

# President Wilson Drafts Note Brief and Pointed Which Will Be Sent to Berlin Before Sunday

## Washington Note Will Give Germany No Chance To Dodge The Real Issue

### Imperial Government Will Be Asked to Answer Definitely if International Law as it Relates to Neutrals is to be Adhered To or be Regarded by Germany as Another "Scrap of Paper".

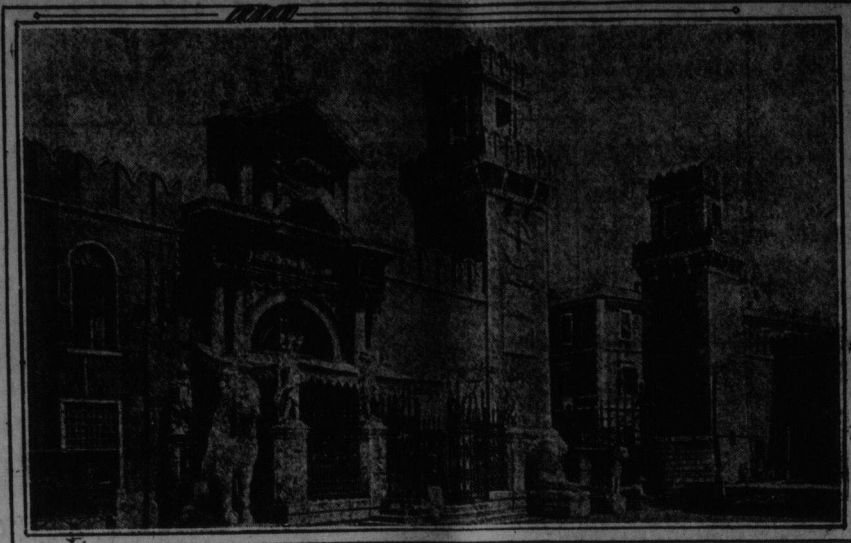
Washington, June 3.—President Wilson today drafted a note, brief and pointed, to be sent to Germany, asking a definite question—whether the imperial government intends to be guided in the future by the humane principles embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare. It will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow and dispatched soon thereafter, before the week-end.

Coincidentally there will start for Berlin a personal emissary of Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to lay before Emperor William and high officials of the German government the substance of what the Ambassador learned from President Wilson in his talk yesterday, the true state of public opinion in the United States toward the German government and the American point of view on submarine warfare. The Ambassador, in his interview with the President, it became known today, said he would send, within a day or two, a man of judgment and breadth to personally outline the situation to the German government.

The President made arrangements at Count Von Bernstorff's first request for the safe conduct of the envoy. His name is not known generally, but foreign governments already have given assurances to the United States that he will not be molested.

The dispatch of the Ambassador's report will not affect the sending of the American government's rejoinder to the last German note.

## WHERE AUSTRIA MADE FIRST AERIAL ATTACK ON ITALY



THE ARSENAL AT VENICE.

Austrian aeroplanes in their first demonstration against Italy attacked the arsenal at Venice and other points along the Italian coast. Anti-aircraft guns at Venice drove away the Austrians and little beyond material damage was inflicted at any point attacked by aeroplanes. Venice is one of the nearest points of attack from Pola and Trieste, and has long been reported as the first point of attack for the Austro-Hungarian forces, and in anticipation of just such an attack as that delivered the Italians have revised the defences of the place during the last six months by the addition of 10 and 11-inch guns.

## DOMINION'S REVENUE FOR MONTH OF MAY \$9,102,565.16

### LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS FOR WAR MUNITIONS

#### First Month in Which Full Returns of War Taxation Methods Are Available.

Ottawa, June 3.—The month of May is the first month in which full returns of the Canadian war taxation measure are available. The Dominion's total revenue for the month from customs, excise and war tax was \$9,102,565.16. In May last year revenue totalled \$9,107,165.42. Analysis of the May returns show: Customs, \$7,012,082.43; excise, \$1,782,818.62, compared with \$7,430,264.84 and \$1,676,900.78, respectively, in May, 1914.

For the first two months of the current fiscal year the total revenue is \$21,759,296.18, as against \$21,572,161.41 in the corresponding period last year. In these two months special taxation was derived as follows: Banks, \$248,500.73; loan and trust companies, \$54,786.90; insurance companies, \$76,412.62; and inland revenue war tax, \$88,016.27. Railway tax returns are not due until July 15.

