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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

## German Air Raid on East Coast of England Last Night

**Enemy Seaplane Was Brought Down off Belgian Coast---  
One Soldier and Two Civilians Wounded in the Raid---  
Dunkirk Bombarded by Hun Aeroplanes.**

LONDON, May 20.—Three German seaplanes made a raid on the English coast last night, an official announcement this afternoon states. One of the aircraft was brought down off the coast of Belgium. The seaplanes dropped 37 bombs, killing one soldier and wounding two civilians.

PARIS, May 20.—German troops took the offensive along the Yser canal between Steenstrate and Hetsas last night, the War Office announced today. An attempt to cross the canal failed.

The Germans also attacked in Champagne, using asphyxiating gas, but the assault was repulsed. Dunkirk was bombarded by German aeroplanes. One woman was killed and 27 persons were wounded.

The town of Bruges, near Dunkirk, also was bombarded by German aeroplanes. Five persons were killed and 11 wounded. In retaliation for these attacks Allied airmen dropped bombs on a German camp.

### Big Battle With Italians is Being

**Fought Entirely on Austrian Territory**

LONDON, May 20.—A Rome despatch to the Daily Telegraph says:

Here are a few details concerning the Austrian offensive. The battle line extends from Monte Peri to the west of Lake Garda, to Cima Dodici, east of the lake, and has a length of about forty-five miles. The principal points attacked are four in number: In the Ledro valley, Zugnotorta, just below Roverto; between the valleys of Terragnolo and Astico, and in the Sugana valley. The Austrian forces on this front are estimated to number 150,000 men, and have thousands of guns of all calibres. Their front is supported on a line comprising forty permanent forts, all of which are participating in the action. The battle is taking place entirely on Austrian territory, except for a short stretch near the Astico torrent. The attacks of the Austrian infantry developed according to the German method, with dense masses of men.

### German Ambassador Makes a Unique

**Proposal for Settlement of Von Igel Case**

WASHINGTON, May 20.—In pursuance of a policy to eliminate all possible causes of friction with the United States, the German government proposes a solution to the vexatious Von Igel case, the only outstanding matter left in dispute. Wolfe Von Igel, former secretary to Captain Von Papen, the recalled German military attaché, was arrested in New York in connection with a plot to blow up the Welland Canal, and his papers were seized by Federal agents and kept, despite vigorous protests by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. Germany contended that Von Igel was immune from arrest and his papers immune from seizure.

A proposal to settle this acute controversy has now been suggested by the German ambassador. It is for legal proceedings against Von Igel to be dropped and his papers returned on the understanding that he be recalled and punished in Germany if the evidence shows that he was guilty of an offence.

How the State Department will act on this proposal is not known. The seized papers are understood to contain much valuable information affecting high personages who were involved in intrigues directed against Germany's enemies.

### British Government Criticized for Allowing German Dyestuffs to Reach United States

LONDON, May 20.—The action of Great Britain in consenting to relax her blockade order and permit the safe passage of 15,000 tons of dye stuff to the United States is strongly condemned in a lengthy editorial in the Morning Post today because the action "gives an advantage to manufacturers of neutral powers over our own manufacturers."

"Thanks to our laissez-faire policy," the Morning Post continues, "our industries are without dyes which competing industries of another nation are about to be supplied with. British textiles must go without, but American textiles are to be supplied by the courtesy of the British navy. Germany thus accomplishes two ends: she prevents the American dye industry from establishing itself, and she strikes a heavy blow at the English textile trade."

#### GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

STOCKHOLM, via London, May 20.—The steamer Trave, the fourth vessel sunk in the new submarine campaign against German shipping, attempted to escape when she caught sight of the submarine. Her captain put her under full speed for Swedish territorial waters, but stopped promptly when the boat was struck by a well directed shot from the submarine. The crew—including two women—were given ample time to leave the ship before it sank.

LONDON, May 20.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, last night announced that 131 munitions factories have been added to the establishments under government control. The total number of factories is now 3,577.

## HUNS CANNOT ESCAPE STIGMA

New York, May 20.—Anniversary services in memory of the victims of the Lusitania were held in Carnegie Hall last night.

