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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: Moderate to fresh winds, some local showers, but partly fair.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

Fierce Struggle Between Austrians and Italians

Onslaught Has Been Going on Now For Twelve Days---Italians Are Putting up a Great Defence And Are Sure to Triumph in the End.

LONDON, May 26.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph says: The Trentino struggle is now raging at its height, and is about to enter the decisive stage. The Italian army has been meeting for the last twelve days an Austrian onslaught conducted with a force of 300,000 men and from 1,000 to 2,000 guns, with a similar array of force, and although the first phase of this struggle of giants seems slightly in favor of the Austrians, the next few days probably will turn the tables in favor of the Italians.

The territory so far sacrificed by the Italians consists of some advanced mountain spurs between the Adige and Valassa, including Foppiano and Zugnatorta. Parts of the territory thus evacuated under superior orders are from five to seven kilometres, but with the exception of Zugnatorta, Campo Molo and Verena, no really important strategical position has been sacrificed, and the Austrian boasts of having captured some thousands of prisoners are more than compensated for by the fact that more than 10,000 Austrian dead lay unburied in the contested valleys.

I have just returned from a short trip which brought me in touch with things at the front, and I know there is absolute conviction and certainty of victory on the part of the Italian commanders and army. No fear need be entertained that the Italians will not resist triumphantly this furious Austrian onslaught.

Little Change in Situation on the Verdun

Front; Another German Attack Was Stopped

PARIS, May 26.—There has been little change in the situation on the Verdun front, says the official announcement issued by the War Office this afternoon.

The artillery bombardment was very violent about Avocourt wood and Le Mort Homme. At the latter place a German attack was stopped by the French curtain of fire at its inception.

On the right bank of the Meuse the French succeeded in recovering part of the trenches occupied yesterday by the Germans between Haudremont wood and Thiaumont Farm. Otherwise the battle front was calm.

Strong Pressure Compels Italians to

Withdraw on Portion of Trentino Front

ROME, May 26 (via Paris).—The retreat of the Italians on a portion of the Trentino front has not caused any pessimism in official circles here. It is pointed out that the entire line of battle is 400 miles long and that there need be no surprise that there should be withdrawals at some points under overwhelming pressure. The fact that the Austrians now hold a small mountainous section of Italian territory is considered of small importance when compared with the fifteen times greater territory occupied by the Italians in Austria.

Bulgarians Reported to be Sending

Reinforcements to the Saloniki Front

ATHENS, May 25 (via Paris, May 26).—Exceptional military activity at Saloniki is believed here to portend developments of great importance. General Powell, chief of the British staff, and other officers of the Allies who have been on leave in Athens, have been recalled suddenly.

On May 12 Bulgaria was reported to be sending heavy reinforcements to the Saloniki front in anticipation of a general offensive by the Allies. Since that time, despatches from various sources have reported activity on the part of the French and British forces, the most notable being the occupation of Florina, 18 miles south of Monastir, by Allied troops on May 23.

Significance was also attached to the efforts of the Entente to obtain the use of the Greek railroad for the transportation of the reorganized Serbian army to the Saloniki front. Paris and London have been persistently silent as to any developments in the Balkans.

GREEK SHIPS TORPEDOED.

ATHENS, May 26.—The agitation throughout Greece caused by the news that Teutonic submarines had torpedoed three Greek vessels, continues to grow. Resolutions have been passed by the League of Ship Owners and the Sailors' Union, demanding that the government take action to stop attacks on Greek merchant ships. The Ship Owners League has decided to bring a legal action in an effort to obtain the seizure of the Austro-German vessels interned in Greek ports, unless the Central Powers indemnify the owners of the torpedoed Greek merchantmen.

BULGARS BEING MOVED.

PARIS, May 26.—A Havas despatch from Athens says it has been learned from a reliable source that 30,000 Bulgarians have been brought from the Black Sea coast to reinforce the Macedonian front.

A DARING AVIATOR.

PARIS, May 26.—Lieut. William Thaw, of the Franco-American aviation corps, shot down a Fokker aeroplane in the region of Verdun yesterday. Lieut. Thaw has been decorated twice and cited in the orders of the day for daring exploits in the air.

