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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

H. M. Battleship Russell Sunk in the Mediterranean

Of the Crew of 800 Men 124 Are Missing---Official Report States That She Struck a Mine---German Submarine Sunk on the English Coast.

LONDON, April 28.—The British battleship Russell has been sunk by a mine. Admiral Fremantle, the captain of the Russell, 24 officers and 670 men were saved. About 124 men from the Russell are missing. The warship was sunk in the Mediterranean. Under ordinary conditions the Russell carried between 750 and 800 men. The Russell was laid down in 1899 and completed in 1903. She was 405 feet long, 75 feet beam, 26 feet deep and displaced 1400 tons. She was armed with four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and six 3-pound guns and four torpedo tubes. She cost about \$5,000,000.

A German submarine was sunk off the English coast yesterday, it was announced officially today. Eighteen men on the submarine were captured. The sinking of the Russell and of the German submarine were announced in the following official statement: "H. M. S. Russell, Capt. Wm. Bowden Smith, R. N., flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Fremantle, struck a mine in the Mediterranean yesterday and was sunk. The Admiral, Captain, 24 officers and 678 men were saved. There are about 124 officers and men missing. A German submarine was sunk off the east coast yesterday. One officer and 17 men surrendered and were made prisoners."

The French Official Statement Tells of Artillery Fire on the Verdun Front

PARIS, April 28.—No important events are reported during last night along the whole French front. There has been intermittent artillery fire about Avocourt, and some trench fighting in the section of Regneville, west of Pont-au-Moussin. Several aerial combats, are reported in the course of which a Fokker plane was driven to the earth in the enemy's lines in the region of Mesnes-Chaulnes.

This information is contained in the French official report issued this afternoon, as follows:

"Last night witnessed no event of importance with the exception of an intermittent bombardment in the regions of Avocourt and Esnes, and a certain activity on the part of our trench guns in the sector of Regnesville, west of Pont-au-Moussin.

"During the day of Thursday, French aviators delivered numerous aerial attacks. An aeroplane of the enemy was brought down in the region of Fromezey. Two other German machines were shot down by French airmen were compelled to land.

The Russians Have Strengthened Their Defences Against Huns on Eastern Front

PETROGRAD, April 27 (via London, April 28).—Excepting for a continuous German offensive on the Dvinsk front, which has resolved itself into a sustained assault upon the Ikskull bridgehead, the Easter holiday passed without even minor episodes, to say nothing of the swift changes which have marked almost every month of the warfare on the Russian front.

According to Russian officers returning from various fronts on the battle line, the period of absolute calm enforced by the impossible condition of the roads after the spring thaw, has been utilized to the best advantage by the Russians, who everywhere have greatly strengthened or perfected their defences, until now they are confident that all future German attempts to advance either on northern front, or in Galicia, will be defeated.

POPE DEPLORES DUBLIN RIOT.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The World this morning publishes the following special cable from London: "The Pope," says a despatch from Rome, "deplores the disorders in Dublin, and has requested Cardinal Logue to ascertain whether any clergymen were implicated. The Pope is determined, besides resorting to exemplary measures, also to make public condemnation of the disloyalty and unpatriotism of any clergymen concerned."

U. S. AMBASSADOR TO SEE THE KAISER.

BERLIN, via London, April 28.—American Ambassador Gerard left Berlin tonight for German army headquarters for an audience with Emperor William. Although no information has been given out regarding the purpose of the Ambassador's journey, it is evident that Emperor William wished a thorough personal talk with him, in order to obtain a clearer view of the American position on the submarine issue. The ambassador travelled in a special saloon car attached to a regular train, placed at his disposal. The train will reach its destination at 7 p. m. Friday and Ambassador Gerard expects to return to his office in Berlin on Saturday.

BRITISH CAVALRY ANNIHILATED.

BERLIN, April 28 (by wireless to Tuckerton).—Turkish troops annihilated four British cavalry squadrons, about 800 men, in a battle April 23 near Quatia, about 25 miles east of the Suez Canal. This information was contained in an official report issued by the Turkish war office under date of April 27.

COL. CARNEGIE KEPT BUSY EXPLAINING

Ottawa, April 28.—That a month after an order for \$1,665,000 No. 100 fuses at \$4.00 each had been let to two United States firms, an order for 500,000 of the same fuses had been let to Messrs. T. A. Russel and Lloyd Harris at an average price of \$3.50, because "the importance of starting the manufacture of fuses in Canada would justify the foregoing prices," was the important piece of evidence brought out during this morning's session of the Royal Commission investigating the Kite fuse charges.

"It seems somewhat remarkable," observed Mr. Hellmuth, counsel for the commission, "that a month after letting the order for 1,665,000 fuses at \$4.00, should find the committee justifying itself for letting the 500,000 at the price mentioned."

Col. Carnegie's answer seemed somewhat involved. At the time the large order had been let, he stated that the shell commission had no information as to the cost of the No. 100 fuse in the United States and England. When the order was let to Russel and Harris, however, the committee had the help of General Pease, who had meanwhile visited the United States and had been informed that "the prices paid there for the unloaded fuse were less than the prices for which we had let orders to the American Ammunition Co."

Col. Carnegie appeared to be anxious to justify the price given to the Russell firm, rather than the higher

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TRAFFIC DESCRIPTION OF GERMAN RAID ON TOWN OF LOWESTOFT

Inhabitants Were Awakened by the Scream of Shells---Arrival of British Cruisers and Destroyers Caused At- tacking Fleet to Depart Hastily.

