

THE WEATHER.
Weather—Moderate winds, mostly southeast to southwest; showers and local thunder storms.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY—Afternoon 2.15 and 3.45.
Evening 7.15 and 8.45.
PAULINE FREDERICK IN
"BELLA DONNA"

VOL. VIII. NO. 56. TEN PAGES TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS

BRITISH GUNS EFFECTIVELY ANSWER FIERCE BOMBARDMENT BY ENEMY

FIERCE GERMAN THRUSTS IN VICINITY OF HILL NO. 04 SET AT NAUGHT BY FRENCH FIRE

Hail of Lead Sweeps Back Enemy as He Returns to Attack Second Time Only to Retire With Heavy Losses—Both British and French Fronts Subjected to Violent Bombardment—Germans Gain About 300 Metres of French Trenches Northwest of Cumieres.

The Verdun region in France and Southern Tyrol continue to be theatres where the most sanguinary battles are taking place. While the Italians are holding back the Austrians from further advances and inflicting heavy losses on them in counter-attacks in Tyrol, their German allies have been able to make another gain in the capture of about three hundred metres of French trenches northwest of the village of Cumieres on the left bank of the Meuse near Verdun.

Fighting of great intensity has been in progress around Hill 304 and between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres, but except near Cumieres the vicious German onslaughts were all set at naught by the vigorous counter-offensive of the French.

The sectors east and west of Fort Donnauont, northeast of Verdun, have witnessed still another violent artillery duel but no infantry attacks were launched. The artillery of both sides has been busy along the remainder of the front in France and Belgium.

In Tyrol the Austrians, in the Lagarina Valley and south of the Posina Torrent, threw heavy assaults against the Italian positions, but the Italians stood their ground and repulsed the attackers with considerable losses.

On the Asiago plateau the men of two batteries, which were surrounded by the Austrians, were relieved by an Italian regiment and their guns brought safely away.

Except from a report from Petrograd that the Germans have repeated their bombardment of the railway line to the east of Riga, no operation of moment has taken place on the Russian front. Minor successes have been obtained by the Russians over the Turks in the Rivandousa region of the Caucasus front.

Nothing new has come through with regard to the manoeuvres of the Bulgarians in Greek Macedonia, where important events are expected to transpire by reason of the Bulgarian advance into Greek territory.

Since the commencement of the war 550 persons have been killed and 1,515 injured in the British Isles by German attacks by sea and air, according to a statement made in parliament by the British home secretary.

Vienna, May 28.—The statement follows: "Italian war theatre: Austro-Hungarian troops captured the fortified works at Cornovo, west of Arsenio, and the fortified dam across the Italyssa, southwest of Monte Interrotto, in the fortified district of Asigo."

"Southeastern war theatre: Skirmishes with an Italian patrol occurred on the Lower Voyusa (in Albania, north of Avlona). The situation is unchanged."

Battle on Austro-Italian Front as Furious as Ever. Rome, via London, May 29.—The following official communication was issued today: "In the Lagarina Valley Sunday night and Monday morning the enemy renewed his stubborn, sanguinary attacks against our positions between the Adige and Val D'Arca, the attacks were always broken by the firm resistance of our troops. In the Posina-Astico sector the intense artillery duel continued yesterday. A large force of the enemy in the afternoon attacked a part of our position south of the Posina Torrent, but after a determined struggle it was repulsed with considerable losses."

"On the Asiago plateau our troops are now occupying and consolidating positions dominating the Asiago Basin. A brilliant counter-attack by the 14th Regiment relieved two batteries which had been surrounded on Monte Moscia, and saved the guns. In the Sugana Valley there were some skirmishes."

"On the remainder of the front the artillery actions were especially intense at Piana and Montafalcone."

Crews Are Safe. Algiers, via Paris, May 29, 4.50 p. m.—The crew of 26 men of the British steamer Trunkby, sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality, have arrived here.

Electric station at Komay, northwest of Lake Naroc.

"Caucasus front: The fighting in the Rivandousa region continues. Kurds, who attempted to attack our convoys, were dispersed in a successful action by our troops, notably a detachment of forty-four Cossacks, who surprised a Kurdish bivouac near the village of Zova and surrounded and killed 150 Kurds, including a Mollah, safely rejoining their regiment with the loss of only two killed and one missing."

