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In order to ensure changes
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copy must reach this office not
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The Daily Mail

The Weather.
Maritime: Moderate to fresh
south to east winds. Fine and
warm today. Tuesday showers.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Russian Premier Gives Very Stirring Interview

Army of Reorganized Nation Actuated With a Crusading Spirit---Complete Process of Remaking---Enemy Woe-fully Disappointed by Recent Russian Victories.

PETROGRAD, July 7 (delayed in transmission).—A staff correspondent of the Associated Press was received this morning by Prince Lvoff, Premier and Minister of the Interior, who made a statement on Russia's part in the war, internal and diplomatic problems and the influence of the revolution and the war on world problems.

Prince Lvoff declared his unshaken optimism that despite grave difficulties to be faced, Russia is marching towards reconstruction and stability, and that the war is developing towards victory. "Regarding the war," continued the Premier, "say that the latest action of our army inspires in me full hope. I am convinced that the new advance, even if temporarily stayed, is not finished, but is a prelude to much greater successes. The advance thoroughly refutes the pessimists, who unanimously predicted that an offensive by our supposedly disorganized troops was impossible. From actual intercourse with delegates from the army and with other observers on the spot, I know that the offensive spirit is spreading. This is no gradual reconstruction of the army, but the first stage of a complete process of recreation, which is almost miraculously proving, in my judgment, that the troops are infected with a genuine revolutionary and crusading spirit, and the consciousness of a mission to save Russia and influence world events in the direction desired by all progressive men."

STRONG GERMAN ATTACK WAS REPULSED

BY THE FRENCH ON THE AISNE FRONT SUNDAY

PARIS, July 9.—Another attack in strong force was made by the Germans last night on the Aisne front, in the region of the Chemin des Dames, between Doyette and Chevreigne ridge, the War Office announces. The attack was without success. In a brilliant counter-offensive the French recaptured a major part of the trenches occupied by the Germans yesterday between Pantheon and Froidmont farm.

FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG AND GEN.

LUDENDORFF IN CONFERENCE WITH KAISER.

BERLIN, via London, July 9.—Official announcement is made that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Von Ludendorff, who came to Berlin on Saturday to make a report to Emperor William on the military situation, have returned to headquarters.

RUSSIANS WIN A MARKED SUCCESS

AGAINST THE GERMANS IN GALICIA

PETROGRAD, July 9.—Several villages and more than 7,000 men have been captured by the Russians west of Stanislaw, in Galicia, the war office announced. Forty eight guns, including twelve of large size, and many machine guns also were captured by the Russians. Russian cavalry is pursuing the retreating enemy and has reached the Lukva river.

FOOD RIOTS AT COLOGNE.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Cologne, one of the chief manufacturing cities of West Prussia, is under the most strict martial law, following fresh riots which occurred there on Saturday, according to reports received here. The outbreak was due to the reduction in the number of meat cards issued. Police and soldiers charged the crowds, and many persons were wounded.

NEW GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

LONDON, July 9.—A German torpedo boat was destroyed on Saturday by striking a mine north of Ameland, in the North Sea, according to a Hague despatch. The crew, with the exception of two, were drowned. The vessel had been in commission only a fortnight.

RUSSIANS WITHDRAW IN PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—A withdrawal of Russian forces on the front near the border between Persia and Mesopotamia is announced by the War Office. Under pressure from the Turks the Russians evacuated Panjwin, Khankin and Kasr-l-shirin.

ELEVEN HUN PLANES CAUGHT

London, July 8.—Only the splendid achievement of the Royal Flying Corps detachments from Dunkirk, which destroyed three enemy sea-planes and eight airplanes caught on patrol duty in the Channel on Saturday relieves the public anger over the German raid yesterday in which 30 persons were killed and 141 injured. But one enemy machine out of twenty engaged was brought down while engaged in the raid.

Damage was done in the heart of London by the raid, which was one of the greatest ever attempted by the Germans over the metropolis.

An intensified demand for reprisals has followed the air raid of yesterday. All the Sunday newspapers declare the people of London are furious at the inadequacy of the city's defense as it was revealed yesterday.

NOON CASUALTY LIST.

Ottawa, July 9.—The noon casualty list today numbers 157, including three killed, 15 died of wounds, three presumed dead, and six prisoners.

