



MEUTENANT HAROLD S. MATTHEWS, wounded at Langemark.

Private Clarence E. Pyle, No. 11 Burnfield ave., Toronto.
Private Albert William Harris, Sidbury (Ont.)

SIXTEENTH BATTALION

Wounded.
Corporal William F. Fiddes, Aberdeen, Scotland.
Private John Edward Lloyd, London (Eng.)
Private Alexander Cate, Bodden, Scotland.
Private F. R. Taggett, St. John (Eng.)
Private John Grierson, Lerwick, Shetland Islands.
Private George McLeod, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Private Arthur Holmes, Knaresboro (Eng.)
Sergt. Mark Arthur Holmes, Knaresboro (Eng.)
Sergt. Mark Arthur Wolf, London (Eng.)
Lance Corporal James Mitchell, South Sea (Eng.)
Lance Corporal Peter Bryce, Tweedmouth (Eng.)
Private Edward Gallagher, Nottingham (Eng.)
Private John McPhee, Isle of Skye, Scotland.
Private Robert M. Grant, Glasgow, Scotland.
Private Arthur E. Peel, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.
Private John Love, Winnipeg (Man.)
Private Clarence McNutt, Vancouver (B. C.)
Private John Newton Moseman, Vancouver (B. C.)
Private John P. Gibson, St. Boniface (Man.)
Died of Wounds.
Private Charles H. Hill, Gloucester (Eng.)
Private Thomas Bridgeman, Plymouth (Eng.)
Died of Ill.
Private John Heric, London (Eng.)

DIVISIONAL CYCLIST COMPANY

Wounded.
Corporal Oscar Stretch, Liverpool, England.
Private John Alexander, (formerly 11th Battalion), Belfast, Ireland.
Private G. W. Durham, (formerly 11th Battalion), Cheltenham, England.

DIVISIONAL CAVALRY

Wounded (Accidentally).
Trooper John Alexander Hutchinson, Edinburgh, Scotland.
SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE
Wounded.
Driver George Atherton, Liverpool, England.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Wounded.
Gunner John S. Marshall, England.
Driver Bertram Hills, Postwick, Norfolk, England.
Driver L. Bownton, Leeds, England.
Gunner George Benson, Leeds, England.
Gunner Fred Pope, Ferry Bridges, Yorks, England.
Corporal William Rudge, Birmingham, England.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS

Wounded.
Lance Corporal Wm. Henry Hamilton, Streatham, Surrey, England.
Sapper Edward McCosker, Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland.
Sapper Donald Inglis, Scotland.
Sapper T. W. Sinclair, Glasgow, Scotland.
Sapper Thomas W. Neame, Watford, Herts, England.
NO. 1 CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE
Wounded.
Private John Fortnum, Birmingham, England.



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If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1. It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

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Total Resources over - - - - - \$ 13,500,000
BRANCHES OF THIS BANK are at Toronto, Montreal, St. John's, Halifax, Boston, Chicago and New York.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

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"AMERICA TOO PROUD TO FIGHT," IS WILSON'S MESSAGE; IF NO REPLY, ITALY BREAKS WITH AUSTRIA TODAY

Paris, May 10 (9.30 p.m.)—"The government of Italy today awaits the final reply of Austria," says a Rome despatch to La Liberte. "In the interim the publication of important decrees which were signed at the last meeting of the cabinet has been withheld. I learn from an excellent source that unless the Austrian answer arrives before midnight tonight, or if the reply is unfavorable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated."

GERMANY SEEKS TO JUSTIFY MURDERS

"Can Only Regret Americans Accepted Promises of England Rather Than Warning of Germany"

"Contemplate Sinking of Lusitania With Joyful Pride," Says Cologne Paper—Wholesale Murder is Verdict of Coroner's Jury on Victims—No Material Change in Death List—Body of Mrs. G. W. Stephens Identified—Public Funerals Arranged.

Berlin, via London, May 10.—The following despatch has been sent by the German foreign office to the German embassy at Washington: "Please communicate the following to the State Department: 'The German government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government, which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war, in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns, and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible. They cannot, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British parliament by the parliamentary secretary, in answer to a question by Lord Charles Bessford, said that at the present moment all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades. Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania, on previous voyages, repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband. If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that the boat ran no risk and thus lightly assumed responsibility for the human life on board, a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo, was liable to destruction, the German government in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust in English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side.'

