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THE ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES ARE SWEEPING ALL BEFORE THEM

Fall of Combles May Shatter Von Hindenburg's Prestige

**Preliminary Bombardment Was the Most Demoralizing
Yet Known---British Captured Between 4000 and 5000
Prisoners and Also a Quantity of Supplies.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A cable to the Tribune from Paris says: The effect the fall of Combles will have on Von Hindenburg's prestige is causing some speculation here, for the failure to withdraw the troops and the guns concentrated there was due chiefly to the obstinacy of the new chief of staff. Practically all the supplies the Germans had accumulated at Combles remained there when the town fell.

During the three days of preparatory bombardment—which, according to the official German statements, was the most demoralizing yet experienced—and while the Germans still held Fregicourt and Morval, with the two roads leading into Combles, no attempt was made to save either the men or the material and supplies in the fortress.

But the moment the Allied bombardment lifted from the trenches, and the attack started, the Germans began the effort to evacuate Combles.

Then it was too late, for the powerful Franco-British advance had surrounded the stronghold and German attempts to clear out were put to an end in short order and there was nothing to do but surrender.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners were taken by the British in Monday's and Tuesday's fighting on the Somme front, according to a delayed portion of General Haig's report of Tuesday night, which was given out today. The report says:

"The battle continued violently during the day over the whole front between the Somme and the Ancre. Our troops were successful everywhere, carrying out their attacks most brilliantly. During the past forty-eight hours between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners were taken."

Zeppelin Raids on Great Britain are

Resented by the People of Hungary

LONDON, Sept. 27.—According to the correspondent of the Morning Post at Budapest, aerial attacks without military objectives, such as the Zeppelin raids on London, are deeply resented by the Hungarians.

The correspondent quotes the Hungarian paper Azunjsag, commenting on the raid on England Saturday night, as follows: "It is a deplorable thing to send men in a fragile airship for the purpose of bombarding places that they cannot distinguish, to murder the inhabitants. It is impossible for a Zeppelin commander to distinguish objects upon the ground from such heights as the Zeppelins fly."

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Times says that the Zeppelin raids on England always have been regarded with aversion in Holland. There is universal satisfaction among the people, although it is not expressed in the press, at the fate of two of the latest raiders. The newspapers speculate as to whether these losses will cause the Germans to ask themselves whether the results are commensurate with the cost, although it is not supposed that any considerations of humanity could make the Germans discontinue the attacks.

Austrian Officers are Tired of the War And Declare They Can Stand It No Longer

MILAN, Sept. 26.—Austrian officers and soldiers who have arrived in Trieste from the Carso plateau are reported to have stated that they are tired of the war, and say they can stand it no longer. News of the fall of Gorizia was received with general gloom by the officers and men. They ask: "What is the use of continuing the war?" Constantly the soldiers want to know what object is to be gained by continuing the conflict.

Communication with Istria has been practically severed, Pola has been evacuated by the civilian population, and the people of the entire peninsula are practically without war news. Dysentery and other maladies are rampant in Trieste and other towns in the isolated district.

SERBIANS SCORE A SUCCESS.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Serbians have repulsed three violent Bulgarian attacks on Kaimaycalan height, according to an official statement issued by the War Office dealing with the Saloniki front.

CONTEMPT CASE IS CAUS- ING A STIR

Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—Half the legal talent in Winnipeg will be engaged directly or otherwise in the fight of the four newspaper men imprisoned by Mr. Justice Galt, when the habeas corpus case comes up for trial on Saturday.

It is unlikely that a decision will be reached for several days. A. J. Andrews was chief counsel for the editors, and C. P. Wilson for the court. There is no appeal from a habeas corpus in Manitoba, but it is likely that the question will broaden so much in argument that, no matter which way the decision goes, some method will be found for appealing to a higher court.

Both sides predict some further sensational developments, especially when Hon. Robt. Rogers returns to the city.

Loss of Life In Quebec Fire

Quebec, Sept. 27.—The home under the direction of Monsignor Guay at Beaumont, below Quebec, was destroyed by fire this morning.

Upwards of 200 children and elderly people were in the building at the time.

Early reports say there was some loss of life.

A later despatch says that the inmates were all safely removed. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

BRILLIANT WORK OF ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES ON THE SOMME FRONT

**Graphic Description of the Fighting
Which Resulted in the Fall of Com-
bles---Huns Cleared Out When Things
Got Too Warm For Them.**

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 26, via London, Sept. 27.—The capture of Combles was one of the most picturesque incidents in the whole course of the great Somme offensive. It marked the opening of today's forward surge of the British and French forces, which reached its climax in the capture of Geudecourt and Thiepval.

