
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

ALL THE NEWS FOR ONE CENT

The Weather.
 Maritime: Light winds, fine and warm today and on Sunday.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID ON THE EASTERN COAST OF ENGLAND

Eight Bombs Were Dropped On an English Village

Details Are Lacking in Official Report Handed Out by the War Office---Bombs Fell in Fields and Did Little Damage So Far as Known.

LONDON, July 29.—Three Zeppelin dirigible balloons participated in the raid early this morning on the east coast of England, it was officially announced this afternoon. There were no casualties.

Details of the Zeppelin raid on the east coast of England early this morning are still lacking. An unofficial despatch, however, says a German airship proceeded inland for a short distance and dropped two bombs at the side of a railway. The Zeppelin then proceeded to an adjoining village where eight bombs were dropped. The missiles fell in fields and on roads and no real damage was done by any of them.

The Zeppelin cruised about for twenty minutes and then went off in a northerly direction towards the coast.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a Zeppelin flew over Sluiskil, on the Dutch-Belgian border, going in a northeasterly direction. It was fired upon by the Dutch guards.

This is the first German airship raid on England in twelve weeks. The misty weather prevailing helped the raid.

Another Galician City Has Fallen Into The Hands of the Victorious Russians

LONDON, July 29.—Brody, the largest Galician city north-west of Lemberg, and one of the chief objectives of the Russian drive, which aims at a new invasion of the crown land and the capture of its capital, fell into the hands of the Russians yesterday morning. The fall of the city was announced by the War Office last night in a brief sentence supplementary to the regular official night report, which told of the pursuit after the Austro-Hungarians "in the direction of Brody."

Evidently with a view to preparing the public for the loss of this important city, the Vienna war office in the night statement, after admitting that the Russians last night penetrated the Irznieff-Brody road, added: "We are still fighting on the southern edge of Brody."

Brody Was Captured by Austrians During Von Mackenzen's Drive Nearly a Year Ago

Brody lies three and three-quarter miles from the Galician frontier. The city had been in Austrian hands since September 1st, 1915, when it was captured in Field Marshal Von Mackenzen's great drive which carried his troops more than thirty miles westward beyond Brody.

Simultaneously with the success at Brody, which makes the long expected new Russian invasion of northeastern Galicia an accomplished fact, the Russian army operating farther north to the west of the Volhynian fortress of Lutsk, broke through the whole first line of the Teutons, driving the defenders into a precipitate flight, and taking 9,050 prisoners, including fifty officers, among whom are two generals and two regimental commanders, according to the Petrograd statement.

GERMANS ARE DESERTING.

LONDON, July 29.—Telegraphing from The Hague, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says he received the following message from Maestricht, a Dutch town 56 miles east of Brussels: "Fifteen German deserters, including a non-commissioned officer, arrived here (Maestricht) yesterday. They all come from the Somme region. They said it was impossible to live through the Anglo-French artillery fire without going mad, and they preferred desertion to insanity."

AIRSHIP LINE PLANNED.

VIENNA, via Berlin, July 28 (to London July 29)—Plans are on foot for establishing an airship line between Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and Constantinople. Banks and private financiers are behind the movement.

AUSTRIAN AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

ROME, July 29.—Austrian aeroplanes made attacks yesterday on Bari Monla, di Bari Molfetta and Otranto, seaports on the Adriatic. Two persons were wounded at Bari and five killed and twenty wounded at Molfetta. There was some slight damage to buildings. The aeroplanes flew high, but some of them were struck by the Italian artillery.

CANADIANS IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, July 28.—Casualties among Maritime Province men are reported as follows:

Infantry.
 Died of Wounds—Thomas W. Nicholson, Canterbury, N. B.
 Wounded—Walter G. Andrews, Halifax; Lance Corp. Arthur Backhouse, Waterville, N. S.; Ralph Huntingford, Sunny Brae, N. B.; Leslie Ince, Halifax; James W. Irvine, Union Mills, N. B.; Anthony McKinnon, Glace Bay, N. S.; Earl McLaughlin, St. Stephen, N. B.; Arthur Wilson, Admiral Rock, N. S.

Mounted Rifles.
 Previously reported unofficially, now officially prisoner of war—Russell McInnis, Lyons Brook, N. S.

Engineers.
 Wounded—Sapper Herbert Foley, Bathurst, N. B.

Artillery.
 Wounded—Lieut. James P. Hooper, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Gunner Harry D. Roper, Glace Bay, N. S.

Methodist Picnic.
 The annual picnic of the Methodist Sunday School will be held at Ripples, on the line of the Fredericton and Grand Lake Railway, on Thursday, August 3rd. The picnic will leave by the regular train at 9.20 a. m.

Fire Loss Appraised.
 Mr. Edgar H. Fairweather, of St. John, was here yesterday adjusting the insurance loss by the fire in Messrs. Herbert Gunter and C. C. Camp's building in Queen street west. The total appraisement is in the neighborhood of \$2,300.

