

BRITISH CONTINUE THEIR DRIVE NEAR LA BASSEE AND WIN MORE TRENCHES

Enemy Unable to Check British Have Yielded Important Positions

Onslaught of England's Troops in Neighborhood of La Bassee Forces Germans to Abandon More Ground -- Enemy Meets With Heavy Losses and an Entire Contingent Wiped Out by British Machine Guns.

London, May 17.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a message tonight informed the British people that their troops again assumed the offensive after a fortnight spent in hurrying back the German attacks, and had swept across and captured all German trenches to the south of Richebourg L'Avoué over a two mile front.

This movement, which resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners, many of whom surrendered in bodies, is still under way, and gives indications of being as important in the matter of territory won as was the along the western battle front a full prevalence.

In the east, Vienna reports that Sunday passed without much activity. This is considered in military circles here as possibly indicating that the Russians have reached a point where they are able to re-establish their line. The Austrians, however, assert that their army is still advancing.

A homeward-bound Zeppelin, was turning from a raid on England, attacked today as it reached the Belgian coast. The big gas bag is reported to have been damaged, but the fate of the aircraft was not learned, as it drifted away in the fog out of sight of the attackers.

The strain of waiting for definite news of Italy's intentions with regard to the war has been somewhat relieved by the statement that nothing further is to be done until parliament meets next Thursday. Meanwhile special trains are reported to be in readiness to take the German and Austrian ambassadors out of the country. The German press is plainly gloomy over the situation.

Whole Contingent of Enemy Exterminated.

Paris, May 17, via London.—British troops, continuing their drive at the German line near La Bassee, have captured another series of trenches

at Richebourg L'Avoué. They took 450 prisoners.

"In Belgium the enemy, threatened by our successful attacks of the preceding days, with a complete envelopment, evacuated last night the position which he had occupied to the west of the Year Canal. We have, on our part, maintained all our gains on the east bank."

"To the north of La Bassee the British troops, who were very strongly counter-attacked during the night of Sunday-Monday, are victoriously continuing the fighting. Today they carried several German trenches and annihilated on the enemy very heavy losses."

"One contingent of several hundred Germans, caught between the fire of the British machine guns and that of their own territory, was almost entirely exterminated under the cross-fire. Our Allies have taken a thousand prisoners and some machine guns."

"To the north of Arvas a thick mist has prevailed all day, preventing any important action on either side. Nevertheless the struggle continues very actively, on the slopes of Loreste especially. There we have repulsed all the German counter-attacks."

"At Ville-Au-Bois, near Berry-Aux-Bac, the enemy made an attack on our trenches, which was immediately arrested. The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us on Sunday in the affair at Ville-Sur-Tourbe was 350, besides fifty wounded."

"This morning we carried out an attack in the Adilly wood, occupying several German works; we also took three machine guns and 250 prisoners, among whom were several officers."

"In the outskirts of the forest of La Pierre two German batteries made three attempts to sortie from their trenches, but our fire held them up short."

New President of The Portuguese Cabinet Shot, Assailant Killed

Joao Chuyas Shot by Senator and Died in a Hospital — Attacker Killed by Gendarmes Trouble Breaks Out Anew in Lisbon and Warships Bombard Capital.

Bulletin—Lisbon, via London, May 17 (8.30 p.m.)—Joao Chuyas, the new president of the cabinet, was shot four times with a pistol while on board the mid-night train from Oporto. His assailant was Senator Freitas who also was shot and wounded by a passenger of the train.

M. Chuyas was taken to a hospital where it was announced that his condition was grave. In addition to other wounds he is suffering from a fracture of the skull.

Chuyas Assailant Killed

Madrid, via London, May 17 (10.35 p.m.)—A despatch received here from Lisbon concerning the shooting of M. Chuyas, says the attack occurred at the Entremontes railway station. The despatch adds that Senator Freitas was killed by gendarmes.

Paris, May 17 (9.05 p.m.)—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Lisbon says the project for the revolution in Portugal was formed three days after the constitution last March of the cabinet of General Pimenta Castro. Dr. Alvaro Castro, the correspondent says, took charge of the military arrangements, Antonio M. Silva undertook to organize the civilians, and Captain Rego, of the navy, agreed to command the naval forces.

Paris, May 17 (11.56 p.m.)—Telegraphing from Lisbon at three o'clock this afternoon the correspondent of

the Havas Agency says: "Trouble has broken out afresh. Senator Freitas, who shot and wounded Joao Chuyas, the head of the new ministry, was shot dead by gendarmes."

