

HUN COLONIES WILL BE HELD BY BRITAIN

Socialist Plan of Peace Without Annexation Has Bad Faults.

REPLY TO PACIFISTS

Would Be Sin to Return Natives to Brutal German Rule.

London Cable.—The House of Commons to-night, after application of closure, voted down without division a resolution proposed by Philip Snowden, Socialist, welcoming the repudiation by the Russian Government of all proposals for imperialistic conquest and aggrandizement, and calling on the British Government to issue a similar declaration on behalf of the British democracy.

The necessity of thus voting down the resolution was explained by Lord Robert Cecil as a technicality, inasmuch as it presented an amendment to the consolidated fund bill, and expressions of regret that the House should thus be compelled seemingly to slight Russian aspirations were voiced by Lord Roberts, former Premier Asquith and others, who declared their sympathy with Russia, but deprecated the views of the small body of Pacifists moving the resolution in such a manner as necessitated its rejection.

Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of the Government and Mr. Asquith were emphatic in their statements that it was impossible at the present stage to enter into negotiations with Germany and declared that the war aims of the Entente Allies as previously announced still held good.

Mr. Snowden, whose resolution was supported by a small group of pacifists, said that if Great Britain was going to maintain its alliance with Russia, it would be necessary for it to put itself into line with the policy of the new Democratic Russian Government. It was perfectly clear, he said, that the mind of the Russian democracy was now concentrated on peace, and that this object would be pursued. He contended that the Russian democracy was expressing the desire and will of all democracies of the belligerent countries. The revolution would not stop in Russia, the speaker asserted; it would come into every country. If the secret service information of the Government was good, it knew better than he could tell it, that in one of the countries of the alliance the people were on the verge of a revolution.

QUESTION NEVER RAISED.

Mr. Snowden said that he had been informed America had refused to enter into the pact of London (not to make separate peace).

Lord Robert Cecil interrupted by saying that the question never had been raised.

Lord Robert Cecil explained that although nobody in the House was likely to quarrel with Mr. Snowden's resolution, an unfortunate impression might be caused in Russia, because it must be rejected on a technical point, namely, that it presented an amendment to the Consolidated Fund bill which must go through unamended if the business of the country was to be carried out. Lord Robert, however, was unable to agree with Mr. Snowden's speech in moving the amendment, which was not calculated to promote harmony in the House.

He was skeptical regarding Mr. Snowden's account of the pacifist views of the Italian and German Socialists. The latter, he said, had supported their Government right through and had refused to condemn even the worst atrocities.

CARRY OUT ALL AGREEMENTS.

With regard to Mr. Snowden's question as to whether treaties concluded with Russia before the revolution were still binding, he thought that doubtless they were. Until the new Russian Government released the allies from any particular engagement entered into with the old Government, Great Britain was bound in honor to carry out her engagements, not only with Russia, but with all the allies.

Paying warm tribute to the manner in which the Russian revolution had been brought about, Lord Robert, commenting on the Socialist plan for peace without annexation, alluded to the German colonies.

"While it is true," he said, "that we did not take them in order to reward the natives from German rule, but as a part of the war operations, having rescued them, we are going to hand them back." (Cheers.)

He then read a long account of the shocking treatment suffered by the natives in both German East Africa and German West Africa, and said: "If there is any measure of success in the war, I should regard with horror the idea of returning natives who have been freed from a Government of that kind."

Then there was Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and Italia Irredenta. Could Great Britain commit herself to a policy of non-annexation in these cases? Lord Robert referred to Turkish cruelty and oppression in Arabia, Armenia and Syria, and said he wished to impress upon Mr. Snowden and his friends that while there might not be good grounds for going to war to accomplish acts of reparation and justice, yet, having done that by war, the nation could hardly be asked to abandon the fruits of such desirable achievements.

NO REPARATION FOR OUTRAGES?

Then what about Belgium, Serbia and northern France, and the destruction of peaceful merchant ships? Was there to be no reparation? He reiterated the suggestion that the allies should enter into peace negotiations

with Germany. He found no indication in the German Chancellor's speech of an inclination even to state the terms of peace Germany was ready to accept, and until the spirit which characterized the Chancellor's speech was exorcised it would be ludicrous and undignified on the part of the allies to discuss terms with Germany.

So far as he was able to judge, the same thing had happened to Germany as had often happened before. There was a popular movement and a popular demand for reform, and an appearance of yielding to the Government. Then followed a protest, generally couched in offensive terms, by the junkers, and then an immediate surrender to the junkers.

