

The Armies of the Entente Harass The Germans at a Number of Points

TEUTONIC ARMIES PREVENTED FROM PERFECTING PROGRAM

French Continue Their Offensive Attitude and Gain Ground From Enemy As Do The Australians Near Amiens—Vicious Blows Delivered Against Germans at Various Points and Some Thrilling Air Victories—Turkish Troops in Asia Minor Mutiny—British Casualties 36,677.

Striking viciously at the enemy at various points along the western battlefield, meeting each outburst of German artillery with a thunder of cannon fire and maintaining the mastery of the air in every sector from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, the armies of the Entente Allies are preventing the Teutonic armies from quietly perfecting their preparations for coming battles. With the knowledge that the passing of each day brings new American legions to help crush the next German offensive, the Allies are finding satisfaction in the fact that the Germans have as yet been unable to launch a new blow in the struggle which Berlin had expected to be the decisive one of the war.

Teutons Thrust Back.

For the most part, the Germans have shown but little of their habitual fighting spirit along the line in France. They have been thrust back in four sectors and the allies have succeeded in winning ground which will be of great importance in the future, but the Germans have counter-attacked in several instances and the movement was carried out so slowly and with such a lack of dash that it was easily broken up before the Teutons reached the new allied positions.

The attacks by the French, near Loos, on the northern side of the Lys salient and of the Australians, before Amiens, which have already been reported now appear to have been more successful than was at first understood. Near Loos the French have not only taken strongly fortified points but they have made secure their lines on each side of Hill 44, which they recaptured from the Germans recently. The Australians, too, have won ground which is of tactical importance along the Amiens sector. They have gained higher ground which lends itself well to defensive tactics and will be valuable when the time comes for stern battle there.

French Most Active.

The French still seem to be the most active of the forces of the entente nations. They have again engaged in raiding operations near Loos, on the flank of the German line as it stands since the advance toward Amiens.

On the American front there has been the usual lively exchange of artillery fire, but no infantry fighting has occurred. The same is true of the situation in the Italian theatre of the war.

A report from Athens states that Turkish troops in Asia Minor have mutinied and that a force sent to quell the disorder has deserted. It is said that there have been many desertions from the Turkish garrisons in towns along the Asia Minor coast.

British Casualties.

The British war office reports casualties numbering 36,677 during the past week.

This is a decrease from the number reported for the previous week. Japan and China have come to an understanding relative to the carrying out of joint military operations in Siberia.

It was announced some time ago that these operations would be directed toward securing the security of each country's interests in Manchuria, Mongolia and the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES HONORS CANADIAN

Bishop Brent Heads American Army Chaplains at the Front.

New York, May 21—Bishop Chas. H. Brent, of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, has accepted the appointment as chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces, according to a cablegram received here. With the Rev. J. L. Doherty, a Roman Catholic priest, and Paul Moody, son of the late Dwight L. Moody, as associates, he will coordinate the work of the American chaplains in France, the message says.

Bishop Brent is a native of New Castle, Ont.

JOHN DILLON DISAPPROVES OF SINN FEIN

German-Sinn-Fein Plot in Ireland First Revealed in United States.

WASHINGTON GOVT NOTIFIES LONDON

Republic Interfered Because Danger of Germany Being Benefitted.

Dublin, May 21.—John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, in an interview with The Associated Press correspondent today emphasized the divergence between his party and the Sinn Fein, whose policy he declared to be "wrong and foolish and bound to end in disaster."

Mr. Dillon said he still believed in a friendly settlement with Great Britain. He adhered to the declaration of the late John Redmond made at the outbreak of the war, that the "cause of the allies is the cause of freedom."

In the appeal to the American people Mr. Dillon said that the Sinn Fein had been supplied with unlimited financial resources from New York and he urged that all those of Irish blood in the United States to support his party against the Sinn Feiners.

Net Still Spreading.

The government net is still spreading in hope of arresting other persons believed to be connected with the alleged German plot. A number of suspected persons are being searched, some vehicles in the vicinity of the city are being stopped and the occupants are subjected to examination. The press comment on last night's manifesto of protest issued by the Mansion House anti-conscription conference expresses reluctance to take a definite stand in the present situation until more is known of the government's evidence regarding the alleged German plot. All parties are marking time awaiting developments.

The Unionists presume that the government's evidence must be very strong, while the Nationalist press shows some skepticism as to the reality of a plot.

