

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Strong winds and moderate gales from southwest, showers, not much change in temperature.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY—Afternoon—3 and 5.45.
Evening—7.30 and 9.
Marguerite Clark in
"OUT OF THE DRIFTS."

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TEN PAGES

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1916.

PRICE TWO CENTS

FRENCH OCCUPY PORTION OF THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES AROUND LE MORT HOMME

P. G. MAHONEY SELECTED MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS

To Succeed Hon. John Morrissey—Will be Sworn in Today—New Member of Government Elected to Legislature in 1912 to Represent Westmorland County.

Special to The Standard.
Frederickton, N. B., May 10.—Attorney-General Baxter arrived here this evening from St. John and the provincial government is meeting this evening. Other members of the government have been in the city since yesterday, but no meeting was held owing to the absence of Hon. Mr. Baxter.
The selection of P. G. Mahoney, M. L. A., of Melrose, as successor of Hon. John Morrissey as minister of public works in the provincial government is assured tonight.
No official announcement to this effect has been made by Premier Clarke, but it is stated that Mr. Mahoney, who arrived in the city last evening from his home in Melrose, would be sworn in tomorrow morning. His Honor Lieut-Governor Wood arrived here this evening.
Mr. Mahoney was first returned to the New Brunswick Legislature at the elections in 1912, and is one of the most influential members of the house. He is one of the leading Irish Roman Catholics in New Brunswick.
It is unofficially reported here that nomination will take place in Westmorland on May 23, and election on May 30.
Mr. F. W. Sumner of Moncton and Mr. E. Grosnard of Moncton, directors of the St. John and Quebec Railway, arrived here this evening, owing to the absence of Mr. R. J. Barry of Richibucto, who was detained, no meeting will be held until tomorrow. It is said now that the contract for the uncompleted portions of the St. John Valley Railway will not be awarded until later in the week.

IRISH PARTY'S MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE

Calls for Support of Constitutional Movement as Only One by which Aspirations for Self-Government Can be Realized.

London, May 10 (7.48 p. m.)—The Irish parliamentary party has issued a manifesto to the people of Ireland, calling upon them to support the constitutional movement as the only one by which their aspirations for self-government can possibly be realized.
"Another tragedy," says the manifesto, "has been added to the long list of tragedies of Irish history. The capital of Ireland has been the scene of a mad and unsuccessful attempt at revolution. Blood has been shed freely. It is true that Ireland has been bitterly provoked by the growth of a similar revolutionary and illegal movement in another part of Ireland, backed by an army in revolt. It is true that the grave responsibility for these events in Dublin rests upon the leaders of that movement. These things will have to be discussed at the proper time."
"It is true that Ireland has been shocked and horrified by a series of military executions by the military tribunals in Dublin. These things have been done in the face of incessant and vehement protests of the Irish leaders, and these protests will be pressed continually and strongly until the unchecked control of the military authorities in Ireland is abolished. But it is also true that, in spite of bitter provocations, the people of Ireland have had no hesitation in condemning the rising in Dublin as a dangerous blow at the heart and hopes of Ireland."
"On the morrow of this tragedy we feel called upon to make a solemn appeal to the people of Ireland to draw the conclusions which these events force upon them. We must leave no misunderstanding in their minds as to our convictions and our resolves. Either Ireland is to be given over to unsuccessful revolution and anarchy, or the constitutional movement is to have the full support of the Irish people and go on until it has completed its work."

WIMBORNE RESIGNS AS RESULT OF THE IRISH REVOLT

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Follows Example of Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary.

London, May 10.—The Marquis of Crewe announced in the House of Lords today that Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had resigned.
Baron Wimborne's resignation was not unexpected, it having been believed he might resign on account of the widespread criticism of the administration of Irish affairs, following the outbreak in Dublin. His retirement from office comes a week after the resignation of Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland.
Baron Wimborne was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in January of last year, in succession to Lord Aberdeen. There was much anxiety for his safety in the first days of the Dublin uprising, on account of erroneous reports that he had been captured by the rebels. When it was established that he was safe a demand for his resignation was made in the House of Commons.

TRAITORS' NEST DISCOVERED IN VERY HEART OF LONDON

London, May 10.—Discussing the necessity for the defence of the realm regulations, Herbert Samuel, secretary for home affairs, stated today that within the last few weeks there had been discovered in the heart of London a public house (saloon) occupied by a naturalized German, and a resort of other naturalized Germans, where language of the most treasonable and anti-British character was used. He added that it might have become a most dangerous centre.
Mr. Samuel said he doubted whether any charge could have been formulated under the ordinary law, but it was obviously necessary to deal with such cases, and the powers in his hands enabled him promptly to intern the men concerned.