"We, at any rate," said Lord Robert, "are determined not to accept a peace that will be no peace. The peace that we accept must be a peace that will be durable. I have always been an adherent of the idea of a league of nations, but such a league must be founded upon a sound, just and equitable basis."

MUST BE REJECTED.

Mr. Asquith also said he regretted the resolution had been moved in such form that it must be rejected. He said the most important feature of the debate was not the acute division of opinion which existed and it would be most unfortunate if the rejection conveyed the impression that Great Britain had abated its sympathy with the Russian people, who now had firmly and finally emancipated themselves. He said the people of Great Britain were in sympathy, as far as they understood the purport of the announcement, made by the Russian Government, with its aims and views in the war, and its conditions for a durable peace.

If the war was to end in an honorable peace there must be annexation, constituting the emancipation of the enthralled populations who were laboring under despotisms, and reformation of strategic positions as safeguards against future attacks might be necessary.

NO CHANGES IN AIMS.

"When the Russian Government asks us to join them in a non-annexation policy it must be in the limited sense of no acquisition or extension of territory for political or economical aggrandizement," said Mr. Asquith. "Our war aims have not changed, and as long as we confine ourselves within these limits we can pursue the war with a good conscience and regard a peace based on that foundation as the only peace which will justify our sacrifice."

The German Chancellor's speech shows that those responsible for the German policy have abandoned the counsels of moderation and reason and are determined to pursue the wicked and nefarious course they entered upon three years ago. So long as that is the case we cannot falter or relax a hair's breadth our determination to pursue the war to a victorious end.

BUY LOYALTY OF FOE STATES

Berlin Bribing of Bavaria and Prussia.

Splitting Alsace-Lorraine Causes Jealousy.

The Hague Cable.—The sensational revelations of Die Post regarding the German intention to split Alsace-Lorraine between Bavaria and Prussia has been practically suppressed by the German censors in other papers. The Lokal Anzeiger, however, adds that confidential communications have been made to Alsace-Lorraine Parliamentary deputies at Strassburg, whilst the Vossische says the division as now projected represents the demands of the great Centralist party, whose other chief stronghold is Bavaria. The revelations explain the importance attached at the time to the speech of King Ludwig of Bavaria to Bavarian troops quartered at Strassburg on May 7th. The King said he was especially glad to greet his troops in "this ancient German city, reconquered by us 46 years ago. Our enemies want to wrest it and this fair country again from us, but they shall not do so." Probably this huge bribe to Bavaria also explains the journey of the Bavarian Premier, Count Hertling, to Vienna in April and the pessimism of the Centralist leader Erzberger, until he and his friends had pushed through a deal with the Prussians. With Bavaria's promise to back him in his pocket Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg yesterday was able to show a bold front to his opponents. Conservatives and Socialists, in the Reichstag.

There will be furious jealousy in other German States who have not been bribed. Already Saxony is fuming, and one of her Parliamentarians says in the Vossische Zeitung that whilst Saxony has been amongst the few who have steadily sacrificed themselves for the great cause, only to find themselves shouldered into the cold when it came to a distribution of food and political influence. This deputy says: "For reasons which cannot be discussed now the monarchical idea has gravely lost ground amongst the masses of the people during this war." He urges Saxony to start Parliamentary Government, thus giving the rest of Germany lead and re-establishing Saxony importance in Germany. Meantime the German Government has got to bribe Austria, which is sinking badly. According to some German papers the bribe is to be the throne of Poland to the Austrian Archduke Karl Stephen. Die Post says the appointment of Regent for Poland will take place almost immediately.

Blackly—I'm going to give a doctor \$100 to save my hair. Whittely—Why don't you take an envelope and save it yourself?—Washington Herald.

Opportunity sometimes knocks at the door, but Op. never knocks so loudly as his bro. imp.

PLAN TO WEAR GERMANS DOWN

That is the Way the Allies Are Working.

No Sensational Pushes at Present.

London Cable.—"I will tell you now what our plan has been and is on the western front," said Gen. Maurice, in his weekly talk on the war situation. "It is to wear the Germans down. We realize that there is going to be no big advance without the accomplishment of this. You need not expect sensational pushes into enemy territory at present. It will be slow hammer and tongs fighting such as we have been conducting in the battle of Arras."

"And we are succeeding in our object. When we began the offensive we were thoroughly prepared, and the result was that the German losses were much heavier than ours. Lately we have been forcing the Germans to assume the offensive and attack us in order to prevent us from going forward. This is just what we want, for the Germans are compelled to throw men against us under unfavorable conditions without having time to make deliberate preparations."

