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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

ALL THE NEWS FOR ONE CENT

The Weather.

Maritime: Increasing south-east and east winds, cloudy; rain Tuesday.

VOL. XXII., No. 256

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

BRITISH SHIP WAS TORPEDOED WITH AMERICANS ON BOARD

More German Trenches Fall Into French Hands

The Huns Were Worsted in Fierce Combat Northwest of Sailley-Saillisel---Rheims Bombarded by the Enemy and Some Non-combatants Killed.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A system of German trenches northwest of Sailley-Saillisel, on the Somme front, was captured by the French last night, the War Office announced today. The French advanced as far as the Sailly church. South of the Somme the Germans made repeated attacks between Biaches and the region south of La Maisonette. By means of their last attempt they obtained a footing in some of the Maisonette farm buildings.

On the Verdun front the artillery fighting was less severe near Douaumont and there was no infantry action in that locality. Rheims was bombarded violently and some civilians were killed.

The official report today from the Macedonia front says that the Serbian troops in the Cerna region, supported by French artillery, are engaged in a fierce struggle with the Germans and Bulgarians.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Italian minister to Greece, in an audience with King Constantine, has explained that the Italian occupation of Northern Epirus does not change the situation there as affecting the status of Epirus, as that will be decided in a peace conference after the war, says a Reuter despatch from Athens. The minister informed the King that the Italian troops had replaced Greek soldiers in Epirus in order to protect the left wing of the Entente army.

Capt. Boelke, Noted German Aviator,

Was Brought Down by a British Airman

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Capt. Boelke, the noted German aviator, whose death was reported yesterday in news agency despatches from Amsterdam, based on a Berlin message, is said by the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent to have been brought down by a British aviator east of Cambrai. A Cologne message brought this news, it is stated.

Capt. Boelke's death, adds the correspondent, was announced by Emperor William at a luncheon given on Saturday at Castle Bellevue by the Emperor to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. The news, it is said, made a deep impression, especially upon the Emperor, who had seen the aviator a few days previously on the western front.

The Bavarians the Worst Among the Little Nations Which Make Up the German Empire

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A cable to the Tribune from its Paris correspondent, says: The question naturally occurred to me which was worst among the many little nations composing the German Empire, and I said to a staff officer standing beside me: "Who, among the Germans, do you find most given to destruction?"

"The Bavarians," he replied.

"I should have thought," I said, "it would have been the Prussians."

"No," he answered, "the Prussians are proud, overbearing and intransigent, but for pure brutishness, the Bavarians exceed all, and the worst of them are the peasants. Those from the cities are not as bad as the peasants. Education seems to improve them a little, but the uneducated peasants are merely brutes."

"And who," I asked, "are the best men to oppose them; who make the best soldiers for such warfare as this?"

"Educated men," he said, "men of family. To support such warfare as this civilization, true civilization, is required, and a sense of responsibility. War like this is too terrible for savage and half civilized people. It breaks down their moral resistance. They need movement and change. It is only trained intelligence which has the moral force to stand the ordeal."

AUSTRALIANS VOTE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

MELBOURNE, Australia, via London, Oct. 30.—The latest returns in the referendum on compulsory military service shows the following results, although still incomplete: For conscription, 798,000; against conscription, 887,000.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF GROUND.

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (by wireless to Sayville).—British troops attacking the German lines on the Somme front between Lesboeufs and Morval, succeeded in gaining some ground from the Germans, the War Office announced today.

SENSATION SPRUNG IN U. S. CAMPAIGN

New York, Oct. 30.—The first real sensation of the political campaign was sprung Saturday night by United States Secretary Henry Cabot Lodge, when in a speech at Somerville, Mass., he asserted that President Wilson, at the time the second Lusitania note was sent to Germany, wrote a postscript informing the German Government that the contents of his former "strict accountability" note were not to be too seriously interpreted.

Mr. Lodge insisted that William Jennings Bryan had knowledge of and approved of the President's postscript and that when Secretary of War Garrison and other members of the President's cabinet learned of it they threatened to resign unless it were withdrawn. Senator Lodge quoted Dr. Charles H. Bailey, a professor of Tufts Medical School, as his authority for the truth of the charge, and Dr. Bailey named former assistant Secretary of the Navy Breckenridge as his informant.

Denials and counter-denials were issued from various quarters today, but Dr. Bailey tonight re-affirmed the truth of his story and promises to produce indisputable proof of its accuracy.

Burned to Death.

Mrs. Jane Donnelly was burned to death early Sunday morning at the home of Patrick Kehoe's Red Rock, Charlotte county. The two men in the house had retired and about 1 o'clock detecting the odor of smoke, they went downstairs to investigate. They found the room of the housekeeper in flames and Mrs. Donnelly's body was unrecognizable. She had been in poor health recently and it is thought she accidentally upset the lamp.

