
Notice to Advertisers.

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 winds, mostly fair and cool; showers at night in the west.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

Germans Continue Their Bombardment of Verdun

French Clear the Enemy From a First Line Trench South of the Gomme---Great Artillery Activity Reported in the Champagne District.

PARIS, May 15.—The bombardment in the region of the Avocourt wood and Hill 304, in the Verdun section, still continues, according to an official statement issued today by the French War Office. In a small engagement west of Mount Tetu, in Champagne, the French captured 15 prisoners. Calm prevailed on the rest of the front. The text of the statement follows: "To the south of the Somme near Overmandouvillers, we delivered a coup de main, which permitted us to clear the enemy from a first line trench. In Champagne there was great artillery activity on both sides in the sector of Maisons de Champagne and the Butte du Mesnil.

"An invasion of German works at Mount Tetu permitted us to capture 15 prisoners. In the Verdun region there were bombardments in the sector of the woods at Avocourt and Hill 304. Calm on the rest of the front."

Bases of Austrian Submarines in the Mediterranean Have Been Destroyed

LONDON, May 15.—A despatch from Milan to Lloyds News says that the two chief secret bases of Austro-Hungarian submarines in the southern Mediterranean have been definitely destroyed, as a sequel to the Italian occupation of Marsa, Morze and Port Barada, between Cyrenica and Egypt. The despatch continues: "The Italian warships navigated the coastal waters without mishap, though they were thickly sown with mines. When contingents were being embarked, one column marched on Borgo Suleiman and seized an enormous stock of tinned and other preserves which were ready for the submarines. Parties searched these shores and huge supplies of benzine stored in barrels and metal casts were discovered in caves and ruined wells. During the dredging operations the broken propeller of a submarine was found entangled in a steel net."

A French Dirigible Balloon Falls Into The Sea, and Several Lives Were Lost

PARIS, May 15.—The dirigible balloon which is reported from Toulon to have fallen into the sea off the Cardinian coast, belonged to the French navy. An official statement issued today says that the balloon caught fire from an unexplained cause while flying over the Mediterranean last Friday. The remains of the envelope have been towed ashore at Toulon. Four of the six persons aboard are known to have perished, and their bodies have been recovered. The fate of the remaining two is unknown, but it was feared that they were also lost.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

BERLIN, May 15 (by wireless to Sayville).—The British have been attacking the German lines near Hulluch, in northern France, in an effort to recapture the trenches recently taken by the Germans there, but all their attempts have been repulsed, according to today's statement by the War Office. In the Verdun region the French failed in an attack near Dead Man Hill and in another near the Gallette wood.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, May 15 (by wireless to Sayville).—The following is the official Austrian report of May 13: "On the Italian front our troops repulsed several attacks on the northern slope of Monte San Michele. The Italians suffered heavy losses. On the Russian and Balkan fronts the situation is unchanged. On the Dobrodo plain, west of San Martino, the enemy made a violent attack during the night with hand grenades. He was repulsed after a severe struggle. On the remainder of the front there was little activity."

MORE BELGIAN SUCCESSES.

PARIS, May 15.—Further successes for the Belgian expedition which has invaded German East Africa were announced in official statement by the Belgian war department at Havre. The statement says that Col. Molitor, in command of the southern column, occupied Kigali, capital of the German province of Ruandandon, on May 8. The Belgian troops have also captured the Island of Kivuvu in Lake Kivu, which the Germans took by surprise at the beginning of the war.

CIVILIANS WERE THE VICTIMS.

PARIS, May 15.—An aerial attack on Majadagh, near the Greek-Serbian frontier, southwest of Doiran, in which fourteen civilians were killed, were reported in a Havas despatch from Saloniki. The raid occurred on Friday.

WORK OF GERMAN PIRATES.

BERLIN, May 15 (via London, May 15).—An official announcement issued today says that during the month of April, ninety-six hostile merchantmen of 225,000 tons have been sunk by German and Austro-Hungarian submarines or mines.