"The result has been disastrous for them, as their losses are tremendous. In making these counter-attacks the Germans have used virtually all their reserves, and nobody uses fresh troops unless it is necessary."

"In this connection I may cite as a significant fact that the German higher command lately adopted a deliberate policy of deceit in the issuance of official statements. This was not done in the early part of the war, and the reasons for the present deception are due to obvious causes. The German officials are trying to bolster up the courage of their people and make them patient. In the meantime the German army is doing everything possible to tire us out, and hold us while the German submarines work. They hope to win by starving us out through the U-boat campaign."

Discussing the Italian offensive, General Maurice said it was launched partly because of the allied successes in the west. The Germans had been forced to keep their troops along the western front, thereby leaving Italy free.

FRANCE IS PLEASED

With the New Army Appointments.

Paris Cable.—(New York Times cable).—"A character and a will," is the Figaro's summing up of General Pétain, the new generalissimo, and this sentiment is unanimously shared by both press and public. He is also the leader, as General Cierfils writes in the Echo de Paris, whose surprising military record has been faultless throughout, whose merits have always been superior to the task allotted him. The public generally expected this nomination, but a change in the chief command is not without precedent, however, as the same occurred during the siege of Sebastopol, in the Crimean war, when Marshal Canrobert handed over supreme control to Marshal Pelissier, who had been serving under his orders. The appointment of General Foch, who has always been greatly appreciated in military circles, is also unanimously applauded.

Regarding General Nivelle, the following passage from the Temps sums up accurately the opinion of those whose judgment is not swayed by outward appearances: "General Nivelle takes over command of a group of armies. The conditions under which he abandons the supreme post can harm neither his authority nor his prestige. He keeps them intact, and the decision taken regarding him cannot diminish the confidence of his subordinates."

FIND PLOT FOR SEPARATE PEACE

Group of Influential Roumanian Traitors,

But People as a Whole Are With Allies.

Odessa Cable.—According to the Odessky Listok secret correspondence has recently been carried on between a group of influential Roumanians resident in Jassy and others who remained in Bucharest with regard to terms of peace with Germany. Copies of the correspondence are stated to be in the hands of Miliukoff, Russian War Minister. The journal states that the existence of these intrigues was known to War Minister Gutchkoff. From trustworthy Roumanian sources, however, it is informed the correspondence from Bucharest was dictated by Germans. No doubt need be entertained with regard to the prevailing sentiment both of the Roumanian people and the army, which remains loyal to the Russian alliance. While German soldiers are endeavoring to fraternize with Russian revolutionaries all along the frontier, German aeroplanes have been engaged in killing Russian workmen and others at Kilia, at the mouth of the Danube. Five aeroplanes took part in the attack.

On the whole front from Tolmino to the sea there were continuous actions by artillery of all calibres. The enemy artillery continues its work of devastation on the village of Gorizia. Some shells hit one of our field hospitals in Cervignano, where there were six victims.

The number of prisoners taken by us from Monday up to yesterday reached 4,021, of whom 124 were officers. We also have captured five additional guns of small calibre.

"Last night one of our airships made a raid in the Frigidio Valley. Favored by clouds our daring aviator

CEMENT UNION OF BRITAIN-U. S.

Co-operation of the Navies Against Foe Will Do It,

Says Sir E. Carson in Welcoming Speech.

London Cable.—Speaking at the Navy League luncheon to American officers to-day, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, remarked that the date of the function almost coincided with the arrival of the first instalment of the assistance which the American navy was going to give the allies in the formidable task which lies before them.

As First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward said he desired to express his appreciation of the speedy way in which the American Government had rendered assistance. He extended a hearty welcome to the officers and men who had come to do this work.

"This evidence of absolute harmony and co-operation between the British and American navies will never be broken until the enemy is crushed," Sir Edward continued. "It will not be broken even then, because it will be cemented by the liberation of humanity. Whatever the distance between the Old and the New World, we have always cherished one great ideal—love of liberty and progress, and determination to beat back the aggressor, whoever he may be, who dares to lay hands on the fabric of civilization which we together have built up."

DUINO TAKEN BY NEW DRIVE OF ITALIANS

Important Town 12 Miles Northwest of Trieste Occupied.

DRIVE ROLLS ON

Over 4,000 Prisoners Taken

—Foe Counter-Attacks Broke in Disorder.