BRITISH STEAMER MARINA SUNK OFF IRISH COAST

**Had Americans on Board and Was Sunk Without Warning—
 American Consul Makes Report on the Sinking of the
 Steamship Rowanmore, Also With Americans on Board,
 When Lifeboats Were Shelled by the Germans.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The U. S. Embassy today received a report from Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, that the British steamship Marina had been torpedoed without warning. It is believed a number of Americans were on board. Mr. Frost is now procuring affidavits from survivors.

A report on the sinking on Oct. 26 of the British steamer Rowanmore also was made to the American Embassy today by Mr. Frost, who states that the vessel was torpedoed. Seven Americans, including five Filipinos, were on board the Rowanmore. Several of them have given Mr. Frost affidavits stating that a submarine shelled lifeboats while they were being lowered and after they were in the water.

Thirty-four Survivors Rescued.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lloyds reports that a steamer anchored off Crookhaven, Ireland, signals that she picked up the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Marina, of Glasgow.

The Marina, which has been engaged in transatlantic service, was a vessel of 5,204 tons gross, built in 1900. She was last reported as having arrived at Glasgow on October 10, after having sailed from Newport News on September 21st.

Only 34 members of the crew of 104 have been picked up and landed at Crookhaven, Ireland.

A private telegram received at the United States consulate this afternoon from Crookhaven says that a number of Americans were drowned when the Marina was sunk by a German submarine.

Was Sunk Without Warning.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Despatches to the State Department say that the steamship Marina, when sunk, had a mixed crew of British and Americans and that she was sunk by gunfire and without warning.

BLOCKADE OF ENGLAND AT LONG RANGE THE LATEST HUN SCHEME

Thomas Curtin Says It is Sure to be Undertaken on a Large Scale---German Submarines Will be Sent to This Side of the Atlantic.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A "long distance" submarine blockade of England, in waters far from Europe, such as the U-53 carried out for a short time, is sure to be undertaken on a large scale, writes D. Thomas Curtin, of Boston, in the Times today. The Deutschland's visit to Baltimore was to "take soundings" for this blockade.

"The trip of the Deutschland was not to get from the United States a few tons of nickel and rubber," he writes, "but to test thoroughly new submarine engines evolved by the Germans and to report on the effects of submersion in cold waters, such as off Newfoundland, and ascertain how many days of surface and submerged travelling were likely to be experienced."

News of Loss of Submarines Carefully

Kept From a Section of the German People

"One fact stands out, that the radius of action of submarines is increasing monthly. A long distance blockade will certainly be attempted. Great Britain will do well to look to her food reserves, even if only as a precaution against so much frightfulness."

"Almost the whole political crisis in Germany today surrounds this school of thought. Those who think Germany is certain to win are for ruthless submarine warfare. The mob is carefully deprived of news of the loss of submarines and cannot understand why Britain is not starved already."

Hope to Frighten Allies Into Peace by

A Long Distance Campaign of Piracy

"The leaders, who know, believe in the long distance plan. Those who think Germany will be beaten and punished for her crimes, call 'Hold, let us make an honorary peace and get what we can, not go down in history as barbarians.'

"The Germans think if the Allies cannot be fought to peace by the army and navy, they will be frightened into it by long distance submarine campaign. Submarining close to England has long since ceased; but the national liberals, the Tirpitzites, believe England is unable to tackle long distance submarines in the Atlantic."

HUN PIRATES HAVE SUNK MANY NORWEGIAN SHIPS

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Much space is devoted in the morning newspapers today to discussion of Germany's submarine warfare on Norwegian trade. It is pointed out that Norway now has lost about a seventh of her total merchant shipping. The percentage of tonnage loss inflicted upon Norway is declared to be proportionately 4 per cent more than suffered by Great Britain.

No Possible Excuse for the Wanton

Destruction of Ships of a Neutral Nation

Concerning this subject, the Times says, editorially: "There is no possible excuse for this wanton, savage attack on ships of a neutral power. Germany pretends the reason for the campaign is Norway's decree prohibiting belligerent submarines from entering Norwegian waters; but this decree was practically identical with regulations already a long time in force in Holland and Sweden, which were unchallenged by Germany."

"A larger and more sinister purpose of the German onslaught is that Germany aims impartially at the destruction of tonnage during the war with the intention of supplying its place from German shipyards hereafter."

The Daily Mail suggests: "Germany may be wantonly seeking to force war upon Norway, or possibly hopes to foment strife between Norway and Sweden to her own advantage."