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The Daily Mail

The Weather.
Maritime—Moderate to fresh
northwesterly winds, fair and
comparatively cold.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

Zeppelin Air Ship Dropped Bombs on Town of Dunkirk

Two Civilians Reported to Have Been Killed---Twenty Bombs Was Dropped by a Raider on the East Coast of Scotland Last Night.

LONDON, April 3.—Details of last night's Zeppelin raids over eastern Scotland and the northern and eastern counties of England have not been given out officially, but from such reports as have been received, it is evident the Zeppelins covered a wider area than during the visits on the two previous nights. Trains and street cars were held up and lights were dimmed for several hours. The Zeppelins were about their depredations from 9 p. m. until after 1 a. m.

PARIS, April 3.—Fighting continued all night in the Verdun region east of the Meuse, between Douaumont and Vaux. The issue turned generally, the War Office announcement of this afternoon says, in favor of the French, who gained ground in the northern part of Caillette wood, which was captured by the Germans yesterday. West of the river a bombardment was carried on near Haumont, without effect. The statement says that in yesterday's fighting the Germans lengthened their front of attack to about three kilometres (two miles).

French Official Statement Tells of Violent Fighting in Vicinity of Verdun

PARIS, April 3.—A Zeppelin appeared over Dunkirk last night and threw bombs which killed two civilians. The text of the communication follows:

"A Zeppelin last night threw down 8 bombs on Dunkirk. The material damage was not great, but two persons were killed and four were wounded.

"To the west of the river Meuse the bombardment has continued at the village of Haumont and Esnes, but without any action of infantry.

"To the east of the Meuse the fighting which went on last night in the region of Douaumont and Vaux, was favorable to us. We gained ground in the wood of Caillette. Our lines now run to the right of the pond of Vaux, thence across the Caillette wood, the northern corner of which is occupied by the enemy, and rejoin our position to the south and west of the village of Douaumont. It has been confirmed that the attacks of the enemy yesterday were extended over a front of three kilometres. They came forward in successive waves, followed by small columns. The activity of our artillery and the fire of our infantry caused heavy losses in the ranks of the enemy.

Authoritatively Stated That Sunday's Fighting Was Not Unfavorable to the French

PARIS, April 3.—A new phase of the battle in the vicinity of Verdun has begun, and the belief prevails that the violence of the latest attacks foreshadows another attempt by the Germans to rush the fortress with vast forces. New batteries of large calibre have been moved up closer to the French front, and the German infantry has been rested and reorganized.

Yesterday's fighting on the whole western front was not unfavorable to the French, it is authoritatively stated. The object of the Germans was to clear the approaches to Fort Douaumont and fifteen thousand men were thrown forward on the mile and a half line between Douaumont fort and the village of Vaux. The attacking force succeeded in crossing a little ravine which hitherto had stopped them, and entered the Caillette wood. Further east they dislodged the French from the last ruined houses of the village of Vaux, but the French positions were so placed as to make it practically impossible for the Germans to debouch from the village. Vigorous French counter attacks drove them back to the upper fringe of the wood.

The total result of the very formidable effort they had put forth was a gain for the Germans of about 500 yards of terrain, more than offset, it is affirmed, by the very heavy losses they endured. On the west of the river the Germans attacked Avocourt blockhouse in a no less determined manner, but again met with complete failure, the observers declare.

HUN ACCOUNT OF AIR RAID.

BERLIN, April 3 (by wireless to Sayville).—The official German account of Saturday night's Zeppelin raid over England follows: "During the night of April 1-2 naval airships renewed the attack on the east coast of England. For a period of one and one half hours explosives and incendiary bombs were thrown on blast furnaces, large iron works and industrial establishments on the south bank of the Tees and on the port establishments of Middlesborough and Sunderland. Large explosions, fires and demolitions were caused and the successful effects of the attack were clearly noticeable. Notwithstanding heavy shelling, our airships suffered neither loss nor damage."

GERMANY PROMISES A
PROMPT REPLY TO U. S.
Washington, April 3.—United States
Ambassador Gerard at Berlin cabled
today that the German government
had promised him a prompt reply to
his inquiry regarding the destruction
of the British steamer Sussex and oth-
er vessels on which Americans were
endangered.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE I. C. R.

Quebec, April 3.—The sixth accident to occur within the past three weeks to Intercolonial trains in this section was caused about one o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of two men and serious injuries to a third, who now lies in the hospital at Levis.

The accident, according to early advices, was a rear-end collision between two freight trains, one of which was an Intercolonial and other a Grand Trunk train.

The dead, all Grand Trunk trainmen, are: A. Jones, Engineer, of Richmond, Que.; Joseph Provencher, fireman. The injured man is J. Abercromby, brakeman, Richmond.

At Chaudiere curve, where the accident occurred, the lines of the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk meet and merge into a single track leading to Levis. The Intercolonial train had just pulled into the station to take water, when the Grand Trunk freight crashed into it from the rear.

The wreckage took fire, partially destroying the station and four carloads of automobiles on the Grand Trunk train.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

London, April 3.—The Norwegian steamer Ino, of 702 tons gross, has been sunk. There were no casualties.

KING GEORGE ONCE MORE TAKES THE INITIATIVE

His Majesty Sets a Magnificent Example to the Other Servants of the Nation by a Generous Con- tribution to the Treasury.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "King George has set a magnificent example to his subjects by handing from his own purse no less a contribution than £110,000 to the treasury. The generosity of the gift may be better appreciated when it is recalled that of £470,000 pounds forming annual payments made to the King on the civil list, only £110,000 go actually to their majesties' privy purse. It is well known that since the war began the King and Queen have given a lead to society in the observance of simple habits and restrictions of luxurious expenditure. When the war aspect of the liquor problem came to the fore, the King acted, while statesmen hesitated, and by his voluntary exclusion of all alcoholic beverages from his household, for the period of the war, initiated a course which might have been even more fruitful than it has. The House of Commons had not done so, unfortunately, and has declined to follow the King's lead.

