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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1916

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German Warships Made a Raid on English Coast Town

Battle Cruiser Squadron Appeared off Lowestoft Early this Morning---Were Engaged by Local Naval Forces And Beat a Hasty Retreat---Casualties Were Light.

LONDON, April 25.—German battle cruisers appeared off Lowestoft today. Announcement of the appearance of the German warships was made in an official statement. Local naval forces engaged the raiders, and also British light cruisers. The German warships retreated in 20 minutes. Following is the official statement:

"At about 4.30 o'clock this morning the German battle cruiser squadron, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, appeared off Lowestoft. The local naval forces engaged it and in about twenty minutes it returned to Germany, chased by our light cruisers and destroyers.

"On shore two men, one woman and a child were killed. The material damage seems to have been insignificant, so far as is known at present. Two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none were sunk."

Raid on Hartlepool and Scarborough

On December 16th, 1914, is Recalled

Lowestoft, now raided for the second time by warships, is the most easterly town in England, an important fishing station and a fashionable seashore resort. Its population is about 30,000. This town has also been attacked on several occasions by German aircraft.

On previous occasions during the war attacks on the English coast have been made by German warships. The most important raid was made on December 16, 1914. The towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, about 150 miles north of Lowestoft, were bombarded, and about 130 persons were killed. Aided by fog, the German vessels escaped.

On January 24, 1915, a further attempt of the kind was made, but the German squadron was met off Dogger Bank by the British battle cruiser squadron under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty. On being sighted the Germans made for home at high speed. They were hotly pursued by the British squadron, which succeeded in sinking the German battleship Blucher.

Three German Attacks on the Verdun

Front Last Night Failed Completely

PARIS, April 25.—Three successive attacks were made by the Germans last night on the new French positions in the region of Dead Man's Hill, on the Verdun front.

The War Office announcement this afternoon says the first two assaults failed completely and that the third attack, though assisted by the use of gas, also broke down. The Germans sustained heavy losses.

German troops also attempted last night to carry an advanced post at the redoubt of Avocourt, but were unable to achieve their object. East of the Meuse there was less activity. Fighting with grenades occurred this morning in a forest.

British Warships Bombarded Positions

Near Zeebrugge, on the Coast of Belgium

LONDON, April 25.—An attack on German positions on the Belgian coast by British warships is reported in an Exchange telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. The bombardment is described as one of the heaviest in the region during the war.

The despatch says the following message has been received in Amsterdam from Flushing: "Several British warships, accompanied by destroyers and other vessels, yesterday bombarded Zeebrugge and the German batteries off Heyst, Blankenborgh and Kneke. The bombardment was one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war and also of the longest duration. The damage done at Zeebrugge is said to have been enormous. The harbor and docks were hit several times and some ships were sunk. British aircraft also dropped bombs on German batteries."

RED CROSS SUPPLIES SHUT OFF.

LONDON, April 25.—Washington cables announcing that the American Red Cross has notified its branches that no more supplies are available for Germany, have aroused surprise here, because conditions have not changed since they were settled several months ago. The Foreign Office states now, as then, that purely medical stores consigned by the American Red Cross direct, pass the blockade unhindered and are challenged only where consigned to German agencies or when they are suspected of containing contraband.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, April 24 (via London).—French attacks on the German lines in several sectors of the Verdun region have been repulsed, the War Office announced today. The chief French effort was directed against the vicinity of Thiaumont farm, but it broke down in front of the German trenches.

DROPPED BOMBS ON DUNKIRK.

PARIS, April 25.—Six bombs were dropped on Dunkirk this morning. A woman was killed and three men wounded.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID.

LONDON, April 25.—Seventy bombs were dropped during last night's Zeppelin raid. One man was injured. Four or five Zeppelins, the official press bureau says, took part in the raid,

BRITISH WIN VICTORY NEAR SUEZ CANAL

London, April 25.—Eight British aeroplanes bombarded the hostile camp at Quatia, in Egypt, near the Suez Canal, it was announced officially today. The camp was destroyed and the hostile troops, the aviators reported, apparently began to withdraw from that district.

