

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY RUSHING TROOPS TO ITALIAN FRONTIER TO MEET POSSIBLE ATTACK

### BRITISH GUNS CONTROL LARGE AREA HELD BY GERMANS NEAR YPRES

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH DECLARES CAPTURE OF HILL NO. 60 AN IMPORTANT GAIN—PAVES WAY FOR APPROACHES TO LILLE, RAUBAIX AND TURCAING — BRILLIANT WORK BY BRITISH MARINES IN THE DARDANELLES.

London, England, April 20.—News comes from German Southwest Africa of another successful operation by General Louis Botha's army, which has occupied the important town and railway junction of Keetmanshop which is a German base in the southern part of the colony. Further details were also published today of the British capture of Hill No. 60, near Ypres. Very severe fighting, in which both sides suffered heavy losses, took place at this point. The British success is declared by Field Marshal French to be an important one, as it gives the British guns command of a considerable area occupied by the Germans, and paves the way for an attack on the passages of the Lys, by means of which the towns of Lille, Roubaix and Turcoing can be approached. Along the rest of the western front there has been considerable fighting at separate points, but no battles of importance have occurred.

In the eastern arena the Russians have been busy repulsing Austro-German attacks in the direction of Stry and to the southeast of Lupkow Pass, and have themselves captured another height on the Eastern Rossanka chain of the Carpathians. The British admiralty reports a brilliant "cutting out" operation in the Dardanelles. Young officers and seamen from the British ships volunteered for the dangerous task of destroying the submarine E-15, which stranded under the Turkish guns and which it was essential should not fall into the hands of the Turks. They did their work well, and all that was left of the craft was a tangled mass of iron, from which the Turks are not likely to learn any of the secrets of the latest British submarines. Although the plucky crews in their little boats were subjected to a heavy fire they escaped with the loss of one man.

### SOLDIERS FROM CANADA READY FOR ANYTHING

Fit and Willing to Tackle Any Task on Firing Line — Searching for Graves of Canadians on Battlefield.

London, April 20.—W. L. Griffiths, secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, has returned to London after a visit to the front, which, though short, afforded some realistic experiences. He spent two days in the trenches of the front line only forty yards from the enemy, and in taking a look through a periscope brought firing on himself from German rifles. In motoring along a road in France where the traffic was heavy Mr. Griffiths' auto collided with a car carrying a Brigadier-General. The auto carrying the officer was on its maiden trip and caught fire from blasting petrol after the collision. It was destroyed, but happily the occupants of each car escaped injury. Mr. Griffiths saw both Imperial and Canadian troops in the trenches, and says that the men from Canada are fit and ready for anything that may turn up. An official report of his trip will be sent to Ottawa for publication in the Canadian press. Although he declined to admit it, Mr. Griffiths, while at the front, made preliminary inquiries in regard to arrangements for taking the vote of the Canadian soldiers, if a general election takes place. Sir Max Aitken is still indisposed and unable to resume his duties as official "eye-witness" for the Canadian division.

Mrs. Long, wife of Captain Long, formerly of the Rideau Hall staff, is head of a committee of the British Red Cross, specially organized to search for graves of soldiers buried in the battlefields. Lady Drummond of Montreal, has received a report from Mrs. Long, stating that the committee have already found a number of graves of Canadians, of which a record is being compiled for the Canadian Red Cross. Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada, gave a dinner recently to a small group of overseas representatives for the purpose of informally discussing possible opportunities for ex-soldiers who desire to emigrate after the war. Sir Geo. Ferley and Richard Reid, agent-general of Ontario, were the Canadian guests.

### EITEL ENABLED TO INCREASE HER SPEED

Had Bottom Coated with Non-Fouling Composition While at Newport News — Britain Protests.

