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THURSDAY MORNING JUNE 1 1916 —FOURTEEN PAGES

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 12,986

FRENCH DESTROY GERMAN FIELD WORK AT LE MORT HOMME

ITALIANS EVACUATE AND RECAPTURE MONTE PRIAFORA IN BIG BATTLE

Shackleton Reaches Falkland Islands from Antarctic

FOE FIELD WORK FALLS BEFORE FRENCH ONSET

German Position on Mort Homme Slope Yields to Ally.

NIGHT BATTLE RAGES

Enemy Driven Back After Advancing From Cumieres Village.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, May 31.—After the dying down of the violent battle which raged in the vicinity of le Mort Homme yesterday, the French counter-attacked the Germans and captured a strong field work which the enemy had constructed on the slopes southwest of Le Mort Homme, and took 220 prisoners and seven machine guns. They also took 25 Germans prisoner in a surprise attack on the slopes southeast of Le Mort Homme.

The Germans violently bombarded the region of Avocourt and Hill 304 with shells of large calibre.

Across the Meuse on the eastern bank the rival artilleries actively shelled each other on the line between the Meuse and Fort Vaux, but no infantry action was fought. The French guns fired on and dispersed German concentrations north of the Bois des Fosses.

Violent Night Battle.

The infantry fighting in the Mort Homme region last evening and night was quite violent. The Germans brought fresh troops into action and they at first made headway south of Cumieres Village and on the ridge east of it, but a counter-attack drove them back to the southern outskirts of the village and the rapid-fire French guns annihilated their detachments on the ridge. Large numbers of men were employed by the enemy in his attacks east of Le Mort Homme and on French positions in Cumieres Village. French troops everywhere resisted and repulsed the enemy and inflicted enormous losses on him. South of Cumieres the Teutons delivered attacks from two sides of the village and these forced the French backward towards the Chattancourt Station. The French, rallying, launched a spirited counter-attack, which enabled them to drive the enemy back to the outskirts of Cumieres. Some German detachments made their way under cover of a fog along the River Meuse as far as the height of the Chattancourt Station and they were caught under French fire and annihilated.

The claims of the Germans are that the bushes and hedges south of Cumieres were cleared of the French; that three officers and 88 men were taken prisoner; that on May 29 they captured in the Caurettes wood one naval gun, 18 machine guns, a number of mine-throwers and much other material.

BRITISH WOOL CENSUS WILL BE UNDERTAKEN

Object is to Determine Whether Exports Should Be Restricted.

LONDON, May 31.—(9.38 a.m.)—The war office has issued a notice ordering merchants and manufacturers to furnish it with a list of all wool and wool products in quantities exceeding 5000 pounds in weight, in their custody or control. The information must be furnished before June 6, under penalty of a violation of the Defence of the Realm Act.

It is understood that the result of the census will influence a decision on pending questions concerning the control of the exportation of wool from South Africa and the United Kingdom to the United States.

MUST ANSWER CHARGE OF GRAFTING IN HAY

Bennett Brought to Regina From Chicago After Long Fight.

REGINA, May 31.—After fighting deportation proceedings for nearly a year, David D. Bennett arrived in the city in custody of the Mounted Police at noon today from Chicago. He was immediately charged with forgery in connection with hay supplies furnished to the remount department in February and March, 1915, investigated by the Davidson commission here last summer.

PRISONERS NOT BADLY TREATED

Baron Newton Says Germans Do Not Discriminate Against British.

CONDITIONS BETTERED

Suggestion That Prisoners Being Starved is Termed Exaggeration.

LONDON, May 31.—Discussing in the house of lords today the condition of British prisoners in Germany, Baron Newton, under-secretary for foreign affairs, said their condition was much better than at the beginning of the war, and that it was unjustifiable to contend that Germany discriminated against British prisoners.

Moreover, Baron Newton added, it was cruel to suggest, as had been done, that British prisoners were literally starving. Every week 100,000 parcels went from England to Germany, which was an average of three parcels per man per week. It was an exaggeration to say that without these parcels they would starve, because there were 1,000,000 prisoners in Germany who received no parcels.

