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# The Daily Mail

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The Weather.  
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Maritime—Strong winds and moderate gales from eastward, cool, with rain.  
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## Huns Lose Ground at Verdun and Suffer Heavy Losses

### Enemy Adopted New Method of Attack, But It Has Not Proved Successful---Unable to Escape Furious Response Of French Artillery.

PARIS, April 5.—The French gained ground north of Caillette wood, northeast of Verdun, in the course of several engagements during the night, the War Office announced this afternoon. West of the Meuse there were no events of importance. Twenty mines thrown into the Meuse at St. Mihele by the Germans, were exploded by the French with no damage.

PARIS, April 5.—In yesterday's fighting around Verdun the Germans lost considerable ground and again sustained heavy casualties, notwithstanding the formation of their attacking parties.

At 3 p. m., after the Germans had been battered by several tons of projectiles, a thin line of riflemen debouched from Chauffor wood, a little to the northwest of Douaumont. The Germans advanced by short bounds toward the French trenches situated about 300 yards south of the village. A second and a third line followed at equal distances, with small supporting and attacking columns in the rear. This formation has been noticed during the past few days, and is regarded by the French as proof that the Germans have been sorely punished in their previous assaults in serried ranks. But the change proved ineffective. The first line of riflemen advanced to within fifty yards of the French trenches, and there had to drop to the ground under heavy blasts of shrapnel and musketry fire.

### Germans Forced to Retreat Under a Raking Fire, Leaving Many Dead on the Field

The second and third lines attempted to advance to the support of the first line, but were stopped far in the rear by machine gun fire. The Germans in the first lines were in a most critical position. Shrapnel worked havoc among them. To charge was out of the question, and as long as they remained at the point to which they had advanced they were exposed to a decimating fire.

The second and third lines were little better off, for they were within range of the French 3 inch guns.

The entire attacking force finally adopted the only move open, retreating under a raking fire to Chauffor. They left half their number on the field.

At least three regiments took part in the attack. Chauffor wood proved to be an insecure shelter, for the French artillery, increasing its range, covered the entire area. It demolished shelters and piled up the German losses.

The action is regarded by military critics as of great significance, showing that the Germans, even with their new formation, are unable to escape the furious responses of French artillery, that the French positions, though they may be vulnerable at certain local and exposed points, cannot be shaken, and that the French counter offensive is effective.

### Germans Introduce Many Novelties in Attack on the French Lines at Verdun

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special cable to the World from Paris says: Portable mine-werfers, or mine-throwing engines, bombs so heavy that two men were needed to carry one of them, which are rolled down hill into the enemy's trenches; steel shells behind which march soldiers equipped with asphyxiating hand grenades, and attempts to overcome the enemy by getting to close quarters with him, and under a cloud of asphyxiating gas stripping off his respiratory mask, are among the novelties introduced by the Germans in the recent fighting in the Douaumont and Vaux sections.

The houses of the western part of Vaux village, which since has been retaken by the French, were methodically pulverized in the attack last Sunday morning by mines hurled into each house at comparatively short range.

At one point, where the Douaumont height slopes sharply downwards from the German to the French lines, bombs as big as medicine balls were rolled down hill and exploded against the parapets of the French trenches, ripping open mighty gaps in the earthworks.

### NOTED ITALIAN GENERAL DECLARES THAT THE GERMANS WILL NEVER CAPTURE VERDUN

PARIS, April 5.—"Verdun will never be taken." This is the sincere and positive opinion of General Cadorna, a member of the Italian generalissimo's suite said to a correspondent of the Petit Journal. "General Cadorna," he continued, "returns to Italy from his visit to France full of enthusiasm for France, for what she has done and for what she is now doing."

"What we saw on the French front is simply magnificent. France and Great Britain have heaped all along the line, in innumerable depots, so many men and such a quantity of guns and munitions, that nothing that the Germans could now do, it seems to us, could possibly catch the Franco-British higher command unprepared."

## SHOT FATHER BECAUSE HE WAS LONELY

Louisville, Ky., April 5.—"I shot papa to put him out of his misery. It was an act of mercy," hysterically explained Anna Lee Stitzel after she had fired a bullet into the breast of her father, William Stitzel, aged 75, a Federal veteran of the civil war, at their home here last night. Mr. Stitzel died thirty minutes later at a hospital.

For several weeks Miss Stitzel is said to have brooded over her father's loneliness and growing infirmities.

Physicians believe the young woman is suffering from dementia.

The aged man was seated at a table when his daughter entered the room revolver in hand, and without a word fired one bullet into her parent's body. Miss Stitzel is held in custody at a hospital on a charge of murder.

## George W. Smalley, Journalist, Dead

London, April 5.—Geo. W. Smalley died here yesterday.

George Washburn Smalley was born in Norfolk County, Mass., in 1833, and was a graduate of Yale University and of Harvard law school. For many years he was well known as a journalist and war correspondent.

Miss Irma Jones of Woodstock, is visiting her friend, Miss Eva Brewer. Mr. M. G. Murphy, district passenger agent for the C.P.R., was in the city yesterday.

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR GIVES A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

### Insisted on the Necessity of Guaranteeing the Peace of Europe After the War--His Speech Provoked Great Applause.

BERLIN, April 5 (by wireless to Sayville).—In the Reichstag today the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg made his most comprehensive speech of the war. He reviewed the military and political situation, the use of various means of warfare, and German-American relations.

