

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Fresh southwest and west winds showers at first, then clearing and warm.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY—AFTERNOON 2 and 4-45
EVENING 7:30 and 9
MARY PICKFORD IN THE
FOUNDLING.

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PRES. WILSON GIVES GERMANY ANOTHER CHANCE; RUSSIANS SWEEPING ON TOWARD MESOPOTAMIA

Australian and New Zealand Troops Now Holding Part of Allied Line in France

Germans Launch Another Fierce Drive Against French Lines at Avocourt Wood and at Hill 304, but French Curtain of Fire Halts Attack—British Raid German Trenches and Inflict Heavy Casualties—Ypres Salient Again Scene of Activity.

London, May 8.—Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France, and have taken over a portion of the front, it was announced in an official statement tonight.

German Attack Breaks Down.

Paris, May 4.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued with the same violence against Avocourt wood and the whole region of Hill 304. A German attack, launched during the course of the afternoon against our positions at Hill 237, west of Hill 234, was stopped by our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns.

"On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woivre the artillery action was quite active. Our batteries effectively cannonaded enemy encampments northwest of Evuzin and south of Thiaucourt.

"The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front."

German Munitions Depot Set Afire.

Petrograd, via London, May 8 (5:16 p. m.).—The following official communication was issued today:

"Our artillery caused a fire at Hlinsk, and prevented efforts by the Germans to extinguish it. An explosion followed in some of the German munitions depots. At one o'clock yesterday morning, the Germans fired guns on the sector south of Hlinsk and then attempted to take the offensive. Their attempts were without success.

"The Germans also violently bombed the sector north of Lake Ilsen, southwest of Drinsk.

"In the region south of Vishnoff, since the morning of the seventh, the Germans have been continually firing some times by guns.

"Two German aeroplanes threw eight bombs on the village of Llaclovichy.

"Northwest of Kremenski we exploded a mine which destroyed an enemy mine gallery.

"Galician front: South of Zbroff, northwest of Tarnopol, our men, crawling by way of a crater of a mine towards an enemy post, overwhelmed the enemy with grenades, driving him from his fortification works.

"On the Black Sea yesterday the Turkish cruiser Breslau, bombarded Eupatoria, an unfortified health station (in the Crimea north of Sebastopol).

"In the Caucasus region, in the direction of Erzerum, the Turks, as the result of our fire, retreated, evacuating the whole of their first line trenches."

British Break Through German Line.

London, May 9 (12:33 p. m.).—The British official statement on the campaign in France reads:

"There was some activity last (Sunday) night at various points. East of Thiepval wood the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, entered our trenches, causing some casualties before he was driven out. The enemy left some dead in our trenches, and one prisoner.

"North of Thiepval wood we raided the enemy's trenches successfully, driving the occupants into dugouts which were effectively bombed. Near Fromelles we were successful. Our troops entered well occupied enemy trenches and inflicted considerable casualties, while our casualties were slight. These raids were carried out by troops of our Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

"Last night and today there was artillery activity in the Ypres salient, especially about St. Eloi and near the Ypres-Boulers railway. Near Boesinghe we carried out successful bombardments."

NEW ORDER HAS GONE OUT TO GERMAN SUBMARINE COMMANDERS

London, May 9.—The German government has already issued new orders to the commanders of German submarines, in accordance with the concessions set forth in the reply to the American note, according to the Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent.

White Star Liner Cymric Is Reported Torpedoed

UNARMED AND CARRIED GENERAL CARGO—CREW OF A HUNDRED BUT NO AMERICANS—CARRIED NO PASSENGERS.

London, May 8 (7:05 p. m.).—It is reported that the steamship Cymric is sinking.

Crew of 100, But No Americans. New York, May 8.—No word had been received at the office of the White Star Line, here it was stated, concerning the steamship Cymric, reported sinking in cable despatches from London, when the office closed for the night at 6:30 o'clock.

J. J. MacPherson, British vice-consul here in charge of shipping, said that as far as he knew there were no Americans among the crew.

The Cymric, he said, arrived here with a crew of 110 men. Twelve deserted and eight were taken on. None of those taken on were Americans, Mr. MacPherson added. In addition to the crew, five distressed British seamen, who had been ill here, were on the steamer.

Another British Steamer.

London, May 8 (11:35 p. m.).—The British ship Galgate, from Portland, Oregon, January 2 for ports in the United Kingdom, was sunk Saturday, according to Lloyds.

The Galgate was last reported as having arrived at St. Michaels, April 24. She was 3,361 tons gross.

HELD UP SHIP IN CHARGE OF PRIZE CREW

Submarine Took Two British Officers off Norwegian Bark, they Had Captured and Permitted Vessel to Proceed.

Berlin, via London, May 8.—A German submarine, on April 22, held up the Norwegian bark Pestalozzi, which was then in charge of a British prize crew, made prisoners of the prize crew and after an examination released the vessel to proceed to its destination.

This incident occurred 160 miles west of the Hebrides. A British cruiser had placed a prize crew aboard with instructions to take the Pestalozzi to Kierwall. She was bound from Malmo for Argentina with cement.

The submarine brought a British officer and a petty officer to Germany, it left four sailors to continue the voyage as involuntary passengers to Argentina.

LIEUT. COL. ROSS DIES SUDDENLY IN HALIFAX

Halifax, May 8.—Lieut.-Col. James Ross, of the Army Medical Service,

ANOTHER OF KYTE'S CHARGES FALLS FLAT

Director of International Arms and Fuse Company Witness at Shell Inquiry.

MAKES KYTE'S CHIEF CHARGE RIDICULOUS.