A vast majority of the German population, said Baron Newton, were probably in a condition of comparative hunger owing to the British blockade, and prisoners naturally would share that hunger.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

LIEUT.-COLONEL Winston Churchill, ex-first lord of the admiralty, used the occasion of the vote on the salary of Earl Kitchener, in the imperial house of commons yesterday, to give his views on the way to employ the British army, while he praised Earl Kitchener for his work as minister of war. In brief, he charged that for the number of men under arms Great Britain had not a sufficient number of rifles in the fighting line, that too many men were kept in England, that there was a discrepancy of 1,700,000 men between the number that the King, in his message, said had enlisted, and the number that Lieut.-Colonel Churchill could account for, and that there still was an apparent shortage of rifles.

* * * * * * *

The only serious thing seen in the charges of Lieut.-Colonel Churchill by Reginald McKenna was the charge concerning the number of men retained in England for home defence. That number had been fixed by an agreement with the admiralty when Mr. Churchill was first lord. Britain was not wholly free from risk of invasion.

* * * * * * *

Concerning recent British military measures, it may be said here by way of elucidation that the success of the Germans in cutting a road thru the Balkans to Constantinople had opened a new peril which had to be faced. It would never do to leave Turkey unmolested and arming for a crusade against the British Empire. Saloniki and a large Egyptian garrison are the legacies of former neglect of the Turkish factor. So larger forces than are required to reduce Germany alone are needed to combat the whole alliance of German, Turk and Bulgar. Britain has to supply the reserves to finish the war not only in the west, but in the east, in conjunction with Russia. It is only common sense which has determined Britain to create large reserves and even those men now detained for home defence will perhaps later be employed on the continent. When the allies invade Germany they must be able to occupy the country solidly with large forces as they advance, for they must reckon that German men, women and

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.)

TWO POSITIONS EVACUATED BY ITALIAN FORCE

Monte Priafora Abandoned and Then Retaken in Desperate Charge.

PUNTA CARDIN LOST

Austrian Attacks Repulsed on Main Front in Lagarina Valley.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, May 30.—In the violent battle raging with the Austrians the Italians announce that they evacuated a position on Monte Priafora, owing to the heavy concentration of artillery fire against it, and later they regained the position in a desperate counter-attack, but owing to the violence of the bombardment their troops withdrew slightly on the southern slopes of the mountain. They also evacuated Punta Cordin on the Asiago plateau, but continue to withstand the pressure of the enemy on the remainder of the Asiago front.

In the Lagarina Valley the Italians say that the Austrians renewed their attacks with great bravery, but they were repulsed with the annihilation of their storming columns. The enemy made here intense artillery preparation with guns of large calibre. The fighting was the fiercest around Col di Buole. Here the gallantry of the 62nd Regiment, Sicilian Brigade, and the 27th Regiment, Taro Brigade, in repeatedly making sallies from the trenches and pursuing the enemy with the bayonet, has won special mention in the official communique.

An artillery duel prevailed in the Pasubio sector and an Austrian attack towards Forni Alti was repulsed.

The battle is still in its developing stage between Posina and the upper Astico, with the enemy concentrating his particular efforts in the Astico valley. In the Campiola zone the Italians repulsed a morning attack.

The Italian general staff reports that on the heights north of the Ledro valley and in the Riva zone numerous Austrian movements were observed as well as unaccustomed activity in preparing defensive works.

Austrians Claim Progress.

The Austrian official report asserts that Austro-Hungarian troops under the command of Prince Charles Francis have made further conquests in the region of Asiago and Arsiero, driving the Italians from Gallio, northeast of Asiago, and storming positions on the heights to the northward. The Austrians also hold Monte Baldo and Monte Fiara. They say that they have consolidated their front west of Asiago to the south of the Assa valley as far as the captured works at Punta Cordin. Troops crossed the Posina and captured Monte Priafora. The Italians failed in desperate and renewed efforts to capture Austrian positions south of Bettile.

The Austrians claim that in the fortnight since they began their offensive they have captured 30,388 Italians, including 694 officers, and have taken 298 guns.

NEW NORTH TORONTO STATION.

C.P.R. Arrivals and Departures on and After Monday Next.

