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The Daily Mail

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The Weather.

Maritime: Moderate winds, some local showers, but partly fair.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

Sir Edward Grey Says Allies Have no Thought of Peace.

No Possibility of Great Britain Acting Separately From Her Allies---Gallant French Army at Verdun is Saving France And Her Allies.

LONDON, May 25.—The Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes this morning: "There is not a phrase or word in Sir Edward Grey's speech which encouraged the hope of an anticipated peace. He dismissed at the outset as impossible any idea of this country acting separately from its allies. Mr. Ponsonby had spoken of the necessity of appealing to the reason of the nations. You cannot reason with the German people, Sir Edward Grey replied, so long as they are only fed with lies.

"He repudiated with scorn the German Chancellor's endeavor to place the blame of the continuance of the war on the Allies, because they cannot accept Germany's terms of peace—terms that would place the other nations of Europe at her mercy. Ringing applause followed his statement that the Allies are not beaten and are not going to be beaten. If any of the Allies had a special right to speak of peace it was France, upon whom the concentrated fury of the German attacks had fallen.

"But France stands firm. Amid great cheering he declared that the prowess of the French army at Verdun was saving France and the Allies.

"Quoting Premier Briand's statement of yesterday that 'peace must be based on international right,' Grey said: 'That is what we feel too.'

French Army at Verdun in Good Shape;

Germans are Becoming Exhausted

LONDON, May 25.—The Times' military correspondent says this morning: The Germans continue to exhaust the army before Verdun to the point of extermination. They bring up divisions in reserve from every quarter where one is to be found. There are ample French guns and there are still French troops in reserve in plenty for any purpose which may enter Joffre's plans.

When the writer visited Verdun he found the whole countryside outside the fire zone filled with French reserves, and although the battle was raging with all the fury which had been its distinguishing characteristic, French permissionaries were going off to their homes on furlough as if nothing was happening.

French Divisions Always Get a Rest

After Strenuous Work in the Trenches

The French practice has been to give the divisions a rest after serious fighting, in order to prevent their quality from deteriorating, and they can afford to do so, because they have ample reserves.

The Germans are not in this fortunate position, and so they have to draw their shattered divisions out of the line, fill them up from the field depots as best they may, and hurry them back again into the fight."

An Austrian Aeroplane and Gunboat

Destroyed by an Italian Warship

ROME, May 24 (via Paris, May 25).—An Austrian aeroplane and an Austrian gunboat have been destroyed in a battle with an Italian gunboat in the upper Adriatic. The crew of the Austrian craft was taken prisoners. A building on the outskirts of Porto Ferrajo was bombarded by an Austrian submarine, which was driven off the coast batteries, before much damage was done.

Porto Ferrajo is the capital of the Island of Elba, and if the Austrian submarine started from the Austrian base at Pola, it must have almost completely circumnavigated Italy to reach its objective. The villa occupied by Napoleon during his exile to Elba stands on a height overlooking Porto Ferrajo.

Heavy Losses at the Front are Having a

Depressing Effect on the Germans

LONDON, May 25.—The Daily Mail's Berne correspondent, writing on internal conditions in Germany, says: "The morale of the civilian population is considerably shaken by privations, and the morale of the army to some extent is affected by the news from home, as well no doubt as by the heavy losses at the front. An officer of a Prussian Guards Regiment recently said: 'We can win more victories at a price, but each victory brings us nearer to defeat. The nation is kept together by a carefully inspired fear of intended reprisals by the Allies—murder, pillage and arson—and by the idea that the Allies intend after victory to tear the empire to pieces. The German army and civil population are by no means in a mood to throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies, nor are they reduced to the condition of a garrison whose fighting men see their rations being daily curtailed.'

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

London, May 25.—The British steamer Washington, of 5,080 tons gross, has been sunk by a submarine, according to an announcement made today at Lloyd's shipping agency.

ACTIVITIES OF SINN FEIN AGITATORS

Dublin, May 25.—The royal commission appointed to investigate the Irish rebellion, which recently held several sittings in London, resumed its inquiry in Dublin today.

