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ONE CENT PER COPY

British Troops Defeat the Turks in Mesopotamia

The Enemy Driven Back After an Engagement Along the Tigris---French Troops Repulsed a German Attack East of the River Meuse.

LONDON, April 14.—A defeat of Turkish forces in Mesopotamia by the British was reported officially today. In an engagement on the Tigris the Turks were driven back from one and a half to three miles.

PARIS, April 14.—West of the Meuse a violent bombardment was delivered by the Germans against the French line to the west of Hill 304, says the French official communication published this morning. Yesterday evening to the east of the Meuse, a small attack was made on the French positions south of Douaumont, but it was completely repulsed. There was a lively bombardment south of Haudremont. In the Woevre district there were artillery duels. The text of the statement reads as follows:

"On the left bank of the Meuse river there was a violent bombardment last night of our first line to the west of Hill No. 304. On the right bank the Germans yesterday evening delivered an unexpected small attack on our positions to the south of Douaumont, but it was completely repulsed.

"The night passed with relative quietness with the exception of a fairly spirited bombardment in the region to the south of Haudremont."

Germans Said to Have Reinforced Verdun

Lines With Troops From the Russian Front

NEW YORK, April 14.—A special cable to the World from its Paris correspondent says:

Another lull has set in on the Verdun front, but in the opinion of the French military authorities it will not be of long duration. The titanic cannonade against the positions about Fort Vaux is deemed a certain prelude to a further advance by German infantry upon the point which the Crown Prince evidently considers the keynote of his offensive on the east bank of the Meuse. I learn from a person close to the government that at least three reserve divisions have been brought westward from the Russian front by the German high command since April 8, and that one, possibly two, of these participated in the fighting at the Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill) line on April 11.

It has also been ascertained that an ever-increasing percentage of youths of the 1916 class is battling with the army of the Crown Prince.

French Commander at Verdun is Said to

Be Holding Heavy Artillery in Reserve

It is not permissible to say much about the French formations at this stage of the mighty conflict, but I am authorized to emphasize the two following points:

First, General Petain has not yet brought forward all his reserves of heavy artillery, of which the monster 400 millimetre (15½ inch) shells standing in the entrance of the lobby of the ministry of munitions afford to Parisians so striking an example.

Secondly, every French counter attack undertaken on either bank of the Meuse since April 1 has been begun at the moment chosen by and best suited to the purpose of the French commander in chief.

When I was at Verdun two weeks ago, I saw scores upon scores of big calibre batteries standing on the roads just beyond range of the German long distance guns. There was no reason why these cannon should not be moved to the front at a moment's notice, except that in General Petain's opinion they were not needed. Each was attached to a giant tractor, and hence quite independent of the railroad for transport.

I am told that many of these guns are still being kept in reserve awaiting the day when the need for them will arise.

BANKERS CALLED HOME.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A cable to the Tribune from Paris says: A member of a big banking firm—one of the largest three international bankers in New York, who is in Paris, received yesterday from his firm a cable saying: "Return at once, rupture with Germany imminent."

Another big New York banker also received an urgent cable calling him home for the same reason. Both men will sail on Saturday.

WORK OF GERMAN PIRATES.

BERLIN, April 14 (via Sayville wireless).—A statement issued by the German Admiralty under date of April 13 says that in the month of March, many trading vessels belonging to hostile countries, with an aggregate tonnage of 207,000, were sunk by German submarines or by mines.

U. S. Parcel Mail Seized By British

London, April 14.—The Scandinavian-American line steamer United States has arrived at Christiania, having left 1,000 bags of parcel mail at Kirkwall, by order of the British au-

thorities there, says a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Only two bags of parcel mail were allowed to pass, these being addressed to the American gunboat stationed at Constantinople.

The despatch adds that 5,000 boxes of California fruit were also taken from the vessel.

Mr. J. King Kelley of St. John, arrived in the city last night.

Editors Punished For Seditious

Edinburgh, April 14.—Sentences were imposed on three men today for the publication of seditious articles in connection with the recent strike of munition workers on the Clyde, William Gallagher, chairman of the Clyde workers' committee and John W. Muir, editor of The Worker, organ of the committee, were sentenced to serve twelve months in prison. A term of three months was given to Walter Bell the business manager of The Worker. Lord Justice Strathclyde in passing sentence, said that had it not been for the apology made by the defendants and their promise to obey the laws in the future, he would have sentenced them to penal servitude.

Another Steamer Was Torpedoed

Queenstown, April 14.—Captain Charleston and eleven men of the British steamer Inverlyon, were landed today and reported that their vessel had been sunk by a submarine Tuesday afternoon.

One of the members of the crew among the rescued is an American, William Loss, and another boat from the Inverlyon, containing eleven men, is missing.

Mr. J. R. Bell of Montreal, is in the city.

U. S. CABINET IS GRAPPLING WITH SUBMARINE SITUATION

German Note an Admission That the Sussex Was Torpedoed--Drastic Action May be Taken by the Cabinet--Documents in the Case Have Arrived.

(Canadian Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was indicated today that the next step in the submarine crisis, probably the sending to Germany of the cumulative evidence, which the United States contends shows violations of Berlin's assurances, will be taken within the next 48 hours. Developments are expected to follow rapidly.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The German note on the Sussex and other merchant ships which have met disaster recently, and all the information on the subject, compiled at the State Department, was ready to be presented to the cabinet today.