(Continued from page 1) I say to those who wish to dismise conscription, for the time being, as a means of levying armies for fighting abroad, that they ought not thereby to assume that conscription is unnecessary in enabling us to mobilize the industrial strength of the country," he continued. "We were the worst organized nation in the world for this war, why, Mr. Lloyd George are now subject to complete state control for industrial purposes, and if we are to make the best of our resources for the shortening of the war, the same principles must extend to the whole field of industrial organization, whether it be capital or labor. There must be one reservation—that state control of labor must be for the benefit of the state and not for the purpose of increasing the profits of any individual or private organization; it must increase the mobility of labor and have a greater subordination of labor to the direction and control of the state."

After referring to what has been done in France and Italy, Mr. Lloyd George said it might be dangerous to depend entirely upon the continuance of present conditions. "We have enlisted men," he said, "who would have rendered better service at home. We needed conscription, not to send men to the front, but to prevent them from going to the front. We have been endeavoring to conduct a war against the most formidable antagonist that has ever attacked human freedom with the ordinary untried weapons of peace. You may as well send our men to face shrapnel and howitzers armed with picks and shovels, as merely to go through the war with the industrial army organized, equipped and armed with the ordinary shifts and experiments of peace."

In closing his appeal to the employers and men, the minister said: "Stand by your country, now that it has risked its honor, its life, in the most chivalrous cause for which any nation ever went into battle." The meeting passed a resolution pledging to support, in every possible way, the efforts of the minister of munitions to increase the output of war materials.

#### PATRIOTIC FUND.

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| Yesterday's contributions to the Patriotic Fund were:              |        |
| R. E. Armstrong, for June  | \$5.00 |
| G. J. Rathburn, Westfield for June                                 | 2.00   |
| Collection at recruiting meeting Westfield, May 27th, per O. J. R. | 6.00   |
| George Dick  | 5.00   |

begun under favorable circumstances, both as to financial resources and supplies of students. The expenditure for the year exceeded the receipts by \$958.

Dr. R. Dyke Shaw, representing the Presbyterian alliance of the United Free Church of Scotland, addressed the assembly. Referring to the war he said that the words "Ypres and Langemarck" deserved to be inscribed on the banners of Canada forever.

Rev. Dr. Grant paid a high tribute to the results achieved by the women in the missionary work. Rev. G. Wall Smith, of Portage La Prairie, speaking of the Galicians said: "They have come in faster than we have assimilated them. They are not becoming Canadian, but are becoming worse than Galician."

Say Christ the Only Hope of the Hebrew Race. At the public meeting on Home Missions held tonight Rev. S. B. Rohold, of the Christian Synagogue, Toronto, said that Christ was the only hope of the Hebrew race. They had the first fully organized Presbyterian Hebrew congregation in Toronto, "combining the best of the Synagogue and the best of Christianity."

Other speakers who dealt with work at the outposts of home missionary Rev. J. D. Byrnes, New Ontario, and Rev. G. C. Young, Northern Saskatchewan.

## ENGLAND IN WAR TIMES

(Copyright, 1915, by the N. Y. Evening Post Co.) "Scarcely any class has been hit more severely by the war," says a London journal, "than the large number of writers who, though not regularly attached to any newspaper staff, earned their livelihood by contributing articles to the press. There is now little or no opening for the work of these journalistic free lances, and many cases of distress have occurred among them. Much relief has already been given by the Press Contributors' Emergency Fund, but further donations are required to continue the work."

It is said that Brig.-Gen. W. P. Braithwaite is acting as chief of the staff to Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton. Gen. Braithwaite was graduated in the Somersetshire Light Infantry, but left his regiment for the staff in 1900, since when he has filled a variety of staff billets. He was chief instructor at the Camberley Staff College for five years, and in 1911 was appointed to be commandant of the Quetta Staff College, where he remained in charge till the outbreak of the war, when he went to the War Office as director of staff duties. He first saw active service with the Burma Expeditionary Force of 1886-87, and was all through the Boer War.