Fierce Bombardments of British Front. London, May 30.—The following official communication was issued at midnight: "During the past twenty-four hours the enemy artillery has been very active on certain portions of our front, particularly between La Bassée Canal and Arras. The enemy bombarded our front and support lines in the neighborhood of Loos. The bombardment was particularly heavy in the early morning, and continued intermittently throughout the day on all tactical points in this locality. The town and neighborhood of Arras, and as far as Neuville-St. Vaast, were also the scenes of intermittent and heavy concentrated bombardments. We replied effectively, in some cases silencing hostile batteries."

"In the region of Loos mines were sprung by the enemy, but without damaging our defenses. On our right the re-entrant in our line about Mametz and Fricourt has been the scene of some artillery activity, but not of a serious nature. On the left our front from Zillebeke to Hooge and the vicinity of Elverdinghe has been heavily shelled. North of Hooge our artillery breached a hostile parapet, destroying a machine gun emplacement. Our guns caused considerable damage to the enemy at various points, in addition to engaging hostile batteries."

"There has been no infantry action during the last twenty-four hours. The fine sunny weather has been suitable for aerial work, and much successful work has been accomplished by us. Few German aeroplanes were seen."

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The Trunkby measured 2,635 tons gross, and was owned by R. Ropner & Company of West Hartlepool. She was built in 1896. The steamer was last reported as having arrived in the Clyde March 23.

MONCTON TRANSCRIPT EATS ITS OWN WORDS

Opposition Slanderbund Organ in Westmorland Takes Back Defamatory Statements Contained in One of the Blair "Solemn Declarations"—Will the Telegraph Follow Suit?

The Moncton Transcript, one of the mud-slinging organs of the Cartier-Veniot slanderbundists, having been served with a notice of libel by Constable Stevenson in the proceedings instituted by Hon. James A. Murray, Minister for Agriculture, has made a retraction.

Similar notice was served on A. P. Barnhill, secretary of the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, in the absence from that city of Ernest W. McCready, the editor and president of the Telegraph Company.

The libellous statements were contained in matter published in both papers in connection with an affidavit issued by H. M. Blair, the dismissed secretary of the department of Hon. John Murray, before the Liberal minister of public works, who was also obliged to quit his office.

The Transcript says that in the "hurry and haste of editing" the statement was "inaccurately published." It accepts Hon. Mr. Murray's denial of the allegations made and further says that it "has no knowledge whatsoever of the matter outside of the affidavit."

The apology is not a very graceful one, but it may be accepted considering the source from which it comes.

The bitter pill which the Moncton organ of the Cartier-Veniotites has been compelled to swallow is another confirmation of the truth of the charges, which The Standard and Moncton Times have been making to the effect that the desperate opposition crowd have nothing on which to conduct a campaign except abuse, slander, vilification and malicious lies.

Hon. Mr. Murray is a native of Moncton and is well known in the county, and those who are acquainted with him know that such willful and deliberate slanders, which he has run to earth, will only result in bringing confusion to his defamers and defeat to their candidate tomorrow.

SWEEPING VICTORY FOR HON. MR. MAHONEY TODAY

Latest Reports from Conservative Workers in all Parts of Westmorland Indicate Election of Minister of Public Works by a Substantial Majority—Dr. Smith Will Lose His Own Parish of Shediac—B. F. Smith Holds Rousing Meeting at Sackville.

Moncton, May 29.—The reports from all the Conservative workers in the County of Westmorland at the close of the campaign tonight spelled victory for Hon. P. G. Mahoney, of Melrose, Minister of Public Works. Many enthusiastic supporters of the minister predicted that he would carry the county by at least 500 majority. When Hon. Mr. Mahoney was a candidate in the general election of 1912 his margin over A. B. Copp, leader of the provincial opposition at that time and, like the minister of public works, a resident of the eastern part of the county, was 456, the vote standing: Mahoney, 3,501; Copp, 3,045.

B. F. Smith at Sackville. The principal meeting in the constituency tonight was at Sackville, the home of Mr. Copp, where B. Frank Smith, M. L. A., of Carleton, addressed a large audience. Mr. Smith was asked by many of the people of Sackville, a Conservative stronghold, to go there and address the electorate.

The Sackville citizens felt that in view of the blunder which Mr. Copp, who lives in that town, made last week in advertising a joint debate in the writ organ there, the Tribune, between Frank B. Carvell, M. P., of Woodstock, and Mr. Smith that the man from East Florenceville, who has been maligning by the reptile element in the opposition party, should be given an opportunity to speak. When Carvell

GIVES THE TO VON HOLLWEG'S STATEMENT

Foreign Office Gives Facts Concerning Bosnian Crisis of 1909.