It was to be freed entirely from British influence if possible, and the Germans counted strongly on the Irish trouble to divert Great Britain's attention from the fighting in France and at the Channel ports at the very time when it would be most necessary for the country to keep calm to prevent a German invasion.

To Balk Germany.

This tends to confirm the statement from London that the series of arrests several days ago had no direct connection with plans to conscript the Irish. Some information was obtained from Germans now held in internment camps in this country. There is indication also that the seat of the German-Irish negotiations was transferred at times to other American republics.

It was made plain here that the United States government's interest in the Irish plots is solely to prevent Germany by this method from attacking cobelligerents of the United States and that the American government is not seeking to meddle in the Irish situation except for this reason.

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.

Santiago, Chile, May 21.—La Serena, capital of the province of Coquimbo, was shaken severely today by an earthquake. A large number of buildings are reported to have been damaged or destroyed.

The shock was felt to a less extent in neighboring villages.

Heavy German Counter Attack Against the British Army Fails

London, May 21.—A heavy German counter-attack against the British lines northwest of Merville along a front of about two-thirds of a mile, broke down under the strong British resistance, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight from British headquarters in France. The French also reported an attack north of Bailleul.

The statement says:

"A hostile counter-attack launched this morning against our new position northwest of Merville was made in considerable strength upon a front of twelve hundred yards. A very heavy bombardment preceded the enemy's advance, but despite the intensity of his artillery preparation, his infantry only succeeded in reaching our positions at two points, where they were dealt with effectively by our troops in each case. Our whole line is intact.

"Two raids which the enemy attempted last night in the sector north of Bailleul were repulsed by the French troops.

"We secured a few prisoners and a machine gun this morning in a patrol encounter in the neighborhood of Boyelles."

London, May 21.—British casualties to the number of 36,677 have been reported in the week ending today.

British casualties are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 313; men, 3,815; wounded or missing, officers, 1,241; men, 31,308.

The British casualties reports are still reflecting the recent heavy fighting, although the totals are beginning to decrease. The figures last week was 41,612, the largest of any week since the German offensive began.

INSANITY PLEA LIKELY IN QUEENS CO. MURDER CASE

Trial of Robert Kierstead of Salmon Creek, Charged With Murder of His Wife, Elsie, Few Days Before Christmas, Begun at Gagetown—Fourteen Year Old Daughter of Defendant Weeps on Stand as She Tells of Her Father's Words and Acts About Time of Murder — Kierstead Had Been Acting Strangely Months Before Tragedy.

Special to The Standard.

Gagetown, May 21.—That the defence will endeavor to establish to the satisfaction of the judge and jury that Robert Kierstead, a farmer of Salmon Creek, was insane when he beat his wife, Elsie, to death at their home on the night of December 22 last, was indicated today at the opening of his trial in the Circuit Court on a charge of murder. This probable phase of the defence is also anticipated by Attorney-General J. P. Byrne, for in his opening address outlining the case, he said he supposed that such a line would be followed.

The first proceedings of the day were in the grand jury room. The grand jurors are: T. H. Scovil, foreman, F. I. Dingle, John McDiarmid, David Moore, H. G. Bridges, Jarvis Boyd, Thomas Burpee, G. Deveber, G. A. McKeague and E. S. Drodie.

The charges against Kierstead and Frank Akerley, accused of felonious assault, were read to the grand jury and true bills in each case were returned.

(Continued on page 2)

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN CORRESPONDENT DELL EXPULSED FROM PARIS

Had Been Representative of Pacifist Paper Quarter of Century and Was Pacifist Himself.

Paris, May 21.—Robert Dell, for more than a quarter of a century Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, yesterday was put on the train

PREMIER BORDEN WINS 104 TO 71 ON TITLE ISSUE!

With Public Galleries Packed and Amid Scenes of Excitement Parliament Concludes Debate on Conferring of Titles on Canadians—Sir Robert Informed House If It Defeated His Sub-Amendment He Would Resign — Premier Criticizes Action of Some of His Supporters Who Consulted Sir Wilfrid Laurier As To Making Issue Party Question.

Ottawa, May 21.—With public galleries packed, and amid scenes of excitement, the house concluded a debate on titles a few minutes before midnight, adopting Sir Robert Borden's sub-amendment, 104 to 71. The end came after an announcement by the prime minister which, no doubt, had its effect on the division. There had been a question whether an adverse vote on a sub-amendment submitted by the prime minister would be regarded as a vote of non-confidence. On this point, Sir Robert made his position clear.

