

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Strong winds, moderate gales, showery.

VOL. XXI NO 131

FREDERICTON, N B. TUESDAY, JUNE 8 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

ITALIANS AND AUSTRIANS IN A FIERCE CONFLICT; GERMANS CLAIM A VICTORY OVER RUSSIANS IN BALTIC PROVINCES

A BRAVE CANADIAN DESTROYS A ZEPPELIN

Reginald Warneford a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, Performs a Remarkable Feat--Zeppelin Fell on an Orphanage Near Ghent--Believed it Was Returning From a Raid on the English Coast--All of the Crew Killed.

London, June 7--For the first time on record a Zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald A. J. Warneford, a young Canadian sub-lieutenant in the royal navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this summer, has performed the feat, and tonight is somewhere within the British lines, while the Zeppelin lies in ruins, spawled on the roof and ground of an orphanage near Ghent.

Falling there a blazing mass, after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of twenty-eight men were killed, as were also several occupants of the orphanage buildings.

The theory is advanced that this Zeppelin was the craft which raided the east coast of England last night, for the fact that it was in the air over Belgium, between Ghent and Brussels, at three o'clock in the morning leads to the belief that it was returning from an expedition, not starting. Dawn breaks early these days, and the huge Zeppelin could be sighted far off, and it is presumed that the craft was headed for her home when Warneford came winging swiftly under the gray skies.

The Zeppelin, which was flying comparatively low, began to mount at once, but the Britisher was speedier and climbed into the air in long spirals, reaching a position at length over the German's vast bulk. From this position of vantage Warneford pierced the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with his incendiary bombs.

Without a parallel in this war or any other is the story which the young aviator will have to relate, for details of the fight have not yet been told. First came the long pursuit, for, according to the admiralty report, the aeroplane was six thousand feet up. To reach this altitude would require nearly twenty minutes, and the Zeppelin, meantime, could drive forward approximately fifteen miles.

Then followed the manoeuvring for position, and finally the dropping of the bombs, from which the dirigible tried vainly to escape. Minor explosions occurred, and, at last, one of terrific force, and the Zeppelin burst into flames.

At that moment Warneford must have been at close range over the dirigible, for almost simultaneously with the outburst his machine turned completely over and for a moment he hung head down, with his monoplane, all control of which has been lost, pitching and tossing in the swift currents of air which rushed up to fill the vacuum created.

Then, by a desperate effort, Warneford righted his machine far above the earth and planned to a landing behind the German lines. He alighted unhurt, set his propeller going again and flew off to the west.

Whether the Zeppelin's machine guns or rifles were turned on the aviator is not disclosed, but in order to attain such an advantageous position the British lieutenant must have handled his machine skillfully, for this is an extremely difficult feat. Although the target the Zeppelin presents is extensive, it can be lifted by its own buoyancy to a great height, while the pursuing aeroplane has to rise in spirals by the power of its engine alone.

As the fight in mid-air occurred over that part of Belgium held by the Germans, hopes are raised in London that the Germans will be forced to move their Zeppelin bases eastward, thus making raids on England more hazardous.

Some of the reports say that the non-combatant victims were two nuns and two orphans, and that others were injured, but a Reuter despatch received tonight says that two nuns

and two children were killed and many others injured. All versions agree that the Zeppelin crew perished and this seems certain as the great craft was struck while more than a mile in the air and must have been a roaring torch before it struck the earth.

BOMBS TOOK EFFECT.

London, June 8--The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent gives the following additional details of the destruction of the Zeppelin airship near Ghent:

"Sub-Lieut. Warneford was assisted in his attack on the Zeppelin by a French aeroplane. The aeroplanes pursued the Zeppelin a long distance, harassing it with rifle fire, while the German craft replied with rifles and machine guns.

"The opportunity to use bombs did not come until the Zeppelin was compelled to decrease its speed as it was approaching its hangar near Ghent. Warneford's bombs were immediately effective.

"Unhappily the airship crashed down on the Grand Beguinage De Sainte Elizabeth, one of the best known nunneries in Belgium, which is situated in the suburb of Sainte Amand.

"The burning mass fired the buildings over which it dropped. These buildings were filled with nuns and seven hundred Belgian women and children refugees. Terrible scenes followed. A man, bent on rescue, leaped from a window with a child in his arms, and both of them were killed.

"The Zeppelin was one of the largest yet seen in Belgium. It was returning from a scouting expedition along the Belgian coast."

ITALIANS BOMBARD MONFALCONE.

Rome, June 7, via Paris, June 8--A statement of the chief of the Italian naval general staff, made public tonight, says:

"On the 7th, in the morning our destroyer flotilla bombarded Monfalcone, for a third time. Three batteries in position near the Duino Castle opened a well sustained fire against our destroyers which, turning their guns upon the batteries, reduced one of them to silence and set the castle on fire. Our destroyers returned undamaged.

"The preceding night our dirigibles executed another raid on Pola, dropping several bombs, which exploded at points of a military nature."

