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\* The Weather. \*  
\* Maritime—Easterly winds and \*  
\* showers; Wednesday moderate \*  
\* northwesterly gales, clearing \*  
\* and cold. \*  
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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1916

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## Germans Renew Attack on French Defences at Verdun

### The Enemy Employed Immense Masses of Infantry in Small Spaces---Violent Bombardment of French Front Line Trenches West of the Meuse.

PARIS, April 18.—After six days rest, while effectives were made up and stocks of ammunition replenished, the Germans have again begun concentrated attacks upon different points of the French defences at Verdun. The first point selected was the one mile section between the Meuse and Douaumont, which forms a salient that seriously impedes the enemy. It includes the famous Pepper Hill. Approaches to the positions are further enfiladed by the French batteries on the west bank of the Meuse, and it was with a view to facilitating operations against the salient that the Germans made their recent offensive against Cumieres and Dead Man's Hill. That having failed, they are now trying the effect of direct wearing tactics, employing dense masses of infantry in small spaces, but so far with little success. The net result of their efforts has been the gain of a small salient west of Douaumont, which the French claim is unimportant.

Calm prevailed during the night. Yesterday the attack between Douaumont and the Meuse was very violent. The German forces included troops from five different divisions. East of the Chouffour salient the Germans penetrated a front line trench, but were partially ejected.

### U. S. Authorities Searching for Wealthy

#### German Concerned in Welland Canal Plot

NEW YORK, April 18.—Agents of the Department of Justice sought today the arrest of a man described as wealthy and high in German social circles in this country, as one of the five men indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday for alleged conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada in 1914.

His name was not made public with the news of the indictments. This man was indicted with Captain Franz Von Papen, the former German military attache at Washington, who was recalled at the request of the United States Government, because of his alleged promotion of German propaganda.

Others indicted were Capt. Hans Tauscher, alleged agent of the Krupps in the United States, and husband of Madame Johanna Galski, the prima donna; Alfred A. Fritzen, and Constantine Govani. It is charged that Von Papen planned the conspiracy, that Tauscher supplied the explosives and fire arms, and that Fritzen and Govani carried the dynamite to Niagara Falls. Capt. Tauscher was arrested several days ago. Fritzen and Govani are at liberty.

### Samuel McClure Says Reports About the

#### Scarcity of Milk in Germany are Untrue

THE HAGUE, April 17 (via London, April 18).—Samuel N. McClure, of New York, has arrived here after a three months tour of Germany, Belgium, Poland, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, during which he met in the countries visited high personages in all the governments, and discussed with them various phases of the war. Mr. McClure says he made it a point to investigate reports in circulation that German babies are dying from lack of milk. He qualifies these reports as ludicrously untrue. Far from being true, he says, German babies never were in better health. Infant mortality at the present time is lower than ever before in the history of the empire. The same thing is true with regard to school children and the people generally, because health conditions are now more closely watched by the government.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, told Mr. McClure that the health of the soldiers was actually better than it would have been if they had followed the ordinary civilian occupations.

#### TURKISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12 (via London).—An official statement issued today by the Turkish War Department says: "On the Irak front the situation is unchanged. On the Caucasian front in the valley of Tchouk and on our left wing there was local fighting. In the other sectors of this front the situation was unchanged. On April 14 an enemy aeroplane coming from the direction of Enos, Gallipoli, flew over Adrianople, dropping bombs without effect. In the neighborhood of the Suez canal one of our reconnaissance parties attacked an enemy detachment and put it to flight after killing five men."

#### AIR RAID ON BULGARIAN STAFF.

Salonica, April 17 (via Paris, April 18).—Twenty-two French aeroplanes bombed the headquarters of the Bulgarian staff at Doiran at three o'clock this morning. The raid was an entire success, the French officers say. A German squad which attempted to engage the bombarding French aeroplanes, were in turn attacked by special French rapid-firing machines and forced to abandon the attack.

#### TO LEASE INTERNED SHIPS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 18.—It is officially announced that Germany has authorized shipping companies to lease to Brazil for coast service and for the length of the war only, three steamships interned in Brazilian ports, under condition that Brazil obtain from the Entente Allies a guarantee that these ships will not be captured or attacked.

