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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

Loss of Fort Vaux to the Germans is Now Conceded

French Troops Still Hold the Outskirts and Trenches to the Right and Left---Austrian Troops Forced to Evacuate Lutsk With Heavy Losses.

PARIS, June 4.—Heavy fighting continues in the vicinity of Fort Vaux northeast of Verdun. The War Office report today says French troops still occupy the outskirts of the fort, as well as the trenches to the right and left of the works. The loss of the fort itself, of which an intimation was given in last night's report, is conceded. The announcement says the fort was abandoned by the garrison after it had been reduced to a heap of ruins by an incessant bombardment of seven days.

German attacks on the adjacent positions thus far have been unsuccessful. West of the Meuse intermittent cannonading occurred last night.

LONDON, June 8.—The Austrians have evacuated Lutsk, one of the Volhynian triangle fortresses, according to information received at the Russian Embassy in Rome, says a Central News despatch from that city. Several brigades of Austrians are reported in the advices to have been captured with the fortress. It is claimed that the Austrian lines have been broken in Volhynia and that they have been withdrawn nearly twenty miles throughout the Lutsk sector.

The Fate of Fort Vaux Still Hangs in

The Balance, According to Late Reports

PARIS, June 8.—The fate of Fort Vaux, upon which the efforts of the Germans have been centred for three days, remains in suspense, according to the latest reports received by the French War Office. Its loss would be regretted by France on account of the moral effect and for the sake of the garrison who struggled so gallantly amidst its shell swept ruins, but military critics assert that its possession would be of little benefit to the enemy.

The fort has long since been dismantled, and is regarded by the French command as merely of value as an observation post. It is asserted that its occupation will not help the Germans to take Verdun any more than their capture of Fort Douaumont, which they have held for three months without being able to make a step forward.

The Enemy is Confronted by Strong

Inner Lines Behind the Great Fortress

Behind Fort Vaux the enemy is confronted by an exceptionally strong inner line to the defence, of which both nature and military skill have given the greatest aid. This line includes the positions of Froide Terre and the heights of Souville and Tavannes, which are crowned with forts.

Vaux forms an advance port which supplements the defence of Souville fort, and was constructed with a view of sweeping the ravine which it commands.

As Vaux is the furthest point from the river Meuse of the Verdun defences, it is less affected by the flanking fire from the batteries west of the river than other positions. This explains why the Germans chose it as the point through which to make a determined effort to force a way to the inner lines of the Verdun forts, notwithstanding that by the concentration of the ground it was the most difficult to attack in the whole region.

Verdun Remains Intact in Spite of

Furious Bombardment, Says Correspondent

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Tribune, cabling under yesterday's date, says:

"In view of the deep interest and anxiety felt in America concerning Verdun, from whence I have just this moment returned, I desire to inform you that in spite of the continued bombardment, Verdun remains intact in point of its military defences. The civil sections, including the hospitals, have suffered. I had the honor of dining with General Petain and his staff on Sunday. He is most confident, and not impressed with the German successes so far around Verdun. The morale of his troops is superb, unconquerable.

Hundreds of French and German Lives

Sacrificed That Crown Prince May be Glorified

"The most miserable feature of the Verdun affair is that the price at stake is the heritage of the Hoenzollerns. Hundreds of Germans and French are sacrificed in a contest which is of no military value whatever, that the Crown Prince may be made a Marshal of the Empire on the field of Verdun, bathed in their blood, then have permission to return to Berlin. From my personal knowledge and observation of conditions, I believe that all the German armies may be concentrated on the task.

"While by sheer weight they may momentarily hold advanced points of defence, they will never reach Verdun."

PRESBYTERIANS MEET AT WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, June 8.—Extraordinary interest in the present Presbyterian General Assembly was indicated by the unprecedentedly large gathering this morning at Westminster church.

Prior to the opening of a dozen committee meetings were in progress, considering various phases of the church's work. The business during the brief business session was chiefly of routine character.

Owing to the scarcity of paper, as a result of the war, the publication of the new hymn book, which has been in preparation for several years, will in all probability be indefinitely postponed.

It was freely reported this morning that the retirement of Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, clerk of the Assembly since 1892, is probable, owing to Church union developments. It is said that if the motion favoring union is carried in the Assembly, Dr. Campbell will at once move that all those who voted in favor of union must at once retire and that the minority must carry forward the work, as they actually constitute the Presbyterian Assembly.

The majority, he will argue, will have voluntarily excluded themselves.

The majority, of course, will not agree, and it is understood Dr. Campbell will refuse to continue in a church which has, according to his view, taken action to dissolve.

Waukegan, Ill., June 8.—With the jury finally completed after the examination of more than 1,200 men, the actual trial of W. H. Orpet, the student charged with the murder of his sweetheart, was begun today.

MORE GALLANT CANADIANS HAVE FALLEN IN THE FIGHT

Ottawa, June 8.—Twenty-two Canadian officers appear in the morning casualty list. Eight are reported killed, ten wounded and four slightly wounded but back to duty. The officers total so far is 262.

The list of slightly wounded officers who have been able to return to duty includes Major Verret, Assistant Deputy Postmaster General.

With the wounding of Major Verret every officer of the original eastern Ontario battalion has figured in the casualty list. The other names on the list are from Montreal and points west.

The capture by the Germans yesterday of the front line trenches at Hooze indicates that the fighting which began last Friday has been maintained ever since. There is a possibility, however, that the Canadians have voluntarily abandoned the dangerous and exposed salient at this point.

The sustained fighting which shows that the Canadians are undergoing a siege akin to the French at Verdun, forecasts heavy additions to a list that already is known to be formidable. It may be a quarter of the previous total aggregate. The reserves to the Canadian forces at the front are expected to have the triple effect of hurrying forward reinforcements from the Bramshott and Shorncliffe camps in England, with a corresponding movement of troops from Canada and a further stimulus to the recruiting campaigns.