TORONTO MAN WAS SWINDLED

New York, June 7--Fred Gondorf, of the family that made wireless wire trapping as famous as it has been profitable in the last few years and five of his companions were arrested last night upon the complaint of James Reilly, a wealthy contracting builder of Toronto, Canada, who said he lost \$171500 in a fake pool room.

They were arrested at Forty-fourth street and Broadway by detectives who were accompanied by Mr. Reilly. Mr. Reilly wore a false beard to disguise himself from the swindlers whom he accused.

He said his money had been lost in the house conducted by Mrs. Robert C. Shymer, who went down with the Lusitania, at No. 31 West Forty-seventh street. The swindlers had fitted up the parlors as a pool room with fake wires running into them

MUNITIONS BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT

London, June 7--Despite opposition by Labor members and by Sir Henry Dalziel, a Radical Liberal, the house of commons today gave a second reading to the ministry of munitions bill, and then sent the bill to a committee of the whole. The committee authorized the salary for the minister of munitions, who will be David Lloyd George. The salary is not to exceed \$25,000.

The opposition to the measure was on the ground that it was, in effect, a move for the conscription of British labor. The bill will be discussed further tomorrow by the house, when Premier Asquith has promised a detailed announcement concerning the government's attitude in recruiting and the munition question.

J. H. Thomas, a Labor member, who was the last person to speak on the bill at today's session, said that if the munitions measure was passed it was incumbent upon the government to give assurance that any relaxation in trade union rules should be only for the duration of the war.

"The government," said Mr. Thomas "will not get what it wants by putting a pistol at labor's head. Let the government say what it wants will quickly rectify any mistakes that and the labor leaders and the workers have been made."

All the new ministers of the British coalition cabinet appeared on the front bench in the house of commons this afternoon. Premier Asquith and the new secretary for the colonies, A. Bonar Law, and others were cheered by the whole house when they rose to answer questions.

Premier Asquith announced that the response to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's appeal, for 300,000 recruits had been satisfactory. A full announcement of the government's policy regarding recruiting would be made later, the premier said, in response to questions whether conscription would be introduced.

Alluding to the intervention of the Italy, Mr. Asquith said:

"During a half century there never has been a shadow of discord between the two nations. We regard her as one of the custodians of the free traditions of Europe. We warmly grasp the hand of Italy and welcome her gallant sailors and soldiers as fellow comrades in the struggle on which the liberty of the world depends."

THE HARMSWORTH PAPERS

Frederick G. Kellaway, Liberal member for Bedford, asked whether the government has the power of stopping the mischievous campaign of a group of newspapers, which endeavored to prevent men from joining the army by refusing to publish Lord Kitchener's appeal for more men and violently attacking its conditions, and whether the government was aware that these attacks came from the same source as did the recent attacks on Lord Kitchener.

Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war, replied: "The action of these journals has stimulated response to Lord Kitchener's appeal. It is believed that the men required will be rapidly available."

Mr. Tennant's answer was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Kellaway asked assurance from the coalition government that this malignant press will not be able to continue its attacks on the leaders of the nation.

Mr. Tennant, however, said he thought this action was not necessary.

BEING REMODELLED.

The large brick house on the corner of St. John and Queen streets, formerly the home of the late Mr. J. L. Inghes, is being remodelled. The piazza on the St. John street side has been torn down and a new one will be erected on the side. It will be converted into a double house and it is understood that Mrs. F. I. Morrison will occupy part of it. The Inghes house is one of the oldest brick structures in the city.

Rome, June 8--The Italian statement says that the fierce fighting has developed along the Isonzo River from Tolmine to the sea. The Austrians are putting up a desperate resistance but the Italians are making steady progress.

Paris, June 8--An official statement tells of infantry and artillery engagements at several points with partial successes for the Allies.

HUNS CLAIM A VICTORY

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, June 8--A German victory almost as striking as that in Galicia is said in Berlin to have been won in the Baltic Provinces which were invaded several weeks ago by the Germans. The Russian resistance is said to have broken down. Petrograd despatches however asserts that the Russians were victorious in the bitterest battle of this campaign, which was fought for the control of the Dubysa River. It is said fighting was so fierce and deadly that the river was choked with bodies of the dead. A Constantinople despatch says that the Allies are making progress against the Turks and have made varying gains from 500 to 1000 yards.

GERMAN PIRATES BUSY

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, June 8--Reports have been received today of several vessels sunk by German submarines, including the Russian Schooner Adolf, two of the crew of which were killed, the Norwegian vessels Trudvang Glittering and Superb and the Belgian steamer Menapier. In the latter steamer six were saved of a crew of twenty-three.

GERMANS SHOW ACTIVITY

London, June 8--If the Germans have transferred troops from the east to the west, as reported, they have held sufficient men on the eastern front to continue without relaxation the offensive that has carried them and the Austrians almost across Galicia.

AMERICANS LEAVING GERMANY

Basel, Switzerland, June 8--Americans are arriving here from Germany in small numbers. They describe conditions in Germany as disagreeable for them because of the apprehension that there is ill-feeling on the part of the people against the government and the people of the United States. There would appear to be comparatively few Americans in Germany at the present time, excepting those of German descent.