"If," he declared, "the house does not propose to adopt the course which I have asked them frankly, and with much respect, to take, I should consider that I am relieved from my duty of carrying on any longer the government of this country and I should ask His Excellency, the Governor-General, to seek other advisers. It seems to me that a somewhat peculiar course has been pursued by some honorable gentlemen on this side of the house in inquiring of the leader of the opposition as to whether or not this motion was to be treated as a motion of want of confidence."

Should Consult Leader.

"In my understanding of the course which is pursued on such occasions, I have always understood that the leader of the government should be asked with regard to that. And I cannot quite understand the reason why there should have been resort to my honorable friend on the other side of the House, (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) to learn how I should regard a motion of this kind. However, the course has been taken and it is entirely in the judgment of the House to determine what course they intend to pursue in the matter. So far as I am concerned, my course is absolutely clear and open."

The prime minister's sub-amendment was carried on this division: For—104. Against—71. Majority for—33.

Fielding Votes No.

Messrs. T. Foster, Fielding and Nickle, voted in the negative. Mr. Richardson did not vote. Mr. Debate had arisen from Mr. Nickle's motion for an address to the King praying that no further hereditary titles be conferred on residents of Canada. To this Mr. Richardson, of Springfield, had proposed an amendment striking out the word "hereditary," and thereby seeking to have all future titles in Canada abolished.

Sir Robert's sub-amendment was in amendment to Mr. Richardson's amendment. It provided that the address request the King to refrain from granting titles to residents of Canada, except in accordance with the principles enunciated in the order-in-council of last March respecting titles. This was the order-in-council read to the House when titles were last discussed. The motion, as modified by the sub-amendment, was declared carried.

Sir Robert further announced that the question of titles would be taken up at the imperial conference.

Tired of Titles.

J. H. Burnham, the first speaker of the evening, said that, in his opinion, the people of Canada were sick of the whole title business. He thought the matter might have stood over until the war had been concluded, but if the leader of the government chose to lay an amendment before the House which required a vote, then it was up to the members to express their opinion. The people of Canada were greatly stirred over this question.

Sir Robert Borden, said Mr. Burnham, had brought up the question of the Victoria Cross. He was not aware, the speaker said, that there was any title of honor attached to the V. C. The man who earned it simply wore his cross without blabbing about it. It required no advertising. The prime minister's amendment was based on an order-in-council which provided that no title should be conferred upon a resident of Canada without his approval. But the prime minister simply represented the people and, said Mr. Burnham, the people didn't want titles. They didn't want any measure

providing for the continuance of titles. Titles were issued to the powerful and rich, who were often also the crooked and crafty.

Up to Parliament.

If this matter was to be discussed in London at the imperial conference, said Mr. Burnham, it was for the parliament of Canada to instruct the prime minister to say that Canada was dead against titles. This was our chance to announce the attitude of the dominion on this question. If the people of Australia wanted them, that was their affair; if the people of Great Britain preferred to continue this kind of humbug, let them do it. It was a free world. But don't let the people of Canada throw over their principles for the sake of such nonsense.

Mr. Richardson.

R. L. Richardson, who moved the amendment, providing for abolition of all titles, said that the prime minister believed the amendment was going too far. For his own part, he thought the people of Canada were heartily sick of titles. They had been conferred upon unworthy persons and were used for purposes of political corruption. A prominent westerner, said Mr. Richardson, had told him that he was offered a knighthood for \$10,000.

Mr. Richardson said he was glad that the leader of the opposition had declared his intention of making this a non-party question. It was an issue on which every member should register his own opinion by his vote. He thought the members were almost unanimous in their desire to wipe out titles for all time to come. The prime minister's amendment would be an improvement on present conditions, but a real democracy, such as the people of Canada desired, allowed for no titles at all. Canada should take a lead in this important matter and, if others followed, so much the better.

Mr. Richardson argued that appellations by courtesy were not titles. Men who sat in the House of Commons and the Senate, he said, would continue to be called "honorable" and judges "your lordship." There was no reason why titles should be conferred upon military men, but the V. C., D. S. O., etc., were not titles. They were merely military distinctions.

SEIZED RUSSIAN SHIP LOADS AT MONTREAL

Commandeered Vessels Will Add 130,000 Tons To Allied Shipping.

Montreal, May 21.—Loading at Montreal is a large Russian steamer, one of a fleet of thirteen ships taken over by the British government in part payment of the debts repudiated by the Bolshevik government. The commandeered steamers will add 130,000 tons to the shipping at the disposal of the Allies.