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The Daily Mail

The Weather.
 Maritime: Moderate to fresh winds, gradually shifting to west and northwest. Showers and local thunder storms.

ALL THE NEWS FOR ONE CENT

VOL. XXII., No. 191

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

FRENCH TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED ADDITIONAL ENEMY TRENCHES

British Extend Their Lines In the Vicinity of Poziere

Airmen Have Been Active During Past few Days And Have Inflicted Much Damage on the Enemy---French Repulse Vigorous German Attack.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In brilliant fighting near Maurepas the French gained additional German trenches last night and also captured a fortified quarry north of the Hem wood. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and 150 prisoners were taken. A large number of military establishments such as Zeppelin and aeroplane hangars, railroad stations, munition depots and factories have been bombarded by British airmen in the last few days. Altogether 68 machines have engaged in the raids, and of these only two failed to return. Severe damage was inflicted on each occasion.

During yesterday the British infantry extended their gains at Bazentin le Petit and north of Poziere, and considerable losses were caused the enemy by numerous raids on their trenches.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—A vigorous attack north of Hem wood, on Somme front, was undertaken last night by the Germans. The War Office statement of today says the assault was checked.

The Germans sustained appreciable losses in their attack.

South of the Somme, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked La Maisonette, but the French curtain of fire prevented the waves of assaulting infantry from debouching.

During the night the French organized their new positions north of the river. Reconnoitering parties entered the wood east of Hem station, where numerous bodies of Germans were found.

On the Verdun front two German attacks in the vicinity of Fleury were repulsed. The artillery was active in the region of Vaux.

Strong Infantry Attack by Huns North

Of Poziere Repulsed with Heavy Losses

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A strong infantry attack was delivered last night by the Germans on the Somme front north of Poziere. According to an announcement from the War Office today, this attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans.

The announcement follows: "The enemy renewed his efforts to recapture trenches we lately wrested from him on the high ground north of Poziere, by delivering a strong infantry attack yesterday evening, supported by heavy artillery fire. This attack was repulsed with heavy losses, and nowhere did he succeed in piercing our positions. Elsewhere along the British front there was no change."

Admiralty Officials Decline to Discuss

Report That Bremen Was Sunk by a Cruiser

LONDON, Aug. 12.—No confirmation could be obtained from the British Admiralty last night of a report that the Bremen had been sunk by a cruiser off Nantucket. The Admiralty official merely remarked to the correspondent that no news of the submarine's destruction had been received, and then he added: "I am unable to talk about it."

While the impression has been gradually gaining here that the Bremen must have met with adverse fate on her trip across the Atlantic, officials here all along declined to discuss the matter. One Admiralty official, in reply to a query tonight if it was true that the Bremen had been sunk, replied: "If you'll let me know if the Bremen got her clearance papers from a German port, I'll answer your question."

Asked if that might be taken as an intimation that the Bremen had never left German waters, the official replied: "I haven't said that; I'm not saying anything."

The same official observed with a wink that he hoped the Germans would try to get many more merchant submarines past the Allied warships.

Artillery Duel On Balkan Front

London, Aug. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs that the artillery duel on the Balkan front has been renewed. The height cap-

tured by the Anglo-French forces is Hill 227, south of Doiran.

Hartland Observer: Miss Geraldine Thompson, of Fredericton, is a guest of Miss Elsa Sipprell. Mrs. C. E. Allen and Miss Edna Allen are on a visit to Durham Bridge, York county. Miss Minnie Titus, who has been the guest of Mrs. H. H. Hatfield, returned to Fredericton Friday.

FURTHER SUCCESSES FOR ITALIANS

Rome, Aug. 11, via London.—The Italians have occupied the entire Doberdo plateau, the War Office announced today. The Italians also have captured Rublia and San Martino del Carso. They have reached the line of the Vallerie river. The Austrians have retired to the east of the town of Vallone. The War Office statement also says:

Prisoners and Material.
 "On the rest of the front the enemy made the usual demonstrations which everywhere were dealt with successfully. The number of prisoners and the quantity of material taken from the enemy increases continually."

"Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Venice and on the Grado Lagoon. A few buildings were damaged, but no one was hurt. Our aviators dropped 40 bombs on the Prevacina railway station, which was completely destroyed."

By their new victories the Italians appear to have taken an important step toward clearing the salient formed by the bend of the Isonzo below Gorizia. The Doberdo plateau was the scene of heavy fighting earlier in the war, but the Austrians obstinately withstood efforts of the Italians to win this important position.

Anglo-French Attack On Bulgarians

Paris, Aug. 11.—An attack by the Anglo-French forces on the Bulgarians at Doiran, 40 miles northwest of Saloniki, is reported in a Havas despatch from Saloniki. The Allies occupied the Doiran railway station and a neighboring hill.