In an official statement from London yesterday it was said a hostile column 3,000 strong had attacked the village of Quatia, compelling the withdrawal of the defending small force after a severe engagement.

Simultaneously with this battle an action occurred in the neighborhood of Duedar, which was attacked by 500 men. This force was beaten off after British reinforcements had been hurried forward. It was said the known casualties of the hostile detachment amounted to 40 killed, in addition to which 30 men were made prisoners.

ENJOYABLE DANCE.

An enjoyable dance was held last night at St. Dunstan's Hall by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the A.O.H. There was a large attendance.

VON IGEL'S PAPERS SHOW THAT GERMAN PLOTTERS WERE ACTIVE

NEW YORK, April 25.—The documents seized by Federal agents when they raided the office of Wolffe Von Igel gained new importance today through an announcement that among them was a German code book.

This code, it is said, unlocked valuable information, since many of the Von Igel papers are in cipher. The documents are now in the keeping of the Department of Justice in Washington.

Evidence received by the Federal grand jury, investigating the alleged plot to destroy the Welland Canal, convinced the United States District Attorney today that the Government can legally deny the demand of the German ambassador for the return of these papers.

Arthur A. Hassell, a real estate agent, who was a witness yesterday, declared that when Von Igel leased his office here on June 24, 1915, he made affidavit that the rooms were to be used by him "as an advertising agent, and for no other purpose." This evidence, the Federal attorney holds, refutes the claim of Ambassador Von Bernstorff that when Federal agents raided the rooms and arrested Von Igel they violated an office of the German embassy.

The Herald this morning says: "Interesting details in connection with the seizure of papers in No. 60 Wall Street and the arrest of Wolff Von Igel, who inherited the troubles of the discredited German military attaché, Capt. Franz Von Papen, came to light yesterday, when it was learned that Von Igel was preparing documents to send to Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador, as he suspected that he himself was named in the sealed indictment which included the names of Captain Von Papen and Captain Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Galski.

"Furthermore, it was revealed that in stepping into the office to the minute of the time advised by certain Germans who were not in sympathy with the plots, agents of the Department of Justice cleverly got hold of the private code used by Count Von Bernstorff with his aids throughout the United States.

"Among the papers signed is a list of the names of more than ten thousand Germans and German-Americans in this city. Many of them are alleged to have been prepared with lockers containing arms for an uprising."

Aerial Attack on Saloniki Camp

Paris, April 25.—A squadron of German aeroplanes has delivered another attack on the entrenched camp of the Entente Allies at Saloniki, according to a Havana despatch from Saloniki today. The airmen flew over the camp from all directions and dropped bombs at various points.

Little damage was done by the raiders, according to the despatch. Aside from this aerial activity there was calm along the front.

Serious Riot in Donblin

London, April 25.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House today that grave disturbances broke out in Dublin yesterday. He added that troops had been sent to the Irish capital and that the situation was now well in hand.

Mr. Birrell said that twelve persons had been killed before the disturbance was quelled.

Soldiers Return On the Pretorian

St. John, April 25.—Eighty-four officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary force arrived in St. John this morning on the steamer Pretorian, 12 days out from Liverpool. About one-half of the number are wounded and invalided home and the others are returning to take new commands, or are on other duty.

The soldiers are in charge of Major A. G. Carruthers, of Toronto, with Lt. E. G. Waller, of Elkorn, Manitoba, assisting.

Besides the military men there 166 other passengers. The steamer also brought 3,000 bags of mail and 700 packages of parcel post. The mail included a full carload for China and Japan.

DEBT WIPED OUT.

