
* Notice to Advertisers. *
* In order to ensure changes *
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* copy must reach this office not *
* later than 9 a.m. on the day *
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The Daily Mail

* The Weather. *
* Maritime—Fresh to heavy *
* gales north to northwest, with *
* snow; Sunday decreasing north *
* west to west winds, fair and *
* continued cold. *

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FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

Bombardment at Verdun Continued With Great Fury

Enemy's Infantry Did Not Participate Actively in the Fighting Last Night---The Van Region of Turkish Armenia Under Control of the Russians.

PARIS, March 4.—The bombardment continued with considerable activity last night in the various sectors of the region of Verdun. It was not, however, followed, by any actions of infantry, according to the announcement made by the French War Office this afternoon. At Eparges the French prevented German troops from occupying a crater made by the explosion of one of their mines. The customary artillery fire has continued along the remainder of the front. The official statement follows:

"The bombardment which was maintained with considerable activity last night on the different sectors in the region of Verdun, has not been followed by any action on the part of the infantry of the enemy. At Eparges we have prevented the enemy from occupying a crater produced by the explosion of one of their mines. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front except the customary cannonading."

Member of the Reichstag Does Not Want To See the United States Join the Allies

COPENHAGEN, via London, March 4.—Herr Naumann, a member of the Reichstag, contributes an article entitled: "Will America Join the Allies?" to the Schleswig newspaper Heindal, the organ of the Schleswig Danes, in which he says:

"Our wish that the United States preserve its neutrality is easily comprehensible. We already have sufficient enemies, and it is a great delusion to think, as some profess to do, that one more can make no difference."

"A declaration of war by the United States would result in the American navy ranging itself on the side of Great Britain, thereby increasing the possibility of an absolutely effective blockade. In addition, there is the American army, which it is true at present only numbers 90,000, but which could be augmented quickly by general recruiting, for which the existing militia forms an excellent basis. Within six months the United States could have a formidable army."

"Our ships in American harbors and the daily increase in financial power of the United States would mean an incalculable prolongation of the war, because America would finance all her Allies for unlimited periods. The Germans have learned to assume superhuman burdens during the war, but we cannot shut our eyes to the endless sacrifices which war with the United States would entail."

The Russians Seem to be Making a Clean Sweep in Turkish Armenia

LONDON, March 4.—Two Turkish divisions, reinforced by troops that had fled from Erzerum, are the forces that have been operating against the Russians on the line running through Mush, Bitlis and Van, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. With the occupation of Bitlis, he points out, the entire Van region passes under the control of the Russians, while the Russian success separates the two Turkish forces operating in the regions of Mush and Lake Urmia respectively. After the loss of Bitlis, it appears, the Turkish reinforcements coming from Mesopotamia would be compelled to travel by a roundabout way in order to reach the third Turkish army.

Winston Churchill Back From the Front to Speak in the House of Commons

LONDON, March 4.—Admiral Lord Fisher, who since his retirement as First Sea Lord has been serving as chairman of the war inventions board, will, according to the Daily Chronicle, shortly return to a prominent position in the Government service, probably as member of the war council.

Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, and now serving at the front, has returned to London on leave of absence. His object in returning is to deliver a speech in the House of Commons next Tuesday which probably will take the form of a reply to criticisms in the newspapers and in Parliament in connection with the naval air service.

HUNS OCCUPY RUINED FORT.

PARIS, March 4.—The mystery how five hundred Germans of the 24th Brandenburg Regiment have been able to hold out a week in the ruined Fort Douaumont against the attacks of the French, says the Petit Journal, probably may be explained by their having extended the subterranean passages of the fort and thus established communication with their advanced lines.

WAR MINISTER IS SATISFIED.

PARIS, March 4.—General Gallieni, Minister of War, has told the commission on military affairs of the Chamber of Deputies that he is satisfied with the situation at Verdun. He gave details of the reserves of men and stocks of ammunition now available.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK BY MINE.