"The King's latest initiative shows him once more as a monarch who regards himself as the first servant of the nation, and it must inevitably make people ask how other servants of the nation propose to act."

The contribution of King George is regarded by the newspapers generally as an effort on the part of the monarch to make a personal sacrifice for the carrying on of the war. The King, they say, has not given up any of his usual revenues, but he has made retrenchments and curtailments in his household.

Hot Civic Fight In Montreal

Montreal, April 3.—The citizens are voting today for their civic rulers for the next two years, and if a fine clear day is any incentive there should be a record vote polled. The campaign which closes today has been one of the most warmly contested in the history of the city, and the newspapers have had columns of matter devoted to the issues for weeks past.

Mayor Martin is generally referred to as a joke and a mountebank; Alderman L. A. Lapointe is charged by one faction with being the tool of the tramways interests; and Duncan MacDonald is pointed out by his opponents as the representative of the auto bus company and other interests seeking favors from the city.

It looks as if Martin would win.

BRITISH STEAMER LOST.

London, April 3.—The British steamship Perth has been sunk. Six members of the crew were lost and eight were lost and eight were landed. The Perth was unarmed.

Cruiser Donegal Has Not Been Sunk

London, April 3.—The following statement was given out here today: "In the German wireless press report today the Cologne Gazette is quoted as having been advised from reliable sources that a British battleship, presumably of the county class, apparently the Donegal, had struck a mine and sunk in mid-February of this year.

"There is no truth whatever in this statement."

The Donegal is a British cruiser of \$,800 tons displacement, laid down in the year 1901.

MAY CLOSE B. C. BARS AT 7 O'CLOCK

Vancouver, B. C., April 3.—There are reports here that the provincial government will introduce a measure for closing the hotel bars at 7 p. m., pending the prohibition vote.

THINKS SHACKLETON WAS SUCCESSFUL IN MAK- ING TRIP ACROSS POLE

First Officer Stenhouse of the Steamer Aurora Tells of the Hardships Ex- perienced by the Members of the Antarctic Expedition.

(Canadian Press.)

DUNEDIN, New Zealand, April 3.—On the arrival of the Aurora here, J. Stenhouse, the first officer, who brought the vessel from the Ross Sea, expressed confidence that Sir Ernest Shackleton had succeeded in making his trip across the pole, according to schedule. He added that although the party entrusted with depot laying was to go as far south as possible, they may nevertheless have been unable to reach Cape Beardmore, the point originally intended.

Chief Officer Stenhouse, explaining the circumstances in which the Aurora broke adrift, said:

"It might look as if we were running away to save our hides but as a matter of fact, the ship was so buckled by her six weeks pressure from the ice, that the ship's party was on the point of abandoning her and sending a wireless message to the King, requesting that a relief expedition be sent, when she managed to get clear. It was a sad home-coming, but it was utterly impossible for the ship to be of any use in her condition. I hope to return with the same personell and to pick up the parties left ashore." Mr. Stenhouse said they had taken enough hawsers and anchors to moor the ship, but the hawsers snapped like threads in the blizzard. "Our ship drifted away," he said. "We could see plainly the lights in the little hut occupied by the landing party. For some time the explorers lived on what they were able to kill, mainly seals and penguins, their provisions just holding out." The wireless operator of the tug which took the Aurora into Port Chalmers, nine miles from here, gave the explorers the latest war news, the first news from the outside world they had received in seventeen months.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN HOLLAND; MAY SOON PARTICIPATE IN WAR

NEW YORK, April 3.—A special cable to the World from London quotes the following despatch from Rotterdam:

"Excitement and uncertainty prevailed here last evening. Many rumors were afloat, after the leave of absence of all officers and men of the Dutch army and navy was cancelled.

"All exports from Holland have been prohibited, some have been stopped on the way out. Soldiers yesterday unloaded a train filled with vegetables bound for Germany. All goods trains have been seized by the military.

"The ministers and chiefs of the army and navy have had an audience with Queen Wilhelmina, it is announced officially.

"Opinion is about equally divided as to which side Holland leans to. Some say the torpedoing of the Dutch steamer Tubantia will be the cause of trouble with the central powers. Others declare the seizure of Dutch mails by the British has given great offence to Holland."

The London Daily News says editorially that it is in a position to state confidently that the alarm at Amsterdam has nothing whatever to do with the Paris conference.

FRENCH SECRET SERVICE IN PARIS ROUNDING UP GERMAN-SWISS SPIES

NEW YORK, April 3.—A special to the New York Times from Paris says: The French secret service, which is well organized, has been busy rounding up the German spies in Paris, who are working in the hotels and restaurants as "German-Swiss" waiters, porters and valets. Two hundred suspects were arrested recently and half that number have been imprisoned and fined. Those who have been proved to be of neutral birth will be interned or expelled from France, when they have completed their term of imprisonment.

No one is permitted to talk over the telephone in France except in the native language, by order of the government.

An alleged Swiss waiter at one of the best known hotels along the boulevards was overheard by a naval officer rejoicing over the telephone to a colleague on the heavy German artillery attack on Verdun. When he was arrested the man proved to be a genuine Boche, but the man he was talking to was a German Swiss, the secret service men said.

The majority of the police have gone to the war and their places have been taken by young men from the provinces who have been exempted from military duty.