

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Light to moderate winds and mostly fair.

The St. John Standard, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY—Afternoon—2.15 and 8.45. Evening 7.15 and 8.45.

MADAME X

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PRICE TWO CENTS

FRENCH CLEAR ENEMY TRENCHES ON FRONT OF 200 YARDS WEST OF MEUSE

CARVELL EVEN TRAFFICKED WITH HUN SYMPATHIZERS TO ACHIEVE HIS ENDS

Astounding Revelation by Ottawa Journal Shows That Carvell Accepts Help of Two pro-German Lawyers in New York to "Dig Up" Information Against General Hughes and Shell Committee—Apparently Has Given Up Documents of Help to Empire's Enemy.

Ottawa, May 15.—The Ottawa Journal, one of the Independent Conservative newspapers which called for an investigation into the Kytz charges in order to discuss what was in them, publishes the following astounding statement tonight:

Mr. F. B. Carvell's announcement in parliament on Saturday that the Liberal party has accepted the services in New York of William Travers Jerome to "dig up" information about General Sir Sam Hughes and the conduct and operations of the shell committee has staggered the Journal.

Jerome is on record as one of the strongest pro-Germans in the United States, and his name figured sensationally in the startling exposures of German plots and intrigue against the Allies on behalf of the Kaiser in the United States last August.

These exposures, which were published in the New York World and partly in the Journal, and which aroused the United States and Canada at the time, contained the following significant letter from Jerome to Arthur Von Briesen, Esq., one of the most active of the Prussian agents in the United States:

No. 37 Wall St., New York, June 29, 1915. Arthur V. N. Briesen, Esq., 25 Broad St., New York City.

My Dear Mr. Von Briesen, Since I saw you this morning I have conferred with my partner 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 consider to be right. The selection of agents to conduct these 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. Kressel, 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.

CANADIAN SECRETS HANDED OVER TO THE ENEMY.

The foregoing letter related to nation-wide plot on the part of the German-Americans to prevent the shipment of munitions from the United States to the Allies. Therefore, Mr. Carvell has apparently surrendered documents bearing on the whole question of fuse and shell manufacture for the British Government in the United States and Canada into the hands of a man, who according to his own letter, is a German sympathizer and could, perhaps, at this very moment, engage in furnishing the Germans with the very information that Mr. Carvell has necessarily placed in his possession.

It had been known for some time that General Hughes had been shadowed on the occasion of his visit to New York, and the government has from time to time had good reason to suspect that some very efficient agency has been at work in supplying information in regard to Canadian movements to the Germans in New York.

Mr. Jerome's partner, Mr. Kressel, is a prominent New York German, and is supposed to have been at least in sympathy with German activities in the United States. As one of the senior members of the Jerome firm he would necessarily have access to the information supplied by Mr. Carvell.

Mr. Jerome's legal career has been chequered. He came prominently before the American public in connection with the Thaw case, and was also counsel in the famous Town Topic blackmailing suit. Two years ago he came to Sherbrooke in connection with the Thaw case, and was arrested at Castleton for playing poker with newspaper men. At a later date he was suddenly dropped from the Thaw case on the instructions of Governor Whitman, of New York. He next came sensationally before the public in connection with the German exposures.

EVEN LIBERALS STAGGERED AT THE NEWS.

Liberals members today upon learning of Jerome's sentiments and activities on behalf of Germany in the United States, expressed amazement.

The Journal in an editorial comment upon the situation says: "Until it is shown that the shell committee gave a contract improperly to the American Ammunition Company, or at an unduly high price—and there is not the slightest suggestion of either in the evidence so far—the business relations between Yeakum and Allison are nobody's business but their own, nor between Allison and other persons. As for the Minister of Militia, the evidence has been absolutely to his credit.

"The Journal regrets to seem to draw conclusions in advance of the conclusions of the Justices Meredith and Duff, our apology is that not a few newspapers in Canada, through either stupidity or malevolence are making wretched misrepresentations of the truth."

GERMAN FLEET DISAPPEARS WHEN BRITISH SUBMARINES SIGHTED

Copenhagen, via London, May 16 (11.50 p. m.)—A despatch to the urday with the object of capturing a Swedish steamship from Gothenburg, Sweden, British steamer about to sail for Esbjerg that a large German fleet, land, was forced to retire Sunday by

BRITISH SECURE TIP OF CRATER

Berlin Admits Fierce Thrusts by British in Region of Hulluch.