EARTHQUAKE FELT AT ROME

Rome, July 9.—Pope Benedict was awakened by an earth shock which shook the whole of Rome early Sunday morning. Many persons dressed, others left their homes fearing a second shock. The Pope inquired as to the extent of the earthquake and learned there was no damage or victims. The shock was especially felt at Avezzano, which was practically destroyed in the earthquake on January of 1915.

KAISER ASKED FOR CONFERENCE

London, July 9.—According to reports reaching Rotterdam from Berlin and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph, Emperor William invited the neutral ambassadors and ministers to a conference on Saturday.

CANADIANS ACTIVE IN LAST WEEK OF JUNE

Official Statement of War Records Office---Dominion Troops Made Effective Attacks on Sections of German Line.

LONDON, July 9.—The following communication covering Canadian operations around Lens for the last week of June is issued by the Canadian War Records Office:

The week ending June 30th was full of incident and distinctly fruitful in results. On the afternoon of June 20th a report was received that the enemy had retired from Hill 65 and that patrols had been pushed forward.

On receipt of the news the Canadians sent out patrols to gain touch with the enemy, who was believed to be retiring. An action followed on the information received from these patrols. Trenches were occupied and posts were established in various communication trenches in advance of this.

Early on the following day the advance was resumed and further trenches were taken and new posts pushed forward. In this attack a machine gun was captured and a considerable number of the enemy were killed.

The hostile opposition was not strong and their artillery fire was somewhat wild.

Meantime troops on the flanks had pushed forward patrols, followed by supports, and at 1 p. m. were reported on their final objective. The enemy were reported to be holding Avion trench and also Eleu dit Laeuvette lightly. At the same time there was a good deal of sniping.

Early on the morning of the 27th a strong patrol which had got to within 150 yards of Avion trench came under heavy machine gun fire and being unable to make further headway, was forced to retreat.

During the night of the 28th and 29th the Canadians again pushed forward and were successful in establishing posts in a portion of Avion trench and a patrol worked its way through Eleu dit Laeuvette.

At 7 a. m. on the morning of June 28th, after heavy fighting they succeeded in capturing a sunken road, where a number of the enemy were killed and some machine guns taken, and during the day patrols entered the outskirts of Avion.

Shortly after 7 p. m. on June 28th the Canadian troops, in conjunction with British on their flanks, continued their advance. This operation, covered by an accurate barrage, came as a complete surprise and was entirely successful.

Casualties were Light.

As a result they took a position to the south of Fosse and round the east and north side of Eleu dit Laeuvette. At the same time troops on the left captured two important trenches, while those on our right seized the enemy's front line between Gaxelle and Oppy, taking about 200 prisoners.

Our casualties were slight in spite of German statements to the contrary. The line was again advanced slightly on the night of the 29th and 30th. The number of prisoners taken up to the 29th were two officers and 68 other ranks.

Plain Result of Operations.

In reviewing operations the past week it is estimated that the causes which led to the German retirement in the first place were due to the ceaseless and implacable offensive which has been maintained during the past few weeks.

Able seconded by the troops on each flank, the Canadian troops have exploited to the fullest extent the natural advantages of their positions and attacked again and again with the greatest persistence and gallantry,

KRUPP WORKS, ESSEN, SUFFER FROM AIR RAID

French Airplanes Attacked in Force Friday Night—Germans Deny Any Great Damage.

Amsterdam, July 9.—A frontier correspondent of the Handelsblad reports that five persons were killed and several houses destroyed during the bombardment of the German city of Essen, home of the great Krupp Works, on Friday night.

A correspondent of the Telegraaf says bombs were dropped on the Krupp works and reports of damage inflicted are conflicting. Estimates of the number of attackers vary between fifteen and forty. The official French statement of Saturday night says one of the French airplane squadrons raided Essen, dropping bombs on the Krupp factory. A semi-official German statement received here from Muenster, Westphalia, says:

"Enemy airplanes visited the industrial districts, dropping eight bombs and causing damage to the extent of 2,000 marks. No industrial works were hit and there were no casualties."

POSTAL CLERKS CONVENE.

Winnipeg, July 9.—The convention of the Dominion postal clerks opened here this morning with about one hundred delegates present.