(Signed) "FOREIGN OFFICE"

Amsterdam, May 10.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "The sinking of the Lusitania is a success of our submarines which must be placed beside the greatest achievement of this naval war. The sinking of the great English steamer is a success of moral significance, which is still greater than material success. With joyful pride we contemplate this deed of our navy. It will not be the last. The English wish to abandon the German people to death by starvation. We are more humane. We simply sank an English ship with passengers who at their own risk and responsibility entered the zone of operations."

Whole World Wounded. London, May 10, 2:14 p.m.—The Herald, of Copenhagen, is quoted by Reuters' correspondents as follows: "It is clear that Germany now holds herself outside of international law. Here is the embodiment of German military will. If the violation of Belgian neutrality, if Louvain, Senlis, Rheims have not yet taught us that neutrality is only a conception of a state, that it has nothing to do with the heart of the citizens, then the Lusitania will teach us and all the world. Germany will know that the torpedo that hit the Lusitania also hit us, and wounded the human feelings of the whole world."

Wholesale Murder. Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury which investigated the deaths resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania follows: "We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea, eight miles south-west of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine. We find this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations. We also charge the officers of said submarine with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world. We desire to express sincere condolences and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner. Coroner Horton said that the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that, not satisfied with this, the Germans had discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said, must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction. The characteristic courage of the Irish

"CONVINCE GERMANY OF INJUSTICE BUT REMAIN AT PEACE," U.S. POLICY

Philadelphia, May 10.—President Wilson gave to a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans tonight the first intimation of the course which the United States government probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania. He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that, while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy of last Friday.

"America," said the president, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows, and touches heart, with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. It must be an example not merely of peace, because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

The president made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement. The president pointed out the true goal of right American citizenship to be loyalty, not to the country of one's birth, but to the land of one's adoption. "While you bring," he said, "all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder, or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them. I would not, certainly, be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born, and another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You cannot be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not an American. My advice to you is to think first, not only of America, but to think first of humanity, and you do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity in jealous camps."

There was a tremendous ovation as the president finished his speech. Afterward he returned to the station and entered his private car. He is due to leave for Washington at midnight, and will arrive in Washington early tomorrow.

STRUCK BY ONE TORPEDO. London, May 10.—The Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, which was sunk last week off Old Head of Kinsale by a submarine, was struck by but one torpedo, according to the testimony of Captain Turner, of the steamer, given today at the coroner's inquest at Kinsale. But this deadly missile found a vital spot, and sent the liner to the bottom in less than twenty minutes, carrying with her over a thousand souls.

The evidence of Captain Turner, which cleared up many other points concerning the disaster, and that of other members of the crew of the vessel, with a general knowledge of the situation, led the jury to bring in a verdict of "wholesale murder" against the German emperor and his government and the officers of the submarine directly responsible for the sinking of the ship. It was also disclosed today by Captain Turner and by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a statement in the House of Commons, that the captain had received wireless advice from the admiralty in regard to the presence of submarines on the liner's coast. Captain Turner, in his testimony, said he had followed this advice "to the best of my ability."

The character of the advice tendered by the admiralty was not divulged, and will not be until Lord Mersey opens his inquiry into the loss of the ship. Meantime the cause for the heavy loss of life, the absence of any naval escort for the threatened vessel and the suddenness with which she sank atford room for much speculation. Captain Turner, in declaring that one torpedo did all the damage, said the second explosion which the passengers heard was an internal one, and that the engines having been put out of commission it was impossible to stop the Lusitania and permit of her boats being lowered properly. One Internal Explosion. The idea of an internal explosion is supported by naval experts, who point out that if the torpedo had exploded on the hull, it would have killed all on board. It is evident, however, they say, that if the torpedo penetrated the hull, and the charge of 300 pounds of explosive was detonated, it would have created an effect similar to the explosion of a magazine within a ship. There is little wonder, therefore, they say, that the Lusitania sank so rapidly, or that so many persons were killed by the fumes of the explosion. On the question of why no naval escort accompanied the Lusitania, Mr. Churchill explained in the house of Commons that the policy of the admiralty is that merchantmen must look after themselves. This policy was due to the fact that the admiralty had not sufficient destroyers to escort all merchant ships, they being required to guard the continuous stream of transports from England to France, and to protect the English east coast from German raids. Naval observers are of the opinion that the use of destroyers for the protection of shipping is probably what the Germans are trying to force England to give, but they say that the admiralty, with its eye first on the naval and military needs of the country, will not divert its ships for other purposes. Some of the members of the house of Commons, however, express the belief that a steamer that is particularly threatened with destruction should be especially protected, and the matter of convoys doubtless will be further discussed in parliament.

