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The Weather.
Maritime: Strong north and northwest winds, fine; Wednesday, fresh northwesterly winds, fine and moderately warm.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

SEVEN OR MORE ZEPPELINS TOOK PART IN RAID ON ENGLISH COAST

Details of Latest Zeppelin Raid Are Rather Meagre

Reported That One of the Raiders Was Heavily Bombarded By Anti-Aircraft Guns---The Huns Are Withdrawing Heavy Artillery From Kovel.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Germans are withdrawing from Kovel their heavy artillery, food and munition depots, says a despatch from Rome to the wireless press. The city of Vladimir-Volynski, in Volhynia, is said to have been completely evacuated by the Germans.

Last night's raid on the eastern and southeastern counties of England was carried out by seven or more Zeppelins, accompanied by aeroplanes, according to reports of observers who sighted the aircraft returning homeward. No details have been received of the number of bombs dropped, the damage done, or the casualties caused, if any, but independent accounts say that one Zeppelin, caught by searchlights, was heavily fired upon by anti-aircraft guns and apparently hit.

An official account says: "Last night, between 10 p. m. and midnight, our eastern and southeastern counties were attacked by several hostile airships. The raiders flew at a great height and owing to this and to the mist, the airships' movements gave rise to much uncertainty and their number was difficult to determine. At least six ships could be reckoned by independent observers, and it is probable that one more flew over the country without dropping bombs.

"One raider was engaged by our aircraft and anti-aircraft guns. She was seen to drop to a low altitude, and then disappeared in the mist."

Strong German Attacks on the French

Position in Somme Region Were Repulsed

PARIS, Aug. 1.—North of the River Avre, in the Somme region, the Germans last night attempted two attacks in strong force against the French positions in the Lihons sectors, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department. Both attempts failed under French fire.

The text of the official statement of the French War Department today says:

"Aviator Lenoir brought down an enemy aeroplane which fell within its own lines north of Verdun. It was the fifth machine brought down by this aviator to date.

"Another German aeroplane was attacked by our machines near Etain, and fell shattered to the ground."

Russian Troops on the Stokhod River

Have Forced Back the Austro-German Line

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—Russian troops at the bend of the Stokhod river, in the region of the village of Velickikuchary, forced the Austro-Germans back and fought their way through to a point west of this line, it was officially announced by the Russian department today.

All Teutonic counter attacks in the Kovel and Lutsk regions, the statement adds, were repulsed by the Russians.

Deutschland Was Ready to Sail Today,

But Her Departure Was Again Delayed

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—Activities indicating the early departure of the German submarine Deutschland on her homeward voyage to Germany were noticed at the pier at which she is berthed. The logs forming the outer barrier about the submarine were let into mid-stream and anchored. Then the tug Timmins and a launch swept the channel from the dock out to the main channel with a heavy weight suspended under water from a line between the two crafts. This was done evidently as a precaution against possible obstructions in the path.

It is known that the submarine was expected to leave at high tide this forenoon. Owing to the strong adverse wind, however, the flood stage was not as high as required by the Deutschland, necessitating a postponement of the start. The pilot was on board. The next high tide occurs between 7 and 9 o'clock this evening.

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, July 1.—North of Baentin le Petit, in the region of the river Somme, the Germans last night attacked the British positions, but were successfully repulsed, it was announced today by the British War Office.

NO CASUALTIES FROM THE AIR RAID

London, Aug. 1.—It was officially announced this afternoon that there were no casualties whatever as the result of the projectiles dropped by the Zeppelin airships last night.

New Pastor For The City Temple

London, Aug. 1.—Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Newton, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been invited to fill the pulpit in the City Temple, London, as the successor of the Rev. R. J. Campbell.

Admiral Hopkins Closes His Career

London, Aug. 1.—Admiral Sir John Omaney Hopkins, commander in chief on the Mediterranean station from 1896 to 1899, died Sunday at Highcliffe, Hampshire. He was born in 1834.

20 Lives Lost on British Steamer

Valparaiso, Chile, Aug. 1.—The British steamer Ecuador, 1,760 tons gross, has been lost off Port Ilico, as the result of an explosion of her boilers. Twenty lives were lost.

BOMBASTIC PROCLAMATION FROM EMPEROR WILHELM

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—Emperor William, according to a telegram received here today from Berlin, has issued the following proclamation to the German forces on land and sea:

"Comrades, the second year of the world war has elapsed. Like the first year, it was for German arms a year of glory. On all fronts you inflicted heavy blows on the enemy.

