

# Big White Star Freighter Gone, No Word of Crew; British Make Good in Two Daring Trench Raids

## "ANZAC" SOON TO BE WRITTEN IN STORY OF FIGHTING IN FRANCE

### Antipodean Troops Arrive and Take Over Portion of Line

### FRENCH REPULSE FRESH ATTACK

### New Drive on Verdun Halted on Slopes of Hill 304 Where Germans Claim 1300 Prisoners—Belgian Batteries Check Offensive on Coast

London, May 8, 8.15 p. m.—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.

### St. Etienne Under Fire

London, May 8, 12.30 a. 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 lost 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. New French lines were successful. Our troops entered well-occupied enemy trenches and captured considerable quantities of small arms, machine guns, and other material. The fighting was 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. Etienne and near the Ypres-Brois railway. Near Boesinghe we carried out successful bombardments.

### Fresh Attack on Verdun Repulsed

Paris, May 8.—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 the enemy's positions. The whole region of Hill 304 and the attack launched during the course of the afternoon against our positions at Hill 304, which was stopped by our machine guns and the fire of our machine guns.

"On the right bank of the Meuse and in the West the artillery action was quite active. Our batteries effected a number of enemy encampments north-west of Ezevin and south of Thiaucourt. The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front.

"The Belgian official communication reads:

"In the region of Dixmude the Germans were repulsed, and the intense bombardments which have characterized the last few days. The entry into action of our batteries of all calibres quickly put a stop to these two attempts."

### German Version of Battle

Berlin, May 8.—(By wireless to St. Petersburg.)—In the recent fighting on the Verdun front the Germans captured an entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304, the war office announced today. The statement follows:

"Western front. The operations west of the Meuse (Verdun) during recent days have been carried out principally by brave Pomeranian troops. They attacked by great difficulties, but with withstanding the defence and furious counter-attacks of the enemy, the Germans took an entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304. The German lines reached the top of the hill. The enemy suffered extraordinary heavy losses, so that only forty wounded officers and 1,300 soldiers were left on the hill. The attack broke down, and 800 men were made prisoners. In the engagements mentioned fresh French troops were recognized.

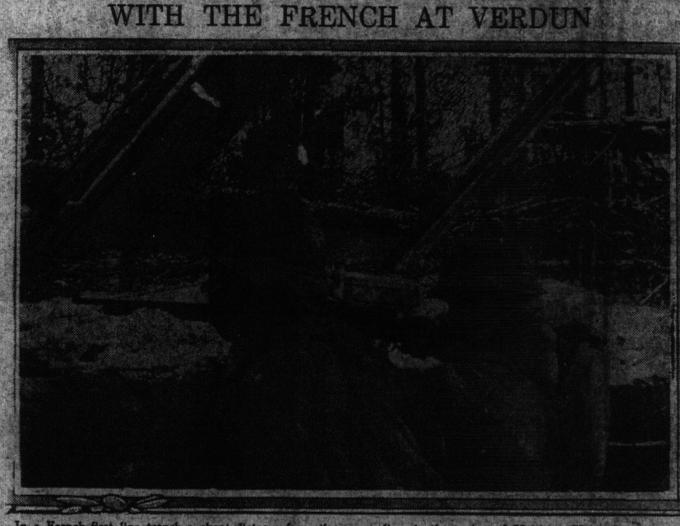
"On the Meuse sector the enemy had employed fifty-one divisions, including divisions which were used a second time being brought up to full strength. This means fully twice the forces put in action by the Germans, who are making the attack.

"On the remainder of the front there were no important developments, aside from successful enterprises carried out by patrols in the district of Trepval and Troy.

"After a battle in the air two French biplanes which were over Cote de Froide were killed in flames.

### Cardinal Sevin

Paris, May 4.—Hector Renatus Sevin, Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, died today. Cardinal Sevin was 64 years of age, and was created cardinal in May 1914.



## WILSON'S NOTE IS BRIEF AND POINTED

### "Scrupulous Execution of Altered Policy" Only Thing to Preserve Friendly Relations—No Dickering with Regard to Britain's Conduct of Blockades

Washington, May 8.—In one of the shortest diplomatic notes on record, President Wilson today dispatched to Berlin an acceptance of the recent German offer to confine submarine warfare to belligerents. Continuation of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States, President Wilson said, is contingent upon a "scrupulous execution of the new altered policy of the imperial government."