FRENCH SURPRISE ATTACK SUCCESSFUL.

Artillery Actions on all Fronts Chief Features of Yesterday's Operations in Various War Zones.

Little heavy fighting is in progress in any of the various war theatres. The French, in the Meuse hills, to the east of Verdun, in a surprise attack have cleared the Germans from trenches over a front of about two hundred yards, and have also put down in Champagne several German attacks. Bombardments alone are taking place around Verdun.

Along the British line in France bombardments and sniping operations are being carried on at various points. Most of them the Germans succeeded in gaining a footing in British trenches, but were able to hold them only a few minutes under a counter-attack.

The Italians in the Monte Adamello zone have succeeded in occupying positions in the sector between Crozon in the Caucasus region the Russians are declared to have retreated precipitately before the Russians, abandoning war material. The Russians are pressing on in pursuit.

The differences between Greece and the Entente Powers have been amably settled, according to an announcement of the British foreign office. This announcement possibly means that Greece has acquiesced in the requests of the Entente Allies for permission for Serbian troops to cross Greece to Saloniki from the island of Corfu.

London, May 15 (11.50 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Yesterday evening and during the night there was considerable activity on our front between Loos and Helchin and La Bassée canal. Immediately near the former place the enemy bombarded heavily a small section of our trenches, and a raiding party succeeded in entering them, but only for a few minutes.

"Meanwhile, further north, we subjected the German positions near the Hohenzollern redoubt to a heavy attack. Further north still, just south of the canal, the enemy exploded a mine 25 yards in front of our trenches and seized the crater. After a sharp bombardment with trench mortars, our infantry secured the tip of the crater, capturing one prisoner and finding several dead Germans in the crater.

"Today both sides exploded mines northwest of Hulluch, but no infantry fighting took place. We carried out a successful bombardment of the enemy's positions opposite Fagnisart. Our artillery silenced enemy trench mortars in the neighborhood of St. Eloi."

With Caesar's Armies, Petrograd, via London, May 15.—The Russian official communication issued today reads: "On Gen. Evert's front the enemy at many places maintains a brisk artillery fire.

"On the Caucasus front: In the direction of Mamakhatun our reconnaissance produced successful results. In the region of Diarbekir we repulsed a Kurdish offensive.

ONE DEAD, SEVERAL INJURED IN OUTBREAK IN PRISON CAMP

Nine Hundred Inmates of Detention Camp Near Cochrane, Ont., in Riot Instigated by Newly Arrived Austrians—Fight Lasted Several Hours—Soldiers Forced to Use Bayonets and Guns.

Cochrane, Ont., May 15.—One man dead, nine seriously wounded, several fatally, and four injured, is the result of an outbreak instigated by 300 Austrian prisoners, who arrived at Kapuskasing prison camp, sixty miles west of here on the Transcontinental Railway from Peterborough, on Wednesday last under guard of 300 soldiers. The outbreak, in which the 900 other inmates of the camp participated, occurred on Friday, and the riot lasted several hours, the soldiers using their bayonets as well as rifles on the prisoners. General Logie, commanding the Toronto district, is in camp conducting an investigation. The new arrivals who started the uprising had already given considerable trouble at Peterborough, refused to go to work and turned on their guards. There were no casualties among the soldiers.

Lieut.-Col. MacLaren At New Post in London

Leaves No. 1 General Hospital to Become Second in Command to Maj.-Gen. Jones—Other Medical Service Changes.

London, May 15.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—Various changes in the Canadian medical services, some of which have already been announced, become operative from today. Major H. A. Chisholm, D. S. O., has assumed his duties as assistant director of medical services of the Fourth Division, with Capt. J. S. Jenkins, of Charlottetown, as deputy. Lt.-Col. Murray MacLaren has arrived in London from No. 1 General Hospital to take up his duties as D. D. M. S., second in command to Major Gen. Jones. Lt.-Col. Lorne Drum, who has vacated the last named post, will go to Bramshott as A. D. M. S. of the training division, as soon as he has recovered from an attack of rheumatic fever. Lt.-Col. Shillington, his predecessor at Bramshott, has taken Col. Wyld's place in London as A. M. D., while Col. Wyld has gone to No. 1 General Hospital.

Capt. the Rev. A. P. Shafford, of Montreal, who went to Westcliffe eye and ear hospital at Folkstone for treatment, has been appointed chaplain there with the rank of major.

