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GERMAN BABY KILLERS DROP BOMBS ON ENGLISH COAST TOWNS

Germans Pull off Another Air Raid on English Coast

Official Statement Says Six Zeppelins Took Part---Casualties Include Several Killed And Injured---Raiders Were Chased and Fired on by British Airmen.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Three persons were killed and several injured by a Zeppelin, which dropped a large number of bombs in the neighborhood of a town on the southeast coast of England early today, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Several houses were damaged.

At another place on the southeast coast many bombs were dropped. One fell into an artillery station yard and demolished some railing, while another bomb completely wrecked a dairy near by.

A Central News despatch says there was great excitement in a town on the Thames estuary at 1 o'clock this morning, when the news was received of the approach of a Zeppelin. Mist obscured the raider, but it could be heard approaching rapidly from the coast. After hovering over the town for some time, it passed toward the west. Shortly afterward a series of violent explosions, followed by cannonading, shook buildings and lighted the sky. The people thronged the streets, calmly watching these operations, which lasted for fully half an hour.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The French gains on the Somme front, in the vicinity of Maurepas yesterday were followed by heavy German counter attack last night. The official report today says the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses. The assault was delivered against Hill 121.

Heavy shelling of the German lines continues in the region of Lasigny and Roye. On the Verdun front the Germans attacked Fleury in the night, but were unsuccessful and withdrew.

Official Statement Says That Six Hostile

Airships Raided East and Southeast Coasts

LONDON, Aug. 25.—An official statement issued by the War Office gives details of a raid by hostile airships which crossed the east and southeast coast of England between midnight and three o'clock this morning. It states:

"Six hostile airships raided the east and southeast coasts of England last night at intervals between midnight and three o'clock this morning. One airship made its way westward well inland. The remainder of the fleet carried out short inroads over the coast. The number of bombs dropped by the raiders has not yet been ascertained. Several bombs are reported to have been directed at ships at sea. The damage effected by the air raid was slight.

Nine Persons Reported Injured, Some

Fatally; Anti Aircraft Guns in Action

"In one locality a railway station and some houses were damaged, and two horses were killed. At another point two houses were wrecked. The total casualties have not yet been reported. To date nine persons are reported injured, some fatally.

"Anti-aircraft guns came into action at certain points, both on land and from ships at sea. Some of our aircraft went up in pursuit. One aeroplane succeeded in firing on a raider at close range, but she eluded her pursuer in the clouds. A further report will follow."

French and British Advance Lines on

The Somme Within Two Miles of Combles

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The complete occupation of Maurepas brings the French and English advanced lines on the Somme within two miles of Combles, the advance on which is greatly aided by this forward movement. Maurepas formed one of the principal supporting points between the Somme and the highway from Albert to Bapaume, and also was an important strategic base by reason of its situation, a plateau dominating the region towards the south.

The Germans have placed on the line against the French between Hardecourt and Clery, the fifth division of Bavarian reserves and the first division of the Prussian Guards.

This guard division is commanded in person by Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of the German Emperor, and took part in the fighting at Maurepas.

Guilleumont, where the English have made progress, is being defended by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Regiment of Wurtemberg.

SIR SAM HUGHES INSPECTS CANADIANS AT FRONT

London, Aug. 24.—Sir Sam Hughes was met shortly after his arrival in France by his son, General Garnet Hughes, with whom he immediately motored to the Canadian battle lines. Next day he reviewed most of the Dominion troops along the front or in the vicinity.

He spent part of the following day at the Canadian Corps headquarters, conferring with General Sir Julian Byng, commanding the Canadians, and the various other generals. The Princess Patricia's, bearing their colors, among other battalions, paraded before the Minister of Militia.

On Saturday Sir Sam lunched with Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander in chief. He spent the rest of the day in the British lines. Sunday he spent in the Somme district, witnessing the intense bombardment of the enemy's lines.

Proceeding to Paris, Sir Sam was received by President Poincare, who was accompanied by the British ambassador, the French ministers of war, marine and munitions, and a mounted guard of honor.

The Canadian minister greatly appreciated the warmth of this welcome.

At Signalling School.

Signaller Murray Rutter of the 104th Battalion has written relatives here to the effect that at the time of writing he and the other signallers of the battalion were undergoing instruction at the base signalling school, Shorncliffe, under Capt. Horace VanWart, of this city, who is a staff officer. After passing this course and one in musketry, the 104th signallers are to attend the divisional school of signalling. Except in the event of the 104th going as a unit, the signallers will be drafted to other units.

