

BATTLE FOR PRZEMYSL CONTINUES WITH UNABATED FURY; BOTH SIDES REINFORCED

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR CONFER AT WHITE HOUSE

President impresses on Kaiser's Personal Representative That United States Purposes to Insist On Germany's Adherence To International Law As It Affects Neutrals—Note Will Be Sent To Berlin This Week.

Washington, June 2.—President Wilson emphasized, in an informal talk with Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today the intense feeling of the American people over the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas, and impressed upon him that the United States must insist on an adherence by Germany to the accepted principles of international law as they affect neutrals.

No announcements were made after the conference, which had been arranged at the Ambassador's request, but it was stated authoritatively that there would be no change in the plan of the President and his cabinet to send, in response to the German reply to the last American note, an inquiry to ascertain definitely whether the Imperial government will abide by international law or follow its own rules of maritime warfare. The note, which is being written by President Wilson, will be dispatched before the end of the week.

In twenty minutes conversation the President of the United States and the personal representative of Emperor William exchanged views on the delicate situation which has arisen in the relations between the two countries. Their meeting was cordial, their conversation friendly and both discussed fundamentals and not details. Count Von Bernstorff later told friends that the interview had been satisfactory, and the President had spoken clearly and frankly. The Ambassador felt very hopeful when he returned to his embassy. He believed the report which he prepared for transmission to Berlin would enlighten the German foreign office on the true state of the American government's opinion and pave the way to a better understanding.

Will Berlin be Guided by Von Bernstorff's Advice?

In official and diplomatic quarters opinion was divided as to the effect of the conference, some thought it would be beneficial and bring from Germany a conciliatory reply to the next American communication. Others pointed out that the German Ambassador similarly was hopeful when President Wilson's note of May 13th was dispatched, and that he recommended several methods to the German foreign office of meeting the American position satisfactorily. It is an open secret in diplomatic quarters, however, that the Ambassador's suggestions were not followed then, and speculation was widespread as to what influence his communication of today—expressing as it did the viewpoint of the President himself—might have on his government.

The President is understood to have explained the American government's position and to have reiterated that it was based on legality. It is believed the Ambassador was told that if the German government could conduct its submarine warfare in accordance with the dictates of humanity, in a way that would not endanger the lives and property of neutrals, there would be no objection to the use of the underwater craft as a commerce destroyer. The exercise of the right of visit and search, however, the President is said to have explained, would be insisted upon when submarines encountered unarmed merchantmen or vessels which do not resist capture.

In German quarters tonight optimism was apparent. The view was expressed that the German reply did not purport to be a full answer to the American demands and that if the United States, in its next note, stated that official investigation showed that the Lusitania carried no guns, it would not be surprising if this would be accepted by the German government as a fact, furnishing the basis for a giving of reparations. The four affidavits presented to the State Department by the German embassy, alleging that guns were carried by the Lusitania, is held to be the evidence to which the German government referred in its last note. Should it develop that the Foreign Office had been misinformed, German diplomats said an acknowledgement of the mistake would not be withheld.

COURTENAY BAY WORK WILL NOT BE STOPPED

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, June 2.—The work at Courtenay Bay will not be stopped. The government has given notice to the Norton Griffith Company that in six days, according to a clause in the agreement rendering this notice necessary, the contract between the government and the company will be cancelled.

This does not mean, however, that the work at St. John will not go on. It may be anticipated on the other hand that it will be pursued with the utmost force, and vigor and in a few days it is expected that there will be an official intimation as to the intentions of the government with regard to it.

The reason for the cancellation of the contract is simply that so lax have been the methods of the Norton Griffith Company that there is absolutely no possibility of the work being completed within the time specified in the contract, namely, two years hence. Particularly in dredging has the company been slow, practically nothing having been done.

A year ago the company was warned that the contract would be cancelled unless better progress was made. The warning had some effect at the time, but during the last seven or eight months very little has been done, and the government has been compelled to step in. There is no doubt that whatever course is adopted the result will be that the work will be rushed to a conclusion.

