

Another Quiet Day on Western Front; Gen. Maurice Causes Sensation in Britain

GRAVE CHARGES ARE MADE AGAINST THE PREMIER OF BRITAIN

Gen. Frederick B. Maurice Accuses Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law of Having Made Mis-statements in the House of Commons with Reference to Military Matters—Two Judges Will Investigate the Charges—Maurice Recently Removed from Office of Military Operations of the War Office.

London, May 7.—Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law announced today that the government proposed to ask two judges to act as a court of honor to investigate charges made by General Frederick B. Maurice, who was recently removed from the post of director of military operations at the British war office. The charges are against Premier Lloyd George and Rt. Hon. Bonar Law.

Before his transfer Gen. Maurice asked, in his weekly newspaper talk, "What is happening to Bleucher—what has become of the reserves?"

The day following Gen. Haig announced that French reinforcements had reached the British front and this was taken as proof by military critics that Gen. Maurice's intimation that Foch was slow in coming up was unjust.

"General Maurice's letter," said Mr. Bonar Law, "raised two questions—the question of military discipline in writing such a letter and the question of veracity of ministerial statements.

"As regards the first question that is being dealt with by the army council in the ordinary way. As regards the second question, though it must be obvious to the House that if an inquiry into the conduct of ministers should be considered necessary whenever their action was challenged by a servant of the government who has occupied a position of the highest confidence, it affects the honor of the ministers, and it is proposed to invite two judges to act as a court of honor to inquire into the charge of mis-statements alleged to have been made by the ministers, and to report as quickly as possible."

(Continued on Page 9)

KING CONSTANTINE IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Former King of Greece May Be on His Death Bed at Zurich, Switzerland.

Paris, May 7.—Former King Constantine of Greece is seriously ill at Zurich, Switzerland, according to a despatch to the Temps from Zurich. Those at the bedside of the former monarch, according to the correspondent, regard a fatal termination of his illness as not improbable.

DECLINES BISHOPRIC.

San Francisco, Cal., May 7.—Dean J. Wilmer Gresham, of Grace Cathedral here, announced today that he declined the Episcopal bishopric of the Philippine Islands, to which he was elected in New York, April 18, by the House of Bishops, to succeed Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, elected bishop of the diocese of Western New York.

ROSS BILL READ.

Ottawa, May 7.—In the Senate today Senator Ross' bill, which requires that judges shall not sit on boards or commissions, except in the case of boards constituted under the industrial disputes act, but give their entire time to the duties of their offices, was reported from committee and stands for third reading.

SKEFFINGTON BARRED.

Providence, R. I., May 7.—The police commissioner refused today to issue a permit for the appearance of Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, who had been advertised to speak tonight under the auspices of the United Irish societies of Providence. The police declined to permit Mrs. Skeffington to appear on the platform or take any part in the meeting.

REVOLT THREATENED BY THE AUSTRIANS

Labor and Socialist Organizations Mad at Dismissal of Reichsrath.

Berne, Switzerland, May 7.—(Via Reuter's Limited)—Labor and socialist organizations in Austria threaten revolt against the government action in suspending parliament. Swiss newspapers print a telegram from Vienna quoting the Sozialdemokratische Korrespondenz to the effect that a committee of the Socialist party and a committee of the German Socialist deputies club have decided to issue a manifesto to the working class in regard to the government's action which is re-established out of regard for pan-Germanism which is prolonging the war, the working classes will be forced to fight for their rights.

The manifesto concludes, by exhorting the workers to hold themselves ready to fight if necessary.

QUE. FARMERS PROTEST.

Quebec, May 7.—Ontario and the western farmers will not be left alone to protest at Ottawa against the drafting of farmers for military service. A monster delegation of farmers from Quebec province is organizing. Circular letters have been sent to all agricultural societies and clubs throughout the province and the Hon. Joseph E. Caron, provincial minister of agriculture, has accepted to lead and introduce the delegation in Ottawa.

MEAT RATIONS CUT.

