July 7.—It is officially announced from the press censors office that the following Canadian troops have arrived safely in England: 11th C. M. R., 13th C. M. R., 94th Battalion, 101st Battalion, 104th Battalion, No. 4 Army Service Corps divisional train, A. S. C. ambulance workshop, R. C. R. draft (Halifax) and 57th Howitzer Battery draft (Quebec). Total number on board, 5,992.

CANADIANS IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, July 7.—The following casualties among Maritime men are given out:

Infantry.

Killed in Action—John Bailey, West River Station, N. S.; Chas. J. Damery, St. John; Stewart Hicken, Trenton, N. S.

Died of Wounds—P. J. Campbell, Elmira, P. E. I.; Amos G. Savoy, Green Point, Gloucester Co., N. B.

Previously reported wounded, in error, now with unit—Frederick Brown, Moncton, N. B.

Wounded—Fletcher L. Foster, Fredericton, N. B.; James Douglas McCollm, North Esk Boom, Northumberland Co., N. B.; Edward H. McDonald, Picou, N. S.; George M. Peacock, New Waterford, N. S.; Thos. E. Porter, New Waterford, N. S.; Edwin Urquhart, New Glasgow, N. S.

Prisoner of War at Giessen—Wilfred R. Gunn, New London, P. E. I.

Previously report unofficially, now officially, prisoner of war at Giessen—John Donald McPher, Georgetown, P. E. I.

Mounted Rifles.

Missing—Rolf Kennedy Nevers, Lr. Jemseg, Queens county, N. B.

Artillery.

Killed in Action—Corp. Lionel Harris, Halifax.

Engineers.

Seriously ill—Sapper Patrick Edwd. Timmons, Conception Bay, Nfld.

RUSSIANS START TREMENDOUS OFFENSIVE ON THE RIGA FRONT

German Trenches Being Swept Away By Their Artillery---Furious Bombardment Kept up for 24 Hours---Stubborn Attacks of Huns Repulsed.

LONDON, July 7.—The Russians have begun a tremendous offensive on the Riga front, where their artillery is destroying the German trenches, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Vienna via Copenhagen.

The bombardment, the despatch adds, lasted 24 hours, and the Germans were helpless before the Russian artillery, which can fire fifty shells as against one in 1914.

Russians Capture Over 7,000 Prisoners in

Severe Fighting West of the Styr River

PETROGRAD, July 6 (via London, July 7).—The following official statement was issued by the War Office:

The number of prisoners we took on July 4 and 5 during the fighting which still is going on west of the line of the Styr and below the town of Kolki, totals more than 300 officers and 7,415 men, mostly unwounded. We also captured six guns, 23 machine guns, several thousand rifles, two searchlights, 11 bomb-throwers and 73 ammunition lighters.

We repulsed violent German attacks near Cruziatyn. On the right bank of the Dniester there was desperate fighting.

Violent Counter Attacks of the Enemy

Near Village of Labuzy Were Repulsed

There were lively duels in many sectors of the front north of the Pinsk marshes. East of Baranovichi the enemy launched several desperate counter-attacks, which we repulsed.

Several times the enemy opened gusts of fire with his heavy and light guns against the region of the village of Labuzy, east of Baranovichi. Under cover of this fire the enemy delivered two violent counter-attacks. We drove him back on both occasions, bringing to bear on him the fire of our artillery, machine guns and rifles.

German Tonnage Loss in Jutland Battle

Estimated at Upwards of 109,000

LONDON, July 7.—Two estimates of the total tonnage lost by the Germans in the Jutland naval battle have been made by British officials. The more conservative one, who included in his list only vessels "seen to sink," and based his estimate on the theory that the battleships sunk were of the oldest dreadnought type, gives the tonnage lost as 109,220, as compared with a British loss in tonnage of 112,350. He concludes that the Germans lost two battleships of the dreadnought type of 18,000 tons each, one of the Deutschland type of 12,200 tons, the battle cruiser Lutzow of 28,000 tons, five cruisers of the Rostock type, making a total of 24,500 tons for this type, six destroyers aggregating 4,920 tons, and one submarine of 800 tons.

The more liberal estimate places the German loss at 118,200 tons, as follows: Done dreadnought of the Kronprinz type, 24,480 tons; one of the Heligoland type, 22,440 tons; battleship Pommern, 13,000 tons; battle cruiser Lutzow, 28,000 tons; five Rostocks, aggregating 24,500 tons, destroyers aggregating 4,000 tons, and a submarine of 800 tons.

Germans Retreating Westward.

LONDON, July 7.—A wireless despatch from Rome says word has been received there from Petrograd that in consequence of their triple defeat in the sectors of Riga, Kolki and Baranovichi, the Germans have begun to move their whole front toward the west.

STEAMER CANNET SUNK.

LONDON, July 7.—The British steamship Cannet, of London, has been sunk. She was unarmed. The Cannet was 245 feet long, 1112 tons gross and was built at Stockton in 1879.

Was Adviser to Bismarck.

THE HAGUE, via London, July 7.—Henry Axel Buck, who was Bismarck's adviser when he had abandoned free trade and was inaugurating his campaign for the establishment of national industries, is dead at Berlin. He was 86 years old.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS ABOUT THE CRUISER HAMPSHIRE

The Matter Brought up in the House of Commons And a Court Martial is Asked for---Sir Richard Cooper Mentions Report That Lord Kitchener May be Still Alive.

LONDON, July 7.—A thousand and one mysterious rumors revolving about the question "How was the cruiser Hampshire sunk?" and "is Kitchener really dead?" rumors that have been whispered from one end of the empire to the other since the announcement of the tragic end of the War Secretary was issued, made their way into the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, when Sir Richard Cooper, in a startling speech, raised the demand to "investigate."

Wants Court Martial Held.

"I urge," said Sir Richard, "that a court martial be held on the loss of the Hampshire. I urge this emphatically, so that these disquieting rumors regarding the ship's loss be quelled."

The speaker proceeded to explain that the survivors of the ill-fated cruiser do not agree as to the cause of the disaster, and he then startled the House by saying: "There is no direct evidence of Lord Kitchener's death."

It was not the statement itself, but the inferences that could be deducted therefrom that caused a flutter through the ranks of the parliamentarians. Sir Richard then demanded to know whether it was true that some bodies recovered were found to be burned by acid, and further, whether it was a fact that some of the survivors are held under arrest.

Were the Cruiser's Guns Disabled?

Furthermore, Sir Richard enquired if it were true that one or more members of the crew had been found guilty of certain offences resulting on one occasion in the guns on one side of the cruiser being unable to fire?

Thomas James McNamara, parliamentary under secretary for the Admiralty, said in reply to Sir Richard's questions that there would be no further investigation. He said all survivors agreed regarding the loss of the Hampshire. The under secretary promised to make enquiries respecting the other allegations put forward by Sir Richard.

Fishing Boats Sunk by Germans

London, July 7.—Five more fishing boats have been sunk in the North Sea by German submarines. In one case a fishing boat which tried to escape was shelled and one member of her crew was killed and three injured.

A post-graduate course is to impress the graduates with the fact that they don't know it all.

Boy-ed's Successor Has Been Named

Athens, via London, July 7.—Baron de Senarclens-Grancy, naval attaché to the German legation here, has been transferred to Washington, where he will take the place of Karl Boy-ed, who was recalled at the request of the United States.

Baron Grancy has been active in the work of revictualing submarines in the East Mediterranean and directing their movements.