Neville Chamberlain gave evidence in regard to the methods which the police adopted to obtain information respecting the Sinn Fein movement, and the growth of that organization.

The witness said the Sinn Fein society came into existence in 1905. At first it was rather moderate, but extremists obtained control. Pamphlets were circulated for the purpose of turning sentiment against the English and of combating recruiting.

The Sinn Fein party tried ineffectively, the witness said, to make a display at the time of the coronation of King George.

Then came the excitement over Home Rule and the Ulster Volunteer movement suggested the establishment of the Irish Nationalist Volunteers.

Evelyn Thaw Married Again

New York, May 25.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, divorced by Harry K. Thaw last month, and Jack Clifford, her dancing partner, returned here last night after a hasty trip to Baltimore, and announce that they have been married in Maryland.

TRUE BILL AGAINST CASEMENT; TRIAL FIXED FOR JUNE 26.

LONDON, May 25.—The Grand Jury today returned true bills against Sir Roger Casement, leader of the Sinn Fein revolt, and Daniel J. Bailey, the former British soldier who is held as his accomplice.

DUBLIN, May 25.—Astonishingly little interest is displayed in the trial of Sir Roger Casement, both in political and general circles.

Casement was almost entirely unknown here before the war. Since then vague reports of his activities in Germany have been all that have reached the Irish public in spite of the fact that he was in touch with the leaders of the recent rebellion.

As an element in Irish politics, Casement had no existence. The importance attached to his connection with

the Sinn Fein revolt, both in England and abroad, is not quite understood in this country.

For High Treason.

The action of the Grand Jury follows the preliminary hearing before a police magistrate at which Casement and Bailey withheld their defence and were held without bail, pending the Grand Jury deliberations.

Seventy-five grand jurors were summoned before Lord Chief Justice Reading today, and from their number 23 were selected to decide whether or not indictments for high treason should be returned against the two prisoners. Their decision was reached promptly.

After a short deliberation the jury returned true bills. The judge fixed

Holiday Outing Had Sad Ending

Halifax, May 25.—Early this morning the bodies of Matthew Lowndes, aged 50, and his wife, of Halifax, were found pinned beneath an overturned carriage in the outskirts of the city. The road at the point near where the bodies were found winds along a cliff and the supposition is that the horse became frightened and jumped over the cliff. The couple were returning from a holiday outing spent in the country.

The body of Sidney French, aged 24, a native of the old country, was found in the dock at the new ocean terminals this morning. He was a member of the force operating a dredging boat.

Germans Capture a French Trench

Paris, May 25.—German troops made an attack last night on French positions on the Verdun front east of the Meuse near the Handremont quarry, and obtained a footing in one of the French trenches, the War Office announces today.

East of Cumieres, to the west of the Meuse, the French made some progress in hand grenade fighting.

There was no infantry action at Fort Douaumont last night.

Activity on the part of the artillery was particularly severe in the vicinity of Hill 304, and in the sector from Dead Man Hill to Cumieres.

Two Children Were Killed by Train

Morrisburg, Ont., May 25.—Two daughters of Clinton Casselman, a prosperous Williamsburg farmer, ten and twelve years of age, were killed instantly at noon yesterday.

Mr. Casselman was coming to Morrisburg accompanied by his three daughters, to the Empire Day celebration, which was being celebrated here for the benefit of the 154th Battalion of Dundas county. In crossing the Grand Trunk Railway tracks entering town, the west bound express struck the horse and buggy, killing the two older children and the horse. The girls' bodies were fearfully mangled.

Mr. Casselman and the third daughter were very badly hurt. Their escape from death was miraculous.

To Adjourn Enquiry For Ten Days

Ottawa, May 25.—The Davidson commission this morning decided to adjourn tomorrow for ten days after hearing the evidence of Mr. F. Orr Lewis, president of Canadian Vickers, Ltd., today, and that of Col. J. Wesley Allison tonight.

