

THE WEATHER
Maritime—Moderate winds, fair
and rather warm.

The Morning Star

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY MAXIMUM 63
TOMORROW 63
"BRITAIN PREPARED"

VOL. VIII, NO. 36. TWELVE PAGES. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMANY'S REPLY MAY RESULT IN BREAK WITH U.S.; CONSCRIPTION BILL PASSES SECOND READING

BERLIN ADMITS FRENCH GAINS NEAR DEAD MAN'S HILL

ANOTHER GERMAN ATTACK BROKEN DOWN BY FRENCH CURTAIN OF FIRE — BIG GUNS CONTINUE THEIR WORK ON VARIOUS SECTORS — TWO ATTACKS BY TURKS REPULSED BY RUSSIANS.

The curtain of fire of the French has set at naught another German attack launched against trenches which the French recently captured at Le Mort Homme. This engagement, which is characterized by Paris as a small one, has been the only fighting by infantry on the French and Belgian fronts. The big guns, however, have not ceased their activity on various sectors. A very violent bombardment is reported in the region of Hill 304, north-west of Verdun.

The Germans are still throwing shells in great numbers against the Ikskull bridgehead of the Russians on the eastern front. There also has been a heavy artillery duel between the Germans and Russians in the region of Krevo.

The usual bombardments and isolated infantry attacks are in progress on the Austro-Italian front.

The Turks started two offensive movements against the Russians, one in the region of Baburt and the other near Erzingan. Both were repulsed according to Petrograd. The German General Liman von Sanders is superintending the concentration of Turkish troops in North Smyrna, and defense measures for Turkey's Asiatic coast.

Berlin, May 4, via London.—It is officially announced that the French have obtained a foothold in one of the German advance positions south of Dead Man's Hill.

The announcement of this effect was made in today's army headquarters' statement, which follows: "Western theatre: In the sector between Armentieres and Arras there has been some lively fighting. Near Souchez and northeast of Lens, there have been some minor engagements, and similar fighting near Neuville northwest of Lens, an attempt by the enemy to advance, following some mine explosions, failed. In the sector of the Meuse the artillery on both sides increased with great violence during the evening, and was exceptionally violent in the night. A French attack against our positions on the slopes to the west of Dead Man's Hill were repulsed. To the southwest of the hill the enemy obtained a foothold in one of our advanced posts."

French Report.

Paris, May 4.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "In the Argonne our artillery shelled the enemy organizations in the Chesny wood. At La Fille Mort the mine fighting was to our advantage. West of the Meuse the bombardment was very violent in the region of Hill 304. At Le Mort Homme a small German attack on one of the trenches recently captured by us was stopped by our barrier fire. East of the Meuse and in the Woivre the activity of our artillery was intermittent. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front, except the usual cannonading."

The Belgian communication reads: "The bombardment of both sides was resumed with force in the sector of Dinand and to the north. Our artillery took under its fire the German batteries and bomb throwers as they moved forward."

Imminent Starvation Compelled Surrender of British at Kut-El-Amara

Kitchener Pays Tribute to Gen. Townshend's Army Whose Dogged Determination and Splendid Courage Deserve Highest Praise.

London, May 4.—In the House of Lords today Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Secretary for War, warmly eulogized General Townshend and the defenders of Kut-el-Amara, and read General Townshend's last despatch, which is as follows: "We are pleased to know that we have done our duty and recognize that our situation is one of the fortunes of war. We thank you, General Gortings (commander of the British relief army) and all ranks of the Tigris force, for the great efforts you have made to save us."

Imminent starvation compelled the surrender of Kut-el-Amara, added Lord Kitchener, and adverse elements alone delayed success to the relief force.

Lord Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to Gen. Townshend and his troops, "whose dogged determination and splendid courage had earned for them so honorable a record."

After a series of brilliantly fought engagements, continued Lord Kitchener, Gen. Townshend decided to hold the strategically important position at Kut-el-Amara and it would not be forgotten that his dispositions for the defence of the place were so excellent that the Turks, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, were not able to penetrate his lines. The House would not fail to realize, the war minister believed, how tense was the strain upon these troops, which for

BRAZIL IN FIGHTING MOOD, TALKS WAR

Infirms Berlin Inquiry Into Sinking of Steamer Has Been Order.

PRESS UNANIMOUS FOR INTERVENTION.

Newspapers Declare Whoever Remains Neutral in the Present Struggle Will be Vanquished.

Rio Janeiro, May 4.—The Brazilian government has notified the German legation that it has ordered an urgent inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco, in order to be able to act with certainty for the defense of its neutral rights.

Official telegrams received here announce that the Rio Branco was torpedoed. The newspapers are greatly aroused, and unanimously demand an energetic intervention by the Brazilian government.

Yesterday the Jornal do Commercio advocated co-operation with the United States to oppose submarine warfare, as it has been carried on. Its lead is followed by the other newspapers, which are strong in their denunciations.

The Correio de Manha says: "Germany considers herself in a state of war with the entire world."