TO ELIMINATE TURKS AND BULGARIANS

New York, May 26.—A news agency despatch from Rome today says: A terrific smash within a few weeks, aimed at eliminating the Turks and Bulgarians from the war, will be the Allies' next great stroke for peace.

This is the report in general circulation here today. Heavy Allied blows from Saloniki and in Mesopotamia will be followed by a tremendous offensive against the Austro-Germans in an attempt to win the war before winter.

French, English, Serbian and Italian forces are reported concentrated at Saloniki, awaiting the word to strike against the Bulgarians and Germans in southern Serbia.

Another Note From President Wilson

Washington, May 26.—The American note to Great Britain and France regarding interference with neutral mail will be given out here for publication tomorrow morning.

Resumes of the communication have been cabled to London and Paris by the British and French ambassador to whom it was handed, and the complete text is being forwarded by mail.

SHORTAGE OF NEWS PRINT.

Winnipeg, May 26.—The Free Press appears in twelve-page form this morning and announces the elimination of various features owing to a paper shortage accentuated by floods which threaten the paper mill at Fort Frances.

BELIEVED THAT DR. WAITE IS NOT MENTALLY RESPONSIBLE

A Sane Man Could Not Commit the Crimes Which He Has Confessed---Admits Under Cross Examination That He Tried to Kill Himself.

New York, May 26.—Could a sane man commit the series of crimes confessed by Dr. Arthur Waite?

This question confronted the jury today in the particular case of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite.

The young dentist left the witness stand last night after five hours and forty-five minutes crowded with horrors unparalleled in the history of New York criminal trials.

Every detail of his story was noted by the alienists engaged by the defence for use in framing the hypothetical question they will be called to answer before Waite's attorneys ask the jury to decide whether he was mentally responsible when he killed his father-in-law, John E. Peck.

Women Excluded.

Women were excluded from the court room when Dr. Waite resumed the witness stand today, and hundreds of persons in the corridors vainly tried to gain admission to the court room.

Waite appeared pale, but seemed to have braced himself to face the ordeal. His counsel asked only a few questions as to whether the dentist had ever tried or planned to kill his wife, to which Waite replied, "No, never."

"You never thought you might kill her?"

"I am not sure that I would not have killed her," said Waite.

Cross Examination.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers then began the cross-examination of Dr. Waite. The attorney first asked the prisoner:

"Do you recall telling me that you did not want your wife to learn of your relations with Mrs. Horton?"

"No," replied Waite.

Waite folded his arms and smiled at

the prosecutor as he denied having any conversation with Mr. Brothers in Dr. Waite's apartment.

The dentist said he was surprised to learn that he had given a ring to his nurse.

"You were faking insanity in Bellevue, were you not?" asked Mr. Brothers.

"I did not fake insanity at any time," said Waite.

"You faked insanity in the tombs," said the prosecutor.

Waite denied it and also denied that he deliberately planned a false defence or read books on nervous diseases.

"Man From Egypt."

Waite declared that he did not tell District Attorney Swann and Mr. Brothers, while in Bellevue Hospital that the "man from Egypt" had killed John E. Peck. He said he had asked Mrs. Horton if she had heard of the "Man from Egypt," but denied that he otherwise spoke of such a character.

"Are you crazy?" asked Mr. Brothers.

"I think not."

"After you took Mr. Peck's life you could not sleep, could you?"

"I slept perfectly," said Waite.

"You wanted to kill yourself, did you?"

"Yes."

"You fixed the embalmer. What have you to fear?"

"Well, this trial."

"Why did not you kill yourself?"

"I made a pretty good attempt at it," replied Waite.

CAN SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGES.

Rev. Leonard R. Richards of Waterford, King's county, and Rev. C. A. Davidson of Lord's Cove, Charlotte county, have been licensed under provincial statute to solemnize marriages.

HAS NO RIGHT TO INTERVENE

PARIS, May 26.—The Temps in an editorial again goes on record as not favoring any idea of peace negotiations. "It seems," says the Temps, "that President Wilson thinks his refusal to pass judgment gives him a right to intervene. To have tolerated the violation of neutrality of Belgium does not create for him the right to participate in the restoration of Belgium."