The C.P.R. begin their North Toronto (Yonge street) service on Monday next, tho for a few days the old station will be used until the new one is completed. Six services in and out will mark the change, three east and three west. The public time tables will be ready in a day or two.

1.55 p.m., "The Rideau," daily except Sunday, for Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston, Ottawa and intermediate stations.

4.45 p.m., "Teeswater," daily except Sunday, for Teeswater and intermediate stations.

5.15 p.m., Lindsay passenger for Lindsay and intermediate points.

5.25 p.m., for Owen Sound, daily except Sunday.

10 p.m., Montreal express for Ottawa, Montreal and points between.

12.30 a.m., Peterboro daily except Monday.

Arrivals:

8 a.m., Toronto express, daily from Montreal, Ottawa and intermediate.

10.30 a.m., Lindsay passenger, daily except Monday, from Lindsay.

8.10 p.m., Owen Sound passenger, daily except Sunday, from Owen Sound.

8.45 p.m., Teeswater passenger, daily except Sunday, from Teeswater.

9.20 p.m., the "York," daily except Sunday, from Ottawa, Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope and intermediate stations.

12.20 a.m., Peterboro mixed, daily except Sunday, from Peterboro and intermediate points.

GOVERNMENT NAMES RAILWAY AUDITORS

Continuous Audit of C. N. R. and G. T. P. Accounts to Be Made.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 31.—The government has appointed the firms of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Company and Price, Waterhouse & Company as auditors of the Canadian Northern Railway System and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System respectively.

The duties of those firms will be to make on behalf of the government a continuous audit of the revenues and expenditures of the railway systems in question and report to the government the result of such audits from time to time. The appointments have been made in pursuance of statements made in the house by the finance minister in connection with the legislation authorizing loans to these two railway companies.

MONTREAL CIVIC JOBS WILL HANG IN BALANCE

All Will Be "Dismissed," But Majority Will Get Back.

MONTREAL, May 31.—With a view to a culling-out of civic employes, the whole number will receive notification on June 15 that their services will no longer be required after Dec. 31 next. This was decided upon the board of control today.

BRITISH FIND FOES READY FOR FIGHT

German Army in East Africa Holds Mountain Pass.

MARCH ALONG RIVER

Gen. Smuts' Troops Confront Enemy Near Nikocheni Gap.

LONDON, May 31.—The British invasion of German East Africa has been carried farther into the interior, and one of the British columns is now confronted with a Germany army which has taken up strong defensive positions. The following official statement in regard to this campaign was given out here this evening:

"Gen. Smuts (British commander) reports that our column, which is advancing down the Panagni River, reached the south end of the Egare Mountains on the 29th and located the enemy near Nikocheni, occupying a strong entrenched position on a narrow neck between the mountains and river."

ENEMY BOMBARDS NEUVE CHAPELLE

After Heavy Shelling, Germans Raid British Trenches.

CARRY OFF PRISONERS

Teuton Attempt to Gain Positions at Laventie is Fiasco.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, May 31.—Neuve Chapelle and its environs were subjected to a heavy bombardment lasting 80 minutes by the enemy last night, and the shelling was immediately followed up by an infantry raid in which the Germans entered the British trenches and took some of the occupants prisoner. The raiders were thrown out. East of Laventie another raiding party tried to enter the British trenches, but it was also thrown out. British trenches were bombarded about Fricourt. In making his report Sir Douglas Haig says that during the night the enemy sprang a mine just north of the Bethune-La Bassee road and the British troops occupied the near lip of the crater. Some unimportant mining activity about Loos is noted.

Good work was done by British aviators, he says, in collecting information, despite unfavorable weather.

German artillery actively bombarded British positions about Fricourt, Anthuelle, Spuchez, Arras, Neuville St. Vaast, and Loos.

British artillery effectively engaged hostile batteries in the neighborhood of Souchez and Lievin and bombarded German positions south of the Bois Grenier.

The Germans fitfully shelled British trenches about Ypres during the day.

SHACKLETON IS AT CAPITAL OF THE FALKLANDS

His Party Landed on Elephant Island After Ship Was Crushed.

TRIP IN SMALL BOAT

Twenty-Two of Party Left Behind in Need of Speedy Relief.