AIRSHIPS CARRIED FOOD TO BRITISH AT KUT-EL-AMARA

Over 18,000 Pounds, Besides Mail and Military Stores Dropped From Aeroplanes Into Camps of Besieged Army.

London, May 10.—British aeroplanes dropped 18,000 pounds of food, in addition to mail and military and other stores, in Kut-El-Amara between April 11 and 20. This effort to relieve the hunger of the besieged garrison, which subsequently surrendered to the Turks, was told of in the House of Commons today by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war.
During the whole siege of Kut-El-Amara, Mr. Tennant said, only one British aeroplane was brought down by the Turks. The pilot was killed and the observer wounded. The Turks reported that a number of aeroplanes which attempted to drop food supplies were shot down.

GERMAN SHIPS MADE FOR HARBOR AFTER TWO SHOTS FIRED

German Yarn About Sea Fight in which British Destroyer was Reported Damaged is Denied—Steamer on Way to American Port Met French Warships on Lookout for Submarines.

London, May 10.—A British official statement, issued tonight, quotes the German official claim that a British destroyer was badly damaged in a brief artillery engagement between five British destroyers and two German torpedo boats on May 8. The British admiral denies the German claim. It says that a few shots were exchanged between the torpedo craft and that the Germans then retreated to their harbor.
On Watch for Submarines.
New York, May 10.—An Associated Press dispatch from Chester, Pa., today says: "The British steamer Kinmount, which arrived here today from Cape Haytian, reported that on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, about 100 miles southeast of Cape Henlopen, Del., the steamer was stopped by two French battleships which inquired if the Kinmount had seen any German submarines.
"On being told that none had been sighted, the battleships, with three cruisers, which had been waiting some distance off, proceeded north toward New York. The warships, the Kinmount reported, were equipped with steel nets strung along their sides. It is believed here the warships were searching for supposed submarines recently reported near the American coast."

Berlin Admits Commander of Submarine Which Sank The Sussex Acted Too Hastily

Washington, May 10.—Germany's new note acknowledging responsibility of the destruction of the Sussex, promising reparation and announcing punishment of submarine commander, was received late today at the State Department from Ambassador Gerard.
The text of the note made public, reveals that Germany, while contending that the submarine commander "acted in the bonafide belief that he was facing an enemy warship," when he torpedoed the Sussex, admits that he formed his judgment too hastily, and did not act in strict accordance with his instructions, and the Imperial government therefore frankly admits that the United States was not adhered to in this instance.
The note expresses "sincere regret regarding the 'deplorable incident,' and declares Germany's readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to injured American citizens. It says the German government disapproved of the conduct of the commander, who has been 'appropriately punished,' and voices a hope that the United States will consider the case settled.
American Note Delivered.
Berlin, May 10.—The American reply to the German note was delivered by Ambassador Gerard to the foreign office at one o'clock this afternoon.
The American answer to the German note has been printed in the morning newspapers here, it having been received in a British news agency despatch.
Commenting on the statement in the document that the United States could not accept any conditions affecting the protection of the lives of Americans, the local Anzeiger says that President Wilson is demolishing a man of straw with this statement. "The German note," says the newspaper, "contains no such conditions. It merely expresses an expectation, and 'does not doubt' that after the German-American dispute is settled the American government will hold Great Britain to the observance of its duties under international law."
The other newspapers refrain from comment, with the exception of Diepost and Tages Zeitung, in which latter newspaper Count Von Reventlow expresses, by implication, the hope that Germany's "expectation" really amounted to a condition.
Washington Accepts Explanation.
Washington, May 10.—Germany, in a note received by the State Department today by cable from Ambassador Gerard, admits that a German submarine torpedoed the channel steamer Sussex, in violation of assurances given the United States, expresses regret for the incident, announces that the submarine commander has been "appropriately punished," and declares readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to Americans injured on the vessel.
It was indicated at the state department that the German statement that the offending commander had been punished would be accepted, and the Sussex case considered closed, except for arranging for the payment of indemnities to the several citizens of the United States who were hurt. There probably will be no attempt to negotiate for these indemnities or for final settlement of the Lusitania and other cases pending, however, until sufficient time has elapsed to indicate

PEACE ONLY WHEN GERMANY IS BEATEN

British Home Secretary Says Present Generation Must Settle Issue Decisively.

