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VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS

French Troops Expel Germans From Town of Fleury

**Part of the Town Had Been Recaptured by the Enemy---
Violent Fighting on the Somme Front---German Critic
Admits Great Losses at Somme.**

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Heavy attacks were made by the French last night on the Verdun front. After violent fighting at Fleury, east of the Meuse, they expelled the Germans from part of the town which had been captured, says the official statement of today.

Several German counter-attacks on the Somme front, southeast of Maurepas, were repulsed. The French also made considerable progress in the region of Thiaumont, in the Verdun sector, and fifty Germans were captured there.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Enrich Von Saltzmann, military critic of the Vossisches, writing about the Somme battle, makes the following remarkable admission today: "We can admit without hesitation that certain regiments came out of this fighting with a total of losses hitherto unknown in the history of war."

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (by wireless to Sayville).—Heavy attacks by the Italians east and southeast of Gorizia are reported in the Austrian official statement of August 15, which declares, however, that the Austrian defence held along the entire front.

General Haig's Troops Repulse German Counter Attacks With Heavy Losses

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Cabling last night, the Tribune's London correspondent says:

"The Germans struck a heavy counter blow at the British line today, but it was beaten back with severe losses. Haig's troops stood their ground, despite six rushes in a storm of shell fire, and turned the assaults so thoroughly that they were able to advance their own lines on a narrow front.

Poizieres and the ground to the north were chosen again for a Teutonic counter attack. The British advance here has driven a wedge between Thiepval and Martinpuich, threatening to pocket both villages, which are bulwarks of the German second line. In an effort to dislodge this wedge, the Kaiser's troops attacked on a broad front and with strong forces last night and this morning. Haig's guns set up six successive curtains of fire through which the enemy could not penetrate.

Then the British assailed the German line northwest of Bazentin, lying east of Poizieres, and succeeded in capturing a hundred yards of trenches.

The Teutons counter-attacked, but were repulsed again.

Influential Turks and Bulgarians are Sounding the Allies for Separate Peace

ROME, Aug. 18.—Reports are coming from east, west, north and south, concerning efforts by Turkey and Bulgaria to make a separate peace with the Allies. However, the papers warn the public not to put too much faith in such rumors, as while there is a grain of truth in them, the governments of those countries have taken no steps to that end.

The fact seems to be that certain influential persons of both Bulgaria and Turkey have sounded England and France, and even Russia, for the purpose of ascertaining on what terms separate peace would be granted, but that the Allies replied evasively, and intimated that they could only treat with the responsible governments and on the understanding that the countries desiring peace would fully acknowledge the victory of the Allies.

Real negotiations are still a long way off, but interested Bulgarians and Turks are working for this result.

A SMALL BRITISH GAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—German artillery became more active last night along the Somme front. A small British gain is reported in the official announcement of today, which follows: "Last night the enemy's artillery generally showed increased activity. Northwest of Bazentin le Petit, by a small local enterprise, we further extended our gains in the enemy's lines. The German trenches in this area were found to be greatly damaged and full of the enemy's dead."

PRAYING FOR DEFEAT OF THE TEUTONS

Rome, Aug. 18.—Pope Benedict has instructed all the Cardinals in Italy to pray for victory for Italy and her Allies.

Hitherto the Cardinals, following the Pope's example, have been preaching and praying for peace at all their services, and they have exhorted all the faithful to attend the functions of intercession for an early peace.

Now, however, they will pray for the defeat of the Teutonic powers.

Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, and other Cardinals holding episcopal sees, have publicly explained that the Catholic Church wants to see a lasting peace. They are convinced now that no peace can be lasting unless the war ends victoriously for Italy and her Allies.

They are urging that all loyal citizen churchmen should join in efforts to win the war.

Cannot Land Without Passport

London, Aug. 18.—No person over 15 years old will be permitted to land in Australia after September 1 without a passport issued or approved by British authorities, it was announced today.

Persons sailing from foreign countries for Australia must have passports vized by a British consul.

PASSENGERS ON THE ALAUNIA SAW CAPTURED SUBMARINE

Saw It Taken Through the Downs Chained to Two British Warships---Confident That It was the Bremen---Warships Were Damaged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The passengers who arrived today from London on the Cunarder Alaunia were confident that they had seen the new German commercial submarine Bremen in tow of two British warships off Deal on Sunday night, August 6, when their vessel was at anchor in the Downs.