Paris Cable.—A despatch to La Liberté from Turin reports that the Italian troops have captured the town of Duino. The despatch says an announcement of the taking of this important strategic point will soon be made officially. The town of Duino is on the Gulf of Trieste, Austria's principal seaport.

Austrian troops have strongly counter-attacked the Italians in positions they had gained in carrying out their offensive movement. The enemy reaction, however, has failed, the Rome War Office announces. The prisoners taken by the Italians since Monday number 4,021. Five additional small calibre guns have been captured. The Italians have made further progress in their drive, pushing ahead on Mount Vodice, and also south of Grazigna north-east of Gorizia.

The Italian official statement issued at Rome reads:

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Julian front: The expected reaction of the enemy against the successes won by our troops, violently manifested itself yesterday, but everywhere failed, thanks to the solid resistance of our men.

In the Boudrie region and on the Piana eminence of height 383 minor enemy attacks were easily repulsed. Fighting in the zone between Monte Cucec and Vodice was bitter and lengthy. Considerable enemy masses, supported by the fire of numerous batteries, were repeatedly launched against our new positions. Each time they were repulsed, and the Pechux bastion of Monte Cucec from height 611 to height 524 remained firmly in our possession. Moreover, we made appreciable progress toward the important summit of height 652 on the Vodice.

In the zone east of Gorizia enemy counter-attacks, directed particularly against the summit of height 174 and to the east of the Vertobizza tower, broke down under our fire. Afterwards our infantry, assuming a counter-offensive, occupied the important height to the south of Grazigna after a desperate conflict.

ROLLED BACK IN DISORDER.

On the Carso plateau the enemy, with the evident object of lessening the pressure in the region of Gorizia, attempted a powerful effort against our positions at Monte Vanocho and Monte Pata on the northern sector of the plateau. Successive waves of his infantry were broken down by our well directed fire or rolled back in disorder after having suffered serious losses.

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descended to a low altitude, dropped bombs and fired with machine guns upon the enemy's camps. The airships afterwards turned safely to their base."

THE AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

The official statement issued by the Austrian War Office last night reads: "In the eastern and southeastern theatres the situation is unchanged."

"Italian theatre: After a comparatively calm night in the Isonzo sector fighting broke out again Wednesday most violently. The main attack of the Italian masses, who were continuously reinforced, was directed against a chain of heights east of the Piava-Salcano Valley and our lines before the gates of Gorizia. The fighting proceeded day and night with great fierceness, the attacking and defending forces changing roles from hour to hour. Fresh reserves brought up again and again by the repulsed enemy to new attacks suffered great losses."

"Further south in the sector of Monte Hangabrillo, after repeated unsuccessful attacks on our positions, the enemy ceased his assaults in the afternoon."

"Equally successful for us was the fighting on the road east of Gorizia, where there was a struggle throughout the day for possession of our first lines. By evening all our trenches except some small nests were thoroughly cleared of the enemy. We captured four hundred prisoners."

"Elsewhere there was strong artillery action."

HEAVY GAINS BY BRITISH IN BALKANS

Capture Three Miles of Trenches in Doiran Region.

SURPRISE BY SERBS

Bulgars Lose Heavily in Men to Both Allied Forces.

London Cable.—British troops in Macedonia have made an important advance on the Doiran front and captured the village of Kjappri on the Struma front, it is announced officially.

Enemy trenches on a front of 5,000 yards to an average depth of 500 yards near Krastali, southwest of Lake Doiran, also were captured by the British and consolidated. The official statement says:

"On the Doiran front Monday night we advanced our line southwest of Krastali on a front of 5,000 yards to an average depth of 500 yards and consolidated the positions gained despite the heavy shelling."

"On the Struma front we occupied the village of Kjappri, two and a half miles north-northwest of Proscnik, taking some prisoners. We also captured the enemy's advanced trenches southwest of Krastali, one and a half miles north of Barakli Juma, on a front of 3,000 yards. Seventy prisoners were taken. Our casualties were slight."

"Our naval air service carried out two successful bombing raids on camps in the rear of the enemy's lines."

The French War Office report on Krastali and Dautli, the British troops captured the enemy's first line to a depth of 700 metres on a front of five kilometres (about three miles).

"In the course of their counter-attacks on the front of Srka di Leged, Hadji Barimali the Bulgarians suffered heavy losses and lost some prisoners in our hands. The positions gained have been maintained. Near Gradishimzha the Serbians, notwithstanding the bad weather and fog."

FILLED WITH DEAD.