London, April 20.—That the British government had protested against some of the facilities afforded the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News was disclosed today in a reply in the House of Commons made by Sir Edward Grey the British Foreign Minister, to a question asked by Commander Sarjot Bellairs, who recently was returned to parliament at a bye-election. Commander Bellairs asked whether the permission to repair the cruiser "included the use of the port for cleaning her hull, thereby increasing her speed chances of escape from the British cruisers."

Sir Edward Grey said that before her internment the Eitel Friedrich had had her bottom cleaned and coated with a non-fouling composition while in dry dock in Newport News, thus considerably increasing her speed. "His Majesty's government," Sir Edward continued, "protested, on the ground that an increase in her speed or radius of action, as the case might be, was an increase of her fighting force, such as Article 17 of The Hague convention forbids. The United States government refused to admit this, siding that any damage sustained by the action of the sea, and not inflicted by an enemy, may be made good. They also called attention to the provision that the local authorities of neutral powers shall decide what repairs are necessary."

### G. A. ROWLINGS NAMED BY THE CONSERVATIVES FOR FEDERAL SEAT

Halifax, April 20.—A Conservative convention to nominate a candidate to contest the united counties of Guysboro and Antigonish for the Federal House was held today at Guysboro, and G. A. Rowlings was nominated. He was the successful candidate at the last general election.

### PREMIER ASQUITH DENIES WORK AT FRONT CRIPPLED BY LACK OF SUPPLIES

Also Brands as Untrue Statement That There Has Been General Slackening on Part of Employers and Employees Engaged in Making War Supplies—Appeals to Workingmen to Follow Example of Self-Sacrifice Given by Men at Front—No Reference to Drink Question.

Newcastle, England, April 20.—The British prime minister, Herbert H. Asquith, who so often during his premiership has had to gloss over statements of his cabinet colleagues, in an appeal tonight to the workmen of the northeast coast to speed up the output of munitions of war, refrained from all reference to the drink question, and declared that there had been no slackness on the part of either the employers or the employees. The necessity for greater effort, he said, arose from the fact that an enormous quantity of ammunition was being expended, to the success of recruiting among the workers and the consequent shortness of skilled labor. This was being remedied, and the Premier foreshadowed the enlargement of the present plants and the utilization of factories otherwise engaged to do government work, with proper compensation.

The appeal was addressed almost as much to the employers as to the men, although the meeting was entirely for the workers, and the manufacturers were told, in plain terms, that they must not expect to make undue profits from government contracts.

The Prime Minister was accorded a great ovation. He will visit some of the armament works on the Tyne side tomorrow. Premier Asquith said he was here to speak not only to the men of Newcastle and those of the Tyne side, but through them to the men of the northern coast, for in no other area of the Empire, and not even in Flanders or France, were the natural fortunes of Great Britain or her success more intimately bound up than with the efforts and energy, with the patriotism and self-devotion, of those like his hearers.

Such men, the Premier continued, were specially called by the supreme exigencies of the time, and by their own capacities and opportunities, to render their best services to the state. "We tried," said Mr. Asquith, "with out success to minimize the deficit, but our honor, our security, our glorious traditions, our best hopes and cherished ideals were put in the issue."

Man in the Factory as Great a Factor as Soldier in the Trench

The Premier declared that the demand for men and material was on so vast a scale that it might be said, without exaggeration, that the whole nation was taking part in the war. The armies fighting at the front, like the armies which were being brought into being, were down to a degree never before known from all classes and sections of the people. There were very few houses which had not voluntarily and spontaneously contributed their best manhood to the forces of the crown. The men who were producing ma-

terial were, in as true a sense as the sailors and soldiers, fighters and combatants in this national war. No man was worthy the name of British citizen who was not taking his part in it. In the early days of the war, said the Premier, the government had appealed for recruits and had obtained the largest and finest body of men who had ever followed the colors. "They came not for adventure or for glory," said the Premier. The spirit which has enabled us to make good our casualties can be described only as a spirit of self-sacrifice. "The same spirit is needed in the departments of war with which we are dealing tonight. I am not here to allege remissness. Never has there been better equipment. I saw a statement recently that our work at the front was being crippled by a lack of supplies. There is not a word of truth in that statement."

