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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916

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## Austrians Met With Severe Reverse in Lagarina Valley

### Infantry Attacked in Close Formation But Were Repulsed by Cool and Precise Fire of Italians---Official Statement of French War Office.

ROME, May 27.—A severe reverse for the Austrians in the Lagarina Valley is announced in an official statement issued by the War Department today. The statement follows:

"In the Lagarina Valley the enemy continued yesterday its impetuous attacks on our lines between the Adige river and the Arsa Valley, and met with another sanguinary defeat. After the usual violent artillery preparations, masses of infantry in close formation began an attack upon us at Coni Sugna and Col de Buole. They were exterminated by the cool and precise fire of our troops.

"Between the Arsa Valley and Posinia, the situation is unchanged. In the Asiago sector fighting continued during the whole day with varying fortunes, and was still proceeding at night, the enemy attacking our positions north of the Arsa Valley.

"In the Sugana Valley the enemy made several attacks on Monte Civaron, but were repulsed each time with heavy losses. One of our columns of infantry and Alpines, by a brilliant surprise attack, drove the enemy from the approaches to our positions on the left bank of the Mazo.

"On the remainder of the front there was the usual artillery fire. We repulsed various minor attacks on the Podgora height, in the Monte San Michel sector."

### French Troops Capture Part of Village

#### Of Cumieres and Take German Trenches

PARIS, May 27.—French troops have captured the eastern part of the village of Cumieres and have taken German trenches northwest of the village. An attack on the French trenches bordering on Fort Douaumont was repulsed, according to the official statement issued by the War Office today.

The text of the statement follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse our troops yesterday evening attacked the village of Cumieres and the German position to the west. After a ferocious struggle we penetrated the eastern side of the village and occupied several of the German trenches northwest of Cumieres. Violent counter attacks by the enemy did not result in dislodging us from the occupied positions. To the east of Hill 304 French forces using hand grenades made some progress in the course of the night.

"On the right bank of the river the second German attack upon our trenches in the vicinity of Fort Douaumont was delivered with energy yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock. This movement was completely repulsed.

"The night was marked by intense activity on the part of the German artillery, as well as ours, in all the regions north of Verdun. There is nothing of importance to report from the remainder of the front."

### Great Britain Will Not Permit German Dyestuffs to Enter the United States

LONDON, May 27.—Lord Robert Cecil amplified yesterday his recent statement in the House of Commons, when he said Great Britain will be obliged to deny the request of America that cargoes of dyestuffs from Germany be permitted to go through as a relief to the industries of America.

"Our answer to America's request must be No," he said.

"When we agreed over a year ago to allow two cargoes of dyestuffs to pass through from Germany to America, it was stipulated by America and Germany that these cargoes were to go in exchange for a cargo of cotton from America to Germany, which had been contracted for before March, 1915. The matter was allowed to run along by Germany and America until finally the American shipments for Germany came over and we permitted them to go through to Germany, presuming they were intended in exchange for the dyestuffs; but it developed later that Germany paid for the cotton cargoes in cash, while not shipping the dyestuffs.

### Concession was Granted a Year Ago, But Necessity is Not Thought to be Urgent Now

"On April 22, nearly a year later, the American Government asked us if we could not allow the dyestuff cargoes to go out. We were informed that American industries were suffering for want of dyestuffs, which same argument was used a year ago when we gave permission for the exchange of cargoes. Our attitude is that if American industries are able to get along a whole year without German dyestuffs, some way must be found to overcome the difficulty that might be applied now. In other words, we don't feel an urgent necessity to exist that ought to cause us to allow the dyestuffs to pass at this late day."

ROME, via Paris, May 27.—A naval dirigible threw twenty-eight bombs on an Austrian battery at Punta Salvore, causing considerable damage. The airship returned to its base unharmed, although it was subjected to hot fire from the enemy's artillery.