INTENSE DEMAND FOR REPRISALS AGAINST HUNS FOR SLAUGHTER OF CIVILIANS

Imperial Government Criticised Because Of Ineffectiveness of London's Air-Defense on Saturday---Actual Damage by Raiders Less Than Reported.

LONDON, July 9.—Indifferent to a steady downpour of rain which lasted the whole day, many thousands visited the area where bombs fell on Saturday, hoping to see very extensive damage to property. In this they were disappointed. A close inspection of the damaged buildings showed that the zone affected by each bomb was marvellously circumscribed. In nearly every case the damage consisted mainly of broken glass and window frames. The actual material damage effected was comparatively insignificant and tends to prove that the bombs carried by the airplanes were far less destructive than those dropped previously in Zeppelin raids. Saturday's aerial attack more than ever proved the wisdom of seeking shelter. The fleet of raiders was plainly seen by the general public before the bombardment commenced. Nearly every one took measures of self-protection while in previous raids, when the enemy airmen were so high as to be practically invisible, people remained in the streets. Hence there were fewer casualties Saturday and the injured to a large extent were slightly wounded from the shattering of glass.

Criticism of the Government.

Although the loss of life was considerably less than in the previous raids, Saturday's attack appealed more to the popular imagination owing to the peculiar circumstances and the tendency of the raiders to fly low. Little else is talked of but the impunity whereby the raiders were enabled to deliberately set about their task, and it is certain the government will have to meet very strong criticism both in the press and in parliament. The feeling in parliamentary circles is rapidly growing in favor of vigorous reprisals. The ministers will be pressed in the House of Commons tomorrow for a definite statement of policy in this regard.

Severe Newspaper Comment.

NEW YORK, July 9.—An Associated Press cable from London says: "The morning newspapers subordinate everything to Saturday's air raid. The comments thereon reflect the popular indignation, while some indulge in spirited condemnations of the government. The incident is described by the most angry commentators as disgraceful alike to the War Office and the Admiralty air service, and the removal of those responsible for the miserable display of incompetency is demanded."

"Even those comments which are more restrained complain that Great Britain is falling behind in aircraft construction, and say it needs speeding up."

"General Haig's reference to increased German air activity is regarded as highly significant. In all the comments there is the same note of outraged national pride and disgust at the impunity with which the enemy came, raided and departed. It is regarded also that the aerial attack raises to a practical level the question of a possible absolute devastation of London by aircraft and the infliction of such losses as would amount to a serious military defeat."

"If a score of enemy machines are able to operate with calm impunity, it is asked, what will happen if 100 come over, or, as the Kolnische Zeitung recently urged, a thousand?"

"Those favoring reprisals naturally emphasize their demand, while those opposed contend that reprisals not only are useless, but would lead to a competition in brutality, where the expert will beat the amateur."

CHANG HSUN FOR LAST STAND

Provisioning Forbidden City, in Case His Troops are Defeated by Republican Forces.

Peking, July 9.—General Chang Hsun, head of the Imperialist forces, is provisioning the Forbidden City and strengthening its defenses. This indicates that in the event of his troops being defeated at Feng Tai near Peking, the last stand will be made there. The thirteenth division accompanied by artillery is leaving Peking for Feng Tai.

Band Concert at Park.

The Fredericton Brass Band gave a very enjoyable band concert yesterday afternoon at Wilmot Park. A large number of people drawn by the excellence of the music and fine weather were in attendance.

Mr. C. P. Masters of St. John, is at the Queen.

SOCIALISTS MAKE DEMANDS

Stockholm Conference Issues a Lengthy Memorandum—Want Serbia an Independent State.

Stockholm, July 9.—Immediate conclusion of peace conditions which shall include the establishment of an international convention to bring about general disarmament is the demand of the International Proletariat, according to German minority Socialists who have just issued a lengthy memorandum. Economic isolation of states is condemned, the memorandum continues, and obligatory international arbitration should be instituted. Equal rights of all inhabitants of any country, regardless of nationality, race or religion, is an imperative necessity. Other recommendations are: Secret treaties must be abolished; modifications of frontiers must depend on the consent of the populations concerned and must not be effected by violence; annexation and indemnities shall be fixed on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destinies; re-establishment of Serbia as an independent autonomous state is necessary.

TO CONSIDER AIR DEFENCE

London, July 9.—In the House of Commons today Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that a session of the House would be held this evening to discuss the air defences of the country.