The Gazeta de Noticias says that Emperor William's general staff has declared war on humanity. It adds: "To combat infamous Prussianism is the duty of every nation."

O. Pais says: "Brazil sees in this world war no place for neutrals. Whoever remains neutral will be vanquished. Germany deserves no longer from our government the consideration which has been shown in against the general sentiment of the country. All Brazil looks to President Bras, confident that he will measure up to the demands of Brazil."

DANGER ZONE OFF BELGIAN COAST HAS BEEN EXTENDED

Washington, May 4.—Ambassador Page forwarded to the state department today a note from the British government stating that it has been found necessary to extend the greatly limited of the danger area of the British mine field in the North Sea off the Belgian coast, as prescribed in October 1914, to a point almost seven miles nearer the Netherlands coast. The danger area is from longitude 1 degree, 35 minutes east, to longitude 3 degrees, twenty minutes east, and from latitude 51 degrees, 15 minutes north, to latitude 51 degrees, forty minutes north.

Twenty weeks held their positions under conditions of abnormal climatic difficulties, and on rations calculated for protraction to the farthest period until, as it proved, imminent starvation compelled their capitulation.

Gen. Townshend and his troops, in their honorable captivity, added Lord Kitchener, would have the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of the House and the country, they did all that was humanly possible to resist to the last, and their surrender reflected no discredit on the record of the British and Indian armies.

Every effort had been made, said Lord Kitchener, to relieve the beleaguered garrison and adverse elements alone were responsible for the lack of success. Constant rain and the consequent floods had not only impeded the advance but had compelled, in place of a taking movement, direct attack upon an impossible narrow front.

No praise would appear extravagant for the troops under Generals Lake and Gortings, and that they did not reap the fruit of their courage and devotion was solely due to circumstances which fought against them.

INDICATIONS THAT GERMAN PROPOSALS SUCH THAT THE U.S. GOV'T CANNOT ACCEPT

DEFEAT OR VICTORY MAY HINGE ON ACTION COMMONS TAKES ON BILL FOR CONSCRIPTION, LLOYD GEORGE SAYS

Would Prefer to be Driven from Public Life than have on Conscience Responsibility of Refusing Demand for all Men Available—Bill Passes Second Reading.

London, May 4.—The House of Commons tonight passed the second reading of the military service bill for immediate general military conscription. A motion by Richard D. Holt, Radical, to reject the bill, was previously defeated, 228 to 24.

The debate on the bill developed no important new points. David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions, presented strong arguments in its favor, and declared that he would rather be driven out of political life, than to have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands for men which might constitute the difference between defeat and victory.

Sir John Simon, the former home secretary, in opposing the bill, reiterated that it was not alone a question for the military to decide. There was no evidence, he said, that the bill would really add to Great Britain's national force and strength, and it would create a maximum amount of hardship with minimum results.

Nobody who had heard Mr. Lloyd George today, he commented, would suppose that he was the same man who, a year ago, emphasized that England must play in the economies of war.

Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education, and leader of the Laborites, in winding up the debate for the government, said that in the secret session the government had convinced a majority of the house that the military situation required more men, and the government had decided that 200,000 was the number that could be spared from industry. The government had not allowed the general staff to override his views, and he was personally convinced that the alternative of conscription was defeat.

Speaking on a motion to reject the military service bill, David Lloyd George said in the House of Commons today that he would rather be driven from the Liberal party, even out of political life altogether, than have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands of the military authorities, for men which might make all the difference between defeat and victory.

Those who asserted that if the war lasted until 1917 the nation could not "stay the course" were both inaccurate and injudicious. He had commended the leading financiers of the country, and they had not the least hesitation in affirming that, however long the war lasted, it could outstay anything Germany could do, but in any case it was wise to apply its full power forthwith.

Mr. Lloyd George argued that until Russia had completed her equipment, so as to employ her immense reserves of men, it was essential that France and Great Britain put every available man in the field. Germany, he said, was well aware of the danger of this country falling to take the utmost share it possibly could of this year's burdens immediately, and he ventured to say that the passage of this bill would be in itself about the worst news the German general staff could read.

Mr. Lloyd George, pointing out that all the Allies were defending their countries by compulsory service, argued that if Great Britain had summoned men to her throughout the Empire in the same proportion as France, she would have been twice as many men in service. He appreciated fully Great Britain's responsibilities in financing the Allies and in maintaining trade, as well as the transport difficulties, but taking everything into account Great Britain had still a substantial margin of available men, and he wanted both Germany and the Entente Allies to know that if it would constitute the difference between victory and defeat, between liberty and submission, this country would summon the whole of that margin to the colors to defend itself.

Patriotism Knows No Class. The minister ridiculed the idea that

Brief Messages from Gerard and Press Reports Not Encouraging.

WILSON DETERMINED TO STAND HIS GROUND

Reply Now in Hands of U. S. Ambassador in Berlin and will Reach Washington Some Time This Morning.

