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# The Daily Mail

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The Weather.  
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Maritime—Northerly winds, fair and cold.  
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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

## The Canadian Eye Witness Submits Another Report

### Lines of the First Infantry Brigade Were Heavily Bombarded by the Enemy---Effective Work by the Canadian Artillery---Gallantry of Ontario Man Rewarded.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The following eye-witness communique was received at the Militia Department this morning:

"During the week March 28th to April 4th, efforts were made by the enemy to dislodge the British troops from the trenches captured on March 27th. Working parties from our second division succeeded in connecting up our left with the right of the new British line. On the left of the new British line the enemy reached and fortified the easternmost of the five craters marking the original German front line trenches. From this point he made determined attempts to seize another mine crater, and effectively prevented the linking of the new line with the British trenches further to the northeast.

"On the afternoon of April 1 the left of the new British line was severely shelled and the officer in command called on our Fourth Infantry Brigade for assistance. Squads of bombers from our 18th Western Ontario and 21st Eastern Ontario battalions, under Lieutenants Speer and Brownlee, were at once sent out by Brigadier General Rennie. By dark our men had reached and taken over the advance bombing posts.

### Drove the Huns Out of a Crater and

#### Held Position Until Relieved by British

"Towards midnight, in conjunction with grenadiers of the British battalion, our bombers attacked the enemy and bombed him out of a trench in front of the crater, establishing themselves in the new position and holding on to it until relieved by fresh British troops shortly before daylight.

"The German casualties on this night were heavy. One German officer and four men were taken prisoners during the fighting. Our casualties were one killed, two dangerously and four seriously wounded. Our success was due to the superior training of our bombers, who out-threw the Germans at every point. The positions captured by our bombers proved valuable as a base of operations against the Germans holding the crater.

"Starting from this line, on the following night, British troops assaulted and captured the crater. Four officers and eighty of other ranks were taken prisoners and handed over to our troops for safe-keeping. The new British lines were then joined up and consolidated.

"An unposted letter found in the German trenches contained the following sentences: 'We are now building new trench mortars, and then we will show these English who has the upper hand. As soon as one lets the cheeky beggars, Canadians, from America, have a bit of quiet, they get uppish.'

"On April 1, in conjunction with our trench mortars and grenade batteries, the artillery of our second division bombarded a section of the German front trenches. The enemy's parapets were broken down and several dugouts destroyed.

### German Bombing Parties Driven Off

#### Under Cover of Machine Gun Fire

"Hostile aviators were persistent in their endeavors to cross our lines. Many of them were driven back by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns, or engaged by our airmen. On April 1st a smoke bomb was dropped from a German plane, in front of our second division trenches, and the point was at once shelled by the enemy's artillery. About the same time a fire started in front of another of our trenches in the vicinity. It appeared to come from a small tin and spread like a liquid, burning for half an hour. The tin was probably dropped from the aeroplane at the same time as the smoke bomb.

"Twice on the night of April 1 German bombing parties attempted to raid our trenches, under cover of heavy machine gun and rifle fire. On each occasion the raiding parties were driven off by our bombers and the accurate fire of our artillery.

### Sergt. Major Whitfield of 1st Ontario

#### Regt. Gets Distinguished Conduct Medal

"The distinguished conduct medal has been awarded to Company Sergt. Major Robert Whitfield, First Battalion, Ontario regiment, for conspicuous gallantry on March 16.

"The lines of our first infantry brigade were being heavily bombarded. One of our supporting points had been repeatedly struck by large shells and several of the garrison, including the sergeant in command, had been wounded or killed. Sergeant Major Whitfield, who at the time was acting battalion sergeant major, made his way up to the fort under very heavy shell fire with an absolute disregard for his own safety. The fort was then ordered to be temporarily abandoned. With great difficulty the evacuation was carried out. All the garrison had left with the exception of two machine gunners, when a shell struck the machine gun emplacement and burned the men.

"Hearing their cries for help, Sergeant Major Whitfield returned to them and with much labor succeeded in rescuing one of the men alone."

