

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 42

TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1915

PROBS.—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

ALLIES AND ENEMY GRIPPED IN TWO OF THE GREATEST BATTLES OF THE WAR

French Offensive Succeeding in West; Another Big Effort Being Made by Germans to Reach French Ports

Operations on Extensive Scale in Progress on Land and Sea—German Lines of Communication for Armies on Aisne and Oise Threatened by French Offensive—Russians Attacking in Eastern Galicia and Along Eastern Section of Carpathians.

London, May 11.—With two of the greatest battles of the war in progress—one between Arras and the Belgian coast, and the other in Western Galicia—to say nothing of the operations in the Dardanelles, and lesser engagements along the eastern and western fronts, the armies of the belligerents are now fully occupied.

The battle in Northern France and Flanders might be divided into three sections. From the coast to Dixmude, the Belgians, supported by French marines, have taken the offensive, and, besides repulsing German counter-attacks, have gained a footing on the right bank of the Yser Canal. Around Ypres, particularly to the east of that town, the Germans continue to attack the British lines, and are again using gas and a tremendous amount of artillery, but, according to the British version, without making any impression. Further to the south, as far as Arras, the French continue their offensive, and have made very material progress, capturing a number of Germans, with guns and machine guns.

The greatest importance is attached to the French operations, as it threatens the German lines of communication for the armies on the Oise and the Aisne. The result of this battle, which doubtless will not be decided for days, is awaited with deep interest.

According to the French report, the Germans, their railway lines damaged by Allied airmen, have brought up reinforcements by motor cars. These have been met by the concentrated fire of the French artillery. In fact, the artillery is becoming more and more the determining factor in the war.

Around Ypres, the Germans, before launching their attacks, which have been delivered on successive days, thoroughly searched the ground with

heavy and light guns, subjecting the British to a bombardment such as they themselves received at Neuve Chapelle. Officers and men who have escaped from it state that the trenches were utterly destroyed and the ground churned up by the shells.

Nevertheless, the British found some kind of shelter, and when the German infantry tried to advance they were mowed down. There are no signs, however, of the German attacks slackening. The Germans are reported to be concentrating more men in Belgium, ready to take the place of, or give support to those now on the firing line. Indeed, many believe that the biggest effort yet undertaken to reach the French coast ports is now under way.

The Russians are making desperate efforts to stop the Austro-German onrush in Western Galicia and are fighting stubborn rear and guard actions in an endeavor to hold the Germanic allies until reinforcements can come up. Despite the serious reverse they have suffered in the western part of the province, the Russians continue their attacks in Eastern Galicia and along the eastern section of the Carpathians.

At the other end of the line, in the Baltic provinces, the Russians apparently have brought up a force sufficiently strong to drive back the German raiders who were threatening Mitau. Specially they are leaving the Germans in undisputed possession, for the present, of Libau.

London, May 12.—Anthony F. Wilding, of New Zealand, former lawn tennis champion of Great Britain, and who several times has been a member of the Australian team in the Davis Cup matches, has been killed in the fighting in the Dardanelles. Mr. Wilding was a second lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

KING DESIRES NO CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF HIS BIRTHDAY

London, May 11.—"By the King's commands all celebrations of his birthday at home and abroad, with the exception of the flying of flags, will be dispensed with this year, owing to the war."

The foregoing announcement was made public tonight by the British official press bureau. King George was born June 3, 1865.

TWO MASTER WRECKED AT HOPEWELL CAPE

The Mina German Lost—Carried Molasses from Barbadoes—Buried in Quicksand

Hopewell Cape, May 11.—The Sch. Mina German, 100 tons register, Captain German, of Meteghan, N. S., was wrecked on the Middle Ground near Big Cape below the customs house at Hopewell Cape. The ship ran onto the quick sands and anchors put out. The captain thought she would be safe but the heavy current of the river swung her around tearing her keel off and otherwise damaging her. She immediately sank and the crew of six men had just time to escape.

The ship at present is almost completely buried in the quicksand. She was loaded with molasses from Barbadoes for Reed Co. of Moncton. Cargo and vessel were both insured.

The body of John Leaman of Shepody Road was recovered from the waters of Forty-five river on Tuesday last and taken to his former home and buried. Leaman was drowned while engaged in stream driving.

LIBERAL IN LEAD

Saskatoon, May 11.—With three polls to hear from, the majority in the opposition in the house, E. S. Clinch, Liberal, over A. F. Agnew, Conservative, stands at 1,045. Complete returns will probably increase this to about 1,150.

T. A. Borthwick, Independent Liberal, polled about eighty votes.

WOULD INTERN ALL GERMANS IN ENGLAND

Urged in Commons That this Action be Taken.

ANTI-GERMAN WAVE SWEEPING COUNTRY

In Many Towns Premises Occupied by Alien Enemies Have Been Mobbed and Wrecked.

London, May 11.—Never since the war began has such a wave of anti-German feeling surged through the country as at the present time. It is due entirely to the sinking of the Lusitania.