The Chancellor, whose address was delivered to a crowded house, also spoke of the questions presented in relation to the principle of nationality, considering the Polish, Lithuanian, Livonian, Belgian and Flemish problems. He insisted upon the necessity of guaranteeing the peace of Europe after the war, and also of securing this result by giving to these races the opportunity of free evolution along the lines of their natural individualities and mother tongues.

At the conclusion of his address, the Chancellor elicited great applause by saying: "The spirit of union shall lead us as it shall lead our children and grandchildren, through the struggles of their fathers, toward a future of strength and liberty."

### U. S. AMBASSADOR MAKES ENQUIRY.

BERLIN, April 4 (via London, April 5).—American Ambassador Gerard today sent an inquiry to the German Foreign Office concerning the sinking of the steamship Berwindvale, off Queenstown. A despatch from London dated March 29 said that a British steamer, the Berwindvale, had been attacked by a German submarine, but that she had not been sunk.

## The Turks Are Tired Of War

Rome, April 5.—Peace agitation is widespread in Turkey. The agitations are being secretly encouraged by the Ultramas, although their religious leaders are denouncing it in the mosques. The arrest of the president of the chamber caused a very unfavorable impression.

The famine in Asia Minor is severely felt. The revolts resulting from lack of food are suppressed only with bloodshed.

Mr. W. W. Titus of St. John, provincial manager for the National Insurance Company, was a guest at the Queen yesterday.

## Poincare Had A Close Call

Paris, April 5.—L'Oeuvre publishes today a story which the censorship prohibited yesterday, of President Poincare having been in danger of death while he was at the front last Easter. According to the newspaper, a shell fell and burst near the President's automobile, and a second fell nearer without bursting.

Examination showed the fuse of the shell had been removed and on the shell was inscribed the words:

"Easter egg for Poincare, being one of his own shells."

The shell, which was of the French 75 millimetre calibre, now decorates the Elysee.

## HOLLAND'S DEMONSTRATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN AIMED AT BOTH SIDES

### Sudden Warlike Preparations Astonished The Whole World---Mobilization of The Army Was Accomplished Quickly ---A Shortage of Food.

LONDON, April 4 (delayed).—Holland bared its teeth to the belligerents on both sides so unexpectedly that the Dutch public was as much astonished as the remainder of the world, said a prominent neutral just returned from Amsterdam to the Associated Press today. This person, who enjoys exceptional opportunities of obtaining reliable information, stated that not only was the Dutch army mobilized, but actual manoeuvres were held as if to repel forces landing from the North Sea in the neighborhood of Flushing.

The mobilization was accomplished swiftly. Virtually every private motor car in the country was seized. While mobilization took place along the German frontier, manoeuvres were held only along the sea coast. To add to the excitement, the Germans massed men and guns along the Belgo-Dutch frontier near Antwerp, as if in preparation to repel an invasion from that direction.

### AIMED AGAINST BOTH BELLIGERENTS.

The returned neutral is convinced the demonstration was aimed against Germany as much as England. He stated that irritation in Holland against all belligerents had become so pronounced that there was a sullen feeling of hostility toward both Germany and Great Britain, which was becoming general throughout the country. On account of the British blockade, Holland is experiencing shortage of food to such an extent that the American commission for relief of Belgium has been asked to loan some of its food supply to certain districts.

The Dutch government has determined that food shall be transported to Holland in vessels commandeered by it without reference to any limitation fixed by agreement with the Netherlands overseas trust.

### A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

THE HAGUE, April 5.—At the opening of the second chamber of the Dutch parliament today, after a preliminary secret session in committee, the president of the chamber read a brief statement declaring that the recent suspension of furloughs of army officers and men was a precautionary measure, as Holland is firmly resolved to maintain her neutrality, and there is a possibility of it incurring increased danger owing to the course of the war.

The suspension order, he added, was not a consequence of present political entanglements, but was decided upon on account of certain information which had reached the government, and which the government does not judge opportune at the present moment to make public.

### DUTCH SCHOONER TORPEDOED.

THE HAGUE, April 5 (via London).—It is officially announced that the Dutch schooner Elsinia Heffa was torpedoed yesterday in the North Sea. The crew has been brought to Noordhinder. A government inquiry will be opened when the crew reaches Rotterdam. The ministry of marine announces that the government has decided to conduct an examination of the Tubantia wreck, thus taking it out of the hands of the owners.

### ARTILLERY WAS ACTIVE.

LONDON, April 5.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "There was a lively artillery fire all day on the Macedonian frontier. The firing still continues. General Sarraill has gone to the front and villagers in the war zone have been advised to leave."

### ITALIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

ROME, April 5.—General Zuppelli, the minister of war, has resigned on account of ill-health. King Victor Emmanuel has accepted his resignation and appointed General Paolo di Morone, commander of an army corps, to succeed him.

### ALLIED SHIPS DESTROY FORTS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A news agency despatch from Athens today says: An Anglo-French squadron has destroyed forts St. Zaki and St. George at the entrance to Smyrna harbor.

### NEW FRENCH GUN IS A CORKER.

PARIS, April 5.—The French have ready for use their new 16 inch gun, which is able to fire a more devastating explosive shell than the German 17 inch gun. The giant shells for this gun, exhibited in Paris, stand five and one half feet high and weigh more than a ton.