PARRSBORO MEN KILLED IN ACTION

Special to The Standard.
Parrsboro, N. S., June 2.—Mrs. McLean, who is staying with her father, Rev. J. E. Warner, received official notice this morning that her husband, Corporal Anthony Russell McLean, had been killed in action. Corporal McLean was a native of Shelburne and a South African veteran.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR NEXT YEAR

London, June 2.—The British Industries Fair recently held in London was so successful that the Board of Trade has decided to hold another next year. There were three hundred overseas buyers of which thirteen were Canadian. There was only one Canadian exhibitor, but he expressed satisfaction with the results he obtained.

ARREST CHICAGO WOMAN AS SPY'S ACCOMPLICE

Suspicious Documents Found in Room of American Woman in Milan—Was on Friendly Terms with Bavarian Officer

Milan, Italy, June 2, via Paris.—Isabella Wade, aged thirty-seven, of Chicago, was arrested here today on the charge of being an accomplice of a Bavarian officer, who is accused of espionage.

A few days ago the police arrested a Bavarian officer, named Martin Schehammer, on suspicion of espionage. He had made several visits to the provinces of Brescia and Verona, in the war zone.

It was learned that Schehammer had lived in several Italian towns, Milan and Rome included, and had many addresses. His close acquaintance with Isabella Wade, of Chicago, a singer, was discovered and the police found the woman living in an apartment her under the name of Margaret Martello. Search of her apartment revealed a large package of correspondence in cipher, military maps of important strategic value in the provinces of Udine, Verona and Bassano. These were contained in a large valise, in which also were field glasses and a revolver. From another package of German correspondence it would appear that Isabella Wade had dealings with the police of Berlin.

The woman at first maintained that she was Margaret Martello, and had found the valise in the street, but after spending a short time in prison, she admitted her real identity and declared that Schehammer had placed the valise in her hands, saying that he was shadowed by the police and feared he would be arrested at any moment, and that it was necessary to hide the documents.

H. C. MORPHY NOMINATED FOR NORTH PERTH, ONT.

Milverton, Ont., June 2.—H. C. Morphy, K. C. of Listowel, the present member, was the unanimous choice of the North Perth Conservative Association here today as its candidate for the House of Commons.

INSTANTLY KILLED AT JOGGINS MINE

Amherst, N. S., June 2.—While making repairs at the Joggins Mines, Thomas Jennings, a miner, was almost instantly killed by falling stone. An inquest was held before Coroner Dr. Munro, and a verdict of accidental death rendered and no blame attached to anyone.

WILL COMMAND SPECIAL REINFORCEMENT COMPANY.

Stratford, Ont., June 2.—Major J. C. Maesie, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and a veteran of the South African war, has accepted command of the special reinforcement company of the Thirty-Third Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, now at London. Major Maesie came here from Montreal.

Belgian Trawler Sunk
London, June 2.—The Belgian trawler Delta B had been sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands. The members of the crew have reached St. Mary's.

SIR. GEO. PERLEY COMING HOME?

Reported in London Acting High Commissioner Will Return to the Dominion Next Month.

London, June 2.—Surprise and disappointment were caused among Anglo-Canadians today by a cable from the Toronto correspondent of the London Times, stating that Sir George Perley, acting High Commissioner for Canada would return to the Dominion next month. The success which has attended his administration of Canadian affairs here is recognized on all sides, and though his office was at first supposed to be merely temporary, when the war broke out it was generally assumed that he would remain in charge of Canadian affairs in England until peace was declared. Any change at this juncture, it is felt, would be highly prejudicial to Canadian interests. So many special matters, military, financial and social have been taken up by the acting High Commissioner that his successor could not carry on without a break in the continuity, which would prove detrimental in many ways.

At the High Commissioner's office no information was obtainable, but it was gathered that the staff was counting on Sir George remaining in London until after the war. Regarding the report that the acting High Commissioner wished to return to Canada on account of his business interests, Sir George when asked today said he could make no statement.

Not Confirmed at Ottawa
Ottawa, Ont., June 2.—The report which has appeared in a number of newspapers to the effect that Sir George Perley is tired of the office of acting high commissioner in London, and that he will return to Canada in July, when a high commissioner will be appointed, cannot be confirmed in authoritative government circles. It is stated that nothing is known of it and is regarded as very unlikely.