FRANCE APPEALS TO SENTIMENT AND HUMANITY OF NEUTRALS

Protests Against Outrageous Treatment of People of Invaded Cities---Thousands Taken From Their Homes and Compelled to Work For the Huns.

PARIS, July 29.—The French Government today formally appealed to the sentiments of justice and humanity of the neutral countries and public opinion in all nations on behalf of the inhabitants of the invaded cities of northern France, who, the appeal says, have been taken from their homes and transported to other regions, where they are compelled to work in the fields.

Through Spain, acting as intermediary, France already had made a protest to Germany against its action regarding these civilians, but the protest was unheeded.

25,000 People of Both Sexes Dragged From Their Homes and Made to Work at Farming

Germany, according to the appeal, attempts to justify the action taken by her because of the action of Great Britain in rendering more and more difficult the feeding of her population. This action, however, the appeal adds, is inadmissible, as the blockade of the Entente Allies is a regular act of war, and there is nothing in the Hague Convention which authorizes such action on the part of Germany.

"At the end of April, 1916," says the appeal, "by order of the German military authorities, about 25,000 French girls from sixteen to twenty, and young women and men to the age of 55 had been taken from their homes at Roubaix, Turcoing and Lille, separated from their families and transported to the departments of Aisne and Ardennes and compelled to work, principally at farming. On Holy Saturday, at 3 a. m., the execution of these measures began at Lille, Turcoing and Roubaix."

Soldiers Entered the Houses and Officers Selected Those Designated to Leave

Wherever the measures were to be applied, the appeal continues, a notice was posted on the doors of houses; streets were barred by soldiers and even, witnesses declare, by machine guns. Soldiers entered houses and an officer designated the persons who were to leave.

The inhabitants, after a respite of from twenty minutes to an hour, were concentrated in schools and churches until the time for their departure. At Lille the taking of the inhabitants continued for a week.

Execution of Capt. Fryatt Regarded in England as a Most Damnable Outrage

LONDON, July 29.—The morning newspapers today comment bitterly and at great length on the execution of Captain Fryatt, discussing the local aspect of the case. The newspapers almost without exception quote the United States naval war code of 1900, article 10, clause 3, which reads:

"The personnel of a merchant vessel who, in self-defence, resist attack, are entitled, if captured, to the status of prisoners of war."

The Daily News, endeavoring to elucidate the German view point, says: "The Germans have always sought to draw a most implacable line between combatant and non-combatant, and in German eyes the fate of Captain Fryatt may quite honestly be legal."

Object of the Huns is to Terrorize the Sailors of Britain's Merchant Marine

"This act has been perpetrated," says the Daily Telegraph, "in order to terrorize merchant sailors, just as it was anticipated that the result of the German submarine piracy would be that Allied sailors would be afraid to put to sea. But British sailors refused to be terrorized."

"The whole of the civilized world," says the Daily Express, "will regard the killing of Captain Fryatt as murder, foul and abominable, but it will be followed by no reprisals. We leave such cowardice to the Teutons; but the death of this brave sailor will add to the determination to accept no peace that does not give the Allies power to punish the Hohenzollern crimes."

SERBIA'S LITTLE ARMY IS READY FOR THE FRAY AGAIN

Getting Ready to Drive the Bulgars From Positions On the Greek Frontier--Crown Prince Says His People Want to Win Back Their Freedom.

PARIS, July 29.—A special despatch from Bucharest says: "The Balkan peninsula, after providing us with many surprises, perhaps holds others in store. The relative calm which has prevailed recently in that region has been more apparent than real. The signal for the advance has been well chosen by the Allies, and the Serbian army is awaiting with impatience for the moment which will allow it again to tread the soil of its fatherland."

Serbian Army Again in Action.

LONDON, July 29.—The news that the Serbian army again is in action arouses speculation in London as to whether another phase of the great Allied offensive is about to be opened in the Saloniki theatre. For the past three days the Serbians have been engaged in a series of operations with the object of driving the Bulgarians from positions which they occupy on Greek territory about a half dozen miles from the frontier.

They have already captured a series of heights where they maintained their positions despite the artillery fire and counter attacks of the Bulgarians.

Fighting An Old Enemy.

A despatch from Saloniki says: "The Serbian army has begun its fourth war in four years. Reorganized and re-equipped, it is again fighting its old enemy the Bulgars, and the first skirmishes at Kopil and north of Vodena have gone in its favor."

Serbians Anxious to Fight.

PARIS, July 29.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia asked for sentiments as to the future, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war, has telegraphed the following message to the Matih: "We want to fight; that is the sentiment which inspires me and all my soldiers, to win back freedom for all our brothers; that is my view of the future."

Negotiations Broken Off.

LONDON, July 29.—All negotiations between Roumania and Turkey with regard to the exchange of supplies has been broken off, says a despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, to Reuter's telegraph Company.