The Fredericton Methodist church is now free from debt for the first time in years. Following a liberal collection on Sunday, this morning Treasurer Colter discharged the last outstanding liability.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT, IRISH SEPARATIST, IS NOW IN LONDON FOR TRIAL

Was Arrested in Connection With an Abortive Attempt to Land Guns in Island From a German Auxiliary.

LONDON, April 25.—It is announced officially that Sir Roger Casement was brought to London on Sunday for trial.

The announcement follows: "Sir Roger Casement, who was arrested in connection with an abortive attempt to land guns in Ireland from a German vessel, was brought to London on Sunday morning. He was met at Euston station by officers from Scotland Yard, and is now detained in military custody. It is understood evidence of his proceedings in Germany since the outbreak of the war will be produced at his trial."

Owing, probably, to British censorship, only the bare facts in connection with the arrest of Sir Roger Casement and the present situation in Ireland, have been made public. It was announced officially last night that an attempt was made last week to land arms and ammunition in Ireland from a German auxiliary cruiser under the guise of a neutral merchant ship, in conjunction with a German submarine.

The auxiliary was sunk and a number of prisoners, including Sir Roger, were captured.

In a recent London despatch it was indicated that unsettled conditions prevail in certain parts of Ireland. An unsuccessful attack was made Sunday to wreck a train near Maryborough, southwest of Dublin.

Sir Roger, who was leader of the separatist faction in Ireland, went to Berlin after the outbreak of the war with the intention, it was said, to open negotiations between the German government and the anti-English party in Ireland.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

LONDON, April 25.—Immediately upon the return to London this morning of Premier Asquith from his Easter outing, Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, called upon him.

GERMANY LIKELY TO YIELD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25.—The Journal today prints a despatch from its Washington correspondent saying that Germany yields every point in the submarine controversy with the United States. Count Von Bernstorff was, it is said, so advised in Washington after communicating with Berlin via Sayville wireless. He announced at a private dinner last night that the crisis was over.

TURKISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25 (via London).—The official communication issued here Monday night says:

"On the Irak front, owing to the rising of the Tigris at some points, we were unable to pursue the enemy, who was beaten Saturday. The enemy yesterday ineffectively bombarded our positions near Felapie. Some of our troops attacked soldiers of the enemy, armed with hand grenades, who approached our positions near Beitzea, on the right bank of the Tigris, and killed them with grenades. At Kut-el-Amara some of the inhabitants swam across the river and took refuge among us."

POWDER FACTORY BLOWN UP.

ATHENS, via Paris, April 25.—A large German powder factory at Dedeagatch was blown up, says a despatch from Saloniki. The explosion killed a large number of persons, among them a grandson of Premier Radoslavoff, of Bulgaria.

BULGARIAN LOSSES.

ATHENS, via Paris, April 25.—The losses by the Bulgarian army during the war are estimated by Bulgarian newspapers received here to amount to 87,000 killed and 50,000 wounded or missing.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

BERLIN, April 25 (by wireless to Sayville).—As an act of reprisal for ill-treatment of German war prisoners in northern Africa, who are cut off from all communication with Germany, the German government has suspended all intercourse with the French prisoners in the camps at Ohrdruff and Polzminde, the Overseas News Agency announced today. Six carloads of parcels denied the French prisoners in these camps, have been returned to Berne.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, April 24.—The British steamship Ross, 2666 tons, owned at Cardiff, has been sunk. Eleven members of the crew were saved.

SASKATCHEWAN M. P.'S ARE EXONERATED

Regina, Sask., April 24.—Four of the eight members of the Legislature who were charged with accepting bribes, were exonerated by the Royal Commission this afternoon, the commissioners agreeing that no evidence had been

produced against them. They are A. F. Totzke, Vonda; Hon. J. A. Sheppard, Moose Jaw county; J. Nolin, Athabasca, and Dr. C. Lochead, Gull Lake.

The names of the four were mentioned before the Sutherland committee of the Legislature, as men to whom Peterson said he had paid money in December, 1913, but their names were not mentioned before the Royal Commission.