The memorial was to have taken place on May 7, the anniversary of the sinking, but at the request of Mayor Mitchell, was postponed, the Mayor giving as his reason for making the request, the critical status of German-American relations at the time.

The speakers last night were George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights Committee, the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, and Professor Franklin H. Giddins, of Columbia University.

The meeting was marked by out-and-out sympathy for the Allies and their cause. The time had come, said Major Putnam and Dr. McKim, for America definitely to align herself on the side of the Allied nations. Prussianism was denounced and the crime of the Lusitania described as a crime from the stigma of which Germany never can escape.

#### A LONG CHASE.

Brooks, Alta., May 20.—The mounted police party searching for the Eskimos who are supposed to have murdered Fathers Rouvier and Laroux, close to the Arctic Circle, have reached Peace River.

## BLAIR SAYS HE IS NOT OF THE FLEMMING OR BERRY TYPE

**Interesting Letter from the Ex-Secretary of the Public Works Department--Declares That He Can Prove That Premier Clarke Wanted Him to Play Sick Until the Trouble Blew Over.**

(St. John Telegraph.)

H. M. Blair reaffirms the charge that Premier George J. Clarke, at the time of the Teed investigation, proposed to him, directly and also through Colonel P. A. Guthrie, that he, Blair, should either "play sick and remain away from the office" or should go away for a while, "to Boston or somewhere," on the understanding that he would get his salary just the same.

Mr. Blair says that he has absolute proof of this statement, and cites Col. Guthrie as a witness to the truth of what he says. He asserts, moreover, that at a meeting of the Government, at which Hon. Messrs. Murray, Baxter, Landry and Morrissy were present, together with Colonel Guthrie, he related to all of them the nature of the proposals he had received from Premier Clarke, and that on this occasion Colonel Guthrie spoke up and corroborated the delivery of the message from Premier Clarke to Blair, asking him to play or go away.

Mr. Blair also relates certain other matters of no little interest which transpired at that meeting of the government in St. John.

Mr. H. M. Blair's letter follows here:

#### H. M. BLAIR'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Sir.—When I returned home from Montreal yesterday my attention was called to an article in the St. John Standard on Monday last which I understand purports to be an official reply to the statement of Hon. John Morrissy made when tendering his resignation as a member of the Government.

In that reply in the Standard, Premier Clarke attempts to deny that it was ever suggested by him that I should "play sick" or "go away until the thing blew over." I think the time has come when these denials of Premier Clarke should be challenged and the facts placed before the public.

In the first place, I wish to say that my statements that Premier Clarke proposed that I should "play sick and stay away from my office" in the Public Works Department, or that I should "take a trip and go to Boston or some other place, my salary going on in the meantime," are absolutely correct and I have the absolute proof for this assertion.

It was on Friday, February 18, that I first heard that there were any charges preferred against me. Even then this information could not be said to be official, because the services of Colonel Guthrie were utilized to inform me of the fact. Colonel Guthrie came to my residence after lunch on Friday, Feb. 18, stating that he had a message from Premier Clarke, who was then in his office, requesting my resignation because certain charges had been laid against me. He did not state who had laid the charges or what they contained, but did say that he had been unable to see them because they were in the Premier's room at his hotel.

I absolutely refused to comply with Premier Clarke's request and demanded to know what the charges were.

Colonel Guthrie then called up Hon. John Morrissy over the telephone from my residence and in my presence told him of the message the Premier had sent to me, at the same time acquainting him with the fact that neither he nor I had seen the charges and that I had refused absolutely to give the Premier my resignation. He also stated to Mr. Morrissy that the Premier had said that if he (Blair) did not resign, he himself would telephone the Minister of Public Works, asking for his suspension or resignation.

Colonel Guthrie further stated to Hon. Mr. Morrissy, in my presence and hearing, that the proposition of Premier Clarke was in his opinion most absurd, and that he had assured me and also wished to assure the Minister that he (Guthrie) had nothing whatever to do with it and was merely acting as messenger for the Premier, and at that much against his will; but that he had been sent for and requested to see Mr. Blair by Premier Clarke.

