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In order to ensure changes
being made in advertisements,
copy must reach this office not
later than 9 a. m. on the day of
publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.
Moderate winds, showers and
local thunderstorms today and
on Saturday.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918.

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Fourteen Thousand Huns Captured in the Big Drive

**War News Today is Very Cheering ---
Franco-British Line is Advanced
Eleven Miles --- Many Villages Have
Been Retaken---Attack Rapidly De-
veloping**

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Franco-British advance on the battle front south of the Somme has reached a maximum of eleven miles, according to news received here shortly after noon today. Fourteen thousand prisoners and guns too numerous to mention have been taken by the British in this drive, says today's official report. The cavalry is still pursuing the enemy. The Germans are evacuating their positions in the Lys valley. The British have captured Morlancourt and the infantry line now runs from that point southward to a point southeast of Moreuil. This represents an infantry advance to the maximum depth of seven miles in the centre along the Amiens-La Fere railway. Along the whole front the average advance of the infantry is from five to six miles.

It will be impossible for the Germans to hold their Montdidier positions, it is believed here.

**BRITISH TANKS AND CAVALRY HAVE REACHED
WITHIN A MILE OF CHAULNES RAILWAY JCTN.**

On the Lys front the British now hold Locon, Lecornet, Malo, Quentin, Le Petit Pacaut and Le Sart. Above the Lys region on the front north of Kemmel, the British carried out a local operation last night in which their line was advanced somewhat on a front of more than a thousand yards.

Advances from the battle front south of the Somme today are that British cavalry, armored cars and tanks, in advance of the infantry have reached within a mile of the Chaulnes railway junction. The cavalry, tanks and armored cars, it is indicated, have gone ahead to the line running from Framerville to Libon.

**LATEST REPORTS SHOW THAT THE ATTACK IS
DEVELOPING VICTORIOUSLY ON A GREAT SCALE**

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The battle on the front south of the Somme was resumed early this morning and the Franco-British forces made favorable progress from the start, reaching various sectors and objectives. Powerful cavalry forces are in action. The reports received up to 11.30 o'clock show the attack developing victoriously on a great scale.

The Paris region was again under bombardment today from the German long range cannon.

Lloyd George Well Pleased.

London, Aug. 9.—As he was leaving London last night for Neath to attend the Welsh national Eisteddfod, Premier Lloyd George expressed great satisfaction with the news from the front, remarking, "We are smashing through."

CALEB WADE GASSED WHILE SERVING IN C.E.F.

**NEWS RECEIVED FROM
MARYSVILLE SOLDIER**

**Went Overseas with Heavy Ar-
tillery—Chemical Engine
Purchased—Social
Items.**

Marysville, Aug. 9. — Mrs. George Smith left last evening on a visit to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Young are visiting friends at Doaktown.

Cpl. Luke Brogan of the Depot Battalion stationed at Sussex is visiting his mother Mrs. S. Brogan for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson of McAdam are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. C. L. Chisholm and family are visiting relatives at St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown of Fredericton were visitors in town yesterday.

A very enjoyable festival was held on the lawn of Mr. Thomas McDowell Wednesday evening by the ladies of the Main Street Baptist Church. A considerable sum was realized which will be devoted to church purposes.

Mr. L. D. Hiltz left this morning for Halifax where he will engage in work for the Dominion Government at the Vocational School.

The new LaFrance Chemical Truck purchased by the Canadian Cottons

DEFENCE OF HALIFAX WAS DISCUSSED

London, Aug. 9.—Sir Robert Borden had a conference with the First Lord of the Admiralty today, when he conveyed certain conclusions agreed upon by the Dominion ministers regarding co-operation in naval defence. He visited the War Office in company with General Newburn, when matters were discussed connected with the defence of Halifax. Later the Premier had a lengthy interview with the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway.

POLAND LOSING POPULATION.

London, Aug. 9.—Polish newspapers declare that the population of the kingdom has decreased from 14,000,000 to 10,500,000 during the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. Mortality is increasing and great numbers of Poles are leaving their country because of the rigorous conditions of life under the German rule.

has arrived. It has an up-to-date fire fighting device and is equipped with two two-gallon chemical tanks.

Mrs. John Marshall of St. John is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Robinson Pettigrove and Mr. E. S. Pettigrove have returned from a visit to Calais, and St. Andrews.

Word has been received here by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Wade that their son Gr. Caleb Wade who went overseas with the 9th Siege Battery had been gassed. The extent of his injuries is not definitely known but his many friends hope that it will not prove of a serious nature.