Following is the text of the note: "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 of the 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.

### Not Bound by German Promise

"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 4th inst might appear to be susceptible of that interpretation. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding the government of the United States notifies the Imperial government that it cannot, for a moment, entertain, 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.

### Considers Germany Yielded

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 representations" 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 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 American lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply, unless the menace is removed and the pendency of the proceedings."

"The treaty with the British government referred to is the convention negotiated by former Secretary of State Bryan under which the two nations agree 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 were not 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 removal of negotiations for settlement of the Lusitania, Arcturion, Sussex and other pending cases growing out of illegal submarine attacks.

In other official quarters, however, apparently was uncertainty regarding the result which the note might have. A new crisis it was pointed out, would arise, should Germany make a rejoinder to the communication and insist that its new policy is contingent upon the United States making certain demands upon Great Britain.

### New Orders Issued

London, May 7.—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 Berlin correspondent.

## RUSSIANS SEEKING TO CUT OFF TURKS IN BAGDAD ARMIES

### With Melting of Winter Snows Grand Duke's Campaign Beginning to Develop

### ADVANCE HAS REACHED MESOPOTAMIAN BORDERS

### Turks in Armenia Making Last Stand at Erzincan and Balbur, But Lose First Line Trenches Before Weight of Russian Attack

Petrograd, May 8, 12.30 p. m., via London, 5.15 p. m.—With the melting snows no longer delaying the descent of the Russian Caucasus armies from the high Armenian plateau into the valleys of Asia Minor, where the Turks, having gathered all available reinforcements, are ready at least to make a determined stand, the campaign in Asia Minor has reached a most interesting and possibly a decisive stage.

"The descent of the Russian westward toward Erzincan has thus far proved the most difficult of all the Russian lines of advance. Here, until the last few days, the winter snows still held, and this, added to other hazards, accounted for the descent from a table land averaging a mile above sea level, this made satisfactory progress impossible. To the southwest in Mesopotamia, however, owing to the fact that the season is advanced here, the descent has been easier, and the Turks south of Bitlis are being driven from a series of fortified positions, hotly pursued by Cossacks, who have proved themselves masters of this sort of warfare.

"Thus both the Turkish flanks—that is, the one along the Black Sea and that south of Bitlis—have been bent back by the severity of the Russian assaults, while the Ottoman centre before Erzincan remains slightly advanced for the reasons just stated. If the Russians succeed in their present effort, directed against this extended Turkish centre, Erzincan and Balbur will soon fall into Russian hands, and the way will be open to Sivas.

### Turkish Army Still in Field

It must be borne in mind, however, that despite the series of Turkish defeats, the main Turkish army is still here in charge of shipping, said that as far as he knew there were no Americans among the crew.

### Prize Crew Taken Off by Submarine

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 bark to proceed to its destination.

### Sunk at End of Long Voyage

London, May 8, 11.33 p. m.—The British ship Galgate, from Portland, Oregon, January 9 for ports in the United Kingdom, was sunk Saturday, according to Eloyds.

### The Galgate was last reported as having arrived at St. Michaels, April 24. She was 2,861 tons gross.

### Imperial Parliament For Daylight Saving Almost Unanimously

### Clocks in Great Britain Going Ahead One Hour on May 20 As Important War Measure—Means Great Economy for Allies in Coal Supply.

London, May 8, 4.05 p. m.—The house of commons today, after a short discussion, adopted the motion of Sir Henry Norman, favoring daylight saving. The vote was 170 to 2.

The government will introduce a bill immediately, and it, as seems virtually certain, it passes all stages this week, the daylight saving measure will go into effect Saturday, May 20, when at midnight, clocks will be advanced one hour.

Very little objection was raised against the motion, and what there was came mainly from those representing agricultural interests. Sir Henry Norman estimated that the economy in lighting alone would be 2,500,000 pounds yearly. Herbert L. Samuel, home secretary, on behalf of the government, said that under such a measure there would be an enormous saving of coal, which was greatly needed by the Entente Allies. Concerning the government's intentions in the matter, Mr. Samuel said it was deemed advisable to seek parliamentary sanction, rather than to proceed by an administrative order. The bill, he added, would be operative only for the duration of the war, so that afterward the question could be reconsidered in the light of experience. He suggested that the normal time be restored September 30.