Ottawa, May 7.—A further reduction in the meat rations in the United Kingdom has been found necessary, according to cable advices received by the Canada Food Board today from the British ministry of food. The cable also states that there is bound to be a shortage of both cheese and butter, and that it is hoped large supplies will be forthcoming from Canada.

NICARAGUANS DECLARE WAR ON TEUTONS

San Juan, Del Sur, May 7.—Nicaragua today declared war on Germany and her allies. The declaration of war was adopted by congress at the suggestion of President Chamorro, with four dissenting votes. Congress also adopted a declaration of solidarity with the United States and the other American Republics at war with Germany and Austria, and authorized the president to take steps for utilization to a full measure of the nation's forces in the war. Nicaragua's action follows that of its neighbor Guatemala, which last month declared war on Germany. Nicaragua severed relations with Germany a year ago. Nicaragua is the twentieth nation which has declared war against Germany. Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American Republics. It has an area of 51,660 miles and a population of 700,000.

WHEN BERLIN TALKS PEACE WAR MEANT

The Present Campaign Will Fool Nobody on Either Side.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE NORTH OF THE LYS

Italians Disperse Hostile Patrols, but no Heavy Fighting Yet.

New York, May 7.—Bitter experience has taught the peoples at war with Germany that when Berlin talks peace it means war, that a German campaign for peace bears no relation whatever to honest and sincere attempts to make peace, but is purely and simply designed to contribute to the military success of the Kaiser upon the battlefield.

The German is at present committed to the greatest offensive of all human history. He is in the midst of operations from which he hopes to emerge the master of the world. He still expects to crush the British armies in France before the American troops can arrive in sufficient numbers to deprive him of the initiative and the offensive for the balance of the war.

No Over Confidence.

There is not the smallest warrant for the belief at the present hour that, despite obvious delays and temporary appointments the German does not expect to win his great battle. We are confident, we on the allied side, because we have escaped a great disaster and achieved a unity of command and a co-ordination of resources which must give us greater power for resistance than ever before. But there is no reason for foolish optimism. The simple truth is that we have been twice in two months on the edge of grave disasters, the extent of which it is still unwise to discuss.

Marshal Haig's Statement.

London, May 7.—"Our own and the enemy's artillery have been very active north of the Lys, and have shown some activity on other parts of the battlefront," says Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France tonight. "There is nothing further to report."

French Statement.

Paris, May 7.—The war office communication issued this evening says: "There has been marked activity

Teutons Still Delay Their Third Mighty Attack in the West

Still another day has passed without the Germans on the western front attempting to commence a new phase of their offensive. Everywhere along the line there have been artillery duels, at some points of considerable intensity, and the allied armies are lying in their positions and also with expectancy and also with perfect confidence, the blow that they realize soon will fall at some point in Flanders or Picardy. Nowhere have there been any infantry operations which arose in importance above raids. Southwest of Arras, near Neuville-Vitasse, the Canadians Monday night carried out a successful stroke, killing a number of Germans and capturing three machine guns. The French in the Amiens sector also were successful in a similar manoeuvre. In addition they repulsed an attempted German attack. Doubtless the heavy ground due to the rains is holding back the preparations of the Germans, for it is no easy task to move up men, guns and supplies over the morass in the shell-furrowed territory to the front. Meanwhile the allied line everywhere is being reinforced to meet the enemy when again he unleashes his infantry forces. The Americans are taking a prominent part in this strengthening of the line.

M. Clemenceau, the French premier, who has just returned to Paris from a visit to the battlefield, is authority for the statement that American troops are continuing to arrive in the battle zone in force.

An indication of the heavy fighting the British are being forced to withstand is contained in the list of casualties reported during the week ending Tuesday. This list shows a total of 38,491, of which number 6,555 officers and men were killed or died of wounds. In the aggregate the casualties are the heaviest reported in any single week of fighting. It is probable, however, that the figures do not represent losses on the western front alone, but also take into consideration the men killed, wounded or made prisoner in the Turkish-Macedonian theatres, where recently there has been intensive fighting.

BERLIN SCANDALIZED BY CHAMPAGNE PARTY

Imperial German Treasury Foods Bill for Grand Wine-Bibbing Orgy.