LONDON, June 1, 2.07 a.m.—Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, has arrived safely at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The announcement came as a complete surprise, following as it did upon the statement of Premier Asquith in the house of commons today that a committee had been appointed by the admiralty to give information concerning the measures necessary for the relief of Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton and those of his men who are marooned in the Antarctic. Mr. Asquith said parliament would be asked to provide money for the relief of the expedition.

The news that Lieut. Shackleton was safe reached London shortly after midnight. The message was from the explorer himself and announced his arrival at Port Stanley.

Ship Crushed in Ice.

The message said his ship, the Endurance, had been "crushed" in a Weddell Sea ice floe last October, but that it drifted until midwinter, when he and his party landed on Elephant Island, in the south Shetland group.

The explorer left in a small boat with five men a week later to summon help, leaving 22 men behind. All of them were well, but in a situation which demands the quickest possible relief.

The message from Lieut. Shackleton was dated Port Stanley, May 31. It said that he left Elephant Island April 24.

Quick Action Needed.

The gravest fears had been entertained for the explorer during the past two weeks, owing to the absence of news from the Endurance.

The news of the safety of Sir Ernest and the small party with him has not lessened the necessity for relief, which is even more pressing now on behalf of the men left behind in the ice on Elephant Island, probably scantily provided with provisions and other necessities, as well as in behalf of the Ross Sea party, which was stranded on the great barrier thru the breaking away of the relief ship Aurora, which returned to New Zealand early in the year.

At Ross Sea Base.

Lieut. Ernest Shackleton's expedition which had as an object the crossing of the Antarctic continent from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea, started from England in August, 1914. Sir Ernest with one section of the party went to Buenos Ayres and the other section to Tasmania. At Buenos Ayres, in October, 1914, Sir Ernest sailed for Weddell Sea. The other party later proceded from Tasmania by the steamer Aurora for Ross Sea, where it was hoped that Ernest and his party would join it after crossing the continent.

Early in the present year the Aurora returned to Port Chalmers, New Zealand, having broken adrift in the ice on May 6, 1915. Eight of her men were ashore when the vessel broke away, and nothing has been heard from Shackleton and his companions at the Ross Sea base.

Apparently Failed.

Port Stanley is the capital of the Falkland Islands, which lie in the south Atlantic, off the east coast of Argentina.

The fact that the section of the expedition headed by Shackleton returned to its virtual point of departure means that the expedition failed in its primary object. This might have been due to difficulties encountered on the journey to the pole, or the return of Shackleton to the south Atlantic may have resulted from failure to meet with the second section of the expedition proceeding from the opposite direction. Owing to the drifting away of the Aurora, it would have been impossible for Shackleton to complete his journey by the way of the Australasian route.

SAMUEL TO DEAL WITH REBUILDING OF DUBLIN

He Will Also Take Up Question of Compensation of Owners.

LONDON, May 31, 10.45 p.m.—Herbert L. Samuel, the home secretary, has gone to Dublin to take charge of the question of the rebuilding of houses destroyed during the recent revolt, and the compensation of owners of buildings for the damage done their premises during the uprising.

EXPLORER IS SAFE

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British Antarctic explorer, who has reached the Falkland Islands after nearly two years' absence.

COUNT TISZA HINTS PEACE IS DISTANT

Austria-Hungary Will Be Ready After Expelling Italians.

ALLIES HAVE FAILED?

Miscalculations of Opponents Claimed by Hungarian Premier.

BERLIN, May 31, via London, June 1.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, known as the "strong man" of Austria-Hungary, in an interview accorded to a correspondent of The Berlin Tageblatt, expressed himself very cautiously with regard to the prospects for peace and on the situation so far as the readiness of Germany and Austria-Hungary is concerned.

"But," said Count Tisza, "the entente is yet unwilling to draw the consequences from this situation."

The premier made a sharp distinction between subjective and objective pre-conditions for peace negotiations, saying:

"The objective pre-conditions for peace negotiations, which long have been existent for the central powers, have undoubtedly been strengthened during recent months. The final event which we could desire to happen before embarking on peace negotiations is now occurring—the expulsion of the Italians from Austrian soil.

