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The Daily Mail

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The Weather.
 Maritime: Moderate south-west winds, few local thunderstorms, but mostly fair and very warm.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

TURKISH FORCE IN THE CAUCASUS DRIVEN BACK BY THE RUSSIANS

Russia Has Six Great Armies Fighting Against Teutons

Have Great Quantities of Ammunition And Are Making Substantial Progress---Public Attention Focused on Verdun Front at the Present Time.

LONDON, July 13.—The recovery of the Russian armies since their defeats of last year, and the apparently inexhaustible supply of guns and ammunition with which they are provided continues to be a source of wonder to military writers.

At least six great armies are engaged against the Austrians and the Germans on Russia's western front. All of them are using great quantities of ammunition, even those not definitely on the offensive. The forces under Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia and Persia have been fighting vigorously against Turks for months.

A few weeks ago parts of these forces, particularly those west of Erzerum, were compelled to fall back in the face of a stronger Turkish army. Early this week the Grand Duke resumed the offensive in this region, and recaptured Mamakhatum, 50 miles west of Erzerum, so that the Turks have fallen back some 25 miles from the furthest point reached in their counter offensive.

Meanwhile the armies directly south of the Pinsk marshes are fighting a pitched battle with Austro-German forces under Gen. Linsingen on the Stockhod river. It will perhaps be some days before the decision is reached, as the Teutons have brought strong reinforcements in hope of retaining Kovel, loss of which would necessitate new lines of defence.

Germans are Delivering Their Seventh Great Onslaught Against Verdun Fortress

North of the Pinsk marshes the fighting at present is largely with artillery. In Galicia the Russian armies are reforming for continuation of the offensive.

In the west the renewed efforts of the German Crown Prince at Verdun temporarily are taking precedence in the public mind over the battle of Somme. The attack just delivered by the Germans before Verdun is the seventh great onslaught with dense masses of troops since the operations began some five months ago. The Germans have made a slight gain, but apparently this has not lessened the confidence of the French in their ability to hold fast. They still have three solid lines of defence which must be penetrated before the Germans' objective can be gained.

The British are still engaged in clearing the Germans from fortified position which must be taken before the general offensive can be renewed.

French Troops Penetrate a German Salient and Capture Some Prisoners

PARIS, July 13.—There was no infantry fighting of importance last night on the Verdun front or over the portion of the Somme front held by the French, today's official report says.

Intermittent artillery engagements occurred in the Somme sectors. In the vicinity of Souville, Chenois and La Laufée, before Verdun, a heavy bombardment was maintained by the Germans.

In the Champagne the French penetrated a salient of the German front and took prisoners. Two German raids in the Argonne were stopped by the French fire.

The official statement follows: "There have been intermittent artillery exchanges along the front of the river Somme. In the Champagne district we penetrated a salient of the German line in the vicinity of Prosnès, and brought back some prisoners. In the Argonne two surprise attacks delivered by the enemy upon the northern and eastern portions of the Boinville salient failed under our fire.

"At LaFille Morte we caused the explosion of a mine and then occupied the southern side of the crater. On the right bank of the Meuse there has been no infantry fighting.

"During the night there was an intense bombardment in the sectors of Souville, Chenois and La Laufée.

"In the Vosges an attack by the enemy upon one of our trenches to the south of Carspach has been repulsed after a spirited engagement with hand grenades."

MACHINE GUNNERS CHAINED.

LONDON, July 13.—British soldiers on the fighting line, and those wounded on the Somme say that they found German machine gunners chained to their guns to prevent them from retreating.

CANADIANS IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, July 13.—The following Maritime men appear in the casualty list today:

Engineers.
 Wounded—Sapper Arthur W. Murdock, St. John.

Previously reported missing, now unofficially reported a prisoner of war at Dulmen—Sapper John R. McLeod, Thorburn, N. S.

Infantry.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now returned to regimental duty—Pte. Wm. J. Brennan, St. John.

Previously reported missing, now officially killed in action—Pte. Jos. Arnold Chambers, Amherst, N. S.

Infantry.

Died of Wounds—Pte. S. H. Clarke, Mosher's Corner, N. S.

Killed in action—Pte. Frank Landry, Chatham, N. B.

Wounded—Pte. J. B. Stapleton, Millville, N. S.; Pte. G. Thompson, Summerside, P. E. I.

Mounted Rifles.

Accidentally killed—Private Otis F. Swift, Waterville, N. S.; Pte. Ralph C. Gale, Young's Cove, N. B.

Artillery.

Killed in Action—Gunner William Brenton, New Glasgow, N. S.

Wounded—Sergt. R. E. Spence, St. Croix, N. B.

Some Gardener.

Mr. J. B. Tingley, 61 Weldon street, has had new potatoes for the past ten or twelve days. He is also using his own strawberries. His beans are 6 feet 6 inches high, sweet peas 2 feet 10 inches high, and pumpkin vines between three and four feet long.—Moncton Transcript.