All this discussion, however, has not lessened the anger of the people at the action of Germany, which resulted in the loss of so many lives of non-combatants. Throughout the country this anger has found expression in many ways. In some towns where there are considerable German populations, rioting has occurred, while more staid business men have decided to exclude all men of enemy countries, and even naturalized Britishers of Germanic descent, from the exchange of the country. Another effect of the sinking of the Lusitania has been to boom recruiting. Every recruiting office reported today that more men had presented themselves for service than for weeks past. The main hall of the chief recruiting office in London was crowded all day with men waiting for medical examination. This boom also was helped by a German air raid on Southampton and vicinity early today. Altogether the airmen dropped 100 bombs, but strangely only two deaths resulted. An old woman was killed in her bed, and her husband, who attempted to rescue her, died from injuries received in jumping from a window. The material damage, caused by fire started by the bombs, is estimated at \$20,000.

Constant Stream of Wounded Landing at Constantinople

London, May 11, 1:08 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Athens quoted from a private letter dated May 6 regarding the operations in the Dardanelles: "Ever since daylight on April 25, says the letter, the bombardment from the Gulf of Suvoy and the Dardanelles has been incessant, causing appalling destruction to life and property. Constant reports publish interviews with wounded Turks, describing the terrific artillery and machine gun fire, turning the earthworks into a wretched hell. Bayonet charges continued in the ravines, and the peninsula is strewn with dead. Since the 27th six large transports with 7,000 or 8,000 wounded have arrived at Constantinople from the peninsula, testifying to the determined character of the fighting."

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BOTH FRONTS

Teutonic Statements Agree as to Capture of 70,000 Russians in Galician Campaign

Allied Offensive Successful West of Arras, Resulting in the Capture of 2,000 Germans in First Line Trenches—Sir John French Reports British Holding Lines—Further German Claims.

Paris, May 10, 10:40 p.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "To the north of Arras, in spite of several German counter attacks, we have maintained all our gain of yesterday, and we have enlarged it at certain points, notably between Carey and Sanchaux. Our success is developing. The total number of prisoners at 3 o'clock today exceeded 2,000. Among these were about 40 officers, including a colonel. We captured, in the last two days, more than ten cannon and 50 machine guns. At Berry-Aux-Bac a German attack has been repulsed, as well as one in the forest of Le Pretre."

German Losses Heavy. London, May 10, 8:30 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, reports no change in the general situation today. "Our line to the east of Ypres, in spite of repeated attacks by the enemy during the last week, is substantially the same as that to which we withdrew on the night of May 8-4," he says in his report to the war office. "During the fighting in this quarter yesterday the enemy made five unsuccessful attacks, and his losses in these failures were very heavy. On the front of the first army the fighting today has been confined to artillery action. Some German Admissions. Berlin, May 10, via London, 6:45 p.m.—At the German war office today the following statement was given out: "Western theatre of war: 'We made progress on the coast, in the direction of Niepoort, taking several of the enemy's trenches and machine guns. A counter attack by the enemy during last night advanced as far as Lombaertskade, but was completely driven back. Our troops also gained more ground. We took 162 British prisoners at Verlehenhoek. Southwest of Lille a great Anglo-French attack, anticipated by us, was repulsed, with heavy losses for our opponents. It was especially so in the case of the British attack. About 800 prisoners have been taken. Only in the region between Carey and Neville did our opponents succeed in penetrating and establishing themselves in our foremost line trenches. A counter attack is now proceeding. 'South of Stainbrueck, in the valley of the Fecht, the enemy, who had settled himself during a thick fog, immediately in front of our position, was driven back by a counter attack and his trenches were destroyed. 'One of our airships bombarded the fortified town of Southend, to the south of the Thames, this morning with a few bombs. Eastern Theatre of War. 'Notwithstanding all attacks of the enemy for the purpose of delaying our pursuit, by means of fresh troops brought up hastily by rail and by foot marches, the allied troops forming the army under General Von Mackensen yesterday drove back his opponents from position after position, and took more than 12,000 prisoners and much war material. 'The number of prisoners captured by this part of our army since May 3 has thereby increased to more than 60,000. 'Our advance guards have approached a branch of the Sloboska, and have reached the Brucanka and also the lower Wialoka. The pursuit continues. 'Say Prisoners Number 100,000. Press Headquarters of the Austrian Army, Western Galicia, May 10, via London.—The first stage of the battle of Western Galicia has been virtually concluded. The victorious troops under the leadership of the German General Von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and forming for a new offensive. They are bringing forward supplies left behind in