The entire submarine situation is to be considered, and it was expected that details of the policy to be pursued would be formulated.

Administration officials regard the German note as a virtual admission that the Sussex was torpedoed.

Should Germany fail to unequivocally admit attacking the vessels with Americans aboard, without adequate punishment to the submarine commander who destroyed the Sussex and take other steps to show evidence of good faith, action of a drastic nature probably will follow.

GERMAN NOTE IS FARFICAL.

LONDON, April 14.—The London morning newspapers, which comment on the German note, all declare it not worth serious discussion, because "it is obviously farfical, especially when it refers to the Sussex."

Calling it "the last straw," the Daily News says: "It is impossible to imagine that President Wilson's cabinet can regard the note as anything but open and undisguised defiance, and Washington is manifestly in no mood to carry further a discussion lowered to these levels."

After recounting the demands made upon Germany by President Wilson, the Post says: "Every case cited in the German note, according to the available evidence, is an infraction of the law laid down by the United States."

EVIDENCE HAS ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Guarded by Sir Charles Allom, of the British Foreign Office, the evidence in the Sussex case, which has been gathered for the American State Department, arrived here today on the American line steamship St. Paul. It includes affidavits of the survivors and was part of an exceptionally large amount of embassy mail filling 20 big sacks. The affidavits are those gathered by attaches of the American embassies in Paris and London.

Among the St. Paul's 586 passengers, was Edward S. Huxley, of Engelwood, N. J., who is president of the United States Rubber Export Company, of this city, and who was a passenger on the Sussex, escaping uninjured. Mr. Huxley, after confirming previously cabled news despatches regarding the attack on the Sussex, stated positively that from the hour that the vessel left the British shore until the moment she was attacked, and for nine hours thereafter, not another vessel was sighted except the destroyer which came to the rescue.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES ARRIVED IN NEW YORK THIS MORNING

Nas Been Summoned Home to Explain Transactions in War Munitions--- Gives Out Interview in Which He Declares He Wants the Contracts Scrutinized.

NEW YORK, April 14.—General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence for Canada, arrived here today on the American liner St. Paul, from Liverpool, on his way to Canada to answer charges of alleged favoritism in the expenditure of money for the purchase of munitions of war for the Canadian government. He will appear before a Royal Commission, appointed to investigate charges made by George W. Kyte, a member of the Canadian parliament, that middlemen's profits aggregating \$1,500,000 were made through the awarding of contracts by the Canadian Shell Committee to the International Fuse Company and the American Ammunition Company.

"I regret having to leave England at the present time," Sir Sam said, "but I am delighted with the opportunity to return and place each and every fact regarding contracts for munitions where they can be exposed to the closest scrutiny."

IN A TALKING MOOD.

"I have been informed in a general way what the statements are, but let them be what they may, I am glad of the opportunity of having them all fully sifted and exposed to the full light of day."

"I have no comment to make on the conduct of those who, taking advantage of my absence, and of the feeling of nervousness almost bordering on panic, in the minds of the general public on all questions since the war began, attempted to divert to side issues energy and time which should be devoted to the cause of the Canadian soldiers at the front and the Empire in general. Such persons may be within their privileges."

INSPECTED THE CANADIANS.

"During my two weeks visit in England, I had the opportunity of reviewing all Canadian troops at Bramshott and at Shorncliffe camps. The soldiers everywhere, from the front and in England, are filled with zeal and order for the cause."

"I am delighted to state, on the authority of General Sir Archibald Hunter, under whose general command the Bramshott camp is placed, and of General Steele, in whose district the Shorncliffe troops are located—and the same good report is universally heard in England from soldiers and citizens alike—that the conduct and bearing of the Canadian troops while in London or in the camps or in the trenches, is regarded as most exemplary and worthy of their commendation."

A DETECTIVE MET HIM.

Detective Carrington, chief of the Theil detective agency of Canada, and General E. W. Wilson, O. C. Montreal military district, met Sir Sam Hughes at the pier and conferred briefly with the Minister and Capt. Bassett, his aide. General Wilson accompanied Sir Sam to his hotel.

It was not until the St. Paul edged out of the river toward her pier that General Hughes braved the gloom and dreariness of the rainy morning and strode out upon the deck. Glad in gray trousers, Prince Albert coat, soft black hat and tan shoes, the big Canadian tramped down the deck with a quiet smile and a cheery word for every one.

A young army of newspaper men crowded about the General, who held up his hands as though he had come upon a crew of highwaymen. He talked with the newspaper men about this and that, but added nothing to the formal statement concerning his personal affairs.

BRITISH GAVE HUNS A SURPRISE

LONDON, April 14.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing under yesterday's date says:

"In feeling out the strength of the British in the Ypres sector the enemy received a shock. Just before nightfall he delivered a spirited local attack on what was reported to be a weak British position, but the effect was repulsed after a fierce hand-to-hand fight. It is certain that the enemy will make many of these isolated efforts."

"German troops and guns, especially guns, continue to arrive on the Yser front, where I believe the next great battle may be expected."

TURKISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14 (via London).—The following official statement was made public here today:

"A force of Persian warriors and Turkish detachments on the morning of the 8th, attacked Russian cavalry, some three regiments strong, in the vicinity of Sujbutak, and put it to flight in the direction of Urumiah (Persian Armenia). Otherwise there were no important engagements."