The Premier said that the government had only lately become alive to the importance of the matter, and declared that in September he had appointed a committee of the cabinet, headed by Lord Kitchener. The efforts of this committee had largely increased the supplies.

"Nor is it true that there has been any general slackening on the part of any employers or employees," continued the Premier. "Some employers register sixty-seven to sixty-nine hours per week per man. The situation can be otherwise explained. It is due to the unprecedented scale on which ammunition has been expended on each side, to the shortness of skilled labor and to the success in recruiting."

Two hundred and seventeen thousand miners had enlisted—twenty per cent. of the total number, and nearly fifty per cent. of the men of military age, said the Premier. There was an influx of 70,000 men from other industries, and there was still a shortage of fourteen per cent. of the former numbers, the result being a present diminution of twelve per cent. in the normal output, while the war had caused an increased demand.

Mr. Asquith appealed to the men to rival the patriotism of their fellows who had gone to the front, by regular attendance at work and an increase in the output. All were called upon to make sacrifices. These sacrifices included a limitation of profits, the temporary suspension of restrictive rules and customs, with provision for reasonable compensation in cases of proven injury or loss.

Employers Must Not Take Advantage of Crisis

The manufacturers of war material, he said, were not entitled to undue profits; trades unions would not prejudice their interests by suspending their rules, and firms suffering by the transfer of labor, or by inability to carry out their civil contracts, would

### Italian Paper Says That End Of Neutrality is Very Near Now

Rome, April 20, via Paris.—Reports received here today from Austria say that the dual monarchy is hurriedly gathering troops on the Italian frontier, to face a possible invasion by Italian soldiers. A large contingent of Austrian troops, the reports say, have been quartered at Montefalco, Ronchi and Sagrado. The Austrians also are said to have strongly fortified the whole line of the Isonzo river with entrenchments, behind which batteries already are in position. The Messagero says that M. De Giers, the new Russian Ambassador to Italy, is delaying his arrival in Rome because of his desire before leaving Petrograd to arrange with his own government for the conclusion of a thorough agreement between Rus-

sia and Italy, not only concerning Italy's position when peace is reached. The Messagero adds that an almost perfect accord continues to exist between Italy and Roumania, and that therefore Italy's neutrality is approaching its end, although nobody can fix the day that Italy will enter upon hostilities. "We would be blind still to hope for a good result from the Vienna conversations," the Messagero continues. "This has been a dilatory game. It was proposed by Prince Von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and accepted by Austria and Italy. Because of various reasons both countries considered it convenient to postpone the day of reckoning."

Von Buelow Professes to Be Hopeful

Rome, April 20, via Paris, April 21.—Prince Von Buelow, the German Ambassador to Italy, has requested the Associated Press to deny a rumor in circulation here to the effect that he had transferred the Villa Malta, his residence in Rome, to his brother-in-law, the Prince Di Camporeale, "in view of the approaching rupture between Italy and the central empire." Instead of there being a break between Italy and Austria-Hungary, Prince Von Buelow said today that he thought the negotiations connected with his mission here were proceeding satisfactorily; they had given him confidence that what he termed "the good sense of the Italian people would triumph in the end."

### NO HINT OF GOVT. PLAN FOR DEALING WITH THE DRINK QUESTION

QUESTIONS WHICH BRITISH PUBLIC EXPECTED WOULD BE CLEARED UP, UNTOUCHED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS—LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH DISPELS ANY FEARS MAY HAVE EXISTED REGARDING CONSCRIPTION.