LA ROCHELLE, France, March 4.—The French steamship Lake of Dunkirk, 3,117 tons gross, which sailed from La Rochelle on Tuesday, was sunk on Friday in the Bay of Biscay, at a point six miles northwest of Isle d'Yeu. She is believed to have struck a mine. Six of the 22 men of the crew lost their lives.

Denial Given To Berlin Report

(Canadian Press.)
Paris, March 3 (delayed).—Temps says that the German admiralty's official announcement that submarines had sunk two armed auxiliary cruisers off Havre is false.

The French Minister of Marine yesterday issued an official statement denying a German report that two French cruisers had been sunk "off Havre by German submarines."

The German report did not reach the United States until today. Later reports say the loss of life on La Provence was 3,100. This vessel may be one of the cruisers which the Germans claim to have sunk.

New Liberal Member Gets Busy At Once

(Canadian Press.)
Victoria, B. C., March 4.—C. Macdonald, Liberal member for Vancouver, gave notice in the Legislature yesterday that he would move for the appointment of a select committee of members to investigate the expenditure of \$300,000 "for the alleged purchase of the Kitsilano Indian Reservation."

SUBMARINE QUESTION AGAIN BEFORE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson's fight to end the agitation in Congress handicapping the administration in submarine negotiations with Germany, was transferred back to the House today with every indication pointing to prompt and decisive action there. Yesterday's vote in the Senate killing 68 to 14 the Gore resolution warning Americans off armed belligerent ships, is regarded as having practically settled the issue on that side of the capital.

House leaders arranged early today for their test. The rules committee went to work on a special rule to provide immediate consideration for a report adopted last night by the foreign affairs committee recommending that the McLenore warning resolution be tabled, and settling forth that the President be permitted to exercise his constitutional right to conduct the negotiations in diplomatic affairs without Congressional interference. As a motion to table is not debatable, the bringing in of such a rule operates to prevent any discussion before the vote except the usual forty minutes of debate permitted on the rule itself. Both Democratic and Republican leaders have agreed that further talk is undesirable.

Aroused by the publication of reports yesterday that President Wilson, because of the strain of the foreign situation, was considering resigning from office, the White House today issued a formal statement. When Secretary Tumulty's attention was called to the story appearing in certain papers that the President had resigned, or was considering resigning, he said: "An American newspaper that would publish a story of that kind in a situation like the one which now confronts Americans, dishonors itself."

Two Barges Wrecked; Five Lives Lost

(Canadian Press.)

Scituate, Mass., March 4.—Two light coal barges, the Ashland and Kohinoor, which broke adrift from the tug Swatara, in tow for Philadelphia, were wrecked last night on Minot's Light Ledges. Five men of the crew of the Kohinoor were lost, while five men on board the Ashland were washed ashore early today and hauled through the breakers to safety.

The North Scituate coast guard picked up an exhausted man from the Kohinoor, who died before the surf boat landed.

The bodies of Captain Ira Montgomery, of Philadelphia, and other members of the Kohinoor's crew had not been recovered this forenoon.

Italian Steamer Victim Of Pirates

(Canadian Press.)

Leghorn, Italy, March 4 (via Paris).—The steamship Giava, which left here Feb. 29, has been sunk by an Austrian submarine. There were no Americans on board. The Italian steamship Giava, 2,631 tons gross and 333 feet long, was built at Newcastle in 1881. She was owned in Palermo.

20 Deaths From Explosion In Paris

(Canadian Press.)

Paris, March 4.—Twenty persons were killed and a large number injured in the explosion near St. Denis, in the suburbs of Paris, this morning. The explosion occurred at Gournay, near St. Denis, at the works called Double Couronne.

Part of the ramparts east of the forts were blown up. The cause of the disaster has been ascertained.

A quantity of explosives, including hand grenades, was stored in this position. Fire followed, and there were further explosions, although of less severity on account of the flames.

PROPOSED CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF SLACKERS

PARIS, March 4.—A bill proposing confiscation of the property of persons who have evaded military duty by flight or residence abroad will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow by M. Jenouvrier.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE.

Edmonton, Alberta, March 4.—The prohibition bill passed its second reading in the Legislature last night without debate.

