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TWENTY EIGHT KILLED IN AIR RAID ON ENGLAND; BRITISH GAINS ALONG FRONT OF HALF MILE

TWO ZEPPELINS MEET THEIR FATE OVER IN ENGLAND

FLEET OF RAIDERS VISIT EASTERN COUNTIES BUT ARE BEATEN BACK FROM OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON BY BRITISH AIR SCOUTS— ONE RAIDING MACHINE AND CREW BURNED TO DEATH IN MID-AIR.

28 Persons Killed and Nearly Hundred Wounded by Bombs from Raiding Craft, but Invasion Another Failure from Military Standpoint.

London, Sept. 24.—Two Zeppelins met their fate at the hands of the British anti-aircraft guns on the eastern coast of England, in Essex, after a fleet of 12 or 15 of them had visited London and other points Saturday night, dropping bombs. One of the machines, with its entire crew, was burned in mid-air. The other was brought down damaged, and its crew made prisoner.

In the Metropolitan district of London 28 men, women and children were killed and 99 wounded. Outside of London 2 persons met death and 11 were injured. Considerable material damage was done in London and the outlying districts by bombs.

The text of the statement follows:

"An attack by hostile airships was made on Lincolnshire and the eastern counties and on the outskirts of London. The latter attack was made from the southeast about midnight, and was beaten off by our anti-aircraft defenses.

"One airship was brought down in flames in the southern part of Essex, and a report has been received that another fell on the Essex coast.

"The latter report hitherto is unconfirmed. No reports of casualties or damage have yet been received."

Driven Back From Outskirts of Metropolis.

The official statement announcing the Zeppelin attack on London said:

"12.15 p.m.—Fourteen or fifteen airships participated in the attack on Great Britain last night. The southeastern, eastern, and east Midland counties and Lincolnshire were the principal localities visited.

"An attack on London was carried out by two airships from the southeast between one and two a.m. and by one airship from the east between twelve and one a.m. Aeroplanes were sent up and fire was opened from anti-aircraft guns and defenses, the raiders being driven off.

"Bombs were dropped, however, in the southern and southeastern districts and it is regretted that 28 persons were killed and 99 injured.

"Two of the raiders were brought down in Essex. They were both large airships of a new pattern. One of them fell in flames and was destroyed, together with the crew. The crew of twenty-two officers and men of the second were captured. Detailed reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received."

28 Dead, 99 Injured.

The casualties are according to an official compilation as follows:

Killed—Men 17, women 8, children 3. Total 28.

Injured—Men 45, women 37, children 17. Total 99.

An official statement issued by the British press bureau tonight said:

"Latest reports show that probably not more than twelve airships participated in last night's air raid. Police reports from the provinces indicate that the damage by the airships is slight. In one town in the East Midlands, however, a number of bombs were dropped, and it is regreted that two persons were killed and 11 injured. It is feared that two more bodies were buried under some ruins in this town.

"Some damage was caused at a railway station, and about a dozen houses and shops were wrecked or damaged, and a chapel and storehouse set on fire. This is an exception. No other casualties have been reported outside the Metropolitan area, and although a large number of bombs were dropped promiscuously over the districts visited by the airships the material damage is insignificant. A great number of bombs fell in the sea or in open places.

"In the Metropolitan area, 17 men, 8 women and 3 children were killed, and 45 men, 37 women and 17 children were injured.

"A considerable number of small dwelling houses and shops were demolished or damaged. A number of fires were caused. Two factories sustained injury. Some empty railway trucks were destoyed, and a permanent way slightly damaged in two places.

Wrecked Raider Falls To Earth Mass of Flames.

"No reports have been received of any military damage."

Messages from correspondents at various places between London and the Essex coast describe the delight of watchers when the raiding airship was brought down in flames about one o'clock this morning. People rushed from their houses to points of vantage when the sound of guns was heard, and they watched the airship as it proceeded eastward constantly in the glare of concentrated searchlights, with shells bursting around it in such close proximity that watchers were convinced hits must have been scored.

Suddenly there was a flash, then a burst of flame and a storm of cheers as the blazing airship descended slowly, a huge ball of fire still outlined in the rays of searchlights.

SENT EDITORS TO JAIL FOR CONTEMPT

Commissioner Investigating Winnipeg Charges Fines Newspaperenm and Gives them Jail Sentences for Contempt of Court.