Washington, May 4.—Germany's reply to the demand of the United States for immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare, delivered to Ambassador Gerard today, was awaited by officials of the Washington government tonight with expectant tension. They were without any definite idea of what the communication contained. A brief message from Ambassador Gerard, as well as press reports, however, had created the impression that the imperial government would propose conditions which the United States could not accept.

It was reiterated that President Wilson stood unalterably by the position declared in the note to Germany—that the abandonment of present submarine methods must be declared and effected immediately, or the United States must sever diplomatic relations. This demand was designed to permit of no argument, and high officials repeatedly have asserted that anything short of a literal compliance would be followed by a diplomatic rupture.

The official copy of the note hardly will reach Washington before tomorrow night, but the document was given to the press in Berlin tonight and the unofficial text was expected to reach the United States early tomorrow morning.

Ambassador Gerard's message was sent before he had examined the note itself. Its meaning was not entirely clear, because of errors in transmission of the diplomatic cipher.

Secretary of State Lansing declined to comment on the message or make it public, because he feared it was garbled or that Mr. Gerard, not having seen the note itself, might have made inaccurate deductions. Furthermore, the ambassador had indicated that his message should be regarded as being highly confidential.

Secretary of State Lansing sent the despatch to the White House for the information of President Wilson. At the same time an effort was made to have the errors of transmission corrected.

Officials gave especial consideration to press despatches saying that the German chancellor would have said German public behind him in efforts to avoid a breach of relations with the United States, "to far as can be done without sacrificing the principle enunciated in the German manifesto of Feb. 8."

This manifesto of Feb. 8 clearly indicated that in the future Germany intended to sink, without warning, belligerent merchant ships carrying arms, on the ground that they armed for purposes of offense and that commanders of British merchantmen had instructions to attack German submarines.

The position of the United States is that merchant ships have a right to arm themselves for defensive purposes, and that as long as that armament was carried and used for defense the vessels should receive the same treatment as other peaceful trading ships. This position was restated and elaborated upon in a memorandum on the subject prepared by Secretary Lansing at the direction of President Wilson and only a few days after the despatch of the note to Germany, sent to the governments of Europe, neutral as well as belligerent.

Some officials tonight found a hopeful indication in a press despatch which stated that considerable persuasion was apparent in Berlin over the effect which "concessions" to be made might have on German public opinion.

DUTCH STEAMER WHICH HIT MINE RE-FLOATED.

London, May 4.—The Dutch steamer Maashaven, which struck a mine last Friday, while bound from London for Rotterdam, and later was beached

NATIONALIZE C. N. R. AND G. T. P. LINES?

Very Strong Hint Government Contemplates Such Action Given in Commons by Hon. Mr. Rogers.

Ottawa, May 4.—A very strong hint that the government contemplates the nationalization of the two railway systems to which it just now proposes to grant temporary assistance and possibly of others as well was given in the Commons tonight by Hon. Robert Rogers during the discussion of railway estimates.

As regards the granting of loans to the Canadian Northern and G. T. P. lines Mr. Rogers said that conditions were entirely different today from those formerly. The assistance which it was proposed to extend was merely of a temporary character and was aid which parliament would be obliged to give were it to take over the two roads today.

It was considered that the course the government proposed to take would be the best course until a thorough investigation had been made of the whole railway situation with a view to ending, once and for all, the practice of railway companies coming to parliament for assistance. It would not be proper to allow the two systems to go into default, especially when we have in view the idea of bringing about the nationalization of the two railways and "probably of other railways of Canada as well."

BERLIN REPORT DOES NOT ERR ON SIDE OF MODESTY

Account of the Recent Zeppelin Raids on England Pictures Widespread Destruction in Coast Towns.

Berlin, May 4, via wireless to Sayville.—The German admiralty gave out the following account today of the Zeppelin raid over England on Tuesday night: "A German naval air squadron, on the night of May 2-3, attacked the middle and east parts of the coast of England. Factories, blast furnaces and railroads near Middleborough and Stockton, industrial establishments near Sunderland, the fortified port of Hartlepool, the coast batteries south of the river Tees and British mono-warfare at the entrance to the Firth of Forth were attacked with many bombs. The success of these attacks was witnessed."

"All our airships, notwithstanding the fact that they were shelled heavily, returned to their home port, with the exception of the L-20 which, in consequence of a strong southern wind, was driven off her course to the north and, getting into difficulties at sea, was lost off Stavanger. The whole crew is safe."

Regarding the recent attacks by aeroplanes on the English coast and in the Baltic, the statement says: "On the afternoon of May 3 a German naval aeroplane successfully attacked a British coast battery near Sandwich, south of the mouth of the Thames and the station west of Deal. In the Baltic naval aeroplanes were busily engaged. An air squadron again dropped bombs and scored several hits on the Russian battleship Stava, and a submarine of the enemy at Moonund."

"Several attacks of the enemy on the German coast station at Plescen caused no military damage. A German submarine on April 30 shot down a British aeroplane off the coast of Flanders. The occupants of the aeroplane were rescued by an enemy destroyer."

near Harwich, has been floated and is proceeding under tow for the Thames, according to a despatch to Lloyd's from Rotterdam, and later was beached