When Colonel Guthrie was through talking to Hon. Mr. Morrissy, at the latter's request I went to the 'phone and was assured by him that I was not to resign, but stay there until the whole matter was threshed out.

Then I had a conversation with Colonel Guthrie directly afterwards, in which I told him I was not guilty of any wrongdoing, and was resolved to fight any attempt to railroad me. Colonel Guthrie assured me then and many times since that if I had reached any other conclusion he would have been ashamed of me.

(Continued on page 2.)

## LORD HARDINGE, EX-VICEROY, TELLS OF INDIA'S PART IN THE GREAT WAR

**Has Justified Itself as an Integral Part of the British Empire---Has Sent Three Hundred Thousand Troops to the Various Fronts.**

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, May 20.—Lord Hardinge, of Penhurst, who was appointed Viceroy of India in 1910, and returned to England last month, after an administration which was commonly described as a highly successful continuation and development of the Liberal policy initiated by Lords Morley and Minto, disclosed some interesting facts in the course of a statement made to a correspondent whom he received at his house in Gloucester Place.

Lord Hardinge showed how voluntary contributions to the prosecution of the war had justified that dependency being regarded as an integral part of the British Empire, united to the central administration by considerations of self-interest and political development which in the eyes of the Indians themselves had assumed paramount importance, and had received a most striking exemplification during the course of the war.

### GAVE UNSTINTINGLY IN MEN, MUNITIONS

**AND MILITARY STORES OF ALL KINDS**

For months during the early period of the war, India was practically denuded of British troops, and the Indian contingents who went abroad to fight the British Empire's battles, mounted to about twenty times the force which was sent to China at the time of the Boxer rebellion. Not only in men, but also in guns, rifles, ammunition and stores of all kinds, India gave so unstintingly that with the exception of a few batteries which remained on the northwest frontier, there was at one time hardly any artillery throughout the length and breadth of the country.

### AT ONE TIME ONLY A HANDFUL OF BRITISH

**REGULAR TROOPS REMAINED IN INDIA**

We sent out of the country no less than 300,000 men to the various fields of the Imperial battle line in France, Egypt, China, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Gallipoli and even the Cameroons. These consisted of both Indian and British troops. When it is remembered that the British army of occupation usually numbers some 73,000 men and that at one time for a few weeks there remained only a handful of British troops, something between 10,000 and 15,000 men in a country with a population of over 315,000,000, one can realize that such a course of action would have been foolhardy in the extreme had there been any real foundation for the reports of widespread and serious disaffection spread from enemy sources."

### REVOLT PLANNED BY HUNS TO BREAK OUT

**ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1915, WAS FORESTALLED**

Referring to the discovery of a series of plots, Lord Hardinge said: "One plot was directly instigated by Germany through various agents, who supplied considerable funds. This was an ambitious scheme. Nothing less than to create a general revolt, which was timed to break out on Christmas day, 1915. However, the Government was furnished with full information of the projected rising and was able to forestall it, and render all the preparations abortive. The centre of the plot was Bengal, where there has always been a certain amount of anarchist activity."

### FOOD PRICES ARE HIGH.

OTTAWA, May 20.—Evidence of the serious lack of food in the Central Empires is furnished in a letter received in Ottawa. Food prices in Austria, according to this letter, have soared to extraordinary heights, half a dozen quotations which are contained in the communication being as follows: \$50 for a 100-pound bag of flour; \$1.25 for one pound of meat and \$2 per pint for cooking oil, which the letter states is now being used in Austrian households instead of butter. Two hundred pounds of straw costs \$30, while a pint of coal oil costs 30 cents. A yoke of oxen costs a remarkable figure, \$360.

### EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 20.—The agreement between England and Germany, made through the efforts of the Pope, whereby a number of sick and convalescent prisoners of war in both countries are to be sent for treatment to Switzerland, is now being put into effect. The first batch of six hundred British soldiers are awaiting transfer at Constance, and a committee of eight Swiss military doctors will leave here today for England to select an equal number of German prisoners there.