AUSTRIANS NOW CLAIM RETIREMENT WAS FOR STRATEGIC PURPOSES

Its Object Said to Have Been Achieved To the Highest Degree---Russians And Austrians Come to Grips on the Line of the Stockhod River.

BERLIN, July 12, via London, July 13.—The Austro-German retirement from the Czartorysk salient, just south of the Pinsk swamps, having been completed, the opposing armies have come to grips all along the line of the Stockhod river, where Von Linsingen has been elected to stand and cover the approach to Kovel.

Heavy fighting is already in progress along the Stockhod, but apparently it is merely an earnest of what later may be expected in the persistent and desperate campaign of the Russian commander, General Brussiloff, to reach this important railway junction regardless of loss.

THE RUSSIAN.....

The retirement, according to advices from Austrian headquarters, was for strategic purposes, and the achievement is considered one of high degree.

The Russians had worked well around the flanks of the old position, and if material and units were to be saved, the retirement over an almost roadless country had to be effected at a good pace. As it was, the Austro-German forces barely reached positions behind the Stockhod before the Russians were hammering at the crossings.

Grave Blunders Have Been Committed

By the Austrians in the 1916 Campaign

NEW YORK, July 13.—In an article entitled "Why Austria Struck" a Times correspondent, presumably Colonel Repington, writes from the Italian front:

"I have not seen anywhere in the Italian or foreign press an appreciation of the Trentino campaign according with my own views. The popular view is that the Austrians have been fools and their armies routed. Austria certainly has made two very great blunders in this campaign of 1916 so far.

"The first was her under estimation of the recovered power of Russia, one of those fatal mistakes apt to ruin both an army and a cause. The blunder was probably of German inspiration.

"The second blunder was the moment chosen for the Austrian blow. One must give the Austrians full credit for the skill of their organized forces in the Trentino and the vigor of the blow. What was the object? It was generally supposed to be the invasion of the plains and the interruption of the lines of communication with the Isonzo.

"Consequently, when the plains were not invaded, a shout of triumph was raised. In Italy as abroad, persons spoke of the Austrian rout.

Austrians Believed to be Playing for Time

To Tempt Italians From Main Objective

"The correspondent says he did not see any route, much as he admired the excellent disposition of General Cadorna's forces, and he adds:

"The Austrians retired mainly at night. It is not likely that they expected to invade Italy with fifteen divisions, when they must have known that General Cadorna had some fifty? Why did the Austrians retreat? Because they had effected their object, which was to compel General Cadorna to make fresh dispositions and so prevent the delivery of a serious attack on the Isonzo simultaneously with the Allied offensive.

"Where the Austrians failed was in the time chosen. Had General Konrad waited until General Cadorna was deeply committed to the attack on the Isonzo, I think the effect of the Trentino sortie might have been serious. It is a blessing disguised, not deferred.

"I think the Austrians are playing for time in order to tempt Italy away from her main objective. If they can hold the Italians in the hills another two months the snow will begin to fall and the best of the season of 1916 will be passed."

The correspondent does not consider the Trentino unconquerable, but thinks it is not worth the cost. He believes in the wisdom of General Cadorna's original scheme and thinks Italy strong enough to block the Trentino and continue the general scheme of the war to redeem the southern Tyrol at Vienna and not at the Trent.

SUBMARINE'S RETURN CARGO WILL BE NICKEL AND RUBBER

Has Been so Arranged That It Can be Stored in Nooks and Corners---Americans do Not Look for An Embargo on Canadian Nickel.

New York, July 13.—Every pound of the Deutschland's return cargo of rubber and nickel is already stored at her pier.

The nickel is in small boxes, which can be stored readily in space available for it. The great quantity of rubber has been cut in odd shapes, which are reported to be so arranged that they can be used to fill practically every nook and corner aboard the Deutschland.

Nothing to Delay the Departure.

Maritime men here assert therefore that they can be no real reason for delaying the departure of the submarine and that they would not be surprised to have her start boldly down the bay any night.

Nothing has been learned or given out regarding the nickel and rubber for the Deutschland, but from fragmentary stories in the past several days it was originally sent from New York to different points and later assembled at Baltimore.

Officials of the International Nickel Company are not concerned over despatches from Ottawa stating that agitation has again arisen for an embargo on the export of nickel from Canada to the United States, in the belief that such action would prevent any of the metal reaching Germany by way of the new U freighters.

An Embargo on Nickel.

All the exports of nickel from this country have been distributed through the British Admiralty, and none of the metals has reached any enemy of Great Britain.

A point which is forcibly brought out in connection with the talk of an embargo by Canada is that the Allies are dependent upon this country for their nickel, which they are continually in need of.

Although the ore is mined in Canada, it is refined in this country, and therefore an embargo on shipments from the Dominion would be reflected on the supplies of Great Britain and the allied countries.