WHY EUROPEAN CLASH DIDN'T COME.

Both England and Russia Reluctant to Press Serbia's Claim at Cost of a European Struggle.

London, May 29.—The foreign office issued a statement today countering the allegations of the German chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, about the Bosnian crisis, which Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, in the House of Commons characterized as "a first class lie."

The statement is chiefly of historic interest, but shows that Sir Edward Grey, writing to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, on Feb. 27, 1909, declared that no territorial concessions could be obtained for Serbia without a successful war, and that "to risk for Serbian territorial claims a war, which might eventually involve the greater part of the continent of Europe, must be out of all proportion to the interests at stake."

The statement adds: "The records of the period leave the impression that war was avoided because both Russia and Great Britain were reluctant to press the Serbian claims against Austria to the point of war, and had Germany taken a corresponding view in 1914, when the Austrian demands upon Serbia were pressed to the point of exciting the gushing Serbian independence, war would have been averted then."

'HOME BREW' OF LIQUOR CAUSED MAN'S DEATH

Believed Parrsboro Man Died from Drinking bad "Booze"—Man who Sold it Arrested

Special to The Standard. Amherst, N. S., May 29.—Robert Smith, who is the alleged party who sold the booze to a Mr. Kelly in Parrsboro recently and caused the death of that gentleman, was arrested in Amherst today. After selling several bottles of the believed poisonous home brew to Kelly and one or two of his friends, Smith made tracks from the seaport town. Kelly, who is a tailor, died at his home on the night that he had a few drinks of the liquor, in great pain. It is understood that Smith cannot be prosecuted as from the fact that he sold the booze as none of the liquor remains to be analysed.

STATUS OF VON IGEL, BOMB PLOTTER, NOT YET DECIDED

New York, May 29.—Because Secretary of State Lansing has not yet declared the status of Wolf Von Igel, late editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, and Carl Bueaz, then German consul-general in New York, Von Igel, however, appears to have been the most active of the three in promoting whatever were the objects of Prince Henry's tour, giving various interviews to the newspapers on the political aspect of the visit.

"Nothing much was heard of Von Briesen after Prince Henry's tour until 1907, when he visited Germany and was received in audience by the Kaiser. The following year Emperor

CARVELL GOT PRETTY CLOSE TO GERMAN CROWN WHEN HE DEALT WITH JEROME ET AL

Further Inquiry Concerning Pro-German Lawyers whom Carleton Co. Grit Dealt with Brings Out Some Interesting Facts—While Taking Canadian Dollars to "Dig Up" Information for Carvell were Also Being Paid to Defend Bueaz, Indicted for Sending Supplies from U. S. to Admiral Von Spee.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, May 29.—The Ottawa Journal gives a further exposure to the relations of Mr. F. B. Carvell with the pro-German William Travers Jerome, of New York. The story follows: "When about two weeks ago Mr. F. B. Carvell stated in parliament that he had engaged the services in New York of Wm. Travers Jerome to secure evidence against J. Wesley Allison, General Hughes and the Shell Committee, the Evening Journal pointed out, and gave documentary proof, that Mr. Jerome was pro-German, adding that there was possibility of great danger that Mr. Carvell might unwillingly place into the hands of a pro-German lawyer information which would be of value to the enemy."

What Further Inquiry Has Disclosed. "Mr. Carvell's reply was a threat that he would sue this newspaper and several others which copied the story, for libel. Since then the Journal has further investigated the Jerome firm. "The facts disclosed are, to say the least, the most complete justification for the contention that Mr. Carvell would be much too close to the German crown if he discussed Canadian war affairs with the law firm of Jerome, Rand and Kresel. The Journal finds that not only is Mr. Wm. Travers Jerome a self-confessed pro-German and counsel for Arthur Von Briesen, active agent of the Kaiser, but that while this firm is taking Canadian dollars to "dig up" evidence to destroy the reputation of Canada's government, it is at the same time taking German money to defend Carl Bueaz, one of the worst of Prussia's agents indicted for violating American neutrality by sending supplies to Admiral Von Spee, who, with his superior forces, sent gallant Craddock's squadron, and with it a number of heroic young Canadians to the bottom of the Southern Pacific.