Every time the sun shines the pessimist consoles himself with the belief that it's raining somewhere.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF GREAT CONFLICT AT VERDUN BY EYE WITNESS

Shells of all Calibre Fell Like Hail On the French Positions---Germans Mowed Down by Terrible Machine Gun Fire of the French.

PARIS, March 3.—The French official eye-witness gives the following description of the defence of Herbebois, three miles to the north of Douaumont, where the great battle of Verdun began twelve days ago:

"It was on February 21, at 7.20 o'clock in the morning, that the Germans began their attack. They unleashed a formidable artillery fire on the positions which they wished to capture, and shells of all calibres fell like hail, from those of 150 millimetres to shells of 305 millimetres. It was a veritable drum-fire of an intensity unknown till now, and thus drum-fire played by series on objective points selected for attack."

A zone 500 metres broad and a kilometre deep, for example, was pounded in such fashion that earth was plowed up on the entire superficial extent in mathematical forms. Lacrimosal shells and suffocating gas shells were also employed by the enemy to accentuate the morale. However, despite this formidable rain of projectiles, the Germans on the first day succeeded only in entering our first line of defence at Herbebois, and taking a small supporting work of the line. It was a miserable result, compared with the mechanical effort and the human effort which they had put forth against our advanced line of resistance.

It was then that my regiment was called upon to counter-attack and try to recapture the first line lost. When I say line it must be understood that there were only some chaotic elements of trenches and burrows, torn up with shells.

PRISONERS WERE QUITE GAY.

"At midnight, accordingly, on the 21st, the men were in position, and we were rather happy at having at the first moment of our appearance on the ground, taken 63 prisoners, who seemed very glad not to have to measure themselves against us any further. They rubbed their hands and seemed quite gay at the thought of having ended their share in the war. Among these prisoners was an officer who, having tried to escape, was killed by the sentry guarding him."

"Our counter attack took place on February 22 at 4.30 o'clock in the morning, but after a moment's fighting the Boches attacked us again."

"No one had the advantage in this affair. Then, during the day there was on both sides an unceasing struggle with hand grenades, while some of our men strained every effort, under the protection of the grenade throwers, to consolidate our position."

BOMBARDMENT OF AMAZING VIOLENCE.

"During the course of the night of February 22 the Germans renewed their offensive. A bombardment of amazing violence and of a mortal precision did not permit them, however, to advance an inch. When their infantry in turn attempted to strike, our men made them suffer sanguinary losses."

"It was still worse during the day of the 23rd. After having once more copiously rained shells on our lines, the Germans sent against us at least the equivalent of a battalion. This attack in a body excited to the highest degree the valor of our men. They sighted the Germans at 50 metres, and under methodic volleys the latter fell, howling in terrible fashion. It was a veritable massacre."

AN ORDER TO WITHDRAW.

"At 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon of February 23rd, while we had not retired a single foot, order was given us to withdraw carefully, for the Waverille wood having been taken, we ran the risk of being surrounded. We waited for the night to come. Some of our men, when they learned that we were to leave Herbebois, protested, asking to be allowed to fight and die on the spot. However, tactical reasons obliged us to evacuate Herbebois, and we had to reckon on the general situation."

"The retirement was executed and we went to take a position in front of the Le Chaume wood, in communication with the units on our right and left."

STUBBORN BRAVERY OF THE INFANTRY.

"The defence of Herbebois will certainly remain one of the most glorious pages in the annals of our regiment."

"More than 3,000 Germans came in successive waves to smash themselves against our ranks, although we were in a fighting position of the most advantageous kind. We voluntarily abandoned the ground where hundreds and hundreds of German corpses show sufficiently how effective was our resistance. Neither the bombardment nor the snow, nor difficulty of securing provisions, nor fatigue, could overcome the stubborn bravery of our infantry."

"By thus holding firm in this corner of Herbebois, they for their part contributed to win time for the arrival of the necessary reserves, and seriously interfered with the advance of the Germans. It was sacrifices of this kind, repeated at numerous points on our front, which held back the enemy flood."