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## Germans Made Violent Attacks on the Verdun Front

**The French Line Reported to Have Been Dented for a Distance of About 300 Yards in Neighborhood of Cumières---The Balkan Situation.**

Fresh troops in large masses are being thrown by the Germans against the French lines northwest of Verdun, and twice within the last 24 hours General Nivelle's forces have been compelled to give ground. The weakest point in the French defence appears to be in the neighborhood of Cumières, between that village and Dead Man Hill, to the west. This line was dented by the Germans for a distance of more than 300 yards in the third of a series of violent assaults yesterday afternoon. Last night the Germans returned to the attack with a fresh division and Paris admits that in the face of this drive the French were forced to retire for a slight distance along the Bethincourt-Cumières road.

The German attacks apparently were equally violent along other sectors of the front west of the Meuse, but according to the French War Office nowhere else were the Crown Prince's forces able to gain ground. East of the river heavy artillery fire in the region of Fort Douaumont is reported.

Advices from the Balkans show a continuation of Bulgarian activity along the Macedonian front following the recent occupation by King Ferdinand's forces of forts on Greek territory in the vicinity of Demir-Hissar.

### Germans Make Another Strong Attack

#### On French Positions on the Verdun Front

PARIS, May 30.—A strong attack was made last night with a fresh division of German troops on the Verdun front, west of the Meuse, between Dead Man Hill and Cumières. The War Office statement of today says there was a slight French retirement in Bethincourt-Cumières road.

All attempts of the Germans on ground on the remainder of the positions under attack were repulsed.

The Germans maintained heavy artillery fire west of Fort Douaumont. The text of the statement follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse the bombardment was continued yesterday evening with redoubled violence between Dead Man Hill and Cumières. Shortly after this activity the enemy directed a very strong attack upon all our positions in this sector. In this fighting a new division recently arrived on the scene took part.

"On our left all the assaults of the enemy upon the slopes to the east of Dead Man Hill, where our lines are established, were checked by our fire.

"Further to the east, in the vicinity of the Caurettes wood, the enemy, after several fruitless endeavors in which they suffered severe losses, compelled us to retire from some of our advanced trenches to the south of the road between Bethincourt and Cumières. The Germans on our right, in spite of repeated efforts, were not successful in driving us away from the southern boundaries of the village of Cumières. The bombardment continued with intensity throughout the night."

### Bulgarian Troops Near the Greek Border

#### Said to be Showing Great Activity

LONDON, May 30.—Great activity on the part of the Bulgarians following their occupation of the several Greek forts in the vicinity of Demir-Hissar, is reported in a Reuter despatch from Saloniki. It is said official information has been received there to the effect that important Bulgarian forces are being concentrated at Netrokop, in Bulgaria, near the Greek border, as well as at Xanthia. There have been no further developments in the Demir-Hissar region. The town remains in the hands of the Greeks, although the inhabitants have departed.

The advance lines of the Entente Allies on the Vardar, and the hamlet of Kilindirare have been bombarded.

### Military Circles Think That Greece Has

#### Secret Understanding With Central Powers

ROME, May 30.—News from Greece is awaited with great interest, as any advance of the Bulgarians in Greece affects the Allies' position at Saloniki. It is considered here that converging pressure in the valley of the Struma and Xanthia, can only mean the Bulgarians have Kavala as an object, while it is pointed out the Greek government only protested after the event.

Military circles are inclined to believe that Greece has a secret understanding with the Central powers, who naturally promised that the occupation of Greek territory would be only temporary, while Germany would support Greek pretensions in Epirus. Otherwise, it is asked, how can Greek complaisance be explained to her hereditary enemy Bulgaria, who hitherto has been as a red rag to a bull to every Greek?

PARIS, May 30.—The Havas correspondent at Athens reports that the Greeks are fortifying the Demir-Hissar section with great haste. Bulgarian and German officers are said to have entered the town. The Bulgarians continue their concentration of troops.

## EXTREMISTS CAUSED IRISH UPRISING

Dublin, May 30.—W. Barrell, former assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who was a witness yesterday before the Royal Commission investigating the Sinn Féin revolt, attributed the uprising to the extreme party in Ireland, which he declared can always be relied upon to give trouble to the government on receipt of finances from the United States.

