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The Daily Mail

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Maritime: Fresh northwest-
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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

Enemy Artillery Active Along the Saloniki Front

Extensive Movement of Teutonic Troops is Reported---The Germans Launch a Heavy Attack in the Champagne District---Lively Infantry Fighting.

PARIS, June 23.—A Havas despatch from Saloniki says that there is an intense activity of the Central allies all along the front. Engagements between the patrols are increasing. Extensive movements of the central forces are reported between Truppa and Osin. Their aeroplanes have bombarded the Allies' positions on the right banks of the Vardar, while Allies' aeroplanes have bombarded the Gumidjoma-Veles camp. French aeroplanes, the despatch adds, drove off three German machines which were proceeding toward Saloniki.

PARIS, June 23.—The Germans have launched a heavy attack in the Champagne district. Three violent assaults on the French trenches in the region of Monte Tetu were repulsed last night after severe fighting with grenades and bayonets, according to an official statement today.

East of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, the Germans again attacked Hill 304, and there was lively infantry fighting near Dead Man Hill. There was heavy artillery fire all night, and particularly around the Vaux front.

Heavy German Attacks in Champagne District Were Repulsed by French Troops

The communication says in part:
"In Belgium a destructive fire of our batteries demolished certain organizations of the enemy sand dunes.

"In the Champagne district yesterday evening, following a bombardment of our positions between Maisons de Champagne and Monte Tetu, the Germans delivered three attacks upon our trenches along a front of about 1,200 yards. Each one of these attacks was either checked by our curtain of fire or repulsed with hand grenades. Some groups of the enemy which at the third endeavor had succeeded in penetrating our advanced positions to the west of Monte Tetu were immediately expelled at the point of the bayonet. Ten prisoners were taken by us. During the night several surprise attacks against small French posts to the northeast of Butte de Mesneil were repulsed. On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans have renewed their efforts in the region of Hill 304. Two attacks with and grenades were checked by our machine guns.

"During the night there was spirited rifle fighting in the Avocourt wood and at Dead Man Hill."

Visit of German Submarine to Spanish Port Has Aroused Much Curiosity

MADRID, via Paris, June 23.—Great interest and curiosity is manifested over the visit of the German submarine to Cartagena bearing a letter to King Alfonso from the Kaiser.

El Liberal is skeptical concerning the expectation that the letter is merely one of thanks for the treatment shown the Germans interned from the Kamerun. The paper points out the peculiarity of the choice of a submarine to carry imperial documents, and says that the commander of the undersea craft committed an offence against international rules by entering the port and communicating with the German interned ship Roma before the Spanish naval authorities were consulted.

Spanish Government net Will Insist on the Observance of International Law

Premier Romanon, interviewed concerning the visit, says that the Spanish government will not permit its neutrality to be brought into question under any circumstances, and will insist on the strict observance of international regulations concerning the entrance of belligerent warships into neutral ports.

The letter which the submarine brought has not been turned over by the German embassy, and no further details have been learned regarding it.

The Turkish Official Statement Tells Of Several Minor Engagements

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, June 23.—The War Office today issued the following communication:

"On the Irak front, by a surprise attack on a British outpost, on the Euphrates, we killed nine men.

"Caucasus Front—On the right wing the situation is unchanged. On the centre there is violent rifle firing. On the left wing there is skirmishing between reconnoitering detachments. Weak enemy surprise attacks against two of our advance posts were easily repulsed.

"Airmen flew over Imbros Sunday and successfully bombarded aircraft sheds and two torpedo boats, one of which was set on fire. Three of the enemy aeroplanes which attacked Elarish Sunday were shot down and one of the pilots captured."

ITALIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

ROME, June 23, via London.—The War Office today issued the following statement on military operations: "In the Arsa valley we occupied new positions beyond Romani, east of the Mezzana Peak, and on the Lora Spurr, west of Monte Pasudio. Rifles, ammunition and bombs were captured from the enemy.

"Along the Posina-Astico front there has been artillery activity on both sides."

N. B. SOLDIERS IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, June 23.—A casualty list given out today contains the following Maritime men:

Infantry.
Killed in Action.
Sergt. Percy Baker, Truro, N. S.
Pte. Harold J. Best, Coldbrook, N. S.
Pte. John G. Brown, Greenwood, N. S.
Pte. Walter E. Colp, Halifax.
Pte. Howard Bowen, Halifax.

Wounded.
Pte. Walter G. Andrews, Halifax.
Pte. Wm. Goodwin, Morrell Station, P. E. I.

Pte. Frederick Gould, Halifax.
Pte. Wm. A. Archibald, Hilden, N. S.
Co. Q. M. Sergt. Charles Wm. Bennett, Halifax.

Pte. Adelard Cauty, Bathurst, N. B.
Pte. Charles Chittick, St. John.
Henry J. Gieson, St. John.

Mounted Rifles.
Wounded.

Pte. William D. Connors (remaining on duty), Westville, N. S.

Pte. Wm. Bugely, Amherst, N. S.
Pte. John Wm. Carr, Halifax.
Sergt. Wm. Charles Hood, Newfoundland.

Sergt. Arthur Hale Weldon, Dartmouth, N. S.

Engineers.
Wounded.

Sapper James McDonald, Robertsonville, N. B.

WAR BETWEEN THE U. S. AND MEXICO MAY BE AVERTED

Preliminary Report From General Pershing Received But no Action Will be Taken Until a Complete Report Comes to Hand--National Guardsmen Ordered to the Border.

