
Notice to Advertisers.

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.

Maritime—North and east winds, with light snow at night.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1916

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Destruction of Zeppelin Described by Eye Witness

French Naval Gunners With Anti-Air Craft Guns Mounted On Autos did the Trick---Zeppelin Was Hit by Three Shells And Came Down.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—An eye witness of the destruction of a Zeppelin by a French gunner on Monday near Revigny, a town which lies nine miles northwest of Bar-le-Duc, thus describes the exploit:

"Two Zeppelins were signalled at 10.20 o'clock at night by an artillery officer in a listening post in the first line trenches of the Argonne. The night was clear and the wind moderate.

The officer could not see the airships, but he heard the noise of their engines, and telephoned to the battery base, whence the news was forwarded to the army corps headquarters. All the batteries of the district were at once on the alert, and within 5 minutes searchlights were sweeping the heavens in all directions.

Two Zeppelins Were Flying at an Altitude Of Five Thousand Feet When First Sighted

(Canadian Press.)

"Two Zeppelins were first sighted by an officer commanding a battery of 75 millimeter guns. The nearest was then about two miles off, flying at an altitude of about 5,000 feet, and rising rapidly. The second Zeppelin was some three miles behind the first.

"The first officer was unable to get the elevation necessary to reach the airship, but he managed to give the exact position to the searchlight operators. From that moment until it was destroyed the first dirigible was never lost to view, and the searchlights never left it. As it was moving against the wind, its progress was relatively slow.

"As soon as the warning reached Revigny five automobiles with searchlights and with special anti-aircraft guns manned by naval gunners started in pursuit. These guns threw a shell which is expressly designed to explode on contact with the aluminum plated covering of the Zeppelins, and to burst into flames, once it is inside.

A Shout of Triumph From Gun Crew as Shell Hit the Mark and Started a Fire

"The guns on the moving automobiles opened fire as soon as they came within range. A shell burst just behind the Zeppelin, throwing it into strong relief, and immediately the gunners seized their opportunity. Another shell passed over the target, but the next of the inflammable type hit the mark squarely about 75 feet from the stern. There was a shout of triumph from the Frenchmen as the shell appeared to go through the body of the airship and to adhere to the right side of the framework, which it set on fire.

"A few seconds later two other shells went through the rear car, badly damaging the steering and elevating mechanism. For an instant nothing seemed to happen, and then a thin red line crept along the side of the Zeppelin, which shone with a bright ruddy glow as the flames spread and moved upwards.

"An explosion was heard as the Zeppelin began to fall. The great mass, now blazing more and more fiercely, descended slowly while burning fragments of the cover fluttered away in the wind and all the onlookers expressed surprise that the airship took so long to come down.

The Zeppelin was Loaded With Bombs Intended for Women and Children of Paris

"The cargo of bombs, which there is reason to believe were to have been dropped on the inhabitants of Paris, exploded with a terrific roar as the Zeppelin struck the ground. Fragments of the car were hurled over two thousand feet away and the remainder of the huge framework collapsed in a heap, the fire continuing to burn for several hours.

"The second Zeppelin, which had witnessed the disaster to its companion, turned to and hurried back to the German lines. The gun crew which fired the shot that proved fatal to the Zeppelin will receive prizes amounting to 15,000 francs, 10,000 francs being awarded by a leading Paris newspaper and 5,000 by Marquis Ornano. Checks for these sums have already been sent to the Minister of War for distribution.

Italians are Steadily Wearing Down The Austrians on the Southwestern Front

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Discussing the official account of the result of the operations on the Italian front, since the war began, Hilaire Belloc writes:

The Italian front has cost Austria in the eight months no less than 200,000 men, dead loss, and probably more. The number of prisoners alone in Italian hands is over 30,000. It will be no surprise when the official history of the war comes to be written from collated documents, if the total Austrian wastage due to Italian efforts does not prove to exceed a quarter of a million upon this front alone.