Workmen in the industrial district are refusing to labor alongside men of German birth, whether they are naturalized or not. In many towns the premises occupied by Germans have been stormed and damaged or destroyed, and even the Exchanges in London and provincial towns, which hitherto had permitted persons with German blood in their veins to retain their memberships, are taking the drastic steps of barring the doors to them, regardless of all considerations.

There have been riots in Liverpool, Manchester, Salford and Birkenhead. In Liverpool, the Germans have been interned, and those who are naturalized subjects of Great Britain have been advised to go to interior towns or seek internment. Many of them have decided upon the latter course.

A demand is being made by the newspapers that all the 25,000 Germans still at large should be similarly treated. This evening deputations from the Stock Exchange, the Baltic Exchange, Lloyd's and the Corn Exchange, following a meeting on the steps of the Royal Exchange, marched to the House of Commons and presented a petition to the Attorney-General which called attention to the grave danger that exists by allowing alien enemies to remain at large in the country.

Before the adjournment of the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Henry J. Dalziel urged the government to intern all alien enemies, while Lord Charles Balfour expressed the view that unless some definite policy were adopted, "there would be very serious doings in the country."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the house, also spoke of the seriousness of the situation. H. J. Tennant, under secretary for war, said the matter would be considered by the cabinet tomorrow, and a statement made to the House of Commons on Thursday.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET DISCUSS LUSITANIA CASE

No Announcement of Policy—Impression in Executive Quarters That Germany Will be Asked to Guarantee No Repetition of Friday's Tragedy and Unarmed Vessels Searched and Non-Combatants Removed.

Washington, May 11.—President Wilson today listened to the expressions of members of his cabinet on the policy which they believed the United States should adopt as a result of the sinking by a German submarine of the British liner Lusitania, with the loss of more than a hundred American lives.

What the president's conclusions were is known only to himself. Within another day or two, certainly before the end of the week, an announcement of the first step in his policy is expected.

The impression was gained in executive quarters after the cabinet meeting that while the President had not definitely determined on the exact course he would follow, he had practically decided to ask Germany to furnish some assurance or guarantee that there would be no repetition of the Lusitania tragedy, which would mean that unarmed merchant vessels with neutral passengers aboard would be visited and searched, and non-combatants removed to a place of safety before the ship's destruction as a prize.

Whether the request for a guarantee for the future would be accompanied by a demand for full reparation to the families of the American victims, or whether action on the Lusitania case itself would be postponed until Germany's attitude toward the first request was disclosed, are steps which the President is understood not yet to have settled in his own mind.

It is recognized that a refusal by Germany to meet such a request would present a serious situation, but there is no disposition among the President's advisors to let this deter them from the enactment of a vigorous attitude.

A canvass of officials well informed in the situation, developed the fact that they were convinced that the President would follow a course which would be consistent with the dignity of the United States, and leave him free to adopt, if necessary, a more emphatic line of action as the attitude of Germany revealed.

It developed during the day that serious consideration had been given to the status of Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former German Colonial Secretary, who has been in this country for several months past as a spokesman for the German cause. The statements of Dr. Dernberg, justifying the torpedoing of the Lusitania as an incident of war, taken in connection with other utterances, are understood to have met with strong disapproval in high executive quarters. This has led to some examination of precedents to

BRITISH HAVE A PROTECTION AGAINST GASES

New Mask Being Used to Prevent Asphyxiation by Fumes.

GERMANS SURPRISED AND MET WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Enemy Expected Gases Would Overcome British But Met Warm Reception When they Reach Allies' Line.

Paris, May 11.—The following official communication was issued by the French War Office:

"To the north of Dixmude the Belgian troops, who have succeeded in throwing up a bridge-head on the right bank of the Yser, was subjected to violent attacks by three German battalions last night. The Belgians repulsed these, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and taking about fifty prisoners."

"Another Belgian division has gained ground to the south of Dixmude. To the east of Ypres the British troops have been attacked again with the aid of asphyxiating gases. They allowed the fumes to pass over under the protection of masks recently put into use and by rifle and machine gun fire, they annihilated at the very point of their guns, the German columns, which had advanced in close formation."

"Our success to the north of Arras was sensibly enlarged today during the course of the fighting. In an engagement of extreme violence in front of Loos, we captured, after a desperate struggle, and despite an intense cannonading, an important German work and an entire system of trenches constructed along the road from Loos to Vermelles."

"Further to the south we captured, by assault, the big blockhouse and the chapel of Notre Dame De Lorette. This position had been defended for months by the Germans, who had turned it into a veritable fortress. It was surrounded and invested and was taken this afternoon by our troops."

"We have, without pause, pursued our success in pressing the enemy energetically between the Chapel of Notre Dame De Lorette and St. Nazaire. All the German trenches to the south of the chapel have fallen successively into our hands, and in them we found several hundred dead bodies."

"The Germans, debouching from Ablain-St. Nazaire, delivered a counter-attack, which was immediately crushed."