## CYMRIC TORPEDOED IN ATLANTIC WITH CREW OF HUNDRED

### Steamer of 13,000 Tons, Which Left New York April 29, Reported Sinking

### No Passengers on Board and No Americans or Canadians Among the Crew So Far as is Known—Peculiar Story of German Submarine Taking Prize Crew Off Norwegian Craft—German Underwater Boat Lost Off Varna—Two Steamers Lost, One a Neutral.

Liverpool, May 8, 11.04 p. m.—The White Star Company, from reports it had received, believes that the steamer Cymric was torpedoed about noon today. The steamer carried no passengers. The Cymric is a steamer of 13,000 tons, considerably larger than the Empress of Britain.

### TORPEDOED IN ATLANTIC

London, May 8, 10.40 p. m.—The Exchange Telegraph Company understands that the Cymric was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic.

### NO PASSENGERS OR WAR CARGO

New York, May 8.—The Cymric when she left New York on April 29, carried a crew of about 100 men, none of whom, so far as is known here by the White Star Line, is an American. She was commanded by Captain Beadell, an Englishman.

According to the line's officials the Cymric was in their service, denial being made that she had been taken over by the British government. She carried a general cargo, which according to the officials, did not include munitions of war, so far as they knew.

The Cymric was not armed, they said. She was due in Liverpool today. No word had been received from the line's office in England that the vessel had met with mishap. The Cymric discontinued carrying passengers some time ago, it was stated here.

### NO CANADIANS ON BOARD

Ottawa, May 8.—The Press censor states there were no Canadians aboard the Cymric.

### ONE MORE SUBMARINE ACCOUNTED FOR

New York, May 8.—A despatch from Amsterdam today to the New York Journal says:

"Berlin advises received today state that a German submarine was recently sunk by a mine in the Black Sea off the Bulgarian port of Varna. Most of the crew were saved by a destroyer despatched from Varna."

### NEUTRAL SHIP IS SUNK

New York, May 8.—According to a New York Journal despatch from London, the destruction of another neutral ship by a German submarine was reported today in a despatch from Copenhagen. It stated that Swedish steamers Harald, 1,073 tons was torpedoed on Friday. The crew was saved.

### No Word as Office Closes

New York, May 8.—No word had been received at the office of the White Star Line here, it was stated concerning the steamer Cymric, reported sinking in cable despatches from London when the office closed for the night at 6.30 o'clock.

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

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## U. S. SENATE'S FINE STANDING ARMY IS CUT IN HALF

Washington, May 8.—A standing army of 250,000 men, provided in the senate amendment of the army bill, was rejected in the house today, 221 to 123. The house bill provided for 145,000.

### BRITAIN BUILDING ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS

London, May 8, 8.25 p. m.—That England is building airships of the Zeppelin type was disclosed in the house of commons today by Thomas James McNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, in reply to the question of a member.

Mr. McNamara said that it was not in the public interest to say how many such aircraft Great Britain possessed.

Extra hard compound	0.00	0.01
Extra No. 1 hard compound	0.00	0.01
"Premier" motor gasoline	0.00	0.14
"lene"	0.00	0.45
HIDES		
Hides	0.15	0.15
Calfskins	0.22	0.22
Woolskins, April	1.50	3.00
Shearlings	0.15	0.20
Spring lambskins	0.15	0.20
Wool, washed	0.40	0.42
Wool, unwashed	0.80	0.81
Tallow	0.00%	0.07%

## BACK TO PARLIAMENT SEEKING TO WIDEN SCOPE OF INQUIRY

(Continued from page 1.)  
Canada, received its contract on August 15, two months later.

"Yet," said the British expert, "both started to make deliveries simultaneously."

Before adjourning Mr. Carvell said that Mr. Kyle had called to Nova Scotia next week and would be unable to give evidence if wanted within the particular time. Any information which the committee thought Mr. Kyle could supply he (Carvell) would be glad to produce.