Maritime Men In Casualty List

Ottawa, June 8.—Included in the lengthy casualty list issued at midnight were the following from the Maritime Provinces:

Missing—Lieut. George Morrissey, Hazen street, St. John; Capt. Morris Allaine Scovil, Gagetown, N. B.

Wounded—Lieut. Albert Louis Rice, Edmundston, N. B.; Wm. Young, Sydney, C.B.

Killed in action—Sapper Don Hugh McIsaac, New Glasgow, N. S.

His Memory is An Incentive

London, June 8.—The following despatch was received at the War Office from Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British expeditionary forces in France, in reply to the message of King George announcing Lord Kitchener's death:

"The army order issued at His Majesty's command, informing us of the loss at sea of Lord Kitchener, was received with the deepest regret by all ranks in the armies under my command.

"His memory is to us an incentive, and we shall not rest until we have brought his work to its culmination in enduring victory."

His Honor the Lieut. Governor, is at the Queen.
Mr. George A. Stubbs of St. John, is a guest at the Queen.

Says Germans Lost Eighteen Ships

London, June 8.—A naval officer of high rank who has just returned from a visit to the battle cruiser fleet informed the Associated Press today that participants in the North Sea battle estimate the total German losses as follows:

Two battle cruisers, three battleships, five light cruisers, eight or nine destroyers and one submarine.

This officer said he was convinced from evidence he has obtained that the unidentified battle cruiser said to have been sunk was the Hindenburg.

Air Squadron Pulled Off Raid

London, June 8.—An Allied air squadron has successfully bombarded the wharves at Hoboken, near Antwerp, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Maestricht. The Germans are said to have been building destroyers at Hoboken. The squadron was fired on by German batteries, but returned to its base safely.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 8.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt will go to Chicago if "the Republican convention desires me to address it."

This he announced today in a reply made to the invitation he received last night from Senator William Jackson of Maryland, asking him to come to Chicago.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF ANOTHER CRUISER IN BATTLE OF JUTLAND

News Withheld for "Military Reasons" ---Loss of a Dreadnought Also Admitted---Lloyd George Came Near Accompanying Kitchener on Trip.

LONDON, June 8.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that peace demonstrators, most of whom were women, marched from Vienna Monday evening to Schoenbrunn Castle, the residence of the Emperor, and demanded a separate peace with Russia.

A number of the women managed to avoid the police, and entered the castle grounds, where they shouted their demands beneath the windows of the Emperor's private apartments.

They were arrested, and the castle guard was later equipped with machine guns.

GERMANS CONCEALED LOSS OF TWO CRUISERS

IN BIG NAVAL FIGHT "FOR MILITARY REASONS"

LONDON, June 8.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that a German official statement declares that the loss of the cruisers Lutzow and Rostock, in the battle off Jutland, was withheld for military reasons. Both ships are said to have sunk while on their way to harbor for repairs.

This is the first mention of the loss of the cruiser Rostock, a small warship of 4,900 tons, built in 1912. She carried 375 men and was armed with twelve 4-inch guns and two torpedo tubes. The Lutzow was 26,000 tons, a dreadnought battle cruiser. Her destruction has been previously claimed by British naval officers.

GERMAN LOSSES IN BIG NAVAL BATTLE NEAR

JUTLAND NOW PLACED AT ELEVEN SHIPS

BERLIN, via London, June 8.—An official statement issued today gives the total losses of the German high seas fleet during the battle off Jutland, and up to the present time, as one battle cruiser, one ship of the line of older construction, four small cruisers and five torpedo boats.

The statement says: "Of these losses the battleship Pommern was launched in 1905. The loss of the cruisers Wiesbaden, Elbing, Frauenlob, and five torpedo boats has already been reported in official statements. For military reasons we refrained until now from making public the loss of the battle cruiser Lutzow and the cruiser Rostock."

The destruction of the Lutzow was claimed in the first statement issued by the British Admiralty. At the same time the British claimed that two German battleships had been sent to the bottom and six destroyers, as well as the ramming of a submarine. The British, however, only claimed to have sunk one German light cruiser.

LLOYD GEORGE CAME VERY NEAR BEING WITH

LORD KITCHENER ON THE FATAL TRIP

LONDON, June 8.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, was only prevented from accompanying Lord Kitchener on his ill-fated trip on the cruiser Hampshire by the Irish crisis, according to a statement in political circles here today. It had been arranged that Lloyd George should accompany the Minister of War to Russia, but the sudden call upon the Welsh statesman to mediate between the Irish factions upset this plan. His place was taken by other representatives of the ministry of munitions.

AN EYE WITNESS SAYS THE CRUISER HAMPSHIRE

SANK IN TWENTY MINUTES AFTER BEING STRUCK

EDINBURGH, June 8.—The Scotsman today prints the story of an eye witness of the disaster to the cruiser Hampshire, in which Earl Kitchener lost his life. This man, who saw the tragedy from the shore, is quoted as saying:

"The night was wet and stormy, but the light was good. From the shore a column of water was seen suddenly to rise from the Hampshire, followed by a great column of steam and smoke. In twenty minutes the ship had disappeared beneath the waves. A very heavy sea was running at the time. Four boats were seen leaving the ship, but were not again sighted.

SOME BODIES RECOVERED.

THURSO, Scotland, June 8 (via London).—Several bodies from the cruiser Hampshire, on which Field Marshal Earl Kitchener and members of his staff were lost, are being brought here. Among them are Col. O. A. Fitzgerald, private military secretary to Earl Kitchener. There is no confirmation of rumors that some survivors of the sunken Hampshire have been found, and these rumors are believed to be unauthentic.