The British Medical Journal gives an account of the physical condition of the munition workers at the Dunfield Lock mill arms' factory, which throws light on the difficulty of securing increased output from a factory by speeding up without minute attention to other matters than wages and results. At Dunfield the men who work up to the standard earn from 25 to 25.10 a week. Those on the day shift put in a fifty-four hour week, those on the night shift work seventy-five hours a week. New hands complain of the heat and dampness of the factory, and the Journal declares that the health of those men who have come under his observation is undoubtedly deteriorating.

The telephone girls who have taken the place of men in the British Post

## Panama Hats

We contracted last year for our Panama hat bodies for this season in large quantities, said bodies to be blocked to our order at any time during the season of 1915.

The low price we are selling real Panama Hats at is causing a lot of surprise and wonder. For the benefit of these enquiries we tell how we sell them at such low prices.

## Marr Millinery Co. Limited.

Office are in rebellion because the government is paying them only 22 shillings a week for night work, whereas the men received 30 shillings. The girls are demanding the same wages as were paid to the men.

Lieut.-Col. Sir E. P. C. Girouard, lately with the Armistongs at Elswick, has re-entered the government service with the rank of major-general. Comparatively young as he is, he has acquired a great reputation as an organizer and administrator. In 1888, when he was twenty-one, he joined the Royal Engineers, and was only a second lieutenant when entrusted with the organization of railway arrangements of Woolwich Arsenal. In his thirtieth year Sir H. Kitchener chose him as director of railways in the Egyptian army, and from 1896 to 1898 he followed the Sirdar's progress across the Sudan with 600 miles of iron track, which eventually rendered possible the final victories of Atbara and Omdurman over the Mahdi. Lord Cromer then selected major Girouard to be president of the state railways and telegraphs. In the following year the Boer war broke out, and rising another grade in rank he proceeded to South Africa as Director of Railways, under his old chief, then Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum. In 1900 he was awarded the K. C. M. G., and after the war stayed on in South Africa to reorganize the railways. After a brief spell in a home command at Chester he went out to Northern Nigeria as High Commissioner, being made Governor when it became a protectorate. Railways being his specialty, he set to work to get the lines for the cotton lands constructed expeditiously and economically. In 1909 he was appointed Governor of East Africa.

Lord Meath, one of the oldest volunteers in England, is drilling in the ranks of the Chertsey Volunteer Training Corps beside his coachman. He is now seventy-four, and is one of those who knew the old Germany, for he began his diplomatic career at Frankfurt in 1866 and served in Berlin from 1868 to 1870. As he was promoted to Paris from The Hague in 1871, he saw both sides of the Franco-German war.

David Briggs Killed. A letter was received last Wednesday by Mrs. Geo. Briggs, North End, from Frederick Rolston, stating that David Henry Briggs of this city had died on the battlefield on May 8th in the service of his King. Briggs, who is a brother of Policeman George Briggs, 208 Clarence street, enlisted along with Rolston in the first St. John overseas contingent. Rolston in his letter home describes the battle of May the 8th, as hell on earth. 600 of their battalion left camp on the morning of the fight and only fifty returned. David Briggs was killed by a piece of a shell and when struck Rolston was only five feet away from him.

Opera House. TONIGHT AND ALL THIS WEEK. Matinee Saturday. MUSICAL REVUE AND PICTURES. Including the Famous Gaumont Graphic with the latest War Pictures, Canadian Infantry in action and other interesting scenes.

OFFICIAL REPORTS. AUSTRIA. Vienna, June 3, via London, (11.42 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued to-night: "In the Russian war theatre the German troops last night stormed the last positions on the north front of Przemyel and entered the town at 3.30 o'clock this morning from the north."

"Our Tenth Corps entered the town from the west and south and reached the centre of the town soon after six o'clock. After the passage of this success cannot yet be estimated. The attack of the allied troops in the sector north of Btry is progressing successfully. Italian war theatre: The Italians have prosecuted an unsuccessful bombardment of our fortifications at several points on the Tyrolean and Carinthian frontiers."

What Sanford Quest Did After Dropping Onto the Train. IMPERIAL CHAPTER "THE BLACK BOX" FIVE OF.

Now That All the Characters Have Been Introduced E. Phillips Oppenheims' Story Reaches a Point of the Most Intense Interest.