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, April 28.—The Lowestoft correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing under date of April 25, says:

"The scream of shells and their detonation as they burst inland, was the first intimation the people of Lowestoft had that for the second time German Dreadnoughts were off their shores. The people sprang from their beds, peering toward the sea, where, looming through the mist, could be seen great gray shapes here and there lined out with flashes of flame as another shell came inshore.

"The inhabitants scrambled into their clothes and, catching hold of their little ones, hurried out, not in panic, but out of curiosity to the shore to watch and count the German shells.

"The enemy did not have his own way for long. The watchers soon saw German seaplanes, which a few minutes before had left the vessels, come hurrying back. The reason was soon apparent. From the south came little clouds of smoke, drawing nearer every moment.

BRITISH CRUISERS SHOW UP.

"A rousing cheer was given as it was seen that the smoke was coming from British cruisers and destroyers.

"The big German ships loosed a stream of shells at the approaching ships and then swung to the east, but the German Admiral again changed his course when he found that the British force was not nearly equal to his five great cruisers and many destroyers.

"Every moment we expected to see our ships blown out of the water," said one of our watchers. "Our comparatively small vessels were seeking to get to close quarters with the German giants, and a perfect storm of shells screamed across the water toward them, but whoever commanded the ships had great courage.

GERMAN SHIPS WERE HIT.

"The German shells were falling all round our craft, but they did not reply until well within range. Then, time and again, they hit the German monsters. Once we saw a volume of flame leap from a funnel of one of the German warships. Another suddenly staggered, but in a second righted itself, though steam and smoke could be seen coming from unusual places.

"Our ships were hit; they could hardly escape, so thickly did the Germans plaster the water with shells. The sea was so churned by the fast moving ships and the exploding shells that it looked like foam. Suddenly we saw an aeroplane coming from the north at a terrific rate.

"Whatever message it brought, the Germans turned tail and made off at high speed to the northeast. As they fled, one of the giants seemed in trouble. Our destroyers shot after them and worried them as they disappeared, the sound of firing growing fainter and fainter."

MORE RUSSIANS REACH FRANCE.

PARIS, April 28.—A Havas despatch from Marseilles reports the arrival there of a further contingent of Russian troops, the number of which is not given. The Russians reached Marseilles this morning, the despatch says, and disembarked immediately. They were received with the same military and civil honors as were accorded the previous Russian detachments, and were cheered by the people as they marched to camp at Mirabeau. They will be sent in a few days to Mailly.

PIRATES STILL AT WORK.

LONDON, April 28.—The British steamship industry has been sunk by a submarine, which left the crew of the vessel in boats 120 miles from land. The crew was picked up by the American liner Finland. The sinking of the steamship was made known in an official statement.

"PICNIC PARTY" MAY RAID CANADA.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A German raid on Canada, with the raiders disguised as German picnickers and carrying lunch baskets and beer kegs, is in prospect, according to Max Lynar, who today started serving a term on Blackwell's Island for bigamy. In the lunch baskets will be sawed-off shotguns, dismantled machine guns, hand grenades and other deadly missiles. As soon as the disguised raiders get across the line, they will assemble in military units. No less than 150,000 are to take part, and they will act concertedly all the way from Milwaukee to Maine.

MR. DUGAL EXPOSES HOLDUP OF ST. JOHN LIQUOR DEALERS

Opposition Leader Emphatically Denies Statements By Mr. Baxter---Additional Particulars of the "Hold Up" Supplied in a Letter From E. S. Car- ter Read in the House.

The matter of thousands of dollars kept in stock because it might please some of the people whom he might wish to have support his party.

Not True.

"Mr. Speaker, I was present at that Opposition convention and I listened to the debate upon the prohibition resolution, and I can assure you and this House, and the country, that no such language was used in that convention by any speaker, that the opinion of the convention was heartily and unanimously in favor of the passage of the resolution and if I am not mistaken, a committee from the Dominion Alliance was present when that resolution was passed and can verify the unanimity that I am able to assure you was felt by the convention.

"I am glad to take this opportunity of proving the statement of the Attorney General utterly contrary to the facts. I feel that I must use parliamentary language in dealing with this matter, and so I characterize it in the manner that I have.

"But, sir, there was another matter to which the Hon. Attorney General referred, and I must say that he departed from the usual courteous and parliamentary language which it is customary to employ, when he alluded to the request made by our opposition organizer, E. S. Carter, for W. B. Chandler to investigate certain facts that were in his possession. Mr. Carter had been informed, I knew at the time, that large sums of money were collected from the liquor dealers, the brewers, wholesalers and retailers in the city of St. John, for some purpose which he felt that Royal Commissioner Chandler should inquire into.

"I knew that he had his facts from gentlemen whose word no one in this House would question; I knew that he had followed the movements of certain parties who were here during the last session representing the interests of the liquor dealers; I knew that he had been assured by men prominent in this business that they had paid out large sums of money which these two gentlemen, Messrs. J. A. Barry and G. Earle Logan, had handled, and Mr. Carter, when he had his facts completed, when he had all the information that was necessary to prove his case, asked Royal Commissioner W. B.

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"And, sir, when a certain convention sat in the city of St. John this one of the leaders of that party (referring to the Opposition party) one of the commission which leads the party, treated or said that he treated the question of prohibition, which ought to be one of the biggest and most vital issues calling for the exercise of all a man's thought and moral responsibility, he treated that according to his own language as an article for which he had no personal use and which he

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