Soldiers Testify Against Casement

London, May 15.—The first witness called to testify against Sir Roger Casement, charged with high treason, was John Robinson, of Belfast, formerly a corporal in the Royal Army Medical Corps, who was one of the prisoners taken by the Germans in the early stages of the war, and recently released. He said that of 4,000 Irish prisoners gathered at Limburg to hear Casement's exhortations, between 50 and 60 joined the Irish brigade.

He said Casement promised the Irish prisoners £10 each if they joined the Germans, and passage to America if Germany lost the war. He also circulated pamphlets including Gaelic and American writings, to further his cause.

John Cronin, of Cork, formerly a private of the Munster Fusiliers, corroborated Robinson. He said the prisoners had been treated badly before Casement began his work, but that subsequently the Germans were more considerate. He said, however, that those who declined to join the Irish brigade "had their bread knocked off."

When Robinson saw Casement in the prison camp he was wearing civilian clothing.

"What was he doing?" asked counsel for the prosecution.

"Spouting about the Irish brigade," Robinson replied in a rich brogue.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT ARRAIGNED IN COURT ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON

Said to Have Made a Statement to the Authorities---A Soldier Named Bailey Also in the Dock---Attorney General Outlines the Crown's Case.

LONDON, May 15.—Sir Roger Casement, the supposed head and prime instigator of the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland, was arraigned today in the Bow Street police court, and charged with high treason.

The few spectators who were permitted to enter the famous old police court were considerably surprised when a second prisoner was placed beside Casement in the dock. This man was Daniel Julian Bailey, a private soldier, whose home is at Wembley, a village near London. Bailey was arrested at Tralee, Ireland, on April 21. He was jointly charged with Casement with high treason, but his exact connection with the Sinn Feiners has not so far been made public.

CHARGED WITH COMMITTING HIGH TREASON

WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE REALM OF ENGLAND

In the form charge Casement is described as of no occupation and no fixed abode. The charge against both defendants reads: "For that they did between the first day of November, 1914, and on divers other occasions, between that day and the 21st day of April, 1916, unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously, commit high treason within and without the realm of England, in contempt of our sovereign Lord the King and his laws, to the evil example of others in like case, and contrary to the duty and allegiance of the said defendants."

Casement is reported to have made a long statement to the authorities, and it is believed that this statement will considerably shorten the hearing before the magistrate. The police court hearing is merely a preliminary to the real trial, which would take place later before a panel of the judges of the high court of justice.

Attorney General Sir Frederick E. Smith, A. P. Bodkin and Travers Humphreys appeared for the prosecution, and Prof. J. H. Morgan and Artemus Jones for the defendant. Sir John Dickson presided.

CASEMENT'S APPEARANCE DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE MAN WHO WON FAME IN 1912

Shortly after the magistrate had taken his seat, Casement and his fellow prisoner were shown into the dock. Casement's appearance was vastly different from that of the man who gained fame in 1912 by his exposure of the cruelties practised on natives in Putumayo by a British Rubber Co. He sat in the dock resting his chin on his hand and occasionally looking toward the magistrate.

When the Attorney General, in opening the case for the prosecution, mentioned the conferring of the order of Knighthood on Casement, the prisoner dropped his head. The Attorney General then outlined the prisoner's career.

The Attorney General charged that Casement had conducted a systematic campaign among the Irish prisoners of war in Germany, with the purpose of seducing them from their allegiance. Bailey, he said, had been seduced in this manner, and had made a statement explaining Casement's actions.

BAILEY SERVED IN THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES AND WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE GERMANS

According to the Attorney General, Bailey was born in Dublin and joined the Royal Irish Rifles in 1904. He served with his regiment in India and was honorably discharged. On the outbreak of the European war Bailey was called out as a reservist and sailed with the original expeditionary force to France. He was taken prisoner in September, 1914.