## SIR SAM'S CASE UP AT OTTAWA THIS AFTERNOON

Ottawa, April 18.—Major General Sir Sam Hughes, the Minister of Militia, will make his promised statement in the House this afternoon in reply to the five charges of G. W. Kite, of Richmond, N.S.

The appearance of Sir Sam in the House is most eagerly awaited here, and a large crowd, much larger than the temporary parliament building will hold, will be on hand to greet and listen to him. This is evidenced by the demand for passes to the House.

The suggestion that Sir Sam may ask to be temporarily relieved of the actual charge of his department, the better to devote himself to the work of the Royal Commission which will investigate the charges, was still being discussed in the lobbies of the House today, despite denials, and it was hinted that an announcement along these lines may be made by the Prime Minister this afternoon.

#### STEAMER WAS TORPEDOED

##### WITHOUT ANY WARNING

London, April 18.—The British liner Zent, which was sunk with a loss of 4 lives, was torpedoed without warning, an Admiralty investigation disclosed today. It was also announced that the Dutch steamer Ejdijk, beached on the coast of England, was the victim of an enemy submarine.

## MANY KILLED AND INJURED IN A RAILWAY SMASHUP

### Rear End Collision on the New York, New Haven And Hartford Railway--Four Passenger Coaches Caught Fire and Were Destroyed.

Bradford, R. I., April 18.—A search of the wreckage resulting from the rear-end collision of two trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, here last night, was still in progress today in an effort to determine whether it contained any bodies in addition to the five already recovered.

Persons who were at the scene during the night say that at least three other passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the burning wreck.

The known dead are: Thomas Boardman, of Westerly, R. I.; Miss Jeannette Clark, of Westerly, R. I., daughter of the president of the American Thread Co.; Margaret Bliss, address unknown; William Barber, of Westerly; and Mrs. Oscar Martelle, of Southbridge, Mass., who died in a hospital at New London.

#### Thirty Persons Injured.

More than thirty other persons were injured, most of them suffering from cuts, bruises or shock.

All the victims were occupants of the rear car of a local train which had started to run on a siding in front of

the Bradford station, when the Gilt Edge express from Boston crashed into it.

Coals from the express locomotive and the explosion of a gas tank on the bottom of the coach set fire to the wreckage, and the flames spread so rapidly that the nearby station and freight houses were destroyed together with four wooden coaches of the local train.

#### Difficulty in Escaping.

The passengers had much difficulty in climbing out of the demolished car and those who lost their lives were badly burned. Trainmen were at variance in their statements as to the signals set against the express, after the local train, detained here by trouble with her engine, had been ordered to take the siding.

They agreed that the signal nearest the local was set for danger, but Engineer Mansfield of the express, said that the signal next behind this showed a clear track ahead, and that when he caught sight of the "home" light shining through the fog it was too late to stop his swiftly speeding train.

## Secretary Of Von Papen Arrested

New York, April 18.—Wolfe Von Igel, secretary of Franz Von Papen, formerly military attache to the German embassy, was arrested here today in Capt. Von Papen's former office at 60 Wall street, after a fist fight with four agents of the Department of Justice.

Von Igel was the fifth man indicted yesterday with Von Papen charged with conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal.

Von Igel's name had been withheld by the Federal authorities pending his arrest. When the four agents of the Department of Justice entered his office today he put up a fight in which he was assisted by George Von Skall, an employee.

Von Igel, before he was overpowered, succeeded in reaching a safe in the far corner of the room, banging the door shut and turning the combination.

Von Igel was brought to the Federal building for arraignment.

## Mexicans Fire On General Pershing

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 18.—A motor train carrying General Pershing, the commander of the expeditionary forces, together with his escort, was fired upon during a drive made at night from Satevo to the wireless station at Namiquipa, according to reports received here.

According to the reports, General Pershing was on his way to Namiquipa to attend to the sending of detailed despatches concerning the engagement at Parral, when Mexicans in ambush near Providencia fired on the cars. There were only about ten snipers, a of whom fled when the Americans returned their fire.

