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

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Fair at first, followed by increasing east and southeast winds, with rain.

VOL XXI NO. 212

FREDERICTON, N. B. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

BULGARIA HAS EXTENSION OF TIME TO ANSWER RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM; HEAVY FIGHTING IS REPORTED IN ARTOIS REGION

GERMANS WERE NOT TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Offensive Movement by the Allies at Souchez Was Expected By Them But They Were Unable to Stem the Tide--Huns Again Made Use of Poisonous Gases--Artillery Fire Disastrous to the Enemy.

Paris, Oct. 4--The recent attack by the Allies at Souchez was fully expected by the Germans, according to a correspondent writing from the front. All their first line trenches had been strongly manned, he says, and companies which had been depleted as a result of the continuous artillery fire had been brought to their full strength with the usual complement of officers. Papers found on German officers, the correspondent continues, showed that the plan was to keep the French forces behind the last heights of the Artois plateau, thus barring the route to the plains of Douai, which an imperial order had demanded that Souchez be held at all costs. The defense was organized accordingly, with a formidable force of artillery posted where it could command the two valleys leading to the Plains and all the ridges, with an enfilading fire.

"Five full days of constant cannonading had prepared the way for the French attack," says the writer, "and before the guns were hushed to permit the infantry to attack many German deserters came into the French trenches, declaring they had enough."

"The cemetery of Souchez, where more men have met death since June than had been buried there in centuries, was one object of the first push by the French on September 25, and it was taken in the initial rush, while the Carleul Chateau and the southern blockhouses of Souchez also fell into French hands. An enfilading fire from

GERMANS USED GAS SHELLS.

"At that moment the Germans tried the use of suffocating shells to stem the tide. In spite of the obscured atmosphere and the rain that was falling, however, the French infantry continued to fight on indifferent to the gas attack and by a clever flank movement forced the Germans out of the cemetery and decided to try for Souchez, which had been rendered untenable."

"The fight for the insignificant village beginning with last spring has cost many thousands in dead and wounded, but it is now solidly in French hands, enabling the Allies to command almost uninterruptedly the vast plain leading toward Lens and Douai."

The correspondent says that it was learned from prisoners that the quality of the German troops opposed to the French at Souchez had fallen off, and he declares that among many youthful prisoners of the 1,500 Germans captured at Souchez was one who was not yet fifteen years old.

SUBMARINE PURCHASE BEING PROBED

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 4--Indignantly denying that there had been one cent paid in commission or received by any person in rebate or in contributions to party funds, in connection with the purchase by his government for the federal authorities of the two submarines acquired from the Seattle Construction & Drydock Company, Sir Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, this afternoon, on the witness stand, explained to Sir Charles Davidson, who is inquiring into the details of the transactions, his part in securing the boats.

Sir Richard declared that it was upon the invitation of the Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, that he first interested himself in the deal. He was glad, he said, that the inquiry was taking place as it would reveal to the people of Canada the nakedness of the coast defence of British Columbia, a fact which he had been trying to bring to the public attention for the past twelve years.

When asked by John Thompson, the commission counsel, more particularly regarding the payment of any commission or rebate, he emphatically answered in the negative.

"Did any person suggest the payment of any commission?" was asked. "Yes," answered the premier, "Mr. Fugateley, in the House of Commons," and, leaning forward out of his chair and facing Auditor General John Fraser, "and the auditor general expressed the view that the transaction was not an honest one."

Sir Richard paid high compliment to the work done by Capt. Logan and declared that it should be recognized by the dominion government.

"Was a wire sent to Ottawa suggesting that \$10,000 be paid to Capt. Logan's account?" asked Mr. Logan. "Yes, with the concurrence of the naval authorities."

The premier went on to explain that the money was to have been used in a special mission. This, however, had been brought to naught through the stupidity of a departmental official in Ottawa, who sent uncoded telegrams to Capt. Logan at Seattle, thereby upsetting the whole plan. Not one cent of the money was for Capt. Logan's personal use and in fact was never paid to his account at all.

A number of telegrams, cables and documents of a confidential nature were produced and there will be examined by the commission in camera tomorrow, after which the court will adjourn to Vancouver to inquire into the purchase of horses.

BRITISH LABOR MEMBER LOSES SON

London, Oct. 4--G. N. Barnes, recently returned from Canada, is the first labor member to lose a son in the war. Barnes has been a most active member of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee.