Amsterdam, May 7.—Berlin is scandalized over the goings on at a house warming party held at the old Russian embassy, and which lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning. An opulent banquet, said to have cost 40 marks a head, exclusive of beverages, was served. On the wine list figured champagne, hock, claret and vodka, all of which flowed in streams. Among the guests were numerous independent Socialists whose leader, Herr Haase, in fervent terms toasted the red flag. The toast, to which Ambassador Joffe replied "suitably." It is asserted the entire cost of the feast was defrayed by the Imperial German treasury, which excites angry comment among the populace.

Y.M.C.A. CAMPAIGN WILL BE SUCCESS.

Montreal, May 7.—In connection with the city's three day campaign to raise \$425,000 for the Y. M. C. A. work overseas, and the announcement at the initial luncheon in the Windsor Hotel today that \$75,000 had been gathered in, and an intimation that the \$100,000 mark was practically reached, a telegram was read containing the assurance that Nova Scotia will raise its allotment \$150,000, also a cable despatch from Lieut. General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G. O. C. of the Canadian corps, acknowledging the splendid work of the Y. M. C. A. at the front.

AUSTRIAN MUDDLE.

London, May 7.—(Via Reuter's Limited)—The latest developments in the Austrian situation apparently can be summarized as "concession to the Germans and threats to the southern Slavs," says a despatch from The Hague to the Daily Mail. "At least," continues the correspondent, "that is how the Czechs and the Southern Slavs regard the decision of Premier Von Seyditz to introduce, for Bohemia alone the rearrangement of the provincial administration which was promised nearly a year ago for all Austria."

by both artilleries on the front of Halles-Villiers-Bretonzeux (Argens sector). "An enemy surprise attack to the south of Hartmannsweller-kopf failed."

Italian Statement.

Rome, May 7.—The official communication from Italian headquarters today says: "The Italians dispersed hostile patrols on various parts of the front. The enemy artillery firing was generally desultory, except for some harassing fire on the lines and houses in the Brenta Valley. Italian artillery concentrated on enemy troops south of Sisson."

CONSTANTINOPLE SAYS TURKS WIN VICTORY ON BANKS OF JORDAN

British Retirement from Es-Salt Interpreted as Reverse—British Sustain Losses.

Constantinople, Sunday, May 5, via London, May 7.—British troops which made an attack in Palestine on the eastern side of the Jordan River, have been repulsed by the Turks, who brought up reserves and caused them to retreat toward the river, the war office announces. The British are said to have suffered heavy losses. The Turks are reported to be pursuing the British. According to the announcement they captured booty, the amount of which has not been ascertained.

The British war office announced yesterday that advance troops holding Es-Salt were withdrawn on Friday night and that subsequently the bulk of the British troops east of the Jordan passed to the western side, leaving strong detachments on the east bank to secure the crossing.

MONTREAL SQUABBLE.

Montreal, May 7.—Chief Inspector J. A. Belanger of the Dominion police force, engaged here in enforcing the military service act; Inspector Leo Sanguinet, Deputy-Inspector Georges LaFierre, Deputy-Inspector J. Remington and Detective Wiens, comprising the Dominion police staff in this military district, have resigned as a protest against the employment of military police in rounding up draftees. For some time the friction between the civil police and military police has been growing worse until today the resignations mentioned were agreed upon.

WINNIPEG STRIKE.

Winnipeg, Man., May 7.—Between sixty-five and seventy teamsters employed by the city walked out on strike today. They ask for a straight \$25 minimum wage. The old rate was \$19.50 and the city council offered to increase this to \$22.50. The men, like the electricians and waterworks operators, are opposed to the war bonus plan which gives married men a straight increase of \$3 per week and single men \$2.

RED CROSS WORK.

Washington, May 7.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation designating the week beginning May 20 as "Red Cross Week" and calling upon the American people to contribute to the second \$100,000,000 war fund of the American Red Cross for the alleviation of suffering among the American troops in France and their dependents at home and among the fighting forces and civilian populations of the allied countries.