The special leave-granted Rev. Major Pringle, now in Canada, has been extended to the end of July.

IA. G. K. Macleith, of the 26th Battalion, attached at Shorncliffe, has been given three months' sick leave.

BRITISH GOVT TO HAVE GOT DIFFERENCE LAURIER AND GRAHAM WILL RUN IN OTTAWA?

Between Prices Authorized by War Office and those at which Fuse Contracts were Closed. Rumored they will Try New Constituencies in Next General Election.

Ottawa, May 15.—Two of what were known as non-manufacturing members of the erstwhile shell committee—General Benson, former master general of ordnances, and Col. Rafferty, head of the Dominion arsenal—were examined at this afternoon's sitting of the Meredith-Duff commission.

While their evidence was both clear and interesting, these members of the permanent force, who were on the committee by reason of their military positions, threw little light on the fuse business. What they did establish was that the contracts were arranged by Col. Carnegie and Gen. Bertram, and any part in them by the military end of the committee was largely formal and perfunctory. The same system appears to have been adopted by the "manufacturing members" of the committee regarding the shell contracts.

Gen. Benson said he was aware that large contracts were awarded by these members by reason of their military positions, but his understanding was that any difference between prices authorized by the war office and those at which contracts were closed was to be returned to the imperial government.

Col. Rafferty, giving similar evidence, considered that the manufacturing members occupied a dual position—semi-judicial when at the committee, contractors when outside.

FEW THRILLS OF FIRST DAY OF CASEMENT TRIAL

Flag Brought from Germany to England Produced in Court.

WILL HELP CONDUCT HIS OWN DEFENCE.

Irish Private Made Prisoner with Casement Tells How Latter was Hooted Out of Prison Camp in Germany.

London, May 15.—The writing of a new chapter of the history of the Sinn Fein rebellion was begun today, when Sir Roger Casement, knighted in 1911 for services to the British government, and Daniel Julian Bailey, an Irish private soldier, one of his companions on the ill-fated submarine trip from Germany to Ireland, were placed in the dock of the Bow street police court for preliminary examination on the charge of high treason.

While considerable testimony introduced by the crown tended to incriminate Bailey, the main attack of the prosecution was directed against Casement, in an endeavor to mesh him in a net of evidence which would establish, without question, the leading part which he claimed he played in the conspiracy whose ramifications extended even to America.

Casement himself was the center of all eyes during the day. It was evident that no ordinary prisoner was before the bar, for, despite the unkempt condition of his clothing he made a striking figure, with neatly trimmed beard and hair brushed well back from a high forehead, underneath which were the deepest eyes of the dreamer. Casement bustled himself taking notes, indicating that he intended to have a hand in the conduct of his defence. He was always self-possessed, and as the case wore on began to display considerable self-assurance.

A Dramatic Feature.

The testimony today developed few thrills, the prosecution devoting its attention to showing how Casement carried on the alleged recruiting for his Irish brigade in Germany. The most dramatic part of the whole proceedings was the address delivered by the attorney general, Sir Frederick E. Smith, who outlined Sir Roger Casement's former services to his country, told of the honor bestowed upon the prisoner by his King, and then shifted abruptly to the details of the conspiracy hatched in Germany.

It was during his address that the attorney general introduced a letter written by Casement thanking Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, for the knighthood conferred upon him in recognition of his Putnamay services. In this letter Casement said:

"I am indeed grateful to you for this singular assurance of your personal interest. I am very deeply sensible of the honor done me by His Majesty, and would beg that my humble duty may be presented to His Majesty when you can do me the honor of conveying to him my deep appreciation of the honor that he has been so graciously pleased to confer upon me."

The attorney general introduced another striking feature, when he paused in his speech to produce in court the flag which it is asserted Casement and his companions brought from Germany to Ireland. This was the emblem of the revolt—a green flag with a yellow castle on it, and under the castle the motto: "Urbs antiqua fuit studisque asperna bellum."

Casement's attorneys made little attempt at cross-examination today, but several times questioned the witnesses as to what Casement wanted them to join the Irish brigade for, the point of the questions seemed to be to show that the freedom of Ireland was the only thing involved, and that the brigade was not to attempt to assist Germany.

Further testimony will be introduced by the crown tomorrow.

Hissed at Prison Camp. According to testimony given this afternoon by Daniel O'Brien, an Irish (Continued on page 3).