The American pursuit of Villa is at a standstill because of the unprovoked attack upon American cavalrymen by insubordinate soldiers of the Carranza garrison at Parral.

Ex-Coun. C. W. Pond of Parker's Ridge, is among the visitors to the city today.

## LLOYD GEORGE'S ATTITUDE OVER RECRUITING IS RATHER PUZZLING

### Minister of Munitions Has Not Made Good His Threat to Resign---Bonar Law May Quit the Government if Unionist Members Vote Against It

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, April 18.—Premier Asquith will not make his expected statement in the House on the recruiting situation today, according to an official announcement at 12 Downing street. The attitude which David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, will assume toward Premier Asquith regarding recruiting is somewhat of a puzzle to the newspapers.

The Daily Graphic comments as follows: "Lloyd George's position is obscure. Apparently he has not resigned, but on the other hand he has not withdrawn his threat to resign. He insists upon a definite agreement between the cabinet and the army council. He insists that the policy pursued by the cabinet regarding recruits shall be based upon recommendations by the army council as to the army's need of men. Lloyd George needs 90,000 men for munition work, and in advocating general compulsion he counts upon securing for munition work those of the married men who are least adapted for service in the field."

Lloyd George has the support of members of the cabinet, Lord Kitchener and Earl Curzon, according to the Daily News.

The resignation of Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist leader, is said also to be among the possibilities, if the majority of Unionists vote against the Government.

The Daily News urges the Government, as a possible way out of its difficulties, to make public the figures reached by the army. The total number of men trained and in training, and figures showing the number of men already enlisted under the Derby scheme, could be given, urges the paper, which adds that this information, far from being of use to the enemy, would be an encouragement to the Allies, for the figures are enormous. They would certainly be no encouragement to the enemy.

#### NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, April 18.—The postponement of Premier Asquith's statement on the recruiting question, which he had promised to make in the House of Commons this afternoon, was taken as indication that the cabinet ministers were unable to reach an agreement on this subject which has brought about the most serious crisis which the Prime Minister has had to meet in his eight years as the head of the Government.

The decision came as a complete surprise to those not within the inner circle, but it later transpired that negotiations had been in progress in the course of the night and early this morning with that end in view.

Besides the cabinet meeting there was a conference of the special committee appointed to make a final effort to bring about a solution of the problem, but like that of the cabinet it was unable to report any agreement and preparation of the Premier's statement became imperative unless an immediate break-up of the coalition was to be faced. The special committee consisted of David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, who, putting all his old principles behind him, has come out strongly for compulsory service for all men of military age; Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, who also favors conscription; General Sir William Robertson, Walter H. Long, and Arthur Henderson.

#### LATEST U. S. NOTE TO BE TRANSMITTED TODAY;

##### ALARMIST REPORTS HAVE REACHED BERLIN

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The American Government's communication to Germany, designed as the last word of the Washington Government in the submarine controversy, was being put into diplomatic code today for immediate transmission to Berlin. It is expected to go forward during the day.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Sun says:

Alarmist reports about the submarine situation continue to come from America, the latest reciting that President Wilson is about to send an ultimatum to Germany threatening a diplomatic break unless the whole submarine war is abandoned. Other variations have it that the forthcoming note technically will not be an ultimatum, because no time limit for an answer will be fixed, but that it will be America's last word.

#### DO NOT EXPECT A BREAK.

Official optimism still prevails in Wilhelmstrasse. One gathers in this quarter that matters will never be allowed to drift to the breaking point. The German press is now almost barren of editorial comment on the crisis, and it looks as if the political censorship had gone out of its way to go easy on Americans. Symptoms of growing irritation and impatience at the continued bombardment of Wilson notes, however, are not lacking in a large section of the press, the irritation and resentment being particularly strong that President Wilson should assume the right to call Germany to account every time an enemy ship is sunk in the sea war zone.

Summarizing German public opinion of today, American observers here agree in the conviction that the submarine war on England will not be abandoned under any circumstances.