Sir John Ross, former commissioner of police, told of gun-running operations.

"There is no doubt that much German money reached Kerry, which swarmed with German agents disguised as waiters," said Sir Maurice O'Connell.

"The government of Augustine Birrell was responsible for criminal neglect. The one bright spot was the unwavering loyalty of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who repeatedly warned the authorities of coming trouble.

It was learned here today that Carl Lody, the German spy, executed in the Tower of London, was arrested in a Killarney hotel.

This indicates that he was involved in the political unrest in Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Foster returned yesterday from their honeymoon.

Mr. N. M. Jones of the Partington Pulp and Paper Company, is a guest at the Queen.

## TOWNSHEND THOUGHT BAGDAD EXPEDITION WAS A VERY GRAVE RISK

**Gallant British General Now a Prisoner With the Turks, Protested Against Sending a Weak Force up the Tigris---Lord Bryce on the War.**

LONDON, May 30.—In a white paper issued yesterday, the fact that General Charles V. Townshend, who surrendered at Kut-el-Amara after being besieged by the Turks for 145 days, protested against the sending of a weak force up the Tigris toward Bagdad, before the attempt was made, was revealed.

After warning his superior, General Sir John Nixon, of his opinion of the grave risk of the endeavor, General Townshend made the attempt, approached within a few miles of Bagdad, and was then driven back down the river by a superior force of Turks as far as Kut-el-Amara.

The white paper issued shows that on October 3 last he expressed the opinion that if the occupation of Bagdad were desirable, two divisions (30,000 men) exclusive of communication troops, was necessary.

### THOUGHT ENGLISH WERE TAKING GRAVE RISK

#### IN MOVING AGAINST BAGDAD WITH WEAK FORCE

On April 25 he wired the Viceroy of India as follows:

"My certain opinion is that we are taking a grave risk in moving against Bagdad with my weak division, as the Turks will undoubtedly send reinforcements to Mesopotamia. Having called General Nixon's attention to the risk, my conscience is clear and I am prepared to carry out my orders.

"Therefore, on the 3rd of October, finding that the Turks had rallied at Ctesiphon, I telegraphed from Azizieh that unless great risks should be hazarded it was absolutely necessary that the advance from Kut-el-Amara be carried out methodically by two divisions or one division supported closely by another.

"I told General Nixon that at the previous battle at Kut-el-Amara I not only hoped to defeat the Turks, but also to rout them, and that if I saw any chance at Kurna as in my attempt at the Kut, I should risk going on at their heels toward Bagdad, but I halted at Azizieh on finding that the Turks had rallied at Ctesiphon in formidable numbers.

### LORD BRYCE AT LONDON UNIVERSITY DISCUSSES

#### THE WAR'S EFFECT ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE

LONDON, May 30.—Lord Bryce, speaking at London University College on the war's effect on the German people, said that from his recollections of Germany as he knew it, as a student at a university there, he did not think that its doctrines of omnipotence and of its right to justify all its acts by its own necessity and override every other country, were the sentiments of the German liberals of 148-9 or for a long time afterwards. It was the result of three wars in which the spirit of aggression and the military spirit above all, was crowned by success.

"What is our hope of Germany?" he asked. "It is that she will repudiate the detestable doctrines recently preached there, and our best wish is that she be defeated in order that she may unlearn those pernicious doctrines and revert to the better spirit of an earlier date."

### TERRITORY IN WHICH TURKS HAVE MASSACRED

#### CHRISTIANS MUST BE TAKEN FROM THEM

He added that there were two empires in the world fundamentally opposed to the principles of nationality—Turkey and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The Turks must be reduced to merely a vassal state. The territories in which the Turks have been conducting massacres of Christians must be taken away from them. The Turkish massacres must end forever, he said, and if any Turkish territory remained, it must be in districts mainly Mussulman. The problems of Austria were more difficult, but if the Allies achieved a decisive victory these problems ought to be solved on principles of neutrality.