SOME MORE HOT SHOT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK'S GOVERNMENT OF SCANDALS

Letter Dictated by H. F. McLeod, M. P. Tells How Big Boodle Fund Was Raised at Last Election---Honest Government as Carried on by Flemming et al.

MONCTON, N. B., May 25.—At last the public gets the inside story of the \$137,000 campaign fund raised by the Local Government in 1912—when it carried all of the province except Madawaska.

Mr. Gould's company was touched up for \$100,000.

The balance came along in ten thousand dollar lots from other corporations.

The actual election expenses in the 1912 campaign were \$76,000, leaving a balance of some \$60,000.

In trying to get Mr. Flemming to contribute \$5,000 to pay a note used in the Guthrie-Scott by-election in York in 1914—before the Dugal charges were made public—Hon. H. F. McLeod, to protect the signers of this \$5,000 note, dictated in the presence of several well known men a document telling the whole story of the election fund of 1912. This document is now made public for the first time. It pulls down the house.

PREMIER CLARKE AND HON. J. A. MURRAY SAW

THE LETTER WHICH McLEOD DICTATED TO BLAIR

It was shown to Hon. George J. Clarke and to Hon. James A. Murray in turn, and their knowledge of it and comment on it are interesting.

Bear in mind, that Hon. H. F. McLeod dictated this document long before the Dugal charges were presented. Mr. McLeod was a member of the Government. He knew the whole story. Does anyone suppose he was the only member of the Ministry who shared Mr. Flemming's knowledge of the whole thing?

The document now made public strikes the Clarke-Baxter administration and its party a deadly blow, not only in Westmorland, but in every part of the province. It is a knockout.

There have been some amazing revelations in connection with the present Government since 1912, but perhaps none have been published which equal in any respect the statements that are made under oath by a prominent member of the Conservative party in Fredericton, a man who was organizer of the County of York for the Local Government candidate, now Lieutenant Colonel P. A. Guthrie, in 1914, and who was more closely associated with the Hon. H. F. McLeod than any other man in the constituency which he represented.

BLAIR WAS McLEOD'S RIGHT HAND MAN AND

KNEW ALL THAT WAS GOING ON IN THE INNER CIRCLE

Harry M. Blair is the man referred to. He began first as a clerk in the office of H. F. McLeod, a young barrister of Fredericton, and when McLeod was elected in 1908 to the Legislature, Blair was rewarded by him with a position in the Auditor General's department. From that department he was promoted in 1911 to be Secretary of Public Works, and he was in that position until a month or two ago. Mr. Blair was in the confidence of his fellow politicians, he was recognized as the shrewd man of the political company that surrounded Colonel McLeod and P. A. Guthrie. It was in this way that Blair became a party to the making of a political note of \$5,000 at the time of the by-election in York county, when Guthrie, the candidate of the Government, opposed James M. Scott, an independent, who was backed by James K. Pinder and his following.

The supporters of Guthrie expected a large donation from Premier Flemming to their campaign fund, and when they did not get all they expected, they had to make a note to provide the additional funds. Then, because they were not certain as to the money coming at all to pay the note, which, by the way, it never did, they turned to their old time friend, Colonel McLeod, who had been a Federal member for only a month or so, and placed their difficulties before him.

McLEOD'S "EXPOSE" WAS DRAFTED TWO

MONTHS BEFORE DUGAL CHARGES WERE MADE

Let everyone who reads this, mark the date of this transaction. McLeod was approached in February of 1914, nearly two months before L. A. Dugal made his famous charges against Premier Flemming in connection with the collection of moneys from Crown land licensees and acceptance of bribes from railway contractors, and at that date the Hon. H. F. McLeod, in the presence of one member of the Legislature, John A. Young, and a candidate for the Legislature, Percy A. Guthrie, and the proprietor of the party hotel, T. V. Monahan, of the Barker House, as well as Mr. Charles K. Howard and the Messrs. Smith, Percy Gerow and H. M. Blair himself, dictated a document to the latter addressed to The St. John-Daily Telegraph, under date of February 12, 1914, which contained charges that put the Dugal charges and the railway charges made two months later in the House of Assembly, absolutely in the shade.

(Continued on page 5.)