The Attorney General said that Bailey had related how a large number of Irish prisoners had been collected from various prisons in Germany and placed in a large camp at Limburg. Here they heard addresses by Casement, who tried to inflame their minds against the British government, and persuade them to break their oaths of allegiance and support him in his projected expedition to Ireland.

The Attorney General said Casement described himself as the organizer of the Irish volunteers and impressed upon the Irish prisoners in Germany that everything was to be gained for Ireland by Germany winning the war. Those prisoners who joined the brigade he was attempting to form were promised by Casement, the Attorney General asserted, that they would be sent to Berlin as guests of the German government.

ENGLAND'S NEW MACHINE GUN CALLED THE HOSE OF DEATH

Two Men Armed With This Weapon Recently Accounted for 330 Germans in Half an Hour--Was Invented by an American.

(Canadian Press.)

New York, May 15.—A London cable to the Herald says:

The Germans were for many months superior in machine guns, but the British now have a gun which can beat theirs and is beating theirs every day.

Invented by an American officer, Colonel Lewis, and made in Belgium almost up to the moment when the German scouts entered the city of its manufacture, the invention narrowly escaped capture by the Germans.

Its killing power may be gauged from the fact that in one trench recently one of the guns, manned by a crew of two men, accounted for 330 Germans in half an hour.

It has been described as the "hose of death," and whether in advance or retirement, it is going to be the supreme battle arbiter of the coming year.

15 Shots a Second.

Suppose that instead of a rifle weighing ten pounds, and firing fifteen bullets a minute, and carried by one man, one had a rifle weighing twenty-five

pounds and firing fifteen bullets a second, and carried by two men, what would be the effect of any advance made by the enemy. No troops could meet such a weapon.

The arm gives the greatest volume of fire in the least time of any gun known.

It is working now in France and in Flanders, night and day, sending a steady sweep of lead across the far-flung German line. It is as if a comb of bullets were carding out the men from their trenches.

Can be Used in the Air.

The gun can be fired upside down an aeroplane, and sideways from a trench, from the ground, from a wall or from the roof of a house. It comes to pieces like a jig-saw puzzle, in a minute, under expert hands, and the only tool needed is an ordinary rifle bullet.

These guns are being made in England now and in the factories you may find many a mailed hero of Liege and Haelen, proud to think that he can still work as efficiently as if he were on the firing line.

Premier Asquith Visits Belfast

(Canadian Press.)

Dublin, May 15 (via London).—Premier Asquith, who has been in Dublin for several days, departed this morning for Belfast to confer with prominent men in the north.

The Premier's visit to Belfast seems to give color to reports that he is trying to arrange a coalition between the two Irish factions for a temporary war government of Ireland.

There has been no rebellious movement in Belfast and apparently the Premier's consultations with prominent men of that city naturally will deal with broader questions than rebellion in other parts of Ireland.

Returned Soldiers To Act as Guards

Ottawa, May 15.—Returned soldiers are to be utilized as guards along the canals and other public works of Canada, thus releasing the home guards, many of whom are expected to enlist for overseas service. There are upwards of ten thousand men engaged in this kind of guard duty.

Parliament to Prorogue This Week

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, May 15.—The prorogation of Parliament is fixed for this week. The exact day is not yet known, and to the very last is always a matter of more or less uncertainty.

If present plans carry, the end will come about Thursday. There are only two matters of great importance to be determined, the loan to the Canadian Northern and the acquisition of the Quebec and Saginay Railway.

Ice Breaker to Be Launched Today

Montreal, May 15.—The new Canadian Government ice breaker, "J. D. Hazen," will be launched this afternoon from the shipyards of the Canadian Vickers, Ltd. Invitations have been sent to a large number of people to attend the launching.

Mr. H. D. Morrison of St. Stephen is at the Queen.

Mr. John A. Humble of Moncton, I.R.C. claims agent, is at the Barker House.