Madrid, via Paris, May 17 (11.59 p.m.)—Fighting in Lisbon has begun again, according to the latest news reaching Badajoz.

The warships are bombarding the city. Over one hundred persons have been killed, including several Spaniards.

The Spanish warships Espana and Rio De La Plata and a Spanish torpedo boat have arrived in Lisbon.

Paris, May 17, 9 p. m.—The Lisbon newspapers state, says the Havas correspondent in the Portuguese capital, the General Pimenta Castro, the president of the cabinet, declared that when the revolutionary movement broke out he offered the collective resignation of the Ministry to President De Arriaga. It is added that General Castro assured the new cabinet of his loyalty.

Later.

Madrid, via Paris, May 18.—Joao Chuyas, president of the Portuguese cabinet, who was shot on a train while travelling from Oporto to Lisbon, died of his wounds, according to the latest reports reaching here from Lisbon.

PRES. WILSON REVIEWS THE ATLANTIC FLEET

Given Great Ovation as He Passed Through Streets of New York.

ASSURED OF HEARTY SUPPORT IN CRISIS.

"United States Wants No Nation's Property; Wishes to Stand in the Way of No Nation's Development, President Says."

New York, May 17.—President Wilson—the man on whom the eyes of the world are turned—because of the international situation, today reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river, and at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the city of New York, told a distinguished gathering of navy officers, army officers and civilians what the country and its navy stood for. The great battleships that lay in the river, he said, were "engines to promote the interests of humanity."

"The inspiring thing about America," the President asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself, except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation."

The spirit which brooded over the river today, said the President, was "just a solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else she loves, and that there is not anything else for which she will contend."

Although the day was damp and chilly, with occasional downpours of rain, the weather abated in no way the enthusiasm with which New York greeted the head of the nation. In the forenoon he reviewed a land parade of 5,000 sailors and marines from the fleet's sixteen battleships, and from the moment he set foot on shore until after the luncheon he returned to the fleet, his progress through the streets was a continuous ovation, remarked upon by those who accompanied him as the most enthusiastic they had witnessed since the President's inauguration.

Everywhere the spirit of patriotism was in evidence. Many men and women seized every opportunity to tell the President of their support in the present international crisis. Thousands stood in the chill drizzle while the brigade of sailors and marines marched up Fifth Avenue, and during the afternoon, with a cold, damp wind blowing across the Hudson, thousands more thronged the slopes of Riverside Drive and other vantage points to watch the Mayflower as she passed up the river between the grim gray lines of warships.

Tonight the President was a dinner guest of Admiral Fletcher and officers of the fleet on the flagship Wyoming.

Tomorrow the ships swing out to sea for a naval war game along the Atlantic coast. The President will again review them from the deck of the Mayflower as they steam down the harbor.

Today, as the President's yacht, conveyed by four destroyers, reached the flagship Wyoming, the first in line, the President's salute of twenty-one guns boomed across the water and reverberated back and forth between the pinnacles and New York's skyscrapers. Each ship, as the Mayflower passed, thundered a similar salute, 336 minutes in all.

The frequent playing of the national anthem kept the President's head bowed throughout most of the review. Despite the mist he refused to keep his hat on.

"I have too much respect for the fleet and the anthem," he remarked.

EXPECT REPLY FROM BERLIN THIS WEEK

German Foreign Minister in Receipt of American Note, But No Intimation of Berlin Government's Attitude.

Washington, May 17.—Germany is expected to answer the American note of last Friday before the end of the week. Ambassador Gerard cabled the State Department today that he had read the document to Herr Von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, Saturday morning and that an early reply would be forthcoming.

The Ambassador was given no intimation of the feeling of the German government. He was assured merely that the subject would require consideration by the higher officials, and that a reply would be ready soon. Inasmuch as the press had not been permitted to publish the text of the note, the Ambassador also was unable to report on the state of public opinion toward it.

U.S. WANTS NO TERRITORY, SAYS PRES. WILSON

Stands for Humanity and Things Humanity Wants — No Threat Against any Nation.

New York, May 17.—President Wilson delivered a patriotic address on the American flag and the protection it carries for Americans at a luncheon given here today in his honor by the New York Citizens' Committee for the reception of the Atlantic fleet.

The President declared that the luncheon was not the occasion at which it was wise for him to make an extended address. He said he had always had a deep interest in the navy which brought the United States in touch with the rest of the world.

"The navy of the United States," the President said, "expresses our ideals. The fleet lying here at New York is a great fleet and has nothing of bluster about it."

"The great thing about America is that it wants no territory, and questions no other nation's honor. We stand for humanity and for the things that humanity wants."

