

RECOVERY OF MORE GROUND IN VICINITY OF YPRES IS REPORTED BY THE ALLIES

RUSSIANS ENGAGED BY ENEMY ALONG GREATER PART OF FRONT IN EAST

Reports From War Zones Indicate Enemy Putting Forth Supreme Effort in Both Theatres—Both Berlin and Vienna Claim Successes, but Official Reports From War Offices of Allies Say Differently.

London, May 6, 10.25 p. m.—The Germans with their Austrian allies are putting forth an effort, the extent of which has never been approached in the history of war. Throughout virtually the whole length of the eastern front they are engaged with the Russians, while in the west, in addition to their attacks around Ypres, they are on the offensive at many points. At other points they are being attacked by the French, British and Belgians.

Far up in the Russian Baltic provinces, heretofore untouched by the war, the Germans are attempting to advance toward Libau and Riga; on the East Prussian frontier they are engaged in a series of battles, and with a big gun are bombarding at long range, as they did Dunkirk, the Russian fortress of Grodno; in Central Poland they have had to defend themselves against a Russian attack; in Western Galicia they are attempting, with all their strength, to smash the Russian flank and compel the Russians to abandon the Carpathian passes which they gained at such cost during the winter.

In this Western Galician battle the Germans claim to have made a still greater advance and to have crossed the Wisloka river, which is well to the east of the Dunaiee river, which, until a few days ago, formed part of the Russian front, and to have put their hands firmly on Dukla Pass.

In conjunction with this attack from the west the Austrians are attempting to drive the Russians from Lupkow Pass, further to the east, and with success, according to the German account. In all, the Germans claim to have taken forty thousand Russian prisoners since the offensive was undertaken last Saturday night. The Austrians put the number at over fifty thousand, and express the belief that the whole Russian Third Army will be destroyed.

Exaggerated, Russians Say of Berlin Reports.

These reports show that the Austro-German blow is meeting with the greatest success on the north slopes of the western Carpathians; towards the Upper Vistula the Russians appear to be in their old positions.

Despite the claims of the Austrians and Germans, the Russian representatives in the European capitals reiterate that the victory has been greatly exaggerated, and the public is waiting to hear what Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has to say about it.

The Germans also claim a series of successes in the west. They report that they are continuing to make progress southeast of Ypres, which, however, is hardly borne out by Field Marshal French, who says that the British have re-captured more of the trenches which they had lost on Hill No. 60 and that fighting is still progressing in that neighborhood, while elsewhere the Germans have shown no disposition to attack.

There are reports that the Germans

are about to make another determined effort to take Ypres, which is considered the key to the French coast ports. The Pall Mall Gazette says this evening: "It is folly to say that Ypres has more of political than military importance," and adds: "The Germans would be more encouraged by success at Ypres than by anything since the fall of Antwerp. If such an event occurs, we must instantly recognize it and admit it to be a defeat, and a grave one. In place of a party cabinet, a national ministry ought then to be formed and a new military levy made. Happily, there is yet no need to anticipate a retreat from Ypres, much less a German march to Dunkirk and Calais."

Other German claims relate to successes in the West, where, the Germans say, in an attack along the northern side of the St. Mihiel wedge, they took upwards of 2,000 prisoners, and that they repulsed French attacks on the southern section of the wedge near Flirey. This, as usual during the last few weeks, entirely disagrees with the French account of the action.

Of the operations in the Dardanelles up to Sunday, Premier Asquith gave the House of Commons some news this afternoon, although the number of troops landed was withheld. As 29,000 were landed the first day and the disembarkation continued for a week, while the French have also joined the British and Australians on the Gallipoli peninsula, it is apparent that the force is a formidable one.

The Premier, while issuing a warning that the casualties were heavy, paid a glowing tribute to the troops, through whose exertions considerable progress towards the Narrows has been made.

An Athens despatch says that the Turks have again been defeated. Petrograd despatches report that further defeats have been inflicted on the Turks on the Turco-Persian frontier, near Dilman, and near Olti, on the Caucasian border.

London, May 6 (9.15 p.m.)—Reuter's version of the last Berlin official communication contains additional details of the fighting in the eastern zone:

"We bombarded the fortress of Grodno (about 150 miles northeast of Warsaw) last night."

"In Western Galicia rear guards of the retreating enemy offered a desperate resistance to the allied troops under General August von Mackensen, which broke down on the heights on the left bank of the Wisloka river, above and below the mouth of the Ropa river."

"We not only forced a crossing of the Wisloka at several points, but firmly put our hands on the Dukla Pass."

Havre, May 6.—An official communication issued by Belgian headquarters says: "The enemy's artillery has bombarded intermittently Ramscapelle, Oude Stuyvekenskerke and territory beyond the Year, to the north and south of Dixmude, and also the outskirts of Oostkerke and Reningshe."