SIR CHAS. DAVIDSON TO CONDUCT PROBE INTO WAR CONTRACTS

Inquiry Will Probably Be Held at Ottawa and Will be Most Thorough.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, June 2.—Sir Charles Davidson, late Chief Justice of Quebec, will be here today and arrangements will be completed for the continuance of the inquiry into the purchase of war supplies which Sir Charles has been commissioned to conduct. The inquiry will probably be held in Ottawa and everything will be done to make it thorough and effective.

The appointment of a man of Sir Charles Davidson's judicial standing and experience will ensure that while the investigation will be thorough there will be no findings not entirely supported by the evidence produced. It will also be a guarantee that there will be no shielding of any person who has defrauded the government.

PORT OF ARCHANGEL OPEN TO NAVIGATION

London, June 2.—Archangel, the only large seaport on the north coast of the Russian Empire, is officially declared open to navigation, according to a despatch to Lloyd's.

BATTLE FOR POSSESSION OF PRZEMYSL ONE OF MOST SANGUINARY OF WHOLE WAR

WHERE THE SHIPS GO OUT FREIGHTED WITH HEROES AND BRING MARTYRS BACK

Colin McKay of The Standard Staff Visits One of The Empire's Great War Bases—Southampton a Whirlpool of Warlike Preparation—The Lesson of the Troop-Trains.

Colin McKay of The Standard staff is at present in England, where he will visit the training camps and will write a series of letters to The Standard. Mr. McKay will also contribute articles, dealing with the war as it affects the business and social life of Great Britain, pen pictures of some of the men prominent in the news and other interesting material.

Mr. McKay left St. John on the steamer St. George, early in May, and arrived safely at Southampton. The first letter from him was received last night and is published herewith:

Southampton, May 20.—Long trains of railway cars, crowded with soldiers, filled with horses, laden with field guns, motor lorries, vehicles of various sorts and munitions of war,—train after train rushing down to the docks and the waiting ships, till one grows weary trying to count them. And then, at intervals, trains going the other way, trains filled with wounded soldiers, bound from the docks to the hospitals scattered over England.

The procession of trains bound to the docks rolled past; it was like the movement of a great natural force, the flow of lava from a volcano in action—an eruption of men, horses, and tools of conflict from the volcanic heart of the Empire, rolling across the Channel to inundate with the red lava of battle the long lines of German trenches in Flanders and France, sweeping on to the Dardanelles to leap in waves of fiery valor upon the bayonets of the Turks.

A battalion of soldiers in St. John makes decided impression. But ten thousand or more troops with horses, guns, and motor wagons and vehicles of all sorts passing through this port in a day attract little attention. The embarkation of troops is no longer a novelty. For long months trains have been arriving with fresh units bound to the front; for long months trains have been departing with wounded men. All this immense movement of men and war equipment is accepted as a matter of course, and so far as you can observe from the surface of things there is no noticeable dislocation or disturbance of the ordinary affairs of life. But, nevertheless, one soon begins to get an impression of what war means, such as he could never get in St. John. Watching the great transports embarking troops, the hospital ships disembarking wounded men, the constant procession of trains coming and going, one begins to realize something of the appalling magnitude of the grim business in which the Empire is engaged, the colossal character of the cataclysm which has convulsed the great nations of Christendom.

Scattered among the great fleet of transports in the river and docks, we saw nearly a dozen hospital ships, painted white with a broad green band around them and the Red Cross on their sides; two of them great four-masted ships for bringing wounded men from the Dardanelles or Egypt, the rest smaller craft about the size and type of the St. George. Shipyards are busy building torpedo boats and destroyers; yachts, steam trawlers, coasting boats are being fitted up for patrol duty, or to hunt submarines. In the smaller docks, craft in process of conversion to war purposes, swarm with men—carpenters, engineers, painters. Everywhere is noise and bustle, "making dreadful noise of preparation."

And the ships in the docks and river, are only a portion of the fleet employed by the Imperial government, making this port their base of operations. And this is only one of the military bases of Great Britain, and so far though Britain has played a valiant part in the war on land, her forces engaged in Europe are far from enough compared with the mighty armies the other nations have put in the field.