All these months, at any rate since July, Austria has been able to send her best units to this southwestern front of hers. It is these that have been broken and harried after such a fashion, and we must bear in mind in reading such figures what they mean for the future. How will that front look when the opening weather permits more general offensives?

FINANCE MINISTER DESCRIBES FIRE

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—"The fire was a very fierce blaze, rather reddish in color, like the flame from a pine stump," said Sir Thomas White at the Parliament fire enquiry this morning. In describing his experience on the night of the disaster, Sir Thomas, who said he had heard no explosions, had gone into the reading room at 8.45 o'clock to look over the Toronto papers. He had seen W. B. Northrup, M. P., in the room, but neither of them was smoking.

A few minutes later he went to Hon. Dr. Reid's office and on coming out, in about ten minutes heard bells ringing and saw the fire. He escaped in the Senate after a vain attempt to get into the Commons chamber to warn the members. He likened the corridor at the main entrance of the Commons to a "horizontal chimney."

LORD ROBERT CECIL IS WAR TRADE MINISTER

London, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons today Premier Asquith officially announced the appointment of Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, as war trade minister.

"THE WAR IS GREATEST CRIME OF HIGH TREASON AGAINST HUMANITY"

Russian Foreign Minister Says That His Government is Firm in Its Determination to Continue Struggle---Germany's Allies Have Become Vassals.

PETROGRAD, via London, Feb. 23.—Addressing the Duma today, Foreign Minister Sazonoff reviewed the war situation in a most optimistic way, though he declared it was more difficult now than ever before to foresee the end of the world struggle. "The imperial government remains unshaken in its determination to continue the struggle to conquer the enemy," he said.

"The war is the greatest crime of high treason against humanity. Those who provoked it bear a heavy responsibility and today stand entirely unmasked.

"We know who it was that let loose the misfortunes without number with which Europe is oppressed. Even German public opinion is beginning to realize that the German people have been the dupe of those who thought the hour had come to realize the dream of plunder and rapine they had cherished so long.

"When dealing with an enemy like Germany, we must take thought in good time how best to prevent a repetition of the events which occurred so rapidly eighteen months ago. The instinct of self-preservation demands putting an end to the ruthless egotism and passion for plunder which are the distinctive characteristics of Prussianism and must be crushed once for all. Otherwise the sacrifices of the Allies would be in vain.

ALLIES HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT UNION WITHOUT SACRIFICE OF INDEPENDENCE

"The Allies have brought about a complete union without the sacrifice by any one of them of a particle of independence or personality. With the enemy it is different. Germany's allies have become vassals. It is hard to speak any longer of Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria as independent states. The clutching grasp of Germany has seized the power in their armies and all branches of administration.

"The signature by the five allied powers to the treaty to conclude peace in common, proves the falsity of absurd rumors of a separate peace."

M. Sazonoff also dealt with the Polish problem in his address. "From the beginning of the war," he said, "Russia has had inscribed on her banner the reunion of dismembered Poland, and never has this ceased to be our aim."

M. Sazonoff then turned to Roumania, saying: "Roumania will not betray her own interests and when the hour strikes she will know how to realize her national unity at the cost of her own blood. She may be certain that in defending herself against the attempts of a common enemy to interfere with the independence of her decisions, she will find real support."

ALLIES WILL NEVER STOP UNTIL CURSE OF PRUSSIANISM HAS BEEN LIFTED FROM HUMAN RACE

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent had a lengthy interview with Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, who declares that England together with her allies can secure the peace of the world, but that peace will not come until Prussian militarism has been destroyed.

"We shall never stop one moment," M. Sazonoff said, "until we are satisfied the curse of Prussianism has been lifted from the human race. Our victory must be complete. We must be free to live without the continual fear of war. Things must be so settled by this war that nations will feel themselves safe.

"England, France and Russia are responsible for the future of Europe, which means the fate of the world. It may take a long time to destroy Prussianism, but we are prepared for that."