Winnipeg, Sept. 23—When the commission, investigating the agricultural college building sat this morning Hugh Phillips, government counsel, read reports which appeared in the Telegram and Post yesterday following statements made on Thursday, that the judges who were paid for conducting such commissions accepted "graft."

"I feel," said Mr. Phillips, "that these articles cannot serve any other purpose than to bring into contempt this commission, and acting under your instructions I have subpoenaed for you the editors of the two papers and such reporters as I was instructed to have present."

Commissioner Galt called Edward Beck to the stand.

"Before I am sworn I would like to make a statement," said Mr. Beck. "First, I would like to have read the commission under which this investigation is being held."

"Take the oath," said the commissioner.

"I will not take the oath until I have made my statement," was the reply. The judge then told Mr. Beck to proceed.

"Acting under what I consider proper advice," said Mr. Beck, "I decline to submit to examination before this commission, which is illegal, unlawful, and without jurisdiction. I decline to give evidence because this commission is being used as a part of a political plot which had its inception in the desire to heap vengeance upon a certain public man. I decline to be sworn."

"You're the editor of this—"

"I decline to be examined."

"You do not seem to realize your position," said the commissioner.

"What is the evidence that this man is editor of this paper?"

Mr. Phillips replied that his name appeared as editor in the columns of the Telegram.

"You're in contempt," said the commissioner to Mr. Beck. "I order that you be imprisoned in the common jail in Winnieg for a period of one month, and pay a fine of $500."

"Mr. Piniger, will you take Mr. Beck into custody."

B. R. Deacon was then called. He took the oath without objection. He said he did not know who wrote the article complained of. It came to him in the routine way, and he sent it to the printers. "Were you not aware," asked the judge, "that the whole basis of the article was absolutely false?"

"It came to me from a source that I thought justified me in sending it right up. It came from Mr. Beck," said Mr. Deacon.

"It was very, very gross contempt of this tribunal," declared Commissioner Galt, "I order that you be committed to jail for two weeks and pay a fine of $100."

Stanley Beck, who was sworn, said he would not concede that there were any falsehoods in the story.

"You gave the information on which it was based?"

"I presume I did," was the reply.

"I commit you to the common jail for one month," said the judge.

Knox Magee took the oath, and said he wrote the article in the Post. "The tribunal," he added, "has no authority under its constitution or the laws of the country to punish me or anyone else for contempt."

The commissioner ordered that Magee be committed to jail for one month and a fine of $500.

Go to Jail.

After an adjournment of nearly two

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Superiority of Allied Airmen Maintained On Somme Front Saturday

29 Battles Among Clouds End in Signal Victory for Allied Airmen, Huns Losing Several of their Machines.

Paris, Sept. 24.—Yesterday enemy airmen having shown unusual activity our pursuing squadrons successfully engaged them in aerial combats. On a great part of the front our pilots gained considerable success, and indisputably had the upper hand of the enemy.

"On the Somme front there were 29 engagements. Four enemy planes were brought down. One fell in the Vaux Woods. Two, attacked by Sub-Lieut. Guynemer, descended in flames, after some minutes of fighting, making Gutnemer's 17th and 18th aeroplanes. A fourth machine crashed to the earth south of Miserey. Three other German machines were seriously hit and fell wrecked near Estrees and in the region of Peronne. Four enemy aeroplanes were compelled to descend in their own lines. It is confirmed that one German machine, reported seriously hit September 22, was brought down between Misery and Villers-Carbonnel.

"Between Chaulnes and Havre six Germans were brought down. One fell, burning, near Chaulnes during an engagement between four French and six enemy machines. A second fell at Licourt, a third at Parvillers and a fourth south of Marchelpot. A fifth and a sixth were brought down by the same pilot in an engagement between a French squadron and six Germans. They fell in the region of Andechy, one in our lines.

"A Fokker fell flaming near our lines north of Chalons. Another was apparently seriously damaged.

"In the Verdun region machine guns winged a German at close quarters. The machine descended on Poivre Hill. A Fokker dived vertically into our lines east of St. Michiel.

"In Lorraine a French pilot pursued a German for a distance of twelve miles into the German line, killing the passenger and compelled the machine to descend. Another enemy descended in the forest of Gamecy.

"In the Vosges two enemy machines dived, nose downward, into our lines after fighting our pilots."

