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French Artillery Raking Every German Advance

Huns Have Restricted Their Operations to a Two Mile Front on the West Side of the Meuse---Looks as if Enemy Attack Was Spending Itself.

PARIS, April 11.—The German general offensive against the French fortress of Verdun begun Sunday over a thirteen mile front, is being restricted in the latest fighting to a two-mile front on the west side of the river Meuse. Along these 3,500 yards of trenches the French thus far not only have succeeded in barring a further advance of the Teutons on the west bank of the river, but also in screening their artillery, which is raking every German advance on the east of the river.

The object of the present operations is the now historical Le Morte Homme, or Dead Man's Hill, which bars the way of the Germans to further advance to the west of the river. The Germans made an attack last night on Dead Man's Hill, advancing from Corbeaux wood. They obtained a footing in a few small elements of trenches, the War Office announced this afternoon, but everywhere else they were repulsed.

East of the Meuse the Germans attacked trenches south of Douaumont village, but were beaten back with considerable loss.

A French air pilot vanquished a German aeroplane, which fell within the two enemy aviators were killed. The French lines near Badenviller.

German Attack on Verdun Expected to Soon Lapse Into Normal Trench Warfare

PARIS, April 11.—The Crown Prince's supreme effort for the capture of Verdun, as the military observers characterized the operations which began on Sunday to the west of the Meuse, is spending itself against the stout and intelligent defence of the French. The observers point out that when the assailant realizes that he has failed to attain his objective, he invariably delivers an extended assault with great violence before lapsing into normal trench warfare. Such was the great German attack during the battle of Ypres on November 10, five days before the battle ended, and the first French battle in Champagne on March 18, 1915, also closed with a violent assault. In these operations the assailants hope to surprise the defenders by an unexpected effort, and to wrest from him, by taking him unawares, the reward of their own sacrifices.

General Petain, the French commander at Verdun, was not caught napping, but foresaw the possibility of such a move and straightened his line in anticipation of it.

The battle continues, but with a perceptible dwindling of its violence. The French commander's plan is to engage the least possible number of men, so as to retain the maximum number of formations for the ulterior operations which are to be entered upon at a time which he will consider opportune, when he considers that the Germans have wasted all the men they are willing to sacrifice.

Since the beginning of the battle the Germans have employed thirty-two divisions, it is asserted, and it is impossible for them long to continue their efforts on the present scale. A radical change is looked for shortly.

Latest Assault Against Verdun Believed To Have Cost the Huns 30,000 Men

PARIS, April 11.—The problem of the German intentions regarding Verdun was solved yesterday by what a high military authority calls "an attack on the largest scale since the beginning of the offensive."

The same official says: "We estimate that nearly 100,000 men, including several fresh divisions, were flung in solid columns at the west of the Meuse salient in repeated assaults against each side, beginning almost simultaneously after a night of tremendous bombardment."

"We figure that the attempt to rush this important position (the object being to capture Le Morte Homme in order to render untenable the key sector of Pepper Hill, and Douaumont) cost the Germans fully 30,000 men, of whom an unusually high proportion were killed, owing to their inability to succeed any save the lightly wounded. You know the fate of an injured man abandoned between the trenches."

GERMAN REPLY TO U. S. NOTE.

BERLIN, April 11 (via London).—The German government's reply to the American inquiries regarding the steamship Sussex and four other vessels which have been sunk or damaged, was delivered today to the American embassy.

BRITISH STEAMER MISSING.

LONDON, April 11.—Lloyds reports the British steamship Ellaston as missing, and presumably it has been sunk. All hands have been picked up. The Ellaston was unarmed.

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS.

LONDON, April 11.—Six new Brigadier Generals were created yesterday—W. J. T. Glasgow, Gerald F. Trotter, John J. L. Clarke, C. S. Wilson, Reginald A. Bright and William S. Evans.