their rapid advance and also are using the interval to gather the captured Russians behind their present front and also the abandoned guns and other spoils of war in the mountain forests. Seventy thousand prisoners already have been brought in. The number of prisoners in this part of the battle in Galicia will be increased, it is estimated here, by thirty thousand. Between sixty and seventy guns have been captured, but as was the case in the battle of the Masurian Lakes in February, it is believed it is only a small part of the guns left behind in concealed places. The Turks Routed. Petrograd, via London, May 10, 9:20 p.m.—The following official statement from the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus was issued today: "In the direction of Old our troops have dilapidated the Turks from their positions and have driven them back to the southwest. In their hurried retreat the Turks abandoned a large quantity of tents and munitions. 'In the direction of Tabris the Turks have been driven from south pass, and we occupied the villages there. A Russian Explanation. Washington, May 10.—Col. Golejewski, military attaché of the Russian embassy here, issued the following statement tonight: "During the last week of April very considerable Austro-German forces assumed the offensive between the Vistula and the East Prussian range of the Carpathians. 'Supported by considerable heavy artillery the Austro-Germans, after a stubborn resistance by our troops on the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth days of May, succeeded in crossing the River Dunajec and in establishing themselves between the latter and the River Wislola. 'The main Austro-German attack was developed in the direction of Tuchow-Bielsko-Jaslo, which, for a while, threatened the flank of some of our detachments to the southwest of Dulda. 'These troops, consisted of the 46th division, commanded by General Krasnowski, after desperate bayonet fighting, cut their way through the enemy and rejoined their corps on May 7. 'The result of the enemy's advance is the withdrawal of the right flank of our forces in Galicia for a distance of about thirty miles, and the re-crossing of one of our divisions from the Hungarian slopes of the Carpathians into Western Galicia. The rest of our line in the Carpathians, as well as in the trans-Carpathian region, is being maintained without any changes. 'Our cavalry, being cut up, Eastern Theatre of War. 'Notwithstanding all attacks of the enemy for the purpose of delaying our pursuit, by means of fresh troops brought up hastily by rail and by foot marches, the allied troops forming the army under General Von Mackensen yesterday drove back his opponents from position after position, and took more than 12,000 prisoners and much war material. 'The number of prisoners captured by this part of our army since May 3 has thereby increased to more than 60,000. 'Our advance guards have approached a branch of the Sloboska, and have reached the Brucanka and also the lower Wialoka. The pursuit continues. 'Say Prisoners Number 100,000. Press Headquarters of the Austrian Army, Western Galicia, May 10, via London.—The first stage of the battle of Western Galicia has been virtually concluded. The victorious troops under the leadership of the German General Von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and forming for a new offensive. They are bringing forward supplies left behind in

Small Steamer Sunk by Huns; Crew Escaped

London, May 10.—The British steamer Queen Wilhelmina, of Hartlepool, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off Blyth on Saturday. The Queen Wilhelmina was engaged in trans-Atlantic trade. She was of 2,800 tons net, and was 868 feet long.

FINE GIFT TO NOVA SCOTIA BATTALION

Governor McGregor Presents the 25th With Two Field Kitchens and \$2,500 From the People. Halifax, May 10.—Lieutenant-Governor McGregor, on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia, today presented to the 25th battalion, Nova Scotia's regiment that is going to the front, two field kitchens and a check for \$2,500 to provide comforts for the men.

JAP CRUISER ASHORE ON CALIFORNIA COAST

Tokio, May 10.—The Japanese armored cruiser Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California on February 4, has been refloated, according to official announcement made here. The Asama will probably be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

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