New York, May 25.—A despatch to a news agency here from Saloniki dated today says:

French aviators today bombarded the bases at Xanthi, Veles and Uskub. Fires were seen to break out at each place after bombs were dropped from the aeroplanes.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT BATTLE AT FORT DOUAUMONT

How the Gallant French Troops Took the Position Which Was Subsequently Lost to the Enemy---The German Troops Suffered Enormous Losses

(Fred B. Pitney in Toronto Globe.)

PARIS, May 25.—How the French on Tuesday took Fort Douaumont, one of the German prizes early in the Verdun operations, and which was yesterday again occupied by the Germans, is a thrilling episode. A sudden and terrific artillery fire, opened under General Nivelle's orders was directed into the German positions on the right bank. Fort Douaumont, which the Kaiser had called the key to the Verdun position, was weaker than usual, because reserves had been called to the other side. It was defended at the moment by the crack Brandenburgers, who had taken it by assault on February 26.

Two miles of German trenches, running from the Fort Thiaumont Farm, which were likewise thought well held, proved weak in reserve power. Nivelle's bombardment did not last long, for he did the work of a week in a single day, so well had he planned the coup.

FRENCH TROOPS SANG THE MARSEILLAISE AS THEY CHARGED UPON THE ENEMY POSITION

Within twenty-four hours he gave his signal orders to the infantry. Out they went, hearing, some say, bugles and others the "Marseillaise" behind them. They charged in such numbers that they took fully two kilometres supporting Douaumont.

General Nivelle announced that he had prepared for a similar assault and ordered his troops to climb the slopes to the plateau on which Douaumont is situated, and retake the coveted position. The right wing of the French contingent accepted the task, and despite the enemy's efforts, climbed into the dismantled fort they had left three months before.

THERMOMETER WAS 90 IN THE SHADE AND FRENCH TROOPS WERE STRIPPED TO WAIST

The French poured in two streams, one from the west and the other from the south. They had left their rifles behind for the most part, and each carried a full load of hand grenades. It was a terrifically hot day, the thermometer standing at 90 in the shade, with no herbage, trees or water available, and the French stripped to the waist as had their gunners during the previous hot day of artillery preparation.

It was a weird-looking force, helmets and grenades were all they had use for, and thus equipped they scurried into cellar after cellar and tunnel after tunnel of the fortress.

MANY GERMANS WERE SLAIN AND LARGE NUMBERS WERE TAKEN PRISONERS BY FRENCH

The enemy fell dead and wounded, and large numbers were taken prisoner without even the chance of surrendering.

Numbers left their munitions behind. The Germans rushed to the north end of the fortifications, from which they had dug a tunnel to their position behind Douaumont, and not till reaching there did they turn to make a last stand.

Their mitrailleuse and rifle fire kept the French back and finally checked the landslide. One hundred then stemmed the advance until the French could bring better fighting implements over the edge to combat the mitrailleuses.

Then the French nibbled off one corner of the northern end of the fort, leaving the Germans in possession of only the northeast corner, which they use as their exit.

KITCHENER PRAISES AVIATORS.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 25.—A telegram from Earl Kitchener, British War Minister, declaring that "one aviator is worth an army corps," was read at a celebration here last night of "Empire day" by fifteen Canadian aviator students.

It was announced that the entire squad would receive their licenses in a few days and that they would immediately join the British aviation corps.

WAR MINISTER VERY ILL.

PARIS, May 25.—The condition of General Gallieni, former Minister of War, has suddenly grown worse, and grave anxiety is felt as to his chances of recovery. General Gallieni resigned as Minister of War on March 16, on account of ill health. He underwent a second operation for kidney trouble on May 18, and was then reported to be rapidly recovering.

STILL FULL OF FIGHT.

HAVRE, France, May 25.—The German authorities have offered to allow General Leman, the defender of Liege, to go to Switzerland, according to news received here. Because the permission was granted on the ground of his ill-health and age, the General rejected the offer, saying that he did not wish to admit that he was unfit to fight for his country.