A German Yarn About The Sussex

Berlin, April 11 (by wireless to Sayville).—A despatch received by the Overseas News Agency from Athens says:

"A Greek naval officer who was on board the cross Channel steamship Sussex when she was damaged by an explosion, makes a report of the occurrence, in which several Greeks lost their lives."

The officer asserts there is no reason to believe that the Sussex was torpedoed, and declares that the vessel must have struck a mine, possibly one of British make. According to this report, the Sussex carried only four lifeboats, which were not sufficient to accommodate the passengers and the crew.

"The captain of the Sussex was killed when the explosion occurred, and the first officer, on sending out a wireless call for help, gave the wrong position of the ship. As a result of this error the arrival of aid was delayed and the number of victims was increased."

Huns Claim To Hold Position

Berlin, April 11 (via London).—British troops made up a strong hand grenade attack last night after an intensified artillery preparation against the German positions south of St. Eloi, near Ypres, but the attack was repulsed and the position is firmly held by the Germans, according to the official statement issued at army headquarters today.

PLOT UNEARTHED AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO

El Paso, Texas, April 11.—A plot of wide dimensions hatched in El Paso, and backed by the people who are financing Felix Diaz in a movement against the de facto government of Mexico, is believed by the police today to have been unearthed by the arrest last night of fifteen Mexicans accused of being implicated in the flight across the border of General Ynez Salazar.

Agents of the Department of Justice aided the police in making the arrests, the most important of which were General Marcello Caravero and General Ignacio Jorelos Zaragoza, who like Salazar were among the best known and trusted of the late Victoriano Huerta's lieutenants.

The backers of Diaz, it is said, became dissatisfied because his own military reputation was limited, and he had no movement in whose generalship the Mexican people had confidence.

Was Supplied With Funds.

They were also anxious to reinforce the Diaz campaign in southern Mexico by a similar insurrection in the northern part of the republic. A soldier was wanted of proven ability, and Salazar was selected. He was amply supplied with funds and proceeded to organize his followers from El Paso.

Salazar's plans were not yet ripe when he learned that he was in danger of betrayal. He became alarmed and fled precipitately across the border on Sunday, accompanied, it is believed, by only a handful of his most trusted adherents.

Hostile to the United States.

His exact plans at present, as well as his whereabouts, are unknown, but the proclamation he left behind him, coupled with statements by men who had known him well in El Paso, leave little doubt that his attitude toward the United States is one of determined and bitter hostility.

RESPONSIBILITY IS NOT DENIED

Washington, April 10.—The State Department today was still without official information of Germany's disclaimer of responsibility.

Germany has asked Ambassador Gerard what information regarding the explosion which damaged the Sussex is in the possession of the American government. Mr. Gerard was informed that German investigation into the case of the Sussex had not, up to that time, disclosed that any German submarine was responsible.

Count Von Bernstorff has not officially been informed that Germany definitely and finally had denied responsibility for the Sussex explosion.

LIBERALS WIN IN SPANISH ELECTIONS

Madrid, April 11 (via Paris).—Returns for the election of members of the Cortes show that 250 Liberals, 80 Conservatives and about 15 Radicals and Republicans have been elected.

Mr. J. S. Magee, city clerk of Moncton, is a guest at the Queen.

Govt. May Take Over I. C. R. Express Service

Ottawa, April 11.—A government-owned express service to be operated on the Intercolonial Railway, will be suggested by the committee on marine and fisheries which for several weeks has been inquiring into the reason for the wide disparity of prices paid to fishermen in the Maritime Provinces and those paid by the consumer in the upper provinces.

Transportation rates are assigned as the great cause of the troubles, and the remedy is thought to be on the line proposed.

Kinds Words From Son Of Gen. Grant

Vancouver, B. C., April 11.—"Fifty thousand Canadians served in my father's armies," said U. S. Grant, son of the former American General and President, who arrived here on the steamship Empress of Russia.

"The boys of America who are paying that debt of gratitude today should be supported by the best wishes of every good American."