## THIS REPORT MADE VON JAGOW LAUGH

Berlin, via London, April 8.—Recent press despatches have brought word of statements in the Canadian parliament and Canadian newspapers that Germany was planning after this war to plunge upon the American continent and particularly to demand cession to Germany of the Dominion of Canada. In the course of a conversation with Herr Von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Associated Press correspondent refers to these rumors.

The foreign minister's first reply was an outburst of laughter. "How can people invent or believe such stories?" he asked.

"To anyone not entirely blinded by passion, it is evident beyond doubt that Germany never pursued such a senseless aim and never contemplated doing so.

"Can one imagine a state of affairs in Europe after the war such that we should have the leisure or a free enough hand to divert our strength and efforts to such a task on the American continent?"

### MORE MEN ENLIST.

Six more recruits were sworn in this afternoon, making the total for the week forty-eight. The latest recruits are:

D. Allen, 18, Fredericton.  
H. M. Gough, 22, Truro, N. S.  
Herbert M. Linton, 20, Newcastle.  
C. Inches, 21, St. John.  
Martin J. Walsh, 18, St. Marys.

## PRINCELY BENEFACTIONS BY THE LATE DONALD FRASER

### St. Paul's Church to Have a Fine New Building to Replace the Auld Kirk---Estate Will Defray Cost of New Wing for Victoria Hospital.

While the late Mr. Donald Fraser, lumberman and mill owner, of this city, left no will, The Mail learns on reliable authority that out of the proceeds of his estate liberal benefactions will be made to St. Paul's Presbyterian Church and the Victoria Public Hospital of this city. Those who will administer the estate, it is understood, have been given certain instructions, and the same will be rigidly carried out.

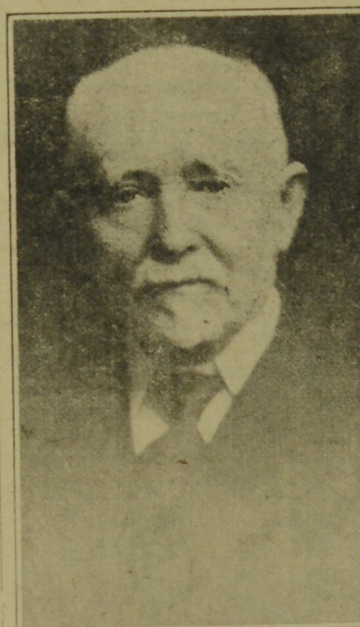
In the case of St. Paul's Church, The Mail learns that the estate will defray the entire cost of a substantial brick or stone building, thoroughly modern in every respect, to replace the Auld Kirk, now used by St. Paul's Sabbath school and for church gatherings. A committee composed of the Rev. Dr. Smith, Col. T. G. Loggie and Mr. Archibald Fraser has been named to arrange for the construction of the new building and superintend the work.

In the case of the Victoria Public Hospital, it is understood that the administrators, acting upon instructions from the late Mr. Fraser, will defray the entire cost of the proposed new wing.

It will be remembered that the trustees secured plans and specifications for the work some time ago, but owing to numerous demands made on the public on account of the war, it was deemed advisable not to then proceed with the work. The plans called

for a brick building estimated to cost \$20,000 or \$25,000.

The news of the late Mr. Fraser's generous benefactions will not come as a surprise to those who enjoyed the acquaintance of the noble and big-hearted man. He always manifested a warm interest in the Victoria Hospital and on a previous occasion made it a gift of \$500 in cash.



THE LATE DONALD FRASER.

## British Successes In East Africa

London, April 8.—The British success against the Germans in the campaign in East Africa, reported yesterday, included the capture of more than 400 men with machine guns and large supplies of ammunition, according to an official statement issued this afternoon, and the number of prisoners is expected to be added to.

### GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Berlin, April 8 (via London).—The war office today announced the capture of French positions more than two kilometres wide in the Verdun region west of the Meuse.

## Athens Newspapers Making Trouble

London, April 8.—The Daily Mail's Saloniki correspondent says that the press of Athens is making trouble on account of the arrest of a Greek lieutenant named Advis by the French.