"Hardly less convincing testimony of the pro-German character of legal allies of the opposition is the discovery that Isidor J. Kresel, who is known in New York as the brains of the Jerome firm, is an Austrian by birth; that he is the husband of a German wife; is connected with several Austro-German societies, and was strongly suspected of being associated with the Austrian network of intrigue against allied munitions plants in the United States, which led to the sensational recall of Dr. Dumba, Francis Joseph's ambassador at Washington.

"To fully appreciate the significance of the connection of the Jerome firm with Arthur Von Briesen and Carl Bueaz, it is necessary to study the history of the German activities of these two men in the United States for years past, and their close relationship to the Kaiser and to each other. Also, it serves to throw considerable light upon the extreme unreliability of the present legal relations of Carvell and Jerome.

Von Briesen's Pro-German Activities. "Arthur Von Briesen was born in Borkendorf, in the Prussian province of Pomerania. He came to New York at an early age, and as far back as 1890 he was recognized as a German leader in the United States, being at the head of the German-American League. In 1902, when Prince Henry of Prussia made his memorable tour of the United States—a mission now believed to have had a sinister political and military object—Von Briesen was among the few leading Germans in the States who made arrangements for the trip. With him in this connection were Herman Ridder, former editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, and Carl Bueaz, then German consul-general in New York. Von Briesen, however, appears to have been the most active of the three in promoting whatever were the objects of Prince Henry's tour, giving various interviews to the newspapers on the political aspect of the visit.

"Nothing much was heard of Von Briesen after Prince Henry's tour until 1907, when he visited Germany and was received in audience by the Kaiser. The following year Emperor

William gave an interview to Dr. Wm. Bayard Hale, an American writer in which he expressed hostility toward Great Britain. The interview gave rise to a great controversy and Von Briesen at once appeared upon the scene as the champion of the Kaiser in the United States. It is interesting to note, in passing, that Dr. William Bayard Hale, who got the interview in question, has turned out to be one of the most bitter pro-Germans in the United States, and with Von Briesen figured in the revelations of German plots against the Allies in the United States last August.

Decorated by Kaiser. "Shortly after Von Briesen's defence of the Kaiser's anti-British interview he again visited Germany and was decorated by his Emperor, in recognition of his services with the order of the Prussian Crown. Consul-General Carl Bueaz delivered the decoration.

"In 1909 Von Briesen again visited Germany and was received in audience with the Kaiser. In 1912 he again visited the fatherland, on this occasion spending the entire summer. He was received by the Kaiser on several occasions, also by the King of Wurtemberg and was publicly thanked by them for his "efforts on behalf of the German people in the United States."

"The war had hardly broken out when Von Briesen came before the United States public as one of the most fierce partisans of the Kaiser. He began by a vitriolic anti-British letter to the New York press signing himself the president of the New York Legal Aid Society. This bold attempt to give the sanction of the legal aid society to a pro-German propaganda drew forth a storm of protest from its purely American members, and Von Briesen was compelled to relinquish the presidency. Shortly afterwards came the British secret service exposures of German conspiracies to prevent the shipment of munitions to the Allies, and with this letter from William Travers Jerome to Von Briesen:

No. 37 Wall St., New York, June 29, 1915. Arthur Von Briesen, Esq., No. 26 Broad Street, New York City.

"My Dear Mr. Von Briesen—Since I saw you this morning I have conferred with my partners in regard to the matter we have discussed. It would be a great pleasure for me to undertake this business not only because my inclination would coincide with my professional duty, but because the employment would be to do what, regardless of any legal question involved, I considered to be right. . . . The selection of agents to conduct those investigations would be a difficult matter. They could not, of course, be the ordinary type of private detectives. . . . The matter is so grave in its character that I should be unwilling to undertake it without devoting my best efforts to make it a success and it would be necessary that not only myself give it close personal attention, but I should want my partner, Mr. Rand, and to a certain extent my partner Mr. Kresel, to be as active in the matter as I myself would be. In other words I don't want to undertake the job without doing everything humanly possible to make it successful.

(Signed) WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME. "This confession of sympathy with the Germans on the part of Jerome startled New York. Mr. Rand, one of the Jerome firm, admitted that Jerome had written the letter. Von Briesen, apparently fearful of indictment by the United States authorities for conspiracy, vehemently declared that the letter had nothing to do with a German plot, but related to a prosecution which would soon be begun in the courts. It has not yet begun. As a matter of fact, there is nothing to show that Mr. Jerome is not at present employed by Von Briesen for the German cause. When, two weeks ago, the Evening Journal republished the Jerome letter the New York World, asked him if he were still in the em-

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