All night long bitter fighting has been in progress at various points on the front, and with dawn the battle broadened to include the whole British left.

Combles fell as the sun rose on a perfect summer day. Sitting in the midst of a heap of hills, the town was isolated yesterday by the seizing of the high ground on either side by the French and British.

In the early hours of the morning the British took an orchard in the northern outskirts and then, after a heavy preliminary shelling, they charged the trenches on the edge of the village. The trenches were empty when they reached them.

At the same time the French, dashing from the other side, pushed victoriously into the heart of the village.

In the main street the soldiers of the two nations met and shook hands, calling out to each other "Parlez vous" and "How d'ye do?"

Although Combles Was Well Fortified, the Germans Offered Practically No Defence

Combles had a labyrinth of dugouts and well well fortified cellars, but at the last practically no defence was made. Those Germans who had not managed to escape from the town when hopelessly surrounded, were taken prisoners.

One lot of Germans who were endeavoring to find a way cut through the encircling Allied infantry, walked into the British skirmishing line. The cellars and dugouts of the village were full of wounded who found security there from the furious fighting on the slopes of the ridges.

Having cleared Combles of any stray Germans, the British and French moved on side by side to further attacks.

German Counter Attacks Made Against The British Were Lacking in Spirit

One of the most striking features of the fighting last night and today was the surprisingly slight resistance offered at Morval and Combles by the Germans. According to reports made by the British War Office, the Germans made counter attacks against the British new positions last night; but the reports of officers to headquarters agree that they lacked spirit.

Some German trenches taken yesterday were lightly occupied or not at all. In other instances the Allied commanders stated that considerable bodies of Germans threw down their rifles promptly as soon as the attackers approached their trenches, although it was known that they had orders to stand to the last. Batches of prisoners have been coming in from all parts of the front throughout the day.

Huns Showed a Disposition to Withdraw Their Guns Whenever Danger Threatened

In their attack yesterday the British found the strongest defence made in front of Geudecourt. There the Germans used their machine guns with the tenacity and unyielding courage which has hitherto characterized them.

The British resumed the attack bitterly, and in all the villages in their possession both today and yesterday the Germans showed an inclination to withdraw their guns immediately they were in any danger, evidently desiring to take no risk of losing any of their artillery. This sometimes leaves their troops in the front line unprotected by cannon fire, and may account for the number of surrenders.

In the meantime the British continue to pound the whole line with their seemingly inexhaustible supply of shells, leaving the Germans in doubt as to what sector will be the next to be attacked by the infantry.

ENTRY OF GREECE INTO WAR ONLY A QUESTION OF DAYS

**The Greco-Entente Situation Has Undergone a
Sudden Change--French Newspapers of Athens
Are Silent--King Constantine's Attitude May
Have Been Misunderstood.**

Athens, Sept. 25, via London, Sept. 27.—The French press of Athens, which for the past month has been sharply assailing King Constantine and flouting every suggestion that he could honestly be desirous of Greece joining the Entente Allies, is silent this morning.

The entire Greece Entente situation has changed over night, and it is reported that the entry of Greece into the war has suddenly become a mere question of days, on the terms King Constantine indicated to the Associated Press on Aug. 31st, namely a guarantee of the integrity of Greece, and a loan sufficient to equip the army and cover the cost of remobilization.

The King's Sincerity.

The Associated Press learns that the

coldness of the diplomatists, the indifference of their governments and the bitterness of the press of the Entente powers was due to a suspicion of the sincerity of King Constantine's desire to enter the war, which was based on a private conversation between the King and an Entente diplomat almost a month ago, and which the Entente governments are said to have insisted on, regarded as revealing the true attitude of the monarch, despite repeated official and unofficial assurances to the contrary.

The publication of the King's declaration to the Associated Press first opened the eyes of the Entente representatives to the possibility that they might be misjudging King Constantine and finally led to explanations which cleared up the whole situation.

Another Enquiry On in Manitoba

Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—An investigation into road work done in Manitoba under the Roblin government commenced this morning before Mr. Justice Patterson.

Mr. Elwood Burt, of Burt's Corner, has returned from a business trip to Boston.

Two Constituencies In Wet Column

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 27.—Only two constituencies, Fernie and Alberni, gave a "wet" majority at the recent temperance referendum.

Dawson, Yukon, Sept. 27.—Both sides are asking for a recount in the Yukon prohibition plebiscite vote.