

Reply Startles Washington

RIGHT TO ATTACK LUSITANIA IS UPHELD BY BERLIN

Washington is Profoundly Disappointed on Receiving Germany's Reply--Main Issues Avoided--Reparation Not Discussed and no Future Guarantee is Given.

BERLIN'S REPLY STARTLES WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 American lives, produced a feeling of profound disappointment here.

President Wilson had retired early—before the text arrived—but from a reading of the summary published yesterday, and Ambassador Gerard's forecasts, he had an accurate impression of what it contained.

Secretary Bryan would make no comment. Other cabinet officers were reticent, but there was little concealment anywhere that the answer from Berlin had produced a grave situation in the relations between the United States and Germany.

Press despatches giving the text of the reply came during yesterday, and were sent to the White House. The official text from Ambassador Gerard arrived just before midnight and will be placed before the president early today.

From a previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted last night that a promise would be sent to Berlin, perhaps within 24 or 48 hours. This is expected to give the United States Government's understanding of the facts—that the Lusitania was unarmed and carried no concealed guns, that she sailed from the United States a peaceful merchantman, and that under all rules of international law and humanity, the vessel should have been searched and her passengers transferred to a place of safety whether she carried ammunition or not.

German failure even to discuss the reparation demanded by the American note, and evasion of the request that guarantees be given that American vessels and lives be not endangered in the future, are the main points, however, which the U. S. Government it was generally believed would advert to in the second note.

Persons close to President Wilson have learned that he is determined to obtain reparation for the Lusitania victims and assurances of respect for American rights in future, and that failing this, he would not hesitate to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

ALLEGATIONS MADE BY GERMANY IN REPLY TO U. S.

In reply to the note of President Wilson of the United States, protesting to Germany against the sinking of the Lusitania and other submarine outrages on American shipping, the German Government makes the following allegations:

- 1. The Lusitania was equipped with guns on her lower deck.
2. The Lusitania was a British auxiliary cruiser.
3. The Lusitania carried Canadian troops and ammunition.
4. The sinking of the Lusitania was justifiable self-defence by Germany.
5. United States citizens were to blame for sailing on her.
6. The rapidity of the vessel's sinking was due to the explosion of ammunition on board.
7. The immediate torpedoing of the Falaba was due to the captain sending up rockets for assistance.
8. Attacks on other United States ships were justified by an order of the British Government (non-existent) to British ships to fly neutral flags.
9. Masters of United States ships torpedoed were guilty of "suspicious or culpable behaviour."
10. Germany already expressed regrets for the loss of American lives, and this should be sufficient.
11. Germany is willing to refer the questions in dispute to The Hague tribunal.
12. Germany will call off the submarine warfare if Britain calls off the blockade of Germany.

What President Wilson Demanded.

- 1. Disavowal of acts of which the United States complains.
2. Reparation as far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure.
3. Immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of acts subversive of the principles of warfare.

GERMAN ATTACK EASILY REPULSED.

PARIS, May 31.—The French War Office this afternoon issued the following statement. There were no new developments during the night of May 30 and 31 with the exception of the check in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette to a German attack this movement was easily repulsed by our troops.

ALLIED AIRMEN DO GREAT DAMAGE.

AMSTERDAM, May 31.—The Telegram's Scoble correspondent says that last Wednesday, two allied airmen dropped nineteen bombs on the aerodrome at Gontrode, southeast of Ghent, destroying a greater part of the aerodrome and detonating large quantities of explosives; forty-four soldiers were killed and thirty wounded according to the correspondent.

ZEPPELIN BOMBS FINNISH CITY.

LONDON, May 31.—A Stockholm despatch to the morning papers says that a Zeppelin raider visited Helsinki and dropped bombs which set fire to several cotton sheds and destroyed a passenger ship.

ITALIAN TROOPS INFLICT GREAT LOSSES ON ENEMY.

GENEVA, May 31.—Italian troops have occupied Val Dagna according to a despatch to the Tribune from Laibach; Val Dagna is on the border 25 miles south of Trent. The troops are estimated to be 650,000 with seventy batteries. Austro-German losses on the Italian front to date are said to have been about 1800 killed, 3000 wounded and 1000 prisoners.

GERMAN TROOPS HURRYING TO AUSTRIA'S AID.

BERNE, May 31.—Travellers from Austria report that a large number of trains loaded with German troops chiefly infantry and artillery are moving to the southern Tyrol. Innsbruck is crowded with German soldiers.

SERBIANS JOIN ITALIANS IN OFFENSIVE.

GENEVA, May 31.—News from Belgrade says the Serbian army has been reorganized and intend taking the offensive to aid the Italians. The Swiss Government decided today to mobilize the first and third divisions of reserves numbering about 70,000 men.