### GERMAN STEAMSHIP MAN DESCRIBES THE

#### GREAT WAR AS THE MOST IDIOTIC OF ALL TIME

HAMBURG, May 29 (via London, May 30).—Albert Ballin, war manager of the German railroads, and director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Co., characterized the war as the "greatest, bloodiest and most idiotic war of all times," in an address delivered today at a general meeting of the Woermann Shipping Co. Herr Ballin declared that German shipping interests, after the successful termination of this war, must be prepared to conduct a new war on the economic battle ground against competitors "extraordinarily strengthened by war profits of fantastic height." He expressed confidence, however, that the old Hanseatic spirit would be able to accept successfully the gage of battle in this struggle.

## TOWNSHEND'S BRAVE TROOPS SUFFERED GREAT PRIVATIONS

**Whole Garrison Would Have Perished had He Held Out Against the Turks a Few Days Longer---Compelled to Live on Horse Flesh.**

New York, May 30.—The World today publishes the following:

Bombay, India, May 30.—Stories of the terrible suffering of the British and Indian soldiers and the inhabitants of Kut-el-Amara before General Townshend gave up his gallant defence of the place, have been brought by wounded and diseased prisoners, who were exchanged for Turkish prisoners.

#### All Might Have Perished.

They were frightfully emaciated. The whole garrison would have perished if Townshend had held out a few days longer. When the capitulation was signed, only six mules were left to feed the army and 20,000 civil population.

When Townshend tried to send the Turkish civilians out into the Turkish lines, the Turks hanged forty of them as a warning to the remainder to stay and consume the British food.

#### War Material Destroyed.

Before the surrender, every cannon, projectile, rifle and cartridge was destroyed.

A diary of the siege shows only suffering for food.

Before the surrender a dead officer's

kit was sold. Eighty dollars was paid for a box of cigars and \$20 for fifty American cigarettes.

#### Short Rations.

In February the rations daily consisted of a pound of barley meal bread and a pound and a quarter of mule or horse flesh.

The supply of bread to the British was even lower, as the Indians would not eat the meat because of their religion and had to have a greater share of bread.

Disease spread among the horses and hundreds had to be shot, and 2,000 had also to be killed because there was no rain for them. The fattest were kept for forty-five days for food.

#### Scurvy Broke Out.

In February scurvy appeared, and then British aeroplanes dropped seeds. Townshend trained his army into gardeners. Millstones too were dropped from aeroplanes to grind flour. Stray cats furnished a delicate "wild rabbit" supper. Grass was cooked as a vegetable and ginger root boiled acted as a substitute for tea and coffee.

Later aeroplanes dropped some corn, flour, cocoa, sugar, tea and cigarettes, but all this went to wounded alone.

## Fast Cars Ready For To-day's Races

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30.—More than a score of the fastest cars in America lined up today for the sixth annual running of the International Sweepstakes on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

For the first time the speedy classic will be over a distance of less than 500 miles, this year's contest being for only 300.

The prize list also has been reduced from \$50,000 to \$30,000.

Some of the best known names in the motor race world appeared in the list of drivers, Dario Resta, John Aitken, Ralph Mulford, Eddie Rickenbacker, Barney Oldfield and Arthur and Louis Chevrolet are among them.

Although the race does not start until 1.30 this afternoon, the rush to the Speedway started early this morning.

## Honors Invested by Duke of Connaught

Ottawa, May 30.—At Government House yesterday the following were invested with their honors by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught:

Sir Collingwood Schreiber, K. C. M. G.; Sir Thomas White, K. C. M. G.; Sir Louis Taitton, K. B.; Sir John Kennedy, K. B.; Sir Alexander Bertram, K. B.; Col. Gwatkin, C. B. V. G., C. M. G.; Col. Grassett, C. B., C. M. G.; William Brynmor, F. R. C. A., C. M. G.

## Rabbits For Allies Armies

Norfolk, Va., May 30.—Five hundred thousand rabbits, which will furnish food for the Allies' armies, comprised a part of the cargo of British steamer Cumberland, which arrived here today from Wellington, New Zealand to coal. The ship is en route to Liverpool.