Donald Macmaster, who has lost his only son in France, has gone to Scotland in connection with his duties as a member of the munitions committee, his loss making him more determined to help the country.

Sir Max Aitken will continue to act as Eye-witness, in addition to his new duties as representative of the Canadian government in France. He has secured as assistant Lieut. T. C. Goodridge Roberts, of Fredericton.

DEATH OF CHILD.

The death of George B. Staples occurred last night at the home of Mr. David Colwell, George street, after a short illness from spinal meningitis. He was twenty months old and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Staples. His brother Alfred also survives. The funeral took place this afternoon. Rev. A. F. Newcomb conducted the service, an interment was made at the Rural Cemetery.

London, Oct. 5--Whether by delay in telegraphic communication or by some other unexplained cause Bulgaria has obtained an additional twenty-four hours in which to decide her course. The limit of the Russian ultimatum demanding that King Ferdinand break with the central powers did not expire yesterday afternoon, as had been reported and the Bulgarian government had an opportunity of delaying its decision until after mid afternoon today.

GREEKS WERE FIRED UPON

London, Oct. 5--Special despatches from Athens assert that Greek sailing ships already have been pursued by Bulgarian revenue cutters, the Greeks being fired upon but escaping. Official messages reaching London from Athens say that the Bulgarian authorities immediately after the conclusion of the recent convention with Turkey seized Greeks and other Christians who had fled from the ranks of the Turkish authorities. At the same time, according to these advices, large quantities of food and other supplies have been sent to Turkey from Bulgaria.

THE BULGARIAN ARMY

London, Oct. 5--No official reports have been issued concerning the landing of Allied troops at Saloniki, according to Athens, three fifths of the Bulgarian soldiers are to go to the Serbian frontier and the remainder will hold the Greek lines.

KITCHENER WILL GET THEM

London, Oct. 5--The results of the great recruiting rally in England on Saturday are not yet known but it is generally understood that Lord Kitchener will get the necessary number of men, by one means or another.

"I know how many men I want," he told the labor leaders "I know their names and the numbers on their doors, and they do not come I will fetch them. Give me the men, munitions, I want, and I guarantee we shall have the war hollow of our hands."

FIGHTING IN ARTOIS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Paris, Oct. 5--An official statement reports a fairly violent battle at the Artois region yesterday and artillery exchanges in the Chamtrict. The French aviators have bombarded railways near Verdun and

MEN'S BANQUET AT THE AULD KIRK WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

Rev. Dr. Shearer of Toronto Was the Principal Speaker--Thinks Much Good May Come to Mankind From the Great War--Many Other Speakers.

The annual banquet of the Men's Class of St. Paul's church in the Auld Kirk last evening was a great success. About one hundred and ten men of the church and several representatives of the other churches partook of a sumptuous repast, charmingly served by a committee of ladies, and afterwards listened to eloquent addresses by Rev. Dr. Shearer of Toronto, Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, Judge Wilson, Dr. C. C. Jones, Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, J. H. Dickson, K.C., Prof. Peacock, Prof. Stiles and others. An excellent musical program was also carried out by local talent. Rev. Dr. Shearer's address was an able and scholarly discourse. It was the message of a man who has made a close study of social conditions in Canada and whose sympathies are with the masses as against the classes.

Mr. W. L. McFarlane presided over the gathering and after the cravings of the inner man had been satisfied he connected the wires which let loose the flow of oratory.

Rev. Dr. Smith was the first speaker and after an eloquent reference to the great war he gave a list of the young men of St. Paul's church who are now serving their king and country. The doctor led in prayer and at his request the gathering sang a stanza of an appropriate hymn. A toast to His Majesty the King was received with musical honors. Chairman McFarlane, in introducing the speaker of the evening, spoke of the great work in which he is engaged and paid an eloquent tribute to his worth.

DR. SHEARER'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Shearer, who was received with applause, said that he felt it a great compliment to be called upon to speak at the annual gathering of the men of the Kirk. He felt that he was undertaking a pretty large thing when he rose to speak on the war and social progress. He had travelled some forty thousand miles during the past year; he got little opportunity for advanced study and most of his work was usually done under high pressure. He was glad to see so many present, and could say if the men before him all belonged to the Bible Class the fact should be advertised to the world.

"There is," said the speaker, "a great struggle going on between the privileged few and the toiling many--"

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