London, April 20.—With cabinet ministers in the House of Commons and the House of Lords subjected to a rapid fire of questions, and Premier Asquith delivering a speech to the armament workers at Newcastle tonight, the British public expected that many of the questions on which information was desired would be cleared up. But the ministers were not much more communicative than usual. No indication was given as to the government plan for dealing with the drinking, which Mr. Asquith did not even mention in his speech. This was devoted to an appeal to the working men, whom he declared had not been slack, to use every effort to increase the supply of war munitions. Members of the House of Commons who sought information were informed that they would have to wait for the government statement, and they therefore devoted their time to discussing his proposal that intoxicating liquors should be barred from the House of Commons refreshment room, but being unable to agree on this question, they postponed the debate. The consensus of opinion among the members was that abstention from drink was a personal matter and that prohibition of the sale of liquor in the refreshment room, where only one dollar's worth was sold during two days last week, could not have much effect.

A definite answer, however, was made to the question as to whether the government would introduce conscription. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the government was not of the opinion that there was any ground for believing that the war would be more successfully prosecuted thereby, and added that Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, was very gratified with the response to his appeal for volunteers.

In the House of Lords Earl Curzon tried to get further information respecting the operations in Mesopotamia and throughout Africa, but he was little more successful than his colleague in the Lower House, the Earl of Crowe, in behalf of the government, saying that the military authorities were opposed to giving information until reports were received from the generals on the ground. Everything, however, had been told of the battles in Mesopotamia. Lord Lucas, who answered for the Colonies, said that no fighting had occurred in Nyassaland since the Germans were defeated in September, while in Northern Kamerun the British and French forces were dealing with the German strongholds. Along the remainder of the frontier there were minor operations, and very considerable losses had been inflicted on the Germans.

### FRENCH AIRMEN MUST AGREE TO REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

Drop Bombs on Railway Positions Along Rhine — Burn Forage Stores at Mannheim.

London, April 21.—Two French aerial squadrons attacked railway positions along the Rhine Monday afternoon, says the Daily Telegraph's Zurich correspondent, "bombarding successfully the Mulheim and Habsheim stations. The immense forage stores at Mannheim were set on fire and the buildings and contents were completely destroyed."

Swedish Steamer Attacked by Airship

Stockholm, April 20, via London, April 21.—The Swedish steamer Uranus, which arrived today at Halmstad, reports having been attacked by an airship Friday night off Lowestoft, on the east coast of England. The steamer reports that bombs dropped by the airship exploded only a few yards from the vessel, but that the Uranus suffered no damage.

### ASSOCIATED PRESS IN ANNUAL SESSION

New York, April 20.—At the annual meeting here today of the Associated Press the following publishers were elected as directors for a term of three years: Victor F. Lawson, Chicago News; W. H. Cowles, Spokane Spokesman-Review; D. E. Town, Louisville Herald; R. M. Johnston, Houston Post; Herman Ridder, New York City Staats Zeitung.

The members of the association unanimously voted to rescind the by-law giving the board of directors the power to order a member to discontinue the service of a competing association. A recess was taken until ten a.m. tomorrow when announcement will be made of the vote to change the by-law relating to hours of publication.

Austrian and German Socialists Say This Must Be One of Guarantees in Making Peace.

Berlin, via London, April 20, 10.35 p. m.—The Vorwaerts announces that at a conference of German and Austrian Socialists held in Vienna it was agreed that the following guarantees must be secured after the war: "International arbitration courts must be developed into obligatory tribunals for settling all differences between nations. "All treaties and agreements of states must be subjected to the democratic parliamentary control of representative assemblies. "International treaties for limitation of armaments must be agreed upon with a view to disarmament. "The rights of every nation to determine its own destiny must be recognized. "The facts that Socialists of belligerent states are defending their country in war must not be made a barrier to maintaining the international relationships of all Socialist parties, or to activity in their international arrangements."

TORONTO OFFICER DIES OF WOUNDS

Ottawa, April 20.—Official announcement of the death of a Toronto officer of wounds is made in the casualty list issued tonight. The list follows: FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. April 19—Captain Robert Clifford Darling, at Miss Pollock's hospital, London. Next of kin, Miss A. Darling, No. 1106, G.P.R. building, Toronto.