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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916.

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RUSSIANS CAPTURE TWO TURKISH REGIMENTS ON EASTERN FRONT

The East Coast of England Visited by Hostile Airship

Raider Dropped Bombs in Fields But no Damage Resulted
---Germans Make Futile Attacks on French Positions
---Turks Claim to Have Repulsed Russian Attack.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The east coast of England was visited again late last night by a hostile airship, which dropped bombs in the fields, but did no damage. The British official statement concerning the raid says:

"A hostile airship crossed the east coast shortly before midnight last night. A number of incendiary and some explosive bombs were dropped on open fields. No damage nor casualties are reported. The airship went to sea again before one o'clock this morning.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—After an intense bombardment of Soyecourt wood, the Germans attacked with grenades the French positions south of the Somme last night, but without avail, says today's War Office statement.

Positions between Fleury and Thiacourt which had been taken by the French were violently shelled by the German guns.

The Temps last night estimated that the Allies' superiority over the Germans in men and resources now is fully three to one.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24 (via London).—The repulse of a Russian attack on the Turkish positions along the Caucasus front with a loss of 3,400 Russian troops, is reported in the Turkish official statement today.

The announcement follows: "On the Caucasus front, on our right wing, separate attacks on the Turkish advanced positions were repulsed by counter attacks with considerable enemy losses. In the Ognot sector alone the Russians lost 3,000, and in front of the Turkish position at Mighy we counted 400 killed." Nothing was reported from other fronts.

Advices From German Sources Indicate a

Cooling Off of the War Fever in Roumania

BERLIN, Aug. 23, via London, Aug. 24.—Government circles here, though none too optimistic, view the Roumanian situation calmly, taking the attitude that it is Roumania's next move. The feeling is that the Central Powers have done everything possible to meet Roumania's views, and that Roumania, in persisting in the course desired by the Entente and her own expansionist party, will find the Central Powers ready, in which event it is to be expected every effort will be made to insure that the new war theatre is on Roumanian soil.

Information from Vienna indicates that the Austro-Hungarian government, bearing in mind the results of the negotiations concerning Italy's claims before that nation entered the war, has been at no time disposed to offer Roumania similar concessions for fear that this again would be mistaken for a sign of weakness.

At this moment there is not discernible the slightest effort to persuade Roumania into taking any course other than one due to her own initiative. The latest despatch from Bucharest indicates a further cooling off of the war fever.

Arrangements Made in United States for

Another Commercial Credit to France

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Completion of negotiations for the extension of a second commercial credit to France was announced here tonight. The new credit is for \$25,000,000 and is arranged with ten French banks through the Bank of America to facilitate the export to France of an equivalent amount of American merchandise.

The new credit runs for one year and is to be availed of by ninety day sight drafts. It is secured by collateral, consisting of French government bonds, which are held in New York, and of French gold at New York at maturity is guaranteed by the Bank of France. Several New York banking houses will participate in the advance.

GERMANS ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Germans last night launched a strong attack in an effort to regain the lost ground. The official statement issued here today says the attack was repulsed after a severe struggle in which the Germans sustained heavy losses.

DEUTSCHLAND'S ARRIVAL IS CONFIRMED

London, Aug. 24.—Reports of the return of German submarine Deutschland from the United States are corroborated in a telegram received at Amsterdam from Bremen, as forwarded by Reuter's correspondent.

According to this information, the Deutschland travelled 4,200 miles on her homeward voyage. At the beginning the sea was tempestuous, but later it became more calm. The Deutschland proved to be able to navigate the stormy seas excellently. Her engines worked faultlessly.

No icebergs were passed on the voyage.

The American government, says the despatch, acted in a correct manner as a neutral, rigorously enforcing respect for its frontier from British and French warships by the employment of its own men of war, and the submarine succeeded in leaving undetected. A distance of 100 miles was navigated under water without difficulty.

The Deutschland returned home a little damaged, according to an exchange telegraph despatch from The Hague, which says this information is contained in a telegram from Bremen.

The members of the crew were unwilling, it adds, to give details of the return voyage. The arrival of the submarine surprised her owners, as she was not expected to dock within a week.

Robinson-Burchill.

At St. Paul's Church, Chatham, on Wednesday, Mr. Frank J. Robinson, of Boston, was united in marriage to Miss May Burchill, daughter of the late Mr. George Burchill, of Nelson, and niece of Hon. John P. Burchill. The ceremony was performed by Ven. Archdeacon Forsythe, assisted by the bride's uncle, Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, of Kingsclear. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will reside at Brookline, Mass.