GERMAN PEACE PROPAGANDA A WILY SCHEME

Teutons Push Their Military Peace Campaign While They Are Planning a Third Furious Assault on Western and Italian Fronts—Those on the Entente Side Who Talk Peace Now Are Friends of the Kaiser—Germany Wants Enemies to Talk Peace While She is Organizing for General Attack—Hun Propoganda More Deadly than the Hun Sword.

Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper.)

London, May 7.—In the enemy countries a curious situation exists. While the Kaiser and Von Hindenburg talk of "new roads to victorious German commerce," Austrian labor is demanding the eight hour day and is protesting against the food shortage. The louder the pan-Germans cry for a "strong peace," the sharper are the protests of the Austrian masses against the prolongation of the war.

In neutral countries the peace offensive is causing less excitement because most observers believe that much heavy fighting must come before the belligerents will be ready to gather around the table. The effect of the plethora of peace rumors is shown plainly in the press which has turned suddenly from one extreme to the other. Having just passed through a period of grave anxiety, the newspapers now pretend to see in the military pause the collapse of the German offensive power. (Continued on page 2)

Maurice Attack a Big Political Bombshell

Attack on Veracity of Premier and Bonar Law Produces Decided Sensation—Investigation Is Ordered and General will Also be Court-Martialled.

By Arthur S. Draper. (Special to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)

London, May 7.—General Maurice's attack on the veracity of the premier and the leader of the House of Parliament has produced a sensation equal to the moral effect of the reverse to British arms. In normal times the incident would result in an immediate test of the government's strength.

Giving the lie direct by a distinguished military leader is something unprecedented in English public affairs and no greater bombshell has been thrown in political circles during the war. The gravity of the issue involved has raised the letter of the late chief of military operations to international proportions.

The subject was raised in parliament this afternoon during question time. When in reply to Asquith, Bonar Law said that the government intend to appoint two judges to hear secretly the facts of the case. It was also announced that a day for the debate would be named. The expectation that Lloyd-George would seize the opportunity for making an immediate reply was unrealized. Maurice will come before a court martial immediately, as he is still an officer in the army.

The Best Method.

"The government have considered the best method of doing what they deem necessary to satisfy the house that we have not made misleading statements, and in our opinion that can best be done by the court suggested," said the chancellor.

He thought that everyone involved would be glad to place his information at the disposal of the judges, and if the judges were not given everything they wanted, they would certainly let the government know.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux declared that the answers given by Mr. Bonar Law would be received with the greatest dissatisfaction in the army and navy.

"They are sick to death," he said, "with the way things are going on in the House of Commons."

Replying to further questions by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Bonar Law said

that the judges would decide whether the members of the cabinet and former members of the cabinet should be called as witnesses and allowed to state what had transpired in the cabinet. There should not be any feeling in the House that there was any desire to shirk examination of this question and he was willing to allow Mr. Asquith to select two judges as proof of that.

Will Be Disciplined.

Repeating that the disciplinary proceedings against General Maurice would not be suspended pending the inquiry, the chancellor said: "Even if every statement were true, discipline in the army would be impossible if such letters were permitted to be published."

Mr. Asquith said: "This is a matter which we ought to have the opportunity of discussing in some form of a motion, and will the government give us a day for that purpose?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "Certainly, if you desire it. Am I to understand that the right honorable member desires that we should not set up our court until the discussion takes place?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Asquith. The Star says that General Maurice's action, coming after the loss of Jellicoe, Robertson and Tranchard, shows beyond question that there is something wrong with the present government in its relations to the army and navy. The investigation General Maurice demands must be ordered; it must be a secret inquiry entrusted to an absolutely independent and impartial body, with instructions to report without delay.

The Standard regards General Maurice's very action as the most important issue raised by the letter adding: "We deprecate emphatically any acceptance of the principle that the distinguished soldier may compel the ministers to submit to a formal inquiry concerning points in their administration of which he disapproves."

Bonar Law.

Mr. Bonar Law's statement gave rise to a lively series of questions.

(Continued on page 2.)