IRISH REBELS DUPES OF GERMAN GOVT.

The Allies Must Win Complete and Decisive Victory Before Peace Negotiations Can be Considered.

London, May 10.—Replying to the protests which have been made in the last few days against the putting to death of leaders of the Irish rebellion, Herbert Samuel, the home secretary, said today that the government would be guilty of unpardonable weakness if it had not met out stern punishment to the guilty.
The public might rest assured, Mr. Samuel added, that neither the government nor the military authorities had any intention of adopting a policy of wholesale prosecution.
Mr. Samuel thought it would be found that the number of cases in which it was necessary to enforce the extreme penalty was nearing an end, if indeed the end had not already been reached.
Mr. Samuel, who made these remarks in the course of an address at the National Liberal Club, referred also to recent suggestions said to have been made from Germany in regard to the initiation of peace negotiations. He declared that until Germany was beaten there could be no thought of peace, and continued:
"It is for us in this generation to settle this issue, and not leave to later years, or to the generations of children who come after us, the heritage of finishing and completing the struggle. Whether by military means or by economic means or by combination of both, we must win complete and decisive victory."
In his remarks about Irish uprising Mr. Samuel said it was a foolish rebellion, because its leaders rashly had put faith in German aid. He continued:
"I believe that when the full history of the rebellion comes to be written it will be found nothing has been so significant in this crisis as the manner in which the German government behaved, and that they suffered excruciatingly from hunger and thirst. One man drank salt water, became demented and jumped overboard.
All the men were in the last stages of exhaustion when they were picked up."

ADRIFT FOR SIX DAYS IN OPEN BOAT

French Fishing Vessel Bound for Newfoundland Torpedoed and Crew Set Adrift Without Food or Water.

Liverpool, May 10 (6.49 p. m.)—Nine members of the crew of the French fishing vessel Bernadotte were adrift here today. They were six days in an open boat after the vessel was sunk by a submarine, 160 miles from land, when bound for the Grand Banks of Newfoundland for fish.
The sailors declare that they had no time to supply themselves with food and water before taking to the sea, and that they suffered excruciatingly from hunger and thirst. One man drank salt water, became demented and jumped overboard.
All the men were in the last stages of exhaustion when they were picked up.

SENATOR CHOQUETTE TO MOVE 6 MONTHS HOIST FOR PROHIBITION BILL

Ottawa, May 10.—The senate again today made further changes in the government bill which was aimed to support provincial prohibition legislation. Senator Watson moved to restore the clause which was struck out Tuesday and which provides for the suspension of manufacturing licenses of brewers and distillers of three months for the first offense; six months for the second offense and for a third offense cancellation of the license.
Senator Dandurand moved, in amendment, that this clause be changed by dropping the provision for suspension of license, but making the license liable to cancellation for third conviction.
Senator Daniel said he doubted the policy of enacting such severe laws. In the past laws were very severe, and in St. John once a boy had been hanged for the theft of a loaf of bread. The original bill seemed to embody the ancient laws.
Senator Demville doubted the accuracy of the statement that a boy had been hanged in St. John for the theft of a loaf of bread.
On a vote Senator Dandurand's amendment carried by 17 to 11.
At the request of Hon. Mr. Loughheed and by a vote of 30 to 17, the clause declaring that a person shipping or receiving, in violation of the act, is

GERMAN ATTACKS WEST OF MEUSE BREAK DOWN

FIERCE THRUSTS AROUND HILL 287 COMPLETELY REPULSED WHILE THE FRENCH ATTACK WINS GROUND—ENEMY TRANSPORT LOADED WITH MUNITIONS SUNK IN ADRIATIC.

NO COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH CONTRACTS

Dr. John A. Harris, Director of International Fuse and Arms Company, Witness Before Meredith-Duff Commission Yesterday.