ENGLAND GERMANY'S MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY

BERLIN, Aug. 25, via London.—A proclamation containing views on the peace conditions which might be imposed by Germany is published today by "the independent committee for a German peace," an organization formed some time ago by those considered to be the extreme war advocates in Germany.

The proclamation asserts: "One thing our enemies have accomplished, is to force upon us the realization that England is our special and most dangerous enemy. England causes our enemies to stick together. England leads them. Upon England they will depend more after the war. On the wreckage of our empire England hopes to unfurl the banner of Anglo-Saxon world dominion."

The document asserts that Russian territory from the Baltic to Volhynia must in the future be included in the German sphere, to serve as a bulwark against the Russian tendency to annihilate Germany. France's revenge ideas must constantly be kept in mind, so that in the west also changes would be necessary. "Belgium in the future," adds the proclamation, will be "either a German or an English bulwark, so real guarantees here also are needed."

The document then cites the expression of Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, that "Belgium must lie in German hands, militarily, economically and politically."

THE BREMEN REPORTED CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The New York City News Association quotes an officer of the British merchant marine who arrived here today aboard the White Star S. S. Baltic, as authority for the statement that the German submarine Bremen had been captured in the Straits of Dover by the British, and 33 of her crew made prisoners of war. The Bremen, it was said, while enmeshed in a net, was sighted by a British patrol boat, her stern under water and her bow high above the surface.

According to the officer quoted, the British government has maintained silence in regard to the capture, as another German transatlantic submarine, the Amerika, was said to be on the way here and it was hoped to capture her also.

MURDEROUS WORK ON BOTH FLANKS IN THE SOMME REGION

Correspondent With British Army Describes the Fighting on Western Front---British Tightening the Pincers on Cinchy and Guilleumont.

WITH BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 24 (via London, Aug. 25).—There has been murderous work on both flanks in the Somme region here, with every stage of the British progress, and the fighting seems to become more bitter and the artillery fire hotter. On the left the Germans hold on to Thiépval, and on the right still cling to Guilleumont, which of all the ruined villages is now mostly completely pestered by shell fire.

The repulse last night of a German attempt to drive the British out of the edge of Guilleumont and the neighboring stone quarry, was one of the most sanguine since the war began.

Tonight the British have been making further progress east of Delville Wood and further tightening the pincers on Cinchy and Guilleumont. This afternoon they pressed forward another lap toward Thiépval, and observers witnessed another artillery curtain of fire which utterly silenced the German machine guns as the British charge picked its way among the shell craters for four hundred yards up a hillside, entered the German trench and sent back the usual bunches of German prisoners.

British Push Steadily Forward and

Gain Top of Ridge for Front of 1,000 Yards

All was seen clearly as if on a stage viewed from a gallery, even to the detail of men standing on the edge of the trench and throwing bombs as they might toss biscuits into a basket.

Clearing out the snipers, plodding ahead with their supplies of bombs and carrying their light machine guns, that persistent line of infantry, under the cover of the continuous blasts from their own guns, and in the midst of bursting shells of the enemy, never faltering, reached the very top of the ridge at one point for a front of one thousand yards.

Thiépval Has Become a Redoubtable

Name to Hundreds of Thousands of Men

They were within only five hundred yards of the pulverized remains of what once was the village of Thiépval, which has become the most redoubtable of names to hundreds of thousands of men.

While the British kept sending 15-inch shells into the Thiépval area and into the German dugouts which lie deep under the wreckage of houses, spouts of smoke and dust rose to the height of 200 feet and what looked like the bodies of men, or sections of timber, were tossed about.

London Times Military Critic Thinks the

Great World War is Not Near the End

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times military expert, in an optimistic review of the present military situation, points out his reasons for believing that the war is not near its end, and discusses the arming of the Allied armies for the campaigns of 1917 and 1918.

"Our superiority in the field," says the writer, "is not yet adequate, hence it does not give us the annihilating preponderance which is necessary for victory. Next spring, having completed our own supplies, we can set to work to arm Russia with a will. We can fit out the armies for 1917 and 1918, which must in the end crush the most frantic efforts of the Central Powers, and as we can last so long or longer if necessary, we can be satisfied with nothing but the complete satisfaction of our demands."

People Ready to Hang Politicians if

They Throw Away the Fruits of War Efforts

"The Allies will end the war as such formidable military powers and so superabundantly supplied with weapons and material, that failure would be gross negligence on the part of our

(Continued on page 5.)