"Whether the enemy retreated, borne down by the force of your attacks, or whether, reinforced by foreign assistance, collected and pressed into service from all parts of the world, he tried to rob you of the fruits of former victories, you always proved yourselves superior to him.

"Even where England's tyranny was uncontested, namely, on the free waves of the sea, you victoriously fought against gigantic superiority.

Proud of His Soldiers.

"Your Kaiser's appreciation and your country's proud admiration are assured to you for these deeds, for your unshaken loyalty, for your bold defence and your tenacious bravery.

"Like the memory of our dead heroes, your fame will endure to all times. The laurels which our forces have won against the enemy are inseparably linked with the devoted and untiring labor at home. This strength at home has sent an ever fresh inspiration to the armies in the field. It has continually quickened our swords, has kindled Germany's enthusiasm and has terrified the enemy.

"My gratitude and that of the Fatherland are due to the nation at home; but the strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken. We must continue the severe struggle in order to secure the safety of our beloved homeland, to preserve the honor of the Fatherland and the greatness of the Empire.

"Whether the enemy wages war with the force of arms or with cold, calculating malice, we shall continue as before into the third year of the war. The spirit of duty to the fatherland and an unbending will to victory, pervade our homes and fighting forces today as at the beginning of the war. I am convinced that your deeds will equal those of the past and present.

"(Signed) WILHELM."

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR UPON RUSSIA

Russian Government More Than Ever Resolved to Continue the Struggle To the End---Cheering Messages Published Today by the French Press.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Today, the second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Russia, was commemorated in the French press by special articles and features. A number of messages were printed from prominent personalities in Allied and neutral countries, including the Kings of Serbia and Montenegro, Admiral Jellicoe, General Sir Sam Hughes, Elihu Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, General Cadorna, Premier Romanones of Spain, General Alexieff, chief of the Russian staff, and the Russian and Belgian premiers.

Russians are Convinced That with the Help Of God Justice and Equity Will Triumph

General Alexieff says: "I think that we may now be said to have passed through the most difficult period of our great war. While still offering stubborn resistance, our enemy is beginning to weaken; but we have need to summon all our powers yet before we can hope to attain the definite goal of our hopes."

Premier Sturmer of Russia says: "At the moment when the Allies are entering upon the third year of the war, the Russian government is more than ever resolved to continue the struggle to the end, and is firmly convinced that, with the help of the Almighty the Allies and their cause of justice and equity will triumph."

Russians Well Advanced in Campaign

Against the Cities of Kovel and Lemberg

PETROGRAD, July 31.—With General Kaledines' army in full control of the Stokhod river, which had been the chief obstacle to the westward progress of the northern wing of the Russian forces under command of General Brussiloff, and the troops under General Sakharoff driving the Austrian army, commanded by General Von Boeh-Ermoli westward from Brody, the Russians are now well advanced in the campaign against the two important centres of Kovel and Lemberg.

The Russian offensive conducted in both these directions has been so vigorous and unrelenting that the Austro-Germans apparently have been in a predicament, not knowing from which point to spare troops to reinforce the defence of some other part of the front.

The result has been that the Germans are exclusively occupied with the defence of Kovel, while Von Boeh-Ermoli's army, without assistance, has been striving mainly to save the roads to Lemberg.

Austro-German Force Making Stubborn

Resistance, But Cannot Check the Russians

Of the two objectives, Kovel is in the position of greater danger, being threatened from the west, where the Russians have successfully reached an advanced point on the Vladimir-Volynski road, south of Kisolin.

The view held here is that the Austro-Germans, despite their stubborn resistance, will be unable much longer to successfully oppose all three Russian lines of advance upon Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski and Lemberg, and will probably be compelled to sacrifice one of these points in order to stiffen resistance against the Russian attacks on the other two.

"Scrap of Paper," Signed in 1891, Said to

Prevent Germany Declaring War on Italy

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The only reason which has so far prevented Germany from declaring war on Italy, says the Petit Parisien, is a commercial treaty signed between the two countries in 1891 and renewed in 1904. This treaty subordinated Italy to Germany economically, according to the papers, and was considered of the greatest importance by Germany.

The Parisien says that it understands Italy has now denounced this treaty and thereby left the way clear for a declaration of hostilities.