Imagination is stupefied at the thought of the tens of millions of men engaged in this titanic conflict, of the tremendous labor required to prepare, equip, and maintain these gigantic hosts in the field. The thing is too big; it is divested of all human character; it is like some stupendous upheaval of nature. Small wonder that many of the soldiers returning wounded appear to be in a daze, and stare at you with the absorbed and uncanny expression of men afflicted with some terrible vision, of men stupefied by the horrors of some incredible ordeal.

Sometimes you see the same haunting expression on the faces, in the eyes of the women. "It's a sad, sad world at present—a mad world," said the woman behind the counter of a cigar store to me today. Then a messenger boy came in. The woman's face went white, became suddenly old; her eyes filled with sudden fear. Her hand reaching for the telegram, trembled violently; the other fluttered to her heart. For a full minute she stood, looking dully at the telegram; then with feverish energy she tore it open, and read greedily. Her drawn features relaxed, and she gave a great sigh of relief.

"Only a money matter," she exclaimed with sudden friendliness. (Continued on page 2)

BOTH SIDES POUR REINFORCEMENTS INTO FIELD AND LOSSES OF MEN AND MATERIAL PILING UP TO UNPRECEDENTED EXTENT—REPORTS AS TO RESULTS CONTRADICTORY.

London, June 2.—The battle for Przemyśl, which is proving one of the most stubborn and sanguinary of the war, continues with unabated fury. Both sides have poured reinforcements into the field, and with attacks and counter-attacks the losses in men and material are piling up to an unprecedented extent.

The German and Austrian reports claim that some of the forts and the northern front have already fallen and that on the southeastern front their troops are progressing towards the railway that joins the fortress with Lemberg. But the latest Petrograd communication says that the Germans who got into one fort were driven out, and makes no mention of the capture of Stry or of other successes claimed by the German allies.

To the southeast, simultaneously with the battle, the Germans are making another effort to break through the Bzura lines toward Warsaw, but whether this is a serious attempt to capture the Polish capital, or only a diversion to prevent the Russians from sending more reinforcements into Galicia is not disclosed.

The Germans claim to have captured upwards of 300,000 Russians and an immense amount of material during the month of May. Despite this, the Russians do not appear to have slackened their resistance.

On the Gallipoli Peninsula the British and French lines have been subjected to severe attacks by the Turks, all of which, according to the British report issued this evening, have been repulsed. There, as in France, trench warfare is being followed, but in this case the Allies have the support of their fleet, which in day time is able to search the Turkish trenches and prevent the Turks from coming out into the open, and also support the Allies' attacks.

So far as France is concerned the most important fighting in progress is to the north of Arras, where the Germans and French are contending for the possession of the sugar refinery at Souchez, which both claim to hold, and on the outskirts of Le Pretre forest, where the battle for the trenches has been continuous for weeks.

The latest victim of the German submarines is the British liner Saldia, which was sunk in the North Sea, with seven of her crew.

Must be Brilliant Success or Utter Disaster.
London, June 3.—The situation of the Germans across the Saar river is such that the only alternatives are either a brilliant success or utter disaster, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post.

The correspondent explains that Gen. Mackensen has at this point a million men dependent upon a narrow neck of territory, not seven miles wide, on the Saar for their only communication with their base. Their front is within eight miles of Mocsiska, which is their immediate objective, a station on the main line of the railway to Lemberg.

Both flanks, the correspondent continues are being attacked by the Russians who are gradually closing in on the narrow neck of land running from Jaroslau to the River Lubaczowka, which alone is available for communication with the German rear.

"Gen. Mackensen," the correspondent concludes, "has dashed in to gain at any cost a point of the railway behind Przemyśl to the great Dnieper marshes, and either a remarkable temporary success of the extremely daring manoeuvre, or a crushing disaster must follow within a brief period. The Germans are fighting on three fronts, north, east and south, with their communications to the west seriously threatened. We do not yet know whether the German attempt to save the situation by a frontal attack on Przemyśl to relieve the pressure on the main German forces across the Saar will be successful."

At The Dardanelles
Cairo, via London, June 2.—The following official communication concerning the operations against the Dardanelles was made public today: "During the first of June close hand-to-hand fighting occurred on our northern front. At the northern section (Continued on page 2)