General Sarrail says that Lieut. Advis was commissary at Larasuli, and wishing to follow the operations on the frontier, went to advanced posts in an automobile fitted with grooved wheels that would run on a railway.

Not satisfied with this, and wishing to get information of the movement of French troops, he tapped a telephone and installed a French speaking soldier at the receiver. He was discovered and ordered by Gen. Sarrail to leave the post within 24 hours. He left under escort.

## MILITARY EXPERT OF LONDON TIMES PRAISES MORALE OF FRENCH ARMY

### It Rises With Each Call Upon the Gallant And Generous Race---The Most Wonderful Thing of This Wonderful War He Declares.

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, April 7.—Col. Repington, the military expert of the London Times, writes his paper as follows:

"Mon Corps a la Torre; Mon Amie Dieu; Mon Coeur a la France." These words were found by the writer scribbled on the wood casing of a bomb-proof shelter in a first line trench in France, within pistol shot of the enemy. They were just the pencilled thoughts of a soldier, but how rare, how pathetic, how beautiful.

Of all the truly wonderful things in this wonderful war, most assuredly the moral effect of the French army is the most wonderful of all. Think of it! Twenty months of devastating war; one French woman out of every three in mourning; many of the fair districts, and the best of the French back country, in the hands of the enemy; no end of the war discernable by the will of man; regiments renewed from top to bottom, not once, but many times; the national life suspended, the savings of half a century thrown into the melting pot, and yet here, in close and deadly conflict, with a numerous and still formidable enemy, that inestimable, that most precious of treasures, the morale of the army, wholly untarnished.

### THE FRENCH PEOPLE MEET THE EVER RISING

#### DEMANDS OF WAR WITH EVER RISING SPIRIT

Rather, with each call upon the generous race the morale rises. To the ever-rising demands France replies with ever-rising spirit. She has been great before, but never truly so great as now.

"Rather than accept slavery at German hands," said General de Castleneau to the writer, "the French race will die upon the battle field," and so in very truth it would.

If lightness were ever its bane, there is something to be said for the lightness which causes spirits to rise superior to all misfortunes, and look fate gaily in the face. In the face of death, there is a smile of confidence for the stranger who passes by, and a cheery word; and an unmistakable sense of superiority to the enemy.

### COUNSEL FOR OWNERS OF S. S. APPAM SCORE

#### A POINT IN THE LIBEL PROCEEDINGS

RICHMOND, Va., April 8.—Counsel for the former British owners of the prize ship Appam scored a point in their libel proceedings yesterday, when Federal Judge Waddill ordered a survey of the vessel to determine whether she is seaworthy, and directed Lieut. Berg, the prize commander, to inform the court what supplies he had taken aboard the Appam from the time of her capture until she reached Hampton roads. The former owners are trying to prove that the German officer violated the neutrality of the United States and forfeited his right to possession of the ship, by remaining in American waters longer than the time required to make his vessel seaworthy and to take on necessary supplies, and by having failed to head for a neutral port immediately after the capture.

### OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF GERMANY NOW ONLY

#### A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL YEARS

LONDON, April 7.—The determination of the British authorities to go through the mails with a fine tooth comb is indicated by the departure from Kirkwall of the Danish liner Frederick VIII., for New York, without her mails, which have been sent to London for examination.

Inquiries by the Associated Press at the Foreign Office today developed the statement that the total overseas exports of Germany, now only from 4 to 6 per cent. of those of normal years, go exclusively through the mail, with the exception of exports shipped to the United States under license granted for cargoes purchased before March 1, 1915.

In explaining this, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said that any other leakage must be infinitesimal. The Minister added that the Foreign Office therefore felt that the examination of westward bound ships will be necessary if more trade is to be stopped.

Questioned concerning the contention of the Dutch government that securities should come under the head of postal correspondence, which is protected by The Hague convention, Lord Cecil said: "That is a matter of opinion. The British Government holds that securities form a parcel representing valuable goods."