"An improvement in the objective premises is also registered in the enemy camp, where there is no longer talk of smashing up Germany and of the partition of Austria-Hungary. The latest declarations of Grey (British foreign secretary) and Poincare (president of France) indicate, however, that subjective pre-conditions of peace exist, altho I fail to see whereon our enemies still base their hopes. The expectations they based upon the entrance of Italy into the war, the attitude of Roumania and the U. S. and upon the Balkan adventure, have proved erroneous. Now, as before it depends solely upon our enemies when peace is restored.

"From the moment when we destroyed the aggressive intentions of our adversaries, we made no secret of our willingness for peace. Like Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Grey, I too, desire a peace which will assure to Europe permanent quiet. The history of this war shows where Austria-Hungary must seek security for such a peace and it is unnecessary for me to express myself upon the extent of the guarantees necessary for this."

LARGE CREDIT IN U.S. IS TO BE EXTENDED

But Interest Rate on Fifty Million Dollars is Advanced.

NEW YORK, May 31—The $50,000,000 credit obtained by eight London joint stock banks in this country last December for use in connection with exchange operations in this country, expires June 20, but announcement was made today of the conclusion of a new arrangement under which the loan will be extended for one year. The interest rate, which was 4½ per cent. on the six months' credit will be increased to five per cent. to take account of the change in money market conditions and the lower reserves.

COL. CHURCHILL AGAIN CHARGES LACK OF VIGOR

Rifle Strength But One-Sixth of Army Raised, He Declares.

PRAISE FOR KITCHENER

War Secretary Will Answer in Private Questions on War Conduct.

LONDON, May 31.—Declaring that 1,700,000 of the British army of 5,041,000 men were "unaccounted for," Col. Winston Churchill, in the house of commons today, proposed that a small committee of the members be appointed to investigate and report. He asserted that lack of rifles greatly impaired British effectiveness at the front, and that for every six men enlisted only one "effective infantry rifle was placed over the parapet." The speaker vigorously renewed his charge of last week, that an unduly large proportion of available men was retained for home defence.

Premier Asquith, in reply, said he greatly doubted whether the disproportion between the man and rifle strength was as great as represented by Col. Churchill. As to the forces retained in England, he remarked that the possibility of invasion must be considered. However, the advisability of attaching more men on the firing line was being considered.

The debate was brought on by the introduction of the vote for the salary of Earl Kitchener as secretary for war. The premier, in a warm eulogy, declared Kitchener's army was one of the most remarkable achievements in history.

Toward the end of the long debate, in which a number of members criticized the conduct of the war, Mr. Tennant said Earl Kitchener was always willing to receive any individual member of a deputation of members to convey to him suggestions for the effective conduct of the war. He added that the war minister would be glad to see his critics at the war office Friday, where they would then have a right to ask questions. In introducing the vote, Harold J. Tennant

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4).

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING HAS BEEN HIT HARD

Losses More Than Those of All Other Neutrals Combined.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Official figures published by the British embassy show that up to the end of April neutral nations had lost 121 ships sunk by submarines. Altho the state department has had a cast amount of diplomatic correspondence on this subject, in the list appears the name of only one American ship—the Leelanaw, sunk July 25, last year.

Norway was by far the heaviest sufferer, with 62 ships lost. Denmark lost 23, Sweden 20, Holland 7, Greece 5 and Spain 4 ships.

DOMINION TAXATION OFFICIALS APPOINTED

R. W. Breadner to Direct Collection of New Business Levy.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 31.—An order-in-council has been passed appointing R. W. Breadner commissioner of taxation and James A. Russell assistant commissioner of taxation.

The administration of the new business profits war tax for 1916 will be under their charge. The act will be administered from Ottawa with the assistance of officials appointed to act in the several provinces. The staff is now complete and returns from business firms and corporations will be called for forthwith.

NEXT BRITISH MAIL.

The next British and foreign mail (via England) carrying letters and registered mail only, will close at the general postoffice at 6 a.m. Friday, June 2nd, with a supplementary mail at 11.30 a.m. same date.

DINEEN'S STRAW HATS.

Make your head comfortable for the summer—get into a straw hat. All the newest styles have arrived in straws and Panamas. Largest stock and widest price assortment. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, Toronto, and 20-22 King street west, Hamilton.