CANADIANS A TERROR TO THE GERMANS

Splendid Testimony to Courage of Men from Canada Given by Member of Crack British Cavalry Corps.

London, May 6.—(Gazette Cable)

Splendid testimony to the courage and ability of the Canadian troops who were engaged in the desperate fighting near Ypres is given by a member of the crack British cavalry corps, a corporal in the Household Cavalry. Writing to his sister in Kensington, the corporal tells of going out with an ambulance to look for his brother in the Fourteenth Battalion (Royal Monmouths), who had been reported wounded. The corporal says:

"I have been in one of the most terrific engagements of the war, and when I reached this point yesterday I heard that he had been hit and had not yet been brought in. As soon as I pegged down last night I went down the road a few miles and found a sergeant who knew him and thought he was neither wounded or dead, so it seems he has been spared and has gained an undying name, as did his battalion and the whole Canadian division which was engaged. The Canadians proved themselves real fighters and they made the advance very dear for the Germans. They were a terror to the enemy, and the sole topic of conversation along the British line after their stand against greatly superior numbers last week."

Lieut. Ransom Wilkes, son of Lieut. Col. Wilkes, of Brantford, who is in the hospital at Worthing, suffering from serious injuries sustained in a motorcycle accident, has been visited again by Sir William Oeler and is reported to be doing well now.

John Bull, the weekly paper which has frequently attacked almost every thing Canadian, this week pays a tribute to the soldiers from the Dominion. On the front page the usual illustration is printed showing John Bull with his bull dog standing on the Union Jack, and the text is: "How do you like the Canadians?"

GEN. BOTHA'S TROOPS HAVE TAKEN KARIBIB

Occupy Railway Junction in German S. W. Africa After Long March Over Waterless Waste.

Cape Town, via London, May 7, 12.35 a. m.—The following official statement was issued today:

"General Botha has occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations (German Southwest Africa). He expects to occupy Windhuk very soon. Large quantities of rolling stock, including seven locomotives, were taken at Karibib. "The town was occupied after a forced march of 35 miles over a waterless waste, under conditions of heat, thirst and hunger which called for the greatest resolution and grit."



According to an official despatch from Constantinople, the Allies have landed troops at four points in the Gallipoli Peninsula:—1. At the mouth of the Sighindere. 2. On the coast of the Gulf of Saros, in the district of Avl Burnu. 3. To the west of Gaba Tepe, and 4. on the coast at Teke Burnu. A force was also landed on the Asiatic side at Kum Kaleh. The despatch states that these different expeditions were forced to return to their ships. A Paris despatch says that the French war ships landed troops at Kum Kaleh and that they occupy the town. Sir Ian Hamilton, who is shown in the illustration, is leading the allied armies in the Dardanelles.

Enemy Has Suffered Complete Checks and Heavy Losses During Past 15 Days, French War Office Says

Paris, May 6, 11.15 p. m.—An official note issued tonight says:

"The German general staff persists in giving false details concerning their offensive engagements. During the last fifteen days the enemy has suffered complete checks and severe losses."

"The German attack on April 22, by two army corps, using asphyxiating gas bombs, had as its object the piercing of the Ypres front. The greater portion of the prisoners captured from us were overcome by fumes. We suffered no check. The rapidity of our counter-attacks prevented the enemy from attaining the left bank of the Yser Canal and from establishing a strong position on the right bank."

"In these combats we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our actual front was established only two kilometres (about a mile and a quarter) behind the original front. Our men are now provided with means to protect them against similar attacks with asphyxiating bombs."

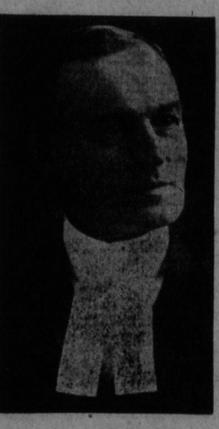
"Being unable to pierce our lines and compel us to give up possession of Ypres, the Germans used a marine gun, firing a distance of 38 kilometres (about 23 1/2 miles) on Dunkirk. This gun, which ceased firing after two days, did damage of no military importance."

"On April 23 the Germans endeavored to re-take Les Eparges with three divisions. Heavy fighting occurred in the neighborhood of St. Remy and Calonne and on Les Eparges heights, but the Germans were repulsed by counter-attacks. The number of losses was shown by great heaps of bodies. It may be said that the three divisions were completely decimated."

"Important progress has been made by the Allies in the Bois Le Pretre, the Bois D'Ally and the Bois De Montmare. On April 26 the Germans attacked and captured the summit of Hartmann-Wellerkopf, but their success was brief. We re-took the summit the following day, forcing the enemy a distance of 200 metres beyond the crest. We also made progress in the region of Schnecken-Rieskopf, where guns of the enemy were captured."