WHEAT QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Alleged That Grain Prices are at the Mercy of Chicago Speculators—Scarcity of Ships Causes Australian Wheat to be Held up—Responsibility for High Freight Rates Placed on Churchill.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—During the debate in the House of Commons tonight on the high prices for foodstuffs, Ellis Griffith said that if the British government, in co-operation with the Canadian government, had commandeered wheat, grain prices here would not now be so much at the mercy of Chicago speculators. A great amount of Australian wheat was, he asserted, held up for the want of ships. He insisted that every farm in the United Kingdom should be under government control.

Richard Houston, a Liverpool ship owner, contended that while wheat has gone up in price in the last few weeks, fully fifty per cent. in Canada and the United States, yet here it has only risen ten per cent.

He urged the establishment of national granaries to save us from fluctuation in prices.

Defending ship owners, Mr. Houston declared that Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill during his tenure of office as First Lord of the Admiralty, was more responsible than anyone for the rise in freights. It was, he said, largely due to Churchill's wasteful use of British shipping.

TWO TURKISH REGIMENTS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24 (via London).—The capture of two Turkish regiments on the Caucasus front was announced today by the War Office.

A SUCCESS FOR THE SERBIANS.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The official statement of the Balkan fighting states that the French and British have repulsed Bulgarian attempts to recapture positions in the Doiran sectors, while the Serbians have retaken Hill 1506, near Ostrovo.

SHELLING OF GERMAN TRENCHES LIKENED TO FIRE-RAIN IN GOMORRAH

Terrors are Beyond Description When The Allies Begin Attack---German Position Now Chain of Shell-Holes---Japanese Admiral Gives His Views.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 24.—Max Osborne, in a despatch from the Somme front to the Vossisch Zeitung, says:

"One is hunted up and down like a wild beast. There are times when our men curse and are homesick, but in the moment of fighting all their feelings disappear."

George Wagemer, in a despatch to the Koenig Zeitung, says: "The present position held by the Germans consists of a chain of shell holes instead of the girdle of strongly built and fortified trenches. Immobile men crouch in these holes, with no cover from the sun and rain and not the slightest protection against the shells from above. Hostile planes cover the positions at a low flight. They see the men in the holes and direct the Anglo-French fire with a deadly certainty upon them, or else they fire themselves with machine guns."

Like the Fire Rain on Gohorrah, the Terrible Fire of the Allies Pours From Heaven

"Everything has to be done right, the bringing up of reinforcements, removing the wounded and burying the dead."

"When an attack begins the terrors of these places are beyond description. Like the fire-rain on Gomorrah, the drum fire of the enemy pours from heaven. The little shelter that there is in the trenches or holes is quickly flattened out."

"With thundering roar heavy shells from the gigantic guns wipe out everything in the neighborhood with their explosion. At the same time a rain of shrapnel falls and poisonous gases roll forward."

Russian Admiral Says He is Convinced That the Allies are in Two-fold Superiority

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Admiral Aki Yama, who as aide to Admiral Togo planned the battle of Tsushima, is on the way to New York after visiting all the allied countries.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the Allies are in two-fold superiority to the Germans," said the Admiral before sailing. "To be perfectly truthful, the Germans were a nation much stronger than we ever imagined. What they have done in the past two years will remain a marvellous monument in the history of the world."

"But what has made them so strong is their organization and preparation in military matters. Their advantage now no longer exists. All that remains to Germany today is her national unity, which is the fundamental element of her strength. But how long can such unity withstand the strain."

"German unity is artificial rather than natural. Their discipline lacks elasticity, and cannot last. Anyway the development of the war is entirely favorable to the Allies."

Part of Hamburg Reported to Have Been In a Revolutionary State for a Week Past

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Amsterdam says:

"For a week past the port of Hamburg has been in a state of revolution. One who has just 'escaped,' as he expressed it, tells an extraordinary story of the gradually rising exasperation of the population until early last week they broke out in open hunger riots and peace demonstrations."

"The authorities appear to have been taken by surprise, for the police were unable and perhaps unwilling to quell the disturbances. They were completely overpowered and before the soldiers could arrive angry crowds had forced their way through several of the principal streets, and smashed every shop and business house window. Only vigorous measures were able to restore order. The utmost severity is shown to all who venture out doors except during strictly limited daylight hours."