Political Crisis Near In Germany; Overthrow Of Chancellor Sought

Pan-German Faction Wants Von Bethmann-Hollweg Deposed and a Policy of Ruthless Submarine Warfare — Berliner Tageblatt Sounds Note of Alarm.

London, Sept. 24.—A great political crisis is slowly developing in Germany says the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Reuter Telegram Company. The pan-Germans, before the opening of the Reichstag, are making every effort, the correspondent says, to overthrow Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg. The Berliner Tageblatt is quoted as saying:

"Tension in the atmosphere of imperial politics has reached such a high point that a discharge must follow if the empire is not to suffer lasting damage."

Reuter's correspondent says articles in the independent national correspondence show that the pan-Germans are fighting for a policy of ruthless submarine warfare, the only obstacle to which is the imperial chancellor.

LOSS BY FIRE OVER MILLION

Conflagration Sweeps Phoenix, N. Y., Wiping Out Entire Business Section—One Life Lost.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Fire early today wiped out the entire business district and more than half the industrial section of the village of Phoenix, causing a loss of more than $1,000,000. One person is known to have perished. Eighty-two buildings were destroyed.

MORE TROOPS FROM DOMINION REACH ENGLAND

12th Field Artillery Brigade from Amherst and 4th Pioneers from Digby Among them.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—It is officially announced through the chief press censors office, that the following troops have arrived safely in England:

Twelfth Field Artillery Brigade, Amherst, N. S.; 14th Field Artillery Brigade, Petewawa; 15th Field Artillery Brigade, Petewawa; 4th Divisional Ammunition Column; 238th Forestry Battalion, Halifax; 4th Pioneer Battalion, Digby, N. S.; No. 1 Construction Battalion, Valcartier; draft, Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg; draft, Engineers; naval draft; details.

BILLETING SYSTEM IS ABOLISHED

Housing of Troops this Winter Left to Discretion of Military Authorities in Each District.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 24—With the abolition of the billeting system for the troops this winter, the housing of the soldiers will be left to the discretion of the military officers in authority in each district. They will be mobilized at the most convenient centres, each district in all probability.

JUDGEMENT IN NORTH SHORE CASE TO BE GIVEN HERE THURSDAY

Taking of Evidence in Case of C. E. Fish vs. Mrs. Jas. O. Fish Concluded Before Supreme Court at Newcastle.

Newcastle, Sept. 22.—Adjourned session of Supreme court, Chief Justice McKeown presiding, was held Thursday and Friday, closing yesterday afternoon. The case tried was C. E. Fish vs. Mrs. James O. Fish, executrix of late James O. Fish. L. J. Tweedie and R. A. Lawlor for plaintiff; H. A. Powell and A. A. Davidson for defense.

The plaintiff sues for legacy from estate of late James Fish. Defendant alleges settlement by note paid by late James O. Fish, ten months before his decease. Plaintiff claims that the note was purely accommodation and represents debts that were due by late James Fish who, in his life-time gave his entire property to his son, James O. Fish, with the understanding that the latter was to pay off the liabilities of about $22,000, and of which all was paid but this accommodation note which latter was not paid off till lately. The evidence being all in, final argument will be made in St. John next Thursday.

GERMAN TRENCHES ON FRONT OF 1-2 MILE AT COURCELETTE CAPTURED BY BRITISH

FIERCE THRUST BY HAIG'S MEN WINS MORE GROUND—BRITISH CROSS THE STRUMA AT THREE POINTS AND DRIVE BULGARS FROM TOWN OF JENMITA—RUSSIANS HAMMERING HARD, BERLIN ADMITS.

London, Sept. 23 (2.35 p. m.)—German trenches on a front of about a half mile east of Courcelette, in the Somme region, were captured by the British last night, the war office announced today.

"South of the Ancre," says the official statement, "a further advance was made last night by our troops east of Courcelette. A strongly fortified system of enemy trenches was captured here, and our line was advanced on a front of about a half mile.

"West of Mouquet Farm the enemy counter-attacked at nightfall yesterday with great violence, but was driven back by our fire with heavy losses. There was considerable artillery activity during the night on many parts of the battle front. East of Bethune an enemy ammunition dump was exploded by our artillery fire."

ON FRENCH FRONT.