## YOUTHFUL THIEVES WERE SOON CAUGHT

New York, May 27.—All but about \$900 of the \$10,500 stolen from J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday was restored today by detectives who followed three of the firm's office boys to Philadelphia and brought back two of them under arrest this morning.

The detectives said the boys confessed the theft and accounted for the missing \$900 by saying each boy mailed \$300 to his mother.

The \$10,500 represented part of the Morgan firm's weekly pay roll. It was handed to young William A. McManus, aged 18, to carry to the export department. McManus disappeared and with him William J. Bain, aged 17, and a third office boy whose name was not given.

Detectives had no difficulty in tracing them to a hotel in Philadelphia. The boys were out when the detectives entered their room, but \$900 reposed on a table divided into three neat piles.

When the youngsters returned and found the detectives waiting for them, McManus leaped from a window to a roof twenty feet below, but was caught there. The third boy escaped.

McManus and Bain are charged with grand larceny, but it is said their employers are disposed to be lenient.

### FRENCH AUTHOR DEAD.

Paris, May 27.—Madame P. Dieulafoy, explorer, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and possessor of the unique privilege accorded by the French government, of wearing male apparel, is dead.

## BRILLIANT FRENCH GENERAL DIED AT VERSAILLES TODAY

Paris, May 27.—General Joseph Gallieni, former Minister of War, died at Versailles today.

Of all the French generals in the European war, few had a better filled life than General Gallieni, who on the outbreak of the great war on August 1, 1914, was appointed military governor of the entrenched camp of Paris.

In the forty-five years of his military career, General Gallieni had participated in some of the dramatic episodes of the war of 1870, explored the upper Niger and imposed a French protectorate over the region, pacified the colony of Indo-China, deposed Queen Renaval of Madagascar, and conquered and developed the colony.

Between times he had written four notable books on exploration.

### A Notable Feat.

After the notable part taken by Gen. Gallieni in the battle of the Marne, when he rushed 80,000 troops of the Paris garrison to the battle line in taxis in the crisis of the struggle, and

thereby turned the tide of victory in favor of the French, he was appointed Minister of War in the reconstructed cabinet.

### Against Red Tape.

As war minister, General Gallieni devoted himself with remarkable energy to the elimination of red tape in the administration of the army. He also dealt with a heavy hand with officers who had secured posts through favoritism or political influence.

Like General Joffre, he was relentless in forcing the retirement of old officers whose activities or abilities were not equal to the demands of the war.

By revision of the exempt lists, he added 80,000 men to the army.

In February of this year Gen. Gallieni took over the direction of the department of aviation, but shortly afterwards he was taken ill with kidney trouble and was compelled to resign in March.

Since then he has been fighting a losing battle with death.

### ITALIANS TAKEN PRISONERS.

VIENNA, May 27 (via London).—Twenty-five hundred Italians, four guns, four machine guns and a quantity of war material have been captured by the Austrians, who stormed an extensive mountain ridge on the Trentino front, according to an official statement issued by the War Department here.

## Waite Case May Reach Jury Today

New York, May 27.—The prosecution in the Waite murder trial today took up the task of contradicting evidence introduced by the defence to prove that the young dentist was insane when he committed the crime the jury had heard him vividly describe.

It was expected that this rebuttal would be brief and that the attorneys' summing up and Justice Shrean's charge would be over so that the case might reach the jury by sundown.

The district attorney called three alienists to court to state their belief that Dr. Arthur Warren Waite is sane and was shamming when he tried to make it appear that he was not mentally responsible for his act.

Mr. C. H. Shaw of the Canadian Linotype Co., is in the city.

## Major General Byng Commands Canadian

London, May 26.—Major General Sir Julian Byng, who has taken over command of the Canadians at the front, was in command of the British troops in Egypt from 1912 to the outbreak of war, when he assumed command of the 3rd Cavalry Division. Subsequently he took command of cavalry of the 9th Army Corps at the Dardanelles. For his services at Gallipoli he received mention in the despatches and the K. C. M. G. last year.