"We have also taken the offensive and gained ground in the direction of the Sugar Refinery at Souchez. At Carency the investment of the German position has been drawn tighter by us."

"After a violent engagement we took possession of the cemetery at Neuville-St. Vaast, which had been very strongly organized by the Germans, and followed this with an advance to the southeast of the village, beyond which we extended our lines west and east."

"In the sector of Loos-Arras, where we previously carried three lines of German trenches, fighting is now going on along the fourth line."

"Prisoners, whose numbers continue to increase, declare that the order was given to hold, at any price, the chapel and blockhouse of Notre Dame De Lorette."

"On the rest of the front there is nothing of importance to report, there being merely artillery actions."

Provinces, together with all his officers have notified the Minister of Militia that they are ready to go to the front as infantry officers in any capacity in which they can be used. The spirit behind this offer is very highly appreciated here. The idea was doubtless due to the recent announcement that the Strathcona Horse, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the King Edward Horse had gone over to France as infantry. It has not been decided yet what will be done regarding the mounted infantry corps that have been mobilized in different parts of the country."

ITALY HESITATES BEFORE TAKING THE FINAL STEP

Cabinet Opinion is Said to Be That Austria's Belated Offer Cannot Be Accepted Now and More Will Be Gained by Joining Allies—Only Question of Days, Is Opinion in Rome.

Rome, via Paris, May 11.—11.05 p. m.—Italy is in a state of indecision with regard to her stand for or against war. She is halting between the opinion of former Premier Giolitti, who believes it would be better to avoid war, and that of the cabinet.

The cabinet is credited by the Giornale D'Italia, which is supposed to reflect the government's views, with holding the conviction that Italy "for complex and grave reasons cannot accept the scant offers of Austria, even putting aside the delay with which they were made, and considers it more advantageous to join the war on the side of the Allies."

"The opposite opinion of even such an authoritative parliamentary man as Giolitti," the newspaper adds, "cannot make the cabinet recede from the resolution it has arrived at after long and conscientious diplomatic work and the military preparations that have been made."

Signor Giolitti, it is declared, will support the cabinet, even if war is declared, putting his patriotic duty above a difference in opinion.

Looks Like War
Geneva, Switzerland, May 11.—All Italian officers and men in Switzer-

land up to the age of thirty-four were ordered yesterday to rejoin their regiments immediately.

Austrian and Bavarian forces are concentrating in the Tyrol.

Automobiles belonging to the Italian royal family which had been assembled at Nonha, near Milan, were sent to Verona yesterday for the use of the army.

Shipments of freight from Italy to Germany through Switzerland have virtually ceased. Italian passenger train service to points on the Swiss frontier is diminishing daily.

On the Italian frontier, May 11.—The opinion prevails in Rome today that Italy's participation in the war is only a question of days.

Along the Austrian frontier, where the correspondent of the Canadian Press has been, from one end of the line to the other it is universally felt that war is a question only of hours.

Paris, May 11, 10.30 p. m.—The police issued strict orders to all the residents of Paris at 7.30 o'clock tonight to extinguish all lights, or cover windows with heavy curtains, as Zeppelin dirigibles had been signalled. The people of Paris did not appear to be in the least afraid.

IT MUST BE DESTROYED



SIR ROBERT TAKES A STRANGLE GRIP ON THE BEAST OF PREY.

CRUISER GOEBEN PUT TO FLIGHT

Hit by Guns of Russian Black Sea Fleet and Made Quick Get-away.

Petrograd, May 11, via London, May 12, 12.30 a. m.—The official communication was issued tonight:

"After a series of successful advance guard collisions our troops yesterday approached Shavli, in the government of Kovno, which was occupied by the enemy and a battle ensued, in the same region our cavalry, on a wide front, is pressing the enemy cavalry to the borders, and has taken several pickets prisoners."

"On the front between the Vistula and the Carpathians the enemy continues his attacks. On the evening of the 9th, in the principal sector of the fighting in the region of Strzyzheff, the situation created was unfavorable for us. Nevertheless an impetuous attack by our reserves on the sector of Besko-Jarzmoc against the enemy's right wing, which was attempting to pierce our front, stopped the German onset and arrested at its outset the development of a success for the enemy, and enabled our troops in the threatened sector to fall back quietly on positions assigned to them."

"Our valiant 48th Division, which on the seventh, extricated itself from a very difficult position, was engaged on the 9th in another sector in very successful counter-attacks."

"In the region of Debica the enemy sustained heavy losses, having been attacked by our armored automobiles."

"In the Carpathians we successfully repulsed several feeble attacks."

"In Bukovina, on the right bank of the Dnester, our troops on the ninth, developing their success, took five hundred more prisoners and three heavy guns, one light gun and many machine guns."

"On the tenth our Black Sea fleet, after bombarding the forts of the Bosphorus, exchanged fire with the cruiser Goeben, which, being struck by many projectiles made off rapidly."

OFFER THEIR SERVICES IN ANY CAPACITY

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Ont., May 11.—Col. Smart, commander of the mounted infantry brigade of Quebec and the Maritime