POSITION OF SERBIANS DESCRIBED AS BEING CRITICAL IN THE EXTREME

German And Austrian Invaders Have Made a Clean Sweep of Everything In the Way of Food---Population Now Faces Starvation.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables under yesterday's date as follows:

The present position of the population of Serbia is critical in the extreme and unless prompt measures are taken the consequences will be disastrous. Unfortunately, so far the Serbian cabinet and the British Government have not been able to reach an agreement regarding measures to be taken to rescue the population from the misery which threatens it. M. Pashitch, the premier, and Jean Jovanovitch, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, have had several opportunities for discussing the subject with members of the British cabinet, but so far no accord has been established.

"The condition of Serbia," said M. Jovanovitch, to me today, speaking in behalf of M. Pashitch, "is a terrible one. The German and Austrian invaders have made a clean sweep of everything. All cattle, pigs, flour, grain, vegetables and firewood have been confiscated, and sent off to Germany."

"The population is face to face with starvation. All copper and other metals useful in the manufacture of war munitions have been requisitioned. The position of the civil population, especially government functionaries, is critical in the extreme. Starvation stares them in the face. What we ask from the Allies is that food and money be sent to Serbia, as has been done in Belgium. In the case of government employees, the stoppage of their salaries plunges them into destitution."

"If Serbia has to depend for food on the generosity of the invaders, it is lost."

GENERAL SIR CHARLES MUNRO TELLS WHY THE ALLIES WITHDREW FROM GALLIPOLI

LONDON, April 11.—Additional light is shed on the withdrawal of the Allied forces from Gallipoli in a long report from General Sir Charles Munro, published in the Official Gazette. The report gives the views of General Munro on the Gallipoli position when he arrived there last October to examine the situation. He says:

"Our position in Gallipoli presented a military situation unique in history. The force held a line possessing every possible military defect. Complete evacuation was the only wise course, as an advance could not be regarded as a reasonable military operation."

"The appalling cost to the nation involved in embarking on an expedition with no base for the rapid transit of stores and troops, made it urgent that we should divert the troops locked up. In a November blizzard, two hundred men died from exposure, more than ten thousand sick were sent to hospitals. The progress of the evacuation was delayed by the weather and the loss of a large horse ship sunk by accidental contact with a French battleship. "On the evening of January 8 the warship Prince George, which had embarked 2,000 men, was struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, which did not explode."

General Munro pays a tribute to General Birdwood and all engaged in the evacuation, and also explains that he urged the French commander, General Sarraill, to withdraw from Sepbia.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS CALLED UP.

ROME, April 10.—By royal decree the following classes of reservists are called immediately to the colors: Men born in 1890 and who have served in the cavalry; men born in 1888, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886, and who have served in the artillery; and men born in 1882, 1883, 1885 and 1885 and who have served in the engineers, as well as all men in the territorial militia, who have served in the cavalry, and also men of the transport service, for artillery and engineers.

TAKEN OFF AMERICAN VESSEL.

MANILA, April 11.—Two German steamship officers, one a resident of Manila, and the other former officer of an interned German vessel, have been taken off the American inter-island schooner Henry S., ten miles west of Zamboanga, by a British auxiliary cruiser. It is said that suspicion attached to the Henry S. on account of her having previously engaged in trade under German-American charters.

GERMAN PRISONERS WOUNDED.

LONDON, April 11.—Three German war prisoners were wounded yesterday by a sentry on the Isle of Man, who fired among the prisoners. The men refused to disperse on the order of the sentry, and he fired into the crowd.

TURKISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

London, April 11.—Today's Turkish official communication merely announces that there are no developments to report from any of the battle fronts.

FOUR OF CREW DROWNED.

LONDON, April 11.—A Reuter despatch from Madrid says that four of the crew of the Spanish steamer Santanderino, which is reported to have been sunk by a torpedo, were drowned and that the remainder have been landed at St. Jean de Luz.

* The Weather. *
* Maritime—Moderate west and *
* southwest winds, fair and mild- *
* er today. *
