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Heroes' Attack on Zeppelin Factory · Proved Effective

Official Announcement That Bombs Dropped by Britishers Found Their Mark-Commander Briggs Taken Prisoner After Gallant Fight-Drew His Revolver Against an Army-Others Escaped.

London, Nov. 23, 5.30 p. m.—It was announced officially this afternoon that the British aviators who, Saturday afternoon, raided Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, report positively that all the bombs thrown by them reached their objective, and that serious damage was done to the Zeppelin airship factory. Details of the aeroplane raid on the Zeppelin factory which British officers assert inflicted serious damage, were given in the House of Commons this afternoon by Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty.

"On Saturday," said Mr. Churchill, "the aeroplanes, under the direction of Squadron Commander E. F. Briggs, of the Naval Air Service, with Flight Commander Babington and Flight Lieutenant Sippe, flew from French territory to the Zeppelin airship factory.

the Zeppelin airship factory.

"All of the three pilots flew down to a close range, under heavy fire fro airship guns and rifles. They launched their bombs in accordance with it

"Commander Briggs is reported to have been shot down, and to have been aken, wounded, to a hospital as a prisoner. The other officers returned safely

ATTACK ON MANZELL WITHOUT RESULTS.

Berlin, Nov. 23, via London, 4.10 p. m.—The British aviators who attempted to destroy the Zeppelin headquarters at Friedrichshafen on Saturday are said here today also to have made n attack on the buildings at Manzell, which were used for the housing of dirigibles. This attack was without results. LIEUT, BRIGGS TAKES RANK AS HERO.

New York, Nov. 23—A cable from London to the Herald says:

No greater hero has been developed by the war, than Lieut, Briggs, of the British Royal Naval Air Service, who was one of three aviators who tried to destroy the great Zeppelin sheds at Friederickshaffen, on Saturday.

A despatch received here last night, by way of Berlin and The Hague from Friederickshaffen, states that Lieutenant Briggs with his shell pierced a gas tank and volplaned across the sheds dropping many bombs as he glided to the earth. Then with his pistol he fought single handed until he was wounded.

The three British airmen, whose starting point is not announced, suddenly opeared to the Germans at two o' clock on Saturday afternoon while flying

appeared to the Germans at two o clock on Saturday afternoon while hying at a great height over Lake Constance.

Great precautions which the Germans had taken to protect the Zeppelin works and its enormous dirigibles at Friederickshaffen, were responsible for the detection of the aeroplanes. Word was telephoned ahead and when the three aviators approached the Zeppelin plant, the Germans were ready for them

Lieutenant Briggs, apparently realized that not much could be accomplished by dropping bombs from such a height, and the German report gives him credit for making a "fearless attempt to cross the hangars at a height of only

quarter of a mile."

They considered this fearless as they knew that it would mean aim certain death to the aviator. But Lieutenant Briggs bravely took the chance.

After circling down like a hawk about to seize its prey, his aeroplane glided across the hangars within easy range of the powerful aeroplane guns mounted on the hangars and on buildings near them.

An avalanche of shells was hurled at him. They burst all about him each

explosion rocking the wings of his machine. But he fearlessly continued and as he was above the hangars he dropped two or three bombs. The heart of every German was in his throat expecting to see the giant Zeppelins being made ready for an invasion of England, blown to pieces. But the speed of Lieutenant Briggs' aeroplane was so great that the bombs missed their mark, and exploded a distance from the sheds doing small damage.

While his aeroplane was over the hangers, and as it was being rocked and dipped by the explosion of shells near it, a fragment of a shrapnel shell pierced the British airman's gasoline tank. The spilling gasoline caught fire, possibly from other shells bursting near it, and Lieut, Briggs, with his aeroplane on fire, realized that he could not escape. With his power thus cut off, he could do nothing but volplane and as he glided down to the earth, he unstrapped his heavy revolver. As the wounded aviator and burning aeroplane landed only 300 feet from the Zeppelin hall, Lieutenant Briggs hopped out and prepared to fight the death.

He was alone and his enemy was the German army. The two other airmen, after dropping all the bombs they carried, had flown away across Lake Constance, and toward the lines of the allies. Soldiers ran from the Zeppelin wharf toward Lieutenant Briggs. He waited calmly until they were within range of his pistol, and then he opened fire. The German report falls to state what damage he did with his pistol, but they give him full credit for his valor.

Only when a German bullet had hit his head and knocked him senseless

was he taken prisoner. Those who know him best, believe that every cartridge in his revolver was discharged before he fell. The officer was carried by the Germans to a hospital and so great was the admiration of the enemy for his valor and his heroic and hopeless defense, that it is understood the best of treatment is being accorded to him.

PORTUGAL ENTERS THE WAR.

Portugal has taken the final plunge into the European war. The Portuguese congress today decided that the country should co-operate with the Allies when it considers the step necessary, and the minister of war will issue a decree for partial mobilization.

The greatest loan in England's history—£350,000,000 (\$1,750,000,000) has been successfully floated by the Bank of England, both large and small investors being among the buyers. The country awaits the announcement by the chancellor of the exchequer as to the amount of the subscriptions, with the belief that they will exceed considerably the amount of the loan, and that the colossal transaction will have an impressive effect upon Great Britain's en-

punish for, speculation in gold, to fix the prices of potatoes, to limit the consumption of bread in Berlin, and to extend the moratorium applying to bills of exchange in Alsace-Lorraine, East Prussia and parts of West Prussia another thirty days, making its extent 150 days. It is expected that the prices for wool will be fixed this week. The government has taken up all the stocks

The hunger-stricken Belgians on the border of Holland are pictured as re-

The hunger-stricken Belgians on the border of Holland are pictured as resorting to brigandage, and seports say that a state of anarchy is approaching. Representatives of the Rocketeller Foundation and the American commission for the relief of Belgium are about to visit Holland and Belgium, and hope to co-operate in carrying out the relief work on an adequate scale.

Queen Mary has sent to Mrs. Walter H. Page, wife of the American ambassador, a letter of thanks for the mission of the Santa Clause ship Jason, which is bringing Christmas gifts from American children to children in England and on the continent. The Jason arrives at Devonport tomorrow. She still be given an official reception by the municipality of Plymouth, and by representatives of the government.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S FIGHTING MEN



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MIGHTY GUNS AND FRESH TROOPS FOR NEW GERMAN RAID

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and

Montreal Gazette.)

Northern France, Nov. 24—The combined French and British armies have been attacked by the Germans in force from Ypres to LaBassee, and a battle on the scale of the battles on the Marne and on the Aisne, and of the first and second battles of Ypres has commenced. In this terrific struggle, into which the Germans enter with large reinforcements and fresh guns, the French and British armies are acting in direct concert. Already the fight has been in progress forty-eight hours.

The mightiest guns in the world's history have been brought into action, carrying death and destruction for fifteen to eighteen miles from their emplacements. Under cover of these infantry attacks are being developed.

The German objective is the town of Ypres, to capture which they have sacrificed thousands of lives under the fire of the British during last month. Their guns are battering the town once more. Everywhere along the line I hear that the Allies have succeeded in checking the German assaults. The invaders were allowed to exhaust themselves so that a fresh and significant phase of the battle has opened—a phase in which, the whole line of German trenches is threatened by the English and French infantry.