No official announcement has yet been made in regard to General Alderson's future appointment.

Mr. R. B. Rossborough, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Campbellton, is in the city, having been called here on account of the death of his father, the late ex-Ald. Wm. Rossborough.

## AMBASSADOR GERARD SEEMS TO BE CONVINCED THAT PEACE IS IN SIGHT

### Says Settlement of Dispute Between U. S. and Germany Has Paved the Way ---Other Indications That Huns Are Willing to Talk Peace.

(Canadian Press.)

BERLIN, May 26 (via London, May 27).—United States Ambassador Gerard is convinced that peace is in sight, according to an interview published in a Munich paper today from its Berlin correspondent. Mr. Gerard is quoted as saying "nothing can shake my confidence that peace is on its way." The Ambassador referred to the settlement of the differences of the United States and Germany as preparing the way for President Wilson to take up the question of peace.

"President Wilson," he said, "has much greater freedom of action now to deal with the immense world problem which will determine the future attitude of nearly all the countries of the globe."

### GERMANS CLAIM THAT THEIR AIM IN THE WAR

#### IS ACCOMPLISHED AND ARE READY TO TALK PEACE

BERLIN, via The Hague, May 27.—"In connection with Germany's readiness for peace, your correspondent is in a position to indicate certain views which are held in the highest official quarters.

"Germany is ready to make peace now. The German government is willing to talk peace, not only because the bulk of the German people naturally want peace and because in view of the increasing strength of Germany's position the desire for peace cannot possibly be interpreted as a sign of weakness by her enemies, thus tending to prolong the war, but also because, according to the present military situation, Germany has more than accomplished her aim in the war, namely, to secure her boundaries against the future possibility of invasion, and today holds more than enough enemy territory as a pawn to warrant participation in a peace conference.

### BARGAIN IN PEACE IS NOW OFFERED TO

#### QUICK TAKERS, BUT PRICE MAY SOON ADVANCE

Germany has no fixed programme as to peace terms. Rather, her peace conditions a variable quantity, dependent on the further duration of the war and future changes in the military situation. In other words, there is more than a strong hint here that a bargain in peace is to be had for quick takers now; but that the price of peace will be advanced in the near future and will continue to go up the longer Germany's enemies hold off. The price of peace, it is suggested, will also tend to increase with any further gains of ground in the east or the west. Another factor affecting the price will be the sacrifices that may be necessary to hold what has already been gained.

### FRENCH AVIATOR INTERNED IN SWITZERLAND

#### HAS ESCAPED FOR THE THIRD TIME

PARIS, May 27.—Eugene Gilbert, one of the best known French aviators, who was interned in Switzerland in August of last year on being compelled by lack of gasoline to land on Swiss soil, after a raid on the Zeppelin establishment at Friedrichshafen, escaped for the third time on Thursday and has not been heard from since. The Petit Parisien has information, which has not been confirmed officially, that M. Gilbert has reached Italy. M. Gilbert established several world's records before the war. He joined the French forces at the outbreak.

His first escape from the detention camp in Switzerland was made shortly after he was interned. He reached Paris, but was sent back on the demand of the Swiss Government, because he did not give the authorities sufficient satisfaction that he had withdrawn his word of honor not to attempt to escape. In February last M. Gilbert made his second attempt to regain his liberty, but was recognized and arrested at Ollen, Switzerland.

### TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

PARIS, May 27.—A Havas despatch from Port Vendres says that two French torpedo boats arrived there yesterday bringing thirty members of the crew of the Italian steamer Moravia, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on Thursday afternoon without warning. The crew was abandoned in two lifeboats. The Moravia was on her way from New York to Genoa with a cargo of flour. The Moravia is a steamer of 2,263 tons. She sailed from New York on May 5 and was last reported passing Gibraltar on May 22.

LONDON, May 27.—The British steamship Danewood has been sunk. Her crew were landed.