Thrilling Western Escapery "The Snow-Burners" THREE GREAT REELS. One of the Picture Treasures of the Whole Season. A Hit Every Show. Operatic Dolls FOUR VOCALISTS. Pretty Funny and Very Catchy. EXTRA COMEDY REELS SATURDAY AFTERNOON. MON. The Paraders With Xylophones and Crystals. Virginia Underwood—Concert Soprano. Charles Chaplin in "The Tramp." Helen Gardner in "Underneath the Pink." MON.

## ONE OF HEAVIEST LISTS OF CASUALTIES YET RECEIVED

### Forty-one Killed, Hundred and Ninety-four Wounded and Seven Missing—Pte. Geo. W. Boone, of 417 Haymarket Square, Reported Wounded.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, June 3.—Heavy casualties among the 5th, 8th and 16th Battalions, all from the west, are the feature of the latest lists issued. The 16th from Victoria and Vancouver suffered the worst, losing 21 killed and 26 wounded. The 8th from Winnipeg lost 16 killed and 42 wounded. While the 5th from the prairie provinces had 64 wounded. The 15th the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, had 3 killed and 49 wounded and 5 missing, while the Princess Patricia had 23 wounded. There was a total of 41 killed, 194 wounded and 7 missing in one of the heaviest lists yet received for one day.

The total casualties up to now, beginning with the battle of Langemarck, are 6,957, including 1,958 killed, 4,520 wounded and 1,379 missing.

The following Maritime Provincians are reported in today's casualties:—K—CASUALTIES. THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Peter Brodie, No. 14 Mission street, Amherst, Cumberland County, N. S.

Wounded. Private Fred John Thornton, No. 31 Sarah street, Halifax, N. S. (between May 20 and 23rd); Private Frederick Goucher (formerly 17th Battalion), Home of the Guardian Angel, Halifax, N. S.; Private Albert Sheldon, No. 503 York street, Fredericton, N. B. (between May 20 and 23rd); Private George Peter Cook, Springhill, N. S. (formerly 17th Battalion), between May 20 and 23rd.

Missing. Private Lawrence Dewar, Dewar's Mill, Pictou, N. S. FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private J. Williams, St. Catharines, Ont.

Missing. Sergt. Edgar Dunhill (formerly 12th Battalion), Titusville, Kings County, N. B. (May 15.); Sergt. Charles Edward Turner (formerly 12th Battalion), Campbellton, N. B.; Sergt. James Keoughan (formerly 13th Battalion), Walter street, Chatham, N. B.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Prisoners of War at Bischofswerke, Susex, N. B. Lieut. Rufus Palmer Steeves, Sussex, N. B.

Wounded. Private A. W. Chaplin, Toronto; Corporal Bert MacDonald (formerly 17th Battalion), Pictou, N. S.; Private George W. Boone (formerly 12th Battalion), No. 417 Haymarket square, St. John, N. B.

Missing. Private George W. Henderson, South Maliland, N. S. SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Private Patrick A. McManus, Bonshaw, P. E. I.

Lieut. H. M. Crawford, of the Irish Guards, who was killed by a bomb explosion at Glenshavy, was the eldest son of the well-known novelist, Marston Crawford, and he was born at Bonshaw, where his father lived for many years. He was educated at Harvard and obtained a commission in the Reserve of the Irish Guards when the war broke out.

Bulletin—Petrograd, June 3, via London, June 4 (3.23 a. m.).—The loss by the Russians of Przemyel is admitted in an official communication issued to-night.

## GERMANS MAY PUSH FORWARD TO LEMBURG

### Turned Guns Against Their Own Troops

London, June 3.—When the Russians were forced to abandon some of the outer Przemyel forts they had no time to destroy the guns, which on falling into Austro-German hands were turned by their new owners against the inner fortifications, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. It is understood, the despatch adds, that the Austrian railway officials, the police and municipal officers and other formidable antagonist that has ever attacked human freedom with the ordinary untried weapons of peace. You may as well send our men to face shrapnel and howitzers armed with picks and shovels, as merely to go through the war with the industrial army organized, equipped and armed with the ordinary shifts and experiments of peace."

The General fled to Constantinople at the same time as did the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. The Oropovada was used by the Hamburg-American Line to inaugurate a passenger service between the United States and Turkey last year. She was in the Black Sea when the war started and took refuge in the Bosphorus, later being transferred to the Turkish flag.

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