"The mission of America," he went on, "is what her soldiers and sailors should think of. They have nothing to do with shaping of policies. Sometimes the persons who run the United States forget the principles it was founded on, but the people themselves never forget."

"When a crisis occurs in this country it is as if you put finger on the pulse of the nation, as if you put your hand on the pulse of a dynamo."

"We lift no threats against any nation or class in the United States. This fleet in the river is a great solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle. There is nothing else for which she will contend."

IN THE DARDANELLES.

Berlin via London, May 18 (2.03 a.m.)—A wireless despatch from Constantinople says:

"The general staff in the Dardanelles reports that near Arriburnu on the 15th, three enemy battalions attacked our right wing several times. They were driven back into their main positions and lost some 1,500 and much material."

"Three shots from our batteries hit British cruisers."

GERMANS TOO SURPRISED TO FIGHT BACK

Dash of French Troops so Astonished Enemy they Could Attempt no Defence.

HOW NEUVILLE WAS TAKEN FROM GERMANS

Desperate Hand to Hand Struggle Among Tombs in Cemetery One of Incidents of the Attack.

Paris, May 17.—The official "eyewitness" with the French army, gives a description of the attack on Neuville-St. Vaast.

"From six to ten o'clock in the morning of May 9," he says, "the artillery prepared for the infantry attack with thousands of projectiles. Nearly every one of these going home, the enemy was demoralized. At ten o'clock, according to the pre-arrangement, our infantry, massed in the rear, leaped out of the trenches without further orders. Barbed wire, as thick as a man's finger, protecting the enemy's works, had been annihilated by our fire. Bridges prepared in advance for crossing the trenches were thrown aside in the ardor of the assault, the men leaping across the gaps and rushing to the crest of the hill separating them from La Targette, without flinching, under a heavy rifle and machine gun fire."

"The Germans, astonished at our assault, seemed nailed to the spot, and when the two forces came into contact only those machine guns which were in protected positions continued to fire. They were, however, unable to check the advance of our men, who reached the houses in La Targette. There hand-to-hand fighting in the streets and woods ensued, and our advance was somewhat stayed. But the town was soon surrounded. Fighting their way the French troops finally reached the first houses of Neuville."

"At the same time our attacking forces on the centre were battling with the same spirit, across the road to Bethune. Among the tombs in the cemetery a desperate engagement ensued. This territory was twice taken and twice lost, but we held the ground in the neighborhood, capturing five lines of trenches, and then digging in. All this took place within two and a half hours."

"While the men stopped to breathe, the artillery came up in the rear and with the same precision as its manoeuvres, although under a heavy machine gun fire, placed their guns and opened on the enemy."

"Startled by cries, our men discovered a detachment of German light cavalry in concealment, with seven three-inch guns and 500 shells. They were taken prisoners and sent to the rear. There were German dead everywhere in the trenches and while the infantry was finishing the destructive work of the artillery, piles of dead were gathered and buried."

Five Days' Siege.

"In the succeeding days our effort was directed at conquering Neuville. Here the large deep cellars of the houses were not sufficient for the enemy's fortifications; they covered the top of the cellars with material three feet thick, and dug new shelters in the cellars themselves, strongly protected, to which they fled during the bombardment. From one end of the village to the other these cellars were connected by underground passages, through which the Germans circulated, rising up, like wood chucks, here and there, where least expected."

"Every house was armed with machine guns in these reinforced shelters but in the face of these defences, from Monday to Friday, our infantry continued the assault without cessation."

"On Saturday at nightfall we held the greater part of the village, and the progress we had made outside the place resulted in strengthening our position."

"During the night of May 11, violent counter-attacks occurred to the east of the village. Our troops allowed the Germans to advance to within twenty yards of their trenches and then with machine guns and rifles mowed down the first line. Then the infantry, leaping out of the cemetery in pitch darkness, threw themselves upon the remaining force of the enemy, and those who were not bayoneted were brought in prisoners."

Austrian and German Ambassadors Prepare To Quit Italian Capital

The Giornale d'Italia Says War Virtually Declared — Great Excitement in Rome — Ministers Drawn to Capital by Crisis and Crowds Outside Chamber of Deputies for Hours Await Cabinet Decision.

Rome, May 17, via Paris, May 18 (2.20 a.m.)—Prince Von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Baron Von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, are preparing to leave Rome, according to the newspapers. A special train is in readiness to take Prince Von Buelow to Chiasso, Switzerland and Baron Von Macchio to Ala, in the Austrian Tyrol.