Ottawa, May 10.—Dr. John A. Harris, of Toronto and New York, director of the International Fuse and Arms Company, the genius who conceived the idea of getting into the fuse business, told his story this afternoon to the Meredith-Duff commission of inquiry into fuse contracts. Dr. Harris was formerly a physician in Toronto, but for some years has been in bigger business. His evidence was interesting.
As early as January, 1915, Dr. Harris started to think of making fuses, and negotiations with the shell committee were taken up some time afterwards. The original idea, he said, was to fabricate them in Canada, but a company which had been approached would not guarantee delivery of the explosives, and an associated firm in Toronto saw difficulties about getting exports.
From Dr. Harris' evidence it came out that the shell committee gave the contract on June 19 at \$4.50, the International Company quoting that figure as early as April 26th. Before that it had been \$4.90. Dr. Harris would not say definitely that the information that a lower price than \$4.90 might be secured elsewhere had led to the \$4.50 quotation, but said that it was rather on the advice of his experts that fuses could be made at the lower figure. Dr. Harris told of having met Youkam and Bassick, of the American Ammunition Company, on the way to Ottawa, but they had exchanged no confidences, and though he had heard rumors the shell committee had told him nothing about competitors.
Up to near the last Dr. Harris said he thought he would get the whole five million fuse order.
Dr. Harris told of having met Col. J. Wesley Allison, of Morrisburg, in New York, and of having learned that he (Allison) had been making inquiries about him at his bankers. Dr. Harris was suspicious that something was "on." "I thought he wanted to interest me into a rifle proposition, and I had been advised to be careful," the doctor stated.
Dr. Harris denied that in connection with contract any commission had been paid or proposed. In October last he had received an offer from Morrisburg, New York, for a four million fuse order, but had rejected it because the component parts could not be secured.
He denied he had intended the violation of the act in shipping or receiving, was restored.
Senator Choquette gave notice that on the third reading he would move the six months hoist for the bill.
The government bill to allow court proceedings for the collection of small claims against the Intercolonial Railway was amended, on motion of Senator Murphy, to allow the same privilege to those who have claims against the Prince Edward Island Railway.
The Atlantic Park Association's bill, which would have given the promoters power to operate trading establishments, promote agriculture and operate racing and steeple chase courses with headquarters in Restigouche, N. B., was killed. Hon. Senator Loughheed remarking the promoters would show little interest if the racing privileges were cut out. Senator Edwards moved the six months hoist and the bill was disposed of.
The \$250,000,000 war appropriation measure was given second reading.

On the western front in France, notably in the region of Verdun, which for weeks has been the theatre of the most sanguinary conflicts of the world war, comparative calm prevails. The French, however, have been able to capture portions of a German trench on the west slopes of Le Mort Homme and to put at naught a German attack near Hill 287, between the Wood of Malancourt and Le Mort Homme, launched in an endeavor to advance further the German line toward Verdun.
Late reports show the Russians have been repulsed in an attack on the Germans south of Garbunovka, suffering heavy casualties.
Constantinople chronicles victories for the Turks against the Russians in Northern Asia Minor and northwest of Mush, and the defeat of the Russians, with heavy losses and the capture of some prisoners, near Mount Bathli.
The bombardment by the Teuton allies of points on the Dobran-Giovev sector of the Macedonian front continues, according to unofficial advice. The Germans with these reports say, after having thrown numerous shells into the town of Mayada, occupied the place but were compelled to evacuate under a French counter-attack. Numerous 17-inch guns are being placed along this front by the Germans.
Enemy Transport Sunk.
Paris, May 10.—A French submarine sank an enemy transport laden with war material in the Lower Adriatic Sea yesterday says a Havas despatch from Rome.
On British Front.
London, May 10, 11.15 p. m.—The British official statement on the campaign in the western zone, issued tonight, reads:
"There has been some mining activity about Fricourt, Souchez, Hulluch and Guntych, but no change has taken place in the situation at the other points."
"The artillery on both sides has been active about Maricourt, Souchez and St. Eloi. Our artillery bombarded enemy positions at La Bosselle and southward of Messines."
A French Success.
Paris, May 10.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:
"On the left bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans launched strong attacks on our positions in the neighborhood of Hill 287. This attack was completely repulsed. Some prisoners remained in our hands."
"A small offensive action, carried out by our troops on the slopes west of Le Mort Homme, permitted us to occupy some parts of the German trenches. We made sixty-two prisoners and captured two machine guns."
"The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front."
The Belgian official announcement reads:
"There was an artillery duel in the region of Dixmude and Steenstraet."

WORST STORM IN YEARS SWEEPS OVER MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 10.—Northern and western Michigan early today were swept by the worst wind, rain and lightning storm in years. The property damage will total nearly \$500,000 according to reports received from various points today.
At Petoskey, the streets were flooded by a cloudburst, which followed the electrical storm. Two miles west of Petoskey the Pere Marquette tracks were washed out for a distance of 100 feet, delaying the traffic. From Mackinaw City to Clare poles and wires were reported down.