Paris, Sept. 23.—No infantry action occurred today on the section of the Somme front held by the French. There were violent artillery duels in the Bouchavesnes and Belloy-Berny regions. The official text reads:

"On the Somme front a fierce artillery duel occurred in the Bouchavesnes region and in the Belloy-Berny sector; there was no infantry action

"The enemy in the Vosges attempted to attack our positions south of Sainte Marie Pass. After a lively bombing fight the enemy was driven back to his trenches. There was nothing important elsewhere."

SOUTH OF THE ANCRE.

London, Sept. 24.—"South of the Ancre Brook," says the official British statement today, reporting military operations in France, "there was considerable military activity during the night on both sides. East of Neuville St. Vaast the enemy's trenches were entered and prisoners were taken."

Fifty British Airships in Successful Raid.

London, Sept. 24.—The British official statement from general headquarters in France, issued at midnight, reads:

"South of the Ancre we continued to improve our positions, pushing detachments forward at places into the enemy's advanced trenches.

"During a bombardment by our artillery of one section of the enemy's front yesterday ten hostile gun pits were seen to be destroyed, fourteen others severely damaged and five ammunition pits blown up.

"Today a big fire was caused by our artillery in a village much used by the enemy's transport for supply purposes.

"There was very great aerial activity yesterday. A highly successful raid by about fifty of our machines was carried out on an important railway junction, where much damage was done, two trains containing ammunition being destroyed, and many violent explosions being caused. A number of other raids on enemy railway works and sidings, aerodromes and other points of military importance were equally successful.

"In addition many fights occurred in the air, during the course of which three hostile machines were destroyed and five others damaged, besides many others which broke off the fight and were seen to descend steeply, but could not be watched to the ground as our machines were too busily engaged. Five of our machines are missing."

WAR SUMMARY

Paris reports that French airmen in battles in the air, have accounted for twenty-six aeroplanes, while Berlin records the bringing down of 24 allied machines, 20 of them on the Somme front. Five German machines were destroyed by the British Saturday, and two others driven down damaged, while five British machines are missing after combats in the air.

In Roumania the fighting has died down somewhat in the Dobrudja region, while on the Transylvania front, an attack by the Roumanians on the Vulcan Pass, which was repulsed, is the only engagement reported.

British Cross Struma at Three Points.

British troops fighting along the Struma have rrossed the river at three points, and have taken the town of Jenmita from the Bulgarians, while the Serbs have made additional progress northwest of Kamaikcalan, and the French to the northwest of Florina. Sofia reports the capture of a mountain crest south of the village of Popla by the Bulgarians.

The usual artillery bombardments and isolated infantry engagements have taken place on the Austro-Italian front. Violent Austrian attacks in the Carso region failed, according to Rome, but the Italian war office admits the blowing up of a part of Mount Cimone by an Austrian mine, and the relinquishing of the position by the Italians. Vienna says that 427 prisoners fell into the hands of the Austrians as a result of this operation, and that an entire Italian company was buried in the explosion.

Russians Striking Hard.

Berlin, Sept. 24, via Sayville—Strong Russian forces made repeated attacks yesterday on the Austro-German positions north of Zboroff, between the rivers Sereth and Stripa in Galicia, says the German official statement statement issued today. Russians penetrated the German lines near Manaov but were driven out by a counter-attack, leaving more than 700 prisoners and seven machine guns in the hands of the Teutons.

The text follows:

"Eastern theatre: Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Strong Russian masses again attacked five times between the Sereth and Stripa rivers, north of Zboroff. The enemy penetrated near Manaov but was ejected by a counter-attack, leaving more than 700 prisoners and seven machine guns in our hands. Further south all attacks broke down in front of our line with heavy losses.

Huns Beaten Back.

Paris, Sept. 24.—North of the Somme last night German troops attacked the French positions on the Farm of L'Abbe Wood, and in the region of Verdun they attacked the French trenches on Pepper Hill, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French war office. In both instances, the statement adds, the Germans were repulsed, leaving many dead on the field.

The official text reads:

"North of the Somme our artillery showed activity during the night. The enemy replied feebly.

"This morning a German attack was launched on the Farm of L'Abbe Wood, and the positions to the south came under a violent fire of our artillery and machine guns. The enemy was dispersed by our troops before he could approach our lines, leaving numerous dead on the ground.

"On the right bank of the Meuse we easily repulsed several German attacks upon Poivre Hill and southeast of Thiaumont.