Rome, May 17, 7.40 p. m.—The Giornale d'Italia, which has been a strong supporter of the Salandra cabinet and was among the first to advocate military preparation, publishes a significant article today.

"War," says the paper, "is virtually declared by concord of the King, the government and the nation. The wonderful secret dream, which for half a century has strengthened Italy in its long wait, is about to be transformed into radiant reality. We shall never forget our unfortunate sister towns desperately fighting under a foreign yoke in defence of their Italian nationality. Today the hour of their liberation has rung."

"Italy is about to engage not only in a war to liberate the remainder of the Italian provinces under foreign rule, but in a war for civilization."

The Giornale d'Italia urges a union of all parties, and the cessation of all conflicting passions. It urges the suppression of violence and resistance against the temptation to forget the duty of civilization and of dignity.

"When war broke out," it adds, "Berlin and Vienna were the scenes of savage attempts against the diplomats representatives and the subjects of the countries against which Germany and Austria had declared war. These were considered the deplorable excesses of a hysterical minority. Instead, they were the first manifestations of methods which later developed into a most atrocious war."

ALLIES FIGHT THEIR WAY TO FIRST STRONGHOLD OF TURKS ON GALLIPOLI

Eye-witness in Dardanelles Says Land Forces Have Difficult Task Ahead Before they Can Open Gate for the Fleet.

London, May 18.—The British press representative in the Dardanelles telegraphing under date of May 10, sends a description of the first stage of the operations of the allied troops against the Turks, which he says has now come to an end. He testifies to the splendid work already achieved by the allies in successfully landing and establishing themselves in the face of tremendous opposition. They are now before Atchi Baba, about five miles up the Gallipoli Peninsula.

"This is the first of the commanding positions on which the Turkish-German force can make a stand before we are able to move up the Gallipoli Peninsula and command the northern shore of the Narrows," says the despatch. "Behind this lie other equally formidable positions, which must be taken, hill by hill and trench by trench, before the army can open the gate for the fleet and enable it to pass through to Constantinople."

"There must be no false illusion as to the big task before the Allies. We are fighting a brave and tenacious enemy, who is most skillfully led, and the war here, as in Franco, is a question of how many men you can afford to lose to capture each trench and each kilometre of soil. Victory is only to be gained by more men and a continuous supply of ammunition."

"The positions already won prove counter-attacks occurred to the east of the village. Our troops allowed the Germans to advance to within twenty yards of their trenches and then with machine guns and rifles mowed down the first line. Then the infantry, leaping out of the cemetery in pitch darkness, threw themselves upon the remaining force of the enemy, and those who were not bayoneted were brought in prisoners."

throughout Belgium and France and on the seas.

"Nothing of the kind must happen in Italy. The motto must be no violence against foreigners, even if they are enemies. Hospitality being the most sacred duty of a civilized people, respect for diplomatic immunity is one of the highest forms of political civilization."

Throughout the day the Chamber of Deputies was crowded with members, many of whom had hastened to Rome in their anxiety regarding the crisis and the imminent decision of the cabinet. Outside the Chamber great crowds gathered, the majority of whom voiced their opinion that further delay on the part of the government would be disadvantageous, as it would give time for the completion of preparations by Austria and Germany.

There was an active exchange of cipher telegrams today between the Austrian and German embassies and Vienna and Berlin.

War Demonstration.

London, May 18 (4.05 a.m.)—A Reuter despatch from Rome says: "An imposing demonstration in favor of war was held here tonight (Monday). A procession headed by the flags of Trent, Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia, marched to the capital and provoked a tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm. The Mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, surrounded by cipher magistrates, delivered a warlike speech."

that the Turk was justified in believing his positions were impregnable.

"The navy has achieved an equally fine organization for the landing of a continuous supply of men and munitions. Piers have been built out into deep water, so that the largest lighters can come alongside. Roads have been cut along the cliffs to increase the area of disembarkation and a hundred devices have been utilized to assist in efficiency, including lighting arrangements to permit landing in the night, as well as in the day. At night the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, formerly deserted and barren, has the appearance of one of the world's greatest ports. There are several towns have sprung up, while at sea a hundred great transports and many warships are packed outside the defiant Straits."

LT.-COL. MEWBURN IS APPOINTED ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL

Toronto, May 17.—Lieut. Col. S. C. Mewburn, former commanding officer of the Thirteenth Hamilton Regiment, who has been acting as Brigadier-General since Col. Logie's promotion, was today notified that he had been appointed to succeed Lieut. Col. Elliott as assistant Adjutant-General, with instructions to report at once for duty.

Col. Elliott has been appointed commandant of the Sewell training camp for Manitoba.