GERMAN PIRATES AGAIN SHOWING GREAT ACTIVITY

A Large Number of Merchant Vessels Destroyed by Submarines and Mines--British Ship Loses Four Members of the Crew--Enemy Submarine Holds up 6 Ships at Once, 3 of Which Were Suuk.

LONDON, Aug. 11 (delayed)—Submarines and mines have caused the destruction of a number of vessels of various nationalities today, according to reports to Lloyd's emanating from widely separated areas. Among the victims were the British steamer F. Stobart, 6,810 tons, which struck a mine in the North Sea with the loss of four of its crew drowned; the British steamer San Barnardo, 3,907 tons, which was torpedoed in the same vicinity.

In the Mediterranean the French schooner Neptune was sunk by an Austrian submarine, and Lloyds says it is believed also that two other unknown sailing vessels were sent to the bottom at the same time and place.

German Sub Held Up Six at a Time.

HAVRE, France, Aug. 12.—Six ships were held up at once by a German submarine on Thursday morning. The commander of the submarine ordered the crew of the French steamer Marie to get into boats and then sank the vessel with bombs in view of the crews of the other five ships.

The Norwegian steamers Credio and Sorow were next sent to the bottom, each vessel going down in ten minutes. The other three ships were allowed to continue their voyages after being searched and their papers examined.

The crews of the three sunken ships were picked up by the Danish steamer Robert and landed at Havre Friday morning.

British Steamer Antiope a Victim.

MADRID, via Paris, Aug. 12.—The British steamer Antiope, 1908 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. The crew took refuge in two boats, one of which was picked up by the Greek steamer Nicola Athanasoulis. The other boat is missing.

THE BALKAN SITUATION ABLY REVIEWED BY COL. ASHMEADE BARTLETT

The Bulgars Not Strong Enough to Resist an Offensive From Saloniki---Turks and Bulgarians Now Realize That They Were Duped by Huns.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The importance attached in London to the new offensive in the Balkans it indicated in a long article written for the Daily Telegraph by Col. Ashmeade Bartlett, who was official observer for the entire press of Britain during the operations on Gallipoli. Colonel Bartlett says:

"The Bulgarians, even assisted by the remnants of the Turkish army, are not strong enough to resist an offensive from Saloniki and at the same time hold off the pressure of half a million Roumanians from the north. I see no reason why Roumania should not throw pontoon bridges across the Danube. There may be some resistance, but under cover of her heavy artillery the task should be fairly easy to accomplish."

"After the river is crossed there is no formidable position between the river and Sofia which could not easily be turned."

Roumania Could Not Afford to Risk an Attack With Her Frontiers Threatened

In 1915 Roumania had neutrality forced on her by the great German drive which cleared the Russians south of Galicia and Bukowina, and brought their victorious armies to her northern frontier. She could not afford to risk an attack on Bulgaria with her northern and western frontiers thus threatened. She could only continue her wait-and-see policy.

"The stubborn ill-informed Germans will fight till crushed, but the Entente will be able to clear up the near east and get rid of the foolish dupes who backed the wrong horse. Then we shall be in a position to concentrate our entire strength against the arch-villain of the piece."

Turks and Bulgarians Now Realizing That They Misread the European Situation

"Already the Turks and Bulgarians are beginning to realize how completely they misread the European situation. It will come as a great shock to Ferdinand Enver Pasha when they find the All Highest has not a single division to send them in their hour of need."

"The first important move is to separate Bulgaria and Turkey from all communication with the Central Powers. This can be accomplished only by the clearing of the enemy out of Serbia and gaining possession of the Orient Railway."

"With Nish in our possession, the communication now open between Berlin, Vienna, Belgrade, Sofia and Constantinople will be cut and with the Danube patrolled with the boats, not a biscuit or a cartridge can reach the Bulgarians and Turks, who must then rely on their own feeble resources."

When Nish is Captured, the Anglo-French Army Will Turn Its Attention to Bulgaria

Once Nish is in our possession, the Anglo-French army can turn its attention to an invasion of Bulgaria. When Bulgaria finds she has been abandoned to her fate by Germany and Austria, she faces absolute ruin, which means disappearance from the map as an independent nation, or else she must endeavor to save something from the general wreck by coming to terms as speedily as possible. The collapse of Bulgaria means the collapse of Turkey. The last stand of the Turks in Europe must be at two points, the lines of Chataldja and the lines of Bulair. But by retiring on Chataldja they must leave the army on Gallipoli Island.

"Once Gallipoli falls and we command the straits and the longed-for straits to Constantinople, we could send the Mediterranean fleet to Constantinople together with transports, and thus turn the lines of Chataldja. At the same time it must be remembered that once our fleet is in the Sea of Marmora it can vitally assist the army attacking in Chataldja by enfilading the whole left wing of the Turkish positions from the Bay of Blyukehekmeje. The days of the Turks are certainly numbered."