"To sum up: During the last fifteen days the enemy has attempted a heavy offensive which we speedily broke down. The total of the German losses in the heights of the Meuse, in the Wevre and the Vosges has been more than 35,000. As no part have they broken through our lines. They have taken no important position from us. They have allowed half a dozen of their finest regiments to be decimated."

HONORED AT KINGS YESTERDAY



Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, D. C. L.



J. Roy Campbell, D. C. L.

U.S. POSITION ON CHINA-JAPANESE SITUATION DEFINED

Washington Issues Statement Reiterating its Adherence to Open Door Policy in China—Sole Interest is to Have Affair Settled in Manner Satisfactory to Both Disputants.

Washington, May 6.—The silence which has been consistently maintained by the United States with reference to the Japanese-Chinese negotiations was broken tonight by the issuance of a statement, Secretary Bryan explaining the position of the American government. The statement was prepared early in the day, after consultation with President Wilson, though nothing official has been received from the far east.

The American government, in its pronouncement, in effect, reiterates its adherence to the open door policy, and the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China, and points out that there has been "no abatement of its interest in the welfare and progress of China."

FOUR MORE VICTIMS OF SUBMARINES

Schooner, Two Trawlers and a Steamer Composed Yesterday's List—Danish Steamer Was Submarine Victim.

London, May 6.—Though it is evident that several German submarines are still operating around the British coast, a great diminution in the number of their victims is reported today as compared with destruction wrought by them earlier in the week.

The list today comprises one schooner, two trawlers and a steamer, for Lloyd's report definitely states that it was a submarine which sunk the Danish steamer Cathay, although earlier accounts indicated that it might have been a mine.

The trawler Merrie Illington was torpedoed by a submarine near Whitby, off the Yorkshire coast. A minesweeper which picked up the crew after they had taken to the boats was subsequently chased by the same submarine.

The skipper of the trawler Stratton was taken aboard the submarine after his boat had been sunk in the North Sea. The German commander said to him:

"We don't want to hurt your crew, but you were taking food to England. We must stop that."

The British steamer Cayo Romano, which left Newport News on April 19, was attacked by a submarine, a torpedo missing her by only a few feet. She escaped, aided by the fog, under a full head of steam.

Notwithstanding the severe losses they have suffered by German submarine raids, the trawlers still continue fishing as usual.

BOAT FOUND, BELIEVED THREE LOST LIVES

Hullfax, May 6.—Three Halifax young men are missing, and are believed to have been drowned. They are Messrs. Blakeney, Currie and Roche. Late today a capized boat was found on the shore of Susie Lake, five miles from Rockingham. It was the boat that they had engaged for a fishing trip, and in which was found a bag of fresh provisions. The men had left the city late in the afternoon. Only meagre details reached the city tonight.

understanding of the position of the United States in reference to the negotiations pending between Japan and China the following announcement is made:

"At the beginning of negotiations the Japanese government confidentially informed this government of the matters which were under discussion, and accompanied the information by the assurance that Japan had no intention of interfering with either the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and that nothing she proposed would discriminate against other powers having treaties with China, or interfere with the 'open door' policy to which all the leading nations are committed."

"This government has not only had no thought of surrendering any of its treaty rights with China, but it has never been asked by either Japan or China to make any surrender of these rights. There is no abatement of its interest in the welfare and progress of China, and its sole interest in the present negotiations is that they may be concluded in a manner satisfactory to both nations, and that the terms of the agreement will not only contribute to the prosperity of both of these great oriental empires, but maintain that cordial relationship so essential to the future of both, and to the peace of the world."

No remarks accompanied the statement nor was there any further explanation of the purpose of its issuance at this time.

STRATHCONA AND KING EDWARD HORSE AND ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS LEAVE FOR FRANCE

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, May 6.—Word was received here that the Strathcona Horse, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the King Edward Horse have crossed over to France under the command of Brigadier General Seely and will form a fourth brigade for the Canadian infantry. The men in these cavalry units were most eager to join the infantry in the trenches and their action is everywhere most highly commended. General Seely's command includes about 1,800 men, 600 in each unit. The Strathcona Horse are commanded by Col. A. C. MacDonnell and came from the West. Major D. S. MacKis is second in command. The Royal Canadian Dragoons are from Toronto and St. John's and are under Col. Nelles, with Major James Emsley second in command. Both these corps belonged to the permanent force. The King Edward Horse is composed of British and Colonial now resident in England. The 1800 men will probably be added to so as to make up a full complement of four battalions. General Seely was formerly Minister of War in the Asquith cabinet.