Mr. Hellmuth said that so far as he was concerned it might not be necessary to call Mr. Kyle at all, but he would be glad if Mr. Kyle would furnish him with any information he might have which would throw additional light upon matters under inquiry.

Mr. Nesbitt—"If Mr. Hellmuth does not want Mr. Kyle, I will want him."

Mr. Carvell—"You need not worry over the matter, Mr. Nesbitt. I can assure you that whenever you wish to call Mr. Kyle he will be on hand."

## TURKS FEAR ATTACK ON ASIATIC COAST

(Continued from page 1.)  
Hill were repulsed. To the southwest of the hill the enemy obtained a foothold in one of our advanced posts.

"Of several enemy aeroplanes which dropped bombs this morning upon the garden of the Royal Canadian Corps, one was shot down in an aerial battle near Middelkerke. The pilot, a French officer, was killed. West of Lievin German anti-aircraft guns and machine guns brought down two enemy aeroplanes. In the district of Fort Vaux two French biplanes were put out of commission by our aircraft.

"Eastern theatre: The situation is generally unchanged. Our strips successfully attacked railway establishments at Moudonville, Minsk and the railway junction at Luninac, northeast of Pinsk.

"Balkan theatre: There has been no important events."

## GERMANY'S REPLY DISAPPOINTING

(Continued from page 1.)  
peror William's general staff has declared on an honor that it adds: "To combat infamous Prussianism is the duty of every nation."

O. Pains says: "Brazil sees in this world-war a chance to re-establish Germany's neutrality. Whoop! Whoop! Germany deserves no longer from our government the consideration which has been shown it against the general sentiment of the world. At the same time, to President Bras, confident that he will measure up to the destinies of Brazil."

## SALISBURY NOTES

Salisbury, N. B., May 4.—Mrs. G. Allison Taylor, who was called to her father's home by Sydney a couple of weeks ago owing to the death of her mother, Mrs. Robert Drake, has returned home. Mrs. Victor E. Howland, who has been enjoying a few weeks' visit with relatives and other friends in New York and Boston, returned home this week.

Samuel S. Taylor, of Shelburne, is paying a visit to Salisbury to a town near which is a guest at the home of his son, G. A. Taylor, county secretary.

Frank MacNeill, of Summerside (P. E. I.), is the guest at the United Baptist parsonage of his uncle, Rev. Norman A. MacNeill.

H. C. Barnes is confined to his home with his grippe. Dr. C. A. King, of Petticoat, is attending him.

G. A. Fries, who was quite ill last week, is able to be out again. Dr. Fleming, of Petticoat, was his physician.

Another local Canadian, who came from Massachusetts and dons the khaki for overseas service, Peter Duhy, who, with other members of his family removed from Salisbury to a town near Boston some fifteen years ago, is spending a few days here before joining his battalion. Mr. Duhy was one of our popular soldiers in the United States.

He had a grand hand and many hearty congratulations and words of praise from his relatives and other friends in the homeland. He is expected to return to his country Mr. Duhy gives up a steady job with good pay.

## HOPEWELL HILL NOTES

Hopewell Hill, May 3.—The fortnightly meeting of the Women's Patriotic League was held at the home of the secretary, Mrs. W. J. McAlmon, was well attended and showed that interest continues to be well kept up. Miss Ada Russell, the president, whose excellent abilities and enthusiasm in the work of the league have been shown a number of business items being attended to.

Another nice programme of entertainment was furnished at the regular meeting of the Golden Rule Division, B. B. T., last evening. Among the numbers, besides the temperance speeches, were a solo by Miss Mary Russell, solo by Mrs. Henry Henson, readings by Mrs. Alex. Rogers, Stanley Steves and Charlie Tingley. The division has long been considered a fine school for the young people and the young boys who have recently become members have shown a gratifying interest in the meetings, which are designed to teach not only total abstinence, but to give good training along many lines.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Killam came down from Moncton by today's train. Mr. Killam, who is manager and part owner of the hotel, has been in the hospital taking treatment for a severe attack of rheumatism. He still uses crutches.

Cardinal Sevin.  
Paris, May 4.—Hector Renatus Sevin, Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, died today. Cardinal Sevin was 64 years of age, and was created cardinal in May 1914.