The Foreign Minister stated that a partial disarmament may follow destruction of Prussianism, which is the object of the Entente Allies and not the destruction of Germany.

"Russia desires the peace of the world," continued M. Sazonoff. "Russians do not want war. They are fighting now to end the war, and with England and France victorious, the peace of the world will be assured."

GERMAN BANKS HAVING TROUBLE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A despatch from the Daily Express correspondent in Geneva says: "A banker who has just returned here after spending several months in Germany, tells me that the principal banks in the chief towns on the Rhine and also in Munich and Dresden, are in serious financial difficulties, and some big crashes may be expected within the next three months. The losses involved will be at least £180,000,000," the banker added, and if the war continues another nine months Germany will be ruined financially.

LORD CECIL, BLOCKADE MINISTER.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, today attended a cabinet meeting for the first time in his capacity as minister of blockade.

EXCITEMENT IN BRAZIL OVER STEAMSHIP EXPLOSION

(Canadian Press.)
Rio Janeiro, Feb. 23.—Considerable excitement has been caused in Brazil through the putting into port at Maranhao on Monday of the Lamport & Holt line steamer Tennyson, badly damaged as the result of an explosion believed by some to have been an infernal machine in her bunkers, while bound from the Rio de la Plata for New York. Three men of the crew, an American, an Englishman and a Hollander, were killed by the explosion. The Journal de Commercio in an editorial says: "The methods resorted to in the United States by those who are interested in disturbing commercial relations between neutral powers and the Entente powers are now being imitated in South America. It is well to consider the gravity of this situation. Coercion is brought into play to restrict our legitimate liberty of transportation, thus placing us under the pressure of an illegal force which has its origin in a complete lack of scruples. The introduction into South America of the methods which have been repressed with such energy in the United States will mark a period which promises to be deplorable if the South American governments do not adopt the sternest measures to stamp them out."

Mr. Law's Remains Were Found Today Splendid Gift For Pres. Poincaré

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The mortal remains of the late E. B. Law, M. P., were discovered in the House of Commons today. They consist of a thigh and a few small bones. The face had been totally consumed. Mr. Law escaped from the fire and got to the messengers' room, but unfortunately went back for his coat and some papers it contained. The remains were found near his locker between the reading room and the Commons, a point where the fire was the worst, and the smoke the thickest.

Many Concerns Are Making Shells

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—According to a statement issued today by the Imperial Munitions Board, 454 Canadian firms are engaged in the manufacture and assembling of shells or in the production of component parts, or in the production of powder and explosives, and in the loading of shells or parts. These factories are distributed over Canada from Halifax and St. John in the east to Victoria, B. C., in the west. The board stated that over \$5,000,000 per week is paid out for materials supplied and work performed. It is estimated that employment is given to from 200,000 to 225,000 persons in Canada, the staff employed at the offices of the board number 150 and there are 2,300 inspectors.

Paris, Feb. 23 (via London).—Fighting of great violence is in progress from the right bank of the Meuse to a point southeast of Herbe forest, the War Office announced today. North of Verdun there were infantry actions on a front of 15 kilometres (ten miles). East of Seppois the French were enabled by a counter-attack to retake a great portion of the forest of Causes, north of Beaumont.

Steamer Potomac Has Been Refloated

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 23.—The steamer Potomac, which stranded while entering Halifax harbor Saturday morning, in a fog, was refloated today and is now proceeding to dock for examination. The Potomac was floated by use of compressed air after tugs had made several futile attempts to drag her off shore.

THE STOCK MARKET.

There was little change today in the stock market. C. P. R. sold at 168½; Crucible Steel at 78¾; Reading at 78¾; Union at 133¾; U. S. Steel at 83½; Wool at 48; Cotton at 40; Car at 68; Cement at 40¾; Iron at 44¾; Steel of Canada at 41½; Penmans at 61½.

Mr. George R. Loggie of Toronto, is at the Barker House. Mr. H. A. Baxter of St. John, is a guest at the Queen.