LONDON STREET POSTS MAY GO

London, Aug. 9.—It has been suggested that London should rid herself of a number of street posts and other unnecessary iron ornaments in the interests of the quick production of munitions. The question of the guard posts is being considered by the authorities, but a number of these prove to be old cannon that have historic interest and the historical associations are protesting against their removal.

It has already been suggested that the Albert Memorial would be of more use in the shape of munitions than in its present form, but a writer in the Star goes further and suggests that all the statues erected from the time of George I. to the Prince Consort should be melted down and adds that they would not be missed, because the majority represented Germans.

PERSONAL.

Moncton Transcript: Mrs. McGrath, wife of Dr. McGrath, of Fredericton, accompanied by her three daughters, left this afternoon on her return home after spending several weeks' visit in Moncton and in Shediac with relatives and friends.

HUN LINES NORTH OF SOMME BADLY BROKEN BY BRITISH AND FRENCH

**Wonderful Success is Attending the Franco-British Offensive
—Allied Troops Going Forward Almost Without Serious
Opposition—Casualties of Allies are Light.**

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

Australian and Canadian troops are bearing the brunt of the drive on the German lines on the Picardy front north of the Somme, which have been badly broken by the savage thrust of the British and French armies. A wedge has been driven into enemy territory to a depth of eleven miles along the Amiens-Chaulnes-LaFere railway and early today the British were only a mile from the Chaulnes-Roye railway, which runs southward from Chaulnes and forms the chief artery of supplies for the German troops fighting in the Montdidier sector of the front. London announces that fourteen thousand prisoners and guns too numerous to mention have been taken in the first 24 hours of the drive. The results of this attack, loosed against the Germans on the Amiens front Thursday morning, appears to have eclipsed those obtained by the Germans in the first day of any of the terrific offensives of the past.

BYNG'S PLAN OF ATTACK FOLLOWED.

From despatches it now appears that the Allies attacked the Germans with little artillery preparation, the method pursued resembling on a grand scale that adopted by General Byng before Cambrai last November.

Armored tanks in great numbers tore into the German first line positions. A Reuter's despatch says that the Germans are blowing up their ammunition dumps in the battle area. This is considered a very good indication that they are preparing to retreat. The British casualties since the beginning of the present drive are but three-fifths of the number of prisoners counted up to three o'clock this afternoon.

The Early Report.

The historic battle ground between Amiens and Montdidier again is the scene of a mighty contest. This time the British and French are the aggressors and under their fierce onslaughts in the first day's battle they have penetrated deeply into the German positions over a front of more than twenty miles, reaching from the region of Braches to the neighborhood of Morlancourt.

Thousands of Germans were made prisoner. Large numbers of guns were captured. Great quantities of war materials were taken and a score or more of villages and hamlets were re-occupied. In addition heavy casualties were inflicted upon the enemy.

At its deepest point the penetration of the German line was about seven and a half miles eastward from Villers-Bretonneux to Framerville while from two to five miles were gained all along the front from northwest of Montdidier to the region around Morlancourt. The fighting extended north of Morlancourt to the Albert sector, but no official details concerning it have been received.

The advance of the Allies in the center places them well astride the railroad leading from Villers-Bretonneux to the important junction at Chaulnes, where lines radiate north-eastward toward Peronne and southward through Roye to Compeigne. The railway running northward to Bray was crossed when the Allies took Framerville.

TAKES SERIOUS VIEW OF FUEL SITUATION

**Hon. F. B. Carvell Thinks That
Chinese Laborers Should be
Brought Here to Work
in Mines.**

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, in an interview today, takes a very serious view of the fuel situation in Canada and advocates strongly the temporary importation of coolie labor as the solution of the problem. The labor question has been before the cabinet repeatedly this summer, but there is ground for the belief that the methods for solving the difficulty which are presented by the ministers do not exactly see eye to eye.

"There is likely to be untold suffering in the country next winter for lack of fuel," declared Mr. Carvell today, "the situation is that miners are working only about 75 per cent. of the time and getting such big wages that they can afford to loaf the rest of the time. There are industrial plants in Canada which do not know where their power is coming from next winter. This applies to steel plants."

"What is the remedy? I would put ten thousand Chinamen at work in coal mines, steel plants and rail-construction gangs; put them where they can be segregated and of course have them under indenture to go back home when the war is over. This is what they are doing in England and France. Why not in Canada?"

"There is time enough between now and next winter to do a lot and produce sufficient fuel to obviate a very threatening situation. It may not be popular to advocate action as I do, but this is no time for pussy-footing."