Ninth Day of the Probe and Carvell-Kyte Combine have Failed to Produce Shadow of Evidence Detrimental to Shell Committee.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont. May 8.—Another day of the Meredith-Duff investigation over and still nothing of which the Shell Committee need feel ashamed. Indeed all they have done points to remarkably good work and achievements in advance of the business organizations of the other allies.

The Kyte charges look as if they had been forgotten by counsel for the opposition. They are never referred to. There has not been so far a shadow of evidence to substantiate these charges. The chief of them was that the men who received the advance money from the Shell Committee had divided up one million dollars amongst themselves before commencing to manufacture. Nothing has been heard of this million dollars since the inquiry opened and today R. L. Patterson, one of the directors of the International Arms & Fuse Company, showed that he and his associates put \$2,300,000 of their own cash into their concern when they got the contract from the Shell Committee. This in itself makes the charge of Mr. Kyte ridiculous.

The further the inquiry is proceeding the more irresponsible the charges appear to have been. The talk tonight is that unless Mr. Kyte can bring out something which will show that his charges were not entirely baseless he will find himself in a very serious position.

In the house, of course, he is privileged, but he repeated his charges in Montreal, where he was not privileged.

The inquiry has now been going on nine days.

First Witness From Across Border.

Ottawa, May 8.—(Canadian Press)—Rufus L. Patterson, the first of the witnesses from the United States to be examined in connection with the Kyte fuse charges before the Meredith-Duff royal commission, went on the stand this afternoon at the resumption of the inquiry. Patterson is connected with the American Foundry & Machine Company. He told of having been induced by Dr. John A. Harris, of New York, formerly of Toronto, to go in with him in the formation of a company to make fuses.

A lawyer whose name was not mentioned entered the partnership also, and the International Arms & Fuse Company was formed.

Negotiations for an order began in April of last year with the shell committee, Patterson testified. There were many journeys to Montreal in the dickering for a price. The company first wanted \$4.50 and then came down to \$4.50, in the belief they would get the whole order for five million fuses.

Patterson came to Ottawa on May 19 and went back to New York on the 21st. In the meantime fuse prices were discussed, and on the 25th the shell committee sent a letter committing themselves to an order for two and one-half million fuses. Meantime the parties had been setting options on plant and equipment.

On June 11, when the order was in sight, the company was formed with a capital of \$1,500,000, of which three thousand dollars was paid up. Patterson said he understood at first the fuses were to be made in Canada, but that Dr. Harris had met with some discouragement from a Mr. Bamfield, an expert whose name has figured in the inquiry.

"He knew his business, and I didn't," the witness admitted very frankly, in reference to the view of Lyon.

(Continued on page 3).

UNITED STATES ACCEPTS GERMANY'S LATEST PLEDGE

BRIEF NOTE DESPATCHED LAST NIGHT SAYS AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WILL RELY UPON SCRUPULOUS EXECUTION HENCEFORTH OF NEW ALTERED SUBMARINE POLICY OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Washington, May 8.—A note cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard today for delivery to the Berlin foreign office informs the German government that the United States accepts its "declaration of its abandonment" of its former submarine policy, and now relies upon a scrupulous execution of the altered policy to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries.

With this acceptance is coupled formal notice to Germany that the United States cannot for a moment entertain its continuing menace to Americans much less discuss a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should, in the slightest degree, be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants.

Washington, May 8.—Following is the text of the note cabled today by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with instructions to deliver it to the German minister of foreign affairs:

"The note of the Imperial German government, under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted as indicating the purpose of the Imperial German government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war, for the rest of its duration, to the fighting forces of the belligerents and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted.

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial government announced on Feb. 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the new altered policy of the Imperial government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany."

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course of results of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding the government of the United States notifies the Imperial government that it cannot for a moment, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should, in any way, or in the slightest degree, be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint, absolute not relative."

Consider Berlin Has Yielded to Demands.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement tonight saying that the greater part of Germany's answer to the demand of the United States was devoted to matters which the American government could not discuss with the Berlin government, but he considered Germany had "yielded to our representation," and that "we can have no reason to quarrel with her," so long as the altered policy is lived up to.

"While our differences with Great Britain cannot form a subject of discussion with Germany," says Mr. Lansing's statement, "it should be stated that in our dealings with the British government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is continuing menace to Americans lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply, unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the process."

The treaty with the British government referred to is the convention, negotiated by former Secretary of State Bryan under which the two nations agreed that any dispute arising shall be submitted to an investigating commission for one year before entering into hostilities.

An offer to enter into such a treaty for Germany brought a request for information, but formal negotiations never were instituted.

The hope that the note might end the discussion regarding the conduct of submarine warfare tonight was entertained by some officials and by persons in close touch with affairs at the German embassy.

Should this prove true, no more ships carrying American citizens being sunk in violation of the principles of international law, the way would be cleared for renewal of negotiations for settlement of the Lusitania, Arabic, Sussex and other pending cases growing out of illegal submarine attacks. In other official quarters, however, there apparently was uncertainty regarding the result which the note might have.

AMERICAN EX-MINISTER IS RELEASED

London, May 8.—James M. Sullivan, former United States minister to Santo Domingo, who was arrested following the recent uprising in Ireland, notified the American embassy here from Dublin today that he had been released.

MARINES LAND AT SANTO DOMINGO

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 8.—In view of the serious situation here American marines fully equipped, were landed today on the outskirts of the city.

The French armored cruiser Marsellaise arrived in port this morning.

VENIZELOS HEADS POLLS

Athens, via London, May 8, 8 p. m.—Ex-Premier Venizelos, who was a candidate for the chamber of deputies for Mytilene, headed the poll by a large majority in the elections held yesterday. Much enthusiasm was displayed by the people over the success of the former premier.