Washington, June 23.—A preliminary report from General Pershing on the Carrizal battle, based on stories by stragglers reaching the headquarters of the American army, and on Mexican rumors, was taken to the White House today to Secretary of War Baker.

The secretary said General Pershing himself did not regard the report as an official statement of what had happened and indicated that an attempt to decide the course to be pursued by the United States will be made when a complete account has been received.

In the meantime the preliminary report will not be made public, although it is understood to be substantially in accord with the version given in the border press despatches.

May Avert War.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Hope persisted among officials here today that war against Mexico would not become necessary.

Despatches from Mexico City indicated that leaders in the Carranza government may show a similar attitude and will seek to avert the threatened break.

The outlook was far from bright, however, and orders had been issued for the transportation of ten thousand national guardsmen to the border from central and western states as soon as they are ready for service.

Waiting for Report.

Army officers looked today for the delayed report from General Pershing on the fight at Carrizal on Wednesday.

THE REVOLT IN ARABIA.

LONDON, June 23.—The only news from Turkey of the revolt in the Holy City in Arabia is a brief statement in a Constantinople communication saying: "A British warship appeared in Sheikmenaje Bay, off the Hajaz coast." Nor have any further details reached the public from the Entente powers. The morning papers again emphasize their belief that the revolt will be certain to prove of capital importance in the near future, probably meaning the removal of the head of the Moslem Church from Constantinople to Mecca.

GREEK BLOCKADE TO BE LIFTED.

ATHENS, via London, June 23.—There is general satisfaction shown among the public over the result of the ultimatum sent to King Constantine by the Entente. The diplomatic representatives of the Allies have recommended the immediate lifting of the blockade, and the stock market is rapidly recovering from its panic. The chief of police of Athens, who is understood to be under the ban of the Entente Allies, has asked for sick leave.

RUSSIANS SAID TO HAVE OVER ELEVEN MILLION MEN IN THE FIELD

Berlin Hears That Russians Had a Superiority of Five and Ten to One in Onslaught on the Austro-Hungarians ---They Attacked in Great Waves.

LONDON, June 23.—The German version of the fighting on the Russian front is given in a despatch from Berlin, which says that the Russian offensive has got "stuck" in the opinion of German military circles.

Information has reached Berlin that Russia now has more than 11,000,000 well equipped soldiers under arms.

The report continues: "There are no foreign correspondents with either the Austrian or the German armies engaged in the Galicia and Bukowina struggle.

RUSSIANS SAID TO HAVE SWEEPED FORWARD

IN WAVES TEN TO FIFTEEN FEET DEEP

"The German and Austrian correspondents who have got somewhere near the battle scenes continue describing the terrible onslaughts of the Russian masses in waves from ten to fifteen feet deep. It is asserted that at some points of the attack upon the Austro-Hungarian line the Russians had a superiority of five and sometimes ten to one. This is considered not at all improbable.

"All reports indicate that the effect of the Germans taking an energetic hand in the game already is making itself felt upon the Russian advance, which while perhaps not actually stopped, is beginning to falter at a number of points.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF INCREASING HIS PRESSURE

AGAINST COUNTER PRESSURE BY THE GERMANS

"General Brusiloff appears to be increasing his pressure on the centre of the middle sector, but this movement is apparently being strongly affected by the counter pressure of the Germans against the Russian line in the northerly part of Volhynia. The next few days should develop how far the Russians will be able to carry out their plan of a concentric offensive for the possession of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

"Strategically the present Russian success can be said to be only of practical value and real importance if Brusiloff is able to follow them up and attain Lemberg as a goal. Otherwise the Russian movement may have political and moral importance, but comparatively little military value."

THE CORRESPONDENTS PAY TRIBUTE TO

GENERAL BRUSILOFF AS A STRATEGIST

"General Brusiloff appears to be the first Russian strategist who has proved himself worthy of the metal of the German strategists who will soon be matched against him. Over-confidence on the part of the commander of the Austro-Hungarian army on the sector first crushed in by the Russians, together with failure to know that the Russians were making preparations opposite his lines, appears to have been more or less responsible for the results of the surprisingly heavy onslaught.

"Remedial measures, I understand, have been taken in his case."

RUSSIAN STEAMER SUNK BY A MINE IN THE

BLACK SEA, WITH HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE

PETROGRAD, via London, June 23.—The loss of life on the steamer Mercury, which was sunk by a mine in the Black Sea, has been undoubtedly large, from late reports received in regard to the disaster.

The Mercury was travelling from Odessa to Kherson with 800 passengers, including a large number of college students, who were bound for their homes for the summer vacation.

The vessel struck the mine 13 miles from Odessa and two miles off shore, in a rough sea. The bow was blown off, and the ship sank in five minutes. Only two life boats were launched, and both, laden with passengers, were overturned.

BOATS SENT TO THE RESCUE SUCCEEDED IN

RESCUING A MAJORITY OF THE PASSENGERS

Thirteen boats which were sent to the rescue were unable to approach the scene owing to the heavy sea, but succeeded in rescuing passengers who were strong swimmers or who floated on fragments of wreckage. In this way a majority of the passengers were saved, but a large number are unaccounted for. Twenty-eight bodies have been washed ashore.

The disaster was witnessed by the captain of a Russian steamer, who, however, did not attempt to come to the rescue, because he believed that the ship had been torpedoed and that his own vessel would suffer the same fate.