MARSHAL FOCH'S NEW STROKE LIKELY TO HAVE FAR REACHING RESULTS

**May Mean the Turning Point of the
War --- Huns Taken Completely by
Surprise --- The Allies Continue to
Make Rapid Progress**

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Marshal Foch has struck the Germans on a new front and French opinion, lay and professional, is lost in admiration of the manner in which the blow has been carried out. Military observers agree that the new stroke may have important consequences. The present manoeuvre is similar to the counter offensive north of the Marne in that it is directed toward squeezing two sides of a salient. Just ahead of the point which the Allies already have reached lies the Peronne-Roye high road, and they are gaining rapidly toward it.

This road has the same importance to the present battle as the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road had in the battle for Fere-en-Tardenois. If the Allies reach it all the German troops south of a line through Montdidier, L'Assigny and Noyon would be placed in as serious a predicament as those on the Marne on July 18. That would be the first and immediate consequence.

**THE NEW OFFENSIVE IS LIKELY TO PARALYZE
THE ARMIES OF CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT**

Quite apart from the ultimate effects, the first day's fighting relieved Amiens from the German menace. Montdidier has been surrounded and it will be possible to re-establish the great northern railway through Amiens, the lack of which has seriously handicapped the Allies during the past four months. As to the more remote effects, without seeming to be premature, it is held here that the new offensive is likely to paralyze the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht, which would be obliged to bolster up Von Hutier. Consequently Rupprecht may have to abandon the operation he had apparently prepared in Flanders. In addition, the mere announcement that the new battle is due to the initiative of the Allies will be a sad blow to both the German army and the German public.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE SUCCESS ATTENDING THE
BIG BATTLE CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED**

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The general feeling here is that the importance of the successful new battle cannot be over-estimated. It is regarded as the turning point of the year's campaign, and perhaps even the turning point of the whole war. It was only a month ago that all the talk of the British military critics was whether the Allies could hold on in the face of the great German offensive which the German people had been told was to finish the war. The initiative has now been taken from the enemy, and within the month the Allies have engaged in two important battles with conspicuous success.

While recognizing that the real test of success in the new battle is yet to come, the newspaper comment this morning dwells upon the importance of the operation as showing that the Allies still retain the initiative and by such blows as yesterday's have reduced the likelihood of its recovery by the enemy.

STATE OF SIEGE IS DECLARED

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Amsterdam, Aug. 9.—A despatch from Petrograd received here by way of Berlin says a state of siege has been declared at Archangel, Volga, Suchowa and Koplask and other places.

All the communists in these places have been called to the colors and all foreigners have been ordered to leave within twenty-four hours, according to the despatch.

DENIED ENEMY ALLEGATION

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

London, Aug. 9.—Right Hon. T. J. MacNamara, secretary of state for the Admiralty, when questioned in the House of Commons by Donald MacMaster, emphatically denied the enemy allegation that any improper use had been made of the Canadian hospital ship, Llandovery Castle, which was torpedoed.

French troops improved their stands. The German guns not alone are playing upon the Allied forces, but also are hammering away at bridges across the stream over which men constantly are making their way to the northern bank of the stream to reinforce their comrades already there.

What effect the present battle southeast of Amiens is to have on the Vesle-Aisne front remains to be seen.

BOMBARDING GERMAN TOWNS

London, Aug. 9.—Allied airships are making it hot for German towns, according to advices reaching London. Their activities have increased within the last ten days, forcing the enemy to detach a large number of fighting machines from the front in order to protect the menaced towns.

During a recent raid over Saarbrücken, the Allied aviators encountered 40 German fighting planes. This is regarded as an indication of the very serious moral, as well as the military effect that the air raids are having on Germany.

MARITIME MEN IN CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Today's casualties include one killed in action, six dead of wounds, three died, one prisoner of war escaped, forty-two wounded, 22 gassed and six ill.

Maritime Province names follow:
Wounded—B. B. Currie, Halifax; C. E. Morrissey, Clark's Harbor, N. S.; F. S. Johnston, St. John; O. K. Dawson, Hillsboro.

Killed in action—C. M. Tait, Loggieville; G. A. MacPherson, Connell's Mills, N. B.

Presumed to have died—E. S. Don-

caster, Sackville, N. B.

Moncton Transcript: Mr. W. D. Wil-

son, chief inspector for the province

under prohibition, passed through the

city today en route to St. John. He

has been in Albert county organizing

for the enforcement of the 1916 Pro-

hibition Act.