The officers and crew of the Alaunia admitted they had seen what they believed to be a captured submarine passing through the Downs, but could not say that it was the Bremen.

The Alaunia was due to leave Tilbury docks, London, on August 3, but on account of a shortage in her crew she had to wait two days in the river Thames, and arrived in the Downs on Monday about noon, where she was ordered to anchor. The Cunarder had no guns to protect her from German submarines, and she had to wait there forty-eight hours while several armed merchantmen went to sea.

Just after dark two cruisers approached the Alaunia, coming from the Channel and towing a long covered boat resembling a submarine, which was slung on chains made fast on board the two warships.

There were three destroyers astern and two ahead, and all seven vessels were steaming about ten knots through the Downs toward Sheerness, where there is a naval dockyard.

TEUTONS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18 (via London).—The Austro-German effort to throw back the Russians in Galicia has resulted in great losses and met with no success, the War Office announced today. The Russians have pressed forward in several sectors.

Officers Elected By The A. O. H.

At the morning session of the A. O. H. Convention at Moncton on Thursday the following officers were elected:

President—F. W. Smith, Halifax.
Vice-president—John Doherty, Moncton.

Secretary—Ald. D. J. Shea, Fredericton.
Treasurer—M. P. Haley, Chatham.
Chaplain—Rev. Father C. McLaughlin, Debec Junction, N. B.
The next convention will be held at Chatham, N. B., in 1918.

Reported by the Police.
A teamster employed in hauling material from a building which is being demolished, has been reported by the police for permitting pieces of wood to drop from his wagon on the streets.

HUNS NOW RELYING ON MACHINE GUNS FOR PURPOSES OF DEFENCE

**French Warfare Practically Abandoned---
The Prussian Guard no Longer the Crack Corps of the Army---Lord Northcliffe writes of Trentino Front.**

With the British Army in France, Aug 17 (via London, Aug. 18).—The torrential rain today and yesterday made it inconceivably miserable at night for the German gunners, with their posts in shell craters filled with water up to their necks.

The Germans seem to have definitely given up trying to dig any more trenches along the front where the British hold high ground and the old German lines.

The British gunfire falls in every trench that is started and kills the diggers.

Machine gun and shell crater warfare has replaced trench warfare as a means of defence against the British attacks. Not the Prussian Guard or the Brandenburgers, but machine gunners, are now the crack corps of the Germans.

Specially picked men take the oath never to surrender and Englishmen report that they are chained to their guns by officers to prevent them from succumbing to any temptation to flee. This is confirmed by witnesses who have taken such men in the recent fighting.

German Gunners Compelled to Hug the Earth in Most Uncomfortable Positions

Machine guns are dragged out to the shell craters under cover of darkness and during the day the gunners lie hugging the earth in most uncomfortable positions. They are baked by the sun by day and shiver in the wet at night.

If the least movement discloses their location by day, a hurricane of mortar and gunfire is turned on them. British snipers are always lying in wait for the first sign of something to shoot at. Some of the Germans who have been captured had been days without food, isolated as they are by the continual sniping.

The British spent the day consolidating the gains made by their right flank toward Guillemont yesterday, in conjunction with the French attack.

Lord Northcliffe Gives Racy Description Of Conditions on the Trentino Front

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Lord Northcliffe sends the following to the London Times from the Trentino front, under yesterday's date:

The Kaiser has shown his dragon's teeth well. All through this beautiful province of Venetia are soldiers drilling, soldiers marching, infantry, Alpini, cavalry, motor transports, ammunition columns, big guns and field guns. Women who look as though they had walked out of Titian's pictures are gathering the third harvest. Old men and boys—thousands of them on this part of the front alone—are making and repairing the wonderful roads that lead to victory.

"Climbing by new war roads to 3,000 feet, we came upon a front not unlike that of the Somme, with the difference that the ground was covered by a vast amount of rock and stone, even in the woods where the hostile armies lie facing each other.

Fighting on the Austro-Italian Front

Presents a Great Many Difficulties

"Here the Italians recently repulsed 360,000 Austrians equipped with twenty batteries of 12-inch guns. The fighting in this region presents, as it does on every front, its own particular difficulties. Here aeroplane observation is both difficult and dangerous, owing to the presence of vast scattered rocks, with little landing space.

"The trenches must here, as in Cadore and on the Carso, be drilled by machinery and blasted. The Austrians are extremely well provided with petrol-driven machine drills. With these they also excavate deep caverns for hiding their guns."