Serbian Headquarters Cable.—On Monday the Serbs proceeded to attack the Bulgarian third line of defence on the front of Dobropolje. At Mezena, further east, a small party of our men stormed a precipitous height crowded with trenches manned by hundreds of Bulgarians. Even our staff officers were lost in wonder at this performance, the approach to the height being almost a sheer precipice from the top. The defenders, being unable to fire, hurled rocks and grenades. It was the outermost defence of Goulobo. Its possession, obtained without the loss of a single man, is valuable as facilitating further operations. The whole of height 1,824, which constitutes the third Bulgarian line of defence of Dobropolje, was captured. Parts of the height were recovered by enemy counter-attacks. The Serbians again attacked and continued to fight till late in the morning, when the position remained in our hands. In these engagements the Bulgarians, for the first time employed asphyxiating grenades, but they contained such a minute quantity of gas that their effect in the open air was almost nil. Our losses were slight, thanks to the Serbian mode of assault. Bulgarian prisoners say they never see our men until they seem to spring from the ground close in front. The approach of the Serbs is cat-like. They steal up in ones, twos and threes on all sides, and at a given signal leap forward with a startling yell, which the Bulgars dread. French aviators report that the captured trenches, as well as those on the crest of Dobropolje, are full of Bulgarian dead.

"Old man, you are too close in money matters. Your friends are beginning to classify you as a tightwad." "What does it matter? I'd rather be classified as a tightwad than a good thing."—Kansas City Journal.

DESTROYERS OF U. S. NOW IN WAR ZONE

Squadron Reaches Queens-town, and is Now Patrolling the Seas.

BRITISH PRAISE

Fleet Officials Say Yankees Well Equipped and Well Manned.

Queens-town Cable.—A squadron of American torpedo-boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service.

The American Navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German undersea boat, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty, but the result of it has not been made public.

The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British Naval officials, put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

The Commander of the British fleet was waiting on board his ship and sent wireless greetings to the American units as soon as they were in sight off Queenstown, steaming in a long line into the harbor.

After the exchange of shore greetings, and the British Commander had congratulated the American officers on their safe voyage, he asked: "When will you be ready for business?"

"We can start at once," the American Commander replied promptly.

The equipment on board the destroyers was found on inspection by the British Commander to be in excellent condition, and remarkably well suited to the requirements on this side of the ocean. In fact, it was said by the British officer that the only thing lacking in the equipment of the American sailors was heavier clothing.

It appears that the Americans were wearing clothes too light for the varying conditions of weather they will encounter in these waters. This lack, however, was quickly provided for.

After the formalities had ended and the needs of the men were attended to, the American ships at once put out to sea.

"They are certainly a fine body of men and worth more, their craft looks just as fit," said the British Commander, as he watched the destroyers file seaward.

"One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked up and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest of the Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the British passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the Commander of the destroyer."

Rear-Admiral Sims, U.S.N., is in general command of all the United States naval forces that are sent to European waters, and is in daily touch with the Chief of the British Naval Staff.

BEAUTY GREETED MAYO.

London Cable.—Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander of the British Grand Fleet, has sent the following message to Admiral Henry P. Mayo, Commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet:

"The Grand Fleet rejoices that the Atlantic Fleet will now share in preserving the liberties of the world and maintaining the chivalry of the sea."

Admiral Mayo replied: "United States Atlantic Fleet appreciates the message from the British Fleet and welcomes opportunities for work with the British Fleet for the freedom of the seas."

BUSY THERE TWO WEEKS.

Washington Report.—American destroyers, under the command of Admiral William S. Benson, have been busy for two weeks in European waters in connection with British merchant vessels.

Official announcements of the work was made by Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dannelson, in a public statement which said that the destroyers had followed the press dispatch from London in the afternoon saying that the arrival of "American" destroyers in European waters had been reported by the Navy Department in a patriotic manner.

MET A SUB

But British Cruiser Sighted the Sardinian.

Boston Report.—Captain James McDonald, of the Allied Liner Sardinian, reported to-day that he encountered a submarine off the British coast while on a voyage from a British port to the country. The submarine, which was several hundred yards away, apparently was trying to launch a torpedo at the steamer. Captain McDonald said, when a British cruiser hoisted in sight. Immediately the undersea craft turned toward the cruiser and let loose a torpedo, which missed its mark, he said, whereupon the warship opened fire and sent eight shots at the submarine, forcing it to submerge. The steamer hastily resumed her course, and Captain McDonald said he could not tell whether any of the shots took effect.