ALBANIANS DEFEATED BY SERBIANS.

PARIS, May 31.—A Havas' despatch from Nish says strong Albanian bands attacked Serbian blockhouses in the region of Mahoum on May 26. At the same time several hundred Albanians attacked frontier posts between Rastelitz and Ektirovitz with machine guns, in both cases the Albanian were repulsed. They are reported to be preparing to renew the attack on Mahoum.

RUSSIANS TAKE SAUNDENIL AND MUCH MUNITIONS.

PETROGRAD, May 31.—The official communication announces that in the Shavil-Courland region, the Russian troops continue to press the Germans and have captured Saundenil as well as nine guns, machine guns and other trophies and numerous prisoners. On the middle and lower Tanya the enemy renewed the offensive, our troops falling back beyond the river yesterday stopped repeated enemy attempts to cross it.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE PORT AND FALL BACK.

ROME, May 31.—Austrian troops have evacuated Serravalle in the Adige Valley and are falling back upon the Trentino village of Mori, 25 miles south of Trent. Modern ar-

tillery fire completed wrecking the ancient rock fortresses at Serravalle. Despatches from Udine indicate equally satisfactory progress in the fighting in the Carnic Alps to the north east. After shelling Austrian frontier fortifications, an invading army has moved northward in a line parallel to the Valentinia Trossa, and is besieging the old forts at Malborghetto.

TWO CREWS OF SUNKEN SHIPS REACH PORT.

LONDON, May 31.—The crews of eight men of the German ship which have arrived at America and report that their ship was shelled and set afire Friday by a German submarine off Fair Island, one of the Shetlands. The submarine towed the crew in a small boat for forty miles and then cut them adrift without warning. The missing chief officer and sixteen men of the liner Dumpester line steamer Ethion, torpedoed in the English Channel Friday night, have been picked up by the steamer Wiltshire and taken to Havre.

MEGANTIC WAS CHASED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped.

CANDAINS' FINE STAND HELPS TO SHORTEN THE WAR.

LONDON, May 31.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, in an address to the troops which fought in the second battle of Ypres, which he describes as one of the "most desperate fights of the war," declares that they had done much to shorten the war.

"You have performed the most difficult, arduous and terrific task of withstanding a stupendous bombardment by heavy artillery, probably the fiercest artillery fire ever directed against troops, and you ward off the enemy's attack with magnificent bravery."

HOLLAND MAY YET BE FORCED TO FIGHT.

LONDON, May 31.—Holland's attitude is being watched with the keenest interest. There are features in the situation indicating that however reluctantly the Dutch people and the government may be plunged into the great conflict.

It has been Holland's almost frantic desire to keep out; but recently things have happened which have been most irritating. Several Dutch subjects were lost on the Lusitania. This was the culminating point of a series of outrages on Dutch citizenship which Holland has been powerless to avenge. Vigorous protest concerning the Lusitania and other events brought little satisfaction from Berlin.

Now there is danger of Germany proclaiming the long-threatened annexation of Belgium. If this occurs, Holland very likely will take action, knowing that the disappearance of Belgian sovereignty would mean speedy aggression against Holland.

ZEPPELINS RAID ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

LONDON, June 1.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement last night: Zeppelins are reported to have been seen near Ramsgate (on the Kentish coast, 67 miles east-southeast of London) and Brentwood (17 miles east-northeast of London) and in certain outlying districts of London. Many fires are reported, but these cannot be absolutely connected with the airship visits.

Further particulars will be issued as soon as they can be collected and collated.

Prior to giving out the above communication, the official press bureau issued a notice reminding the newspapers that, in the interests of public safety, no statement whatever should be published dealing with places in the neighborhood of London reached by aircraft, or the course supposed to be taken by them. It was added that an admiralty commu-

nication would give all the information which might properly be published.

RUSSIANS WIN BIG BATTLES.

LONDON, June 1.—Following up their success against the Germans, whom they drove Tuesday from the right bank of the Don River at its junction with the Lubaczkowa River, the Russian general staff today have crossed the Lubaczkowa and occupied the village of Monasterz, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. This operation appears to be the beginning of a big flanking movement designed to force the enemy out of western Galicia.

Further south between Jaroslau and Radymno, on the San, where the Germans have been attempting to effect an encircling movement to surround Przemyśl, the offensive of the Germans has been checked by the Russian fire. It thus appears that the Russians have secured a fresh supply of ammunition and big guns.

In the section south of the Dniester where the Russians have had to withdraw a series of severe attacks designed to break away through to permit both horns of the Tenthic crescent to meet in the rear of Przemyśl, the Russians defeated all the hostile attacks along the front, embracing Zaderewicz, Bolochow, and Jaworow with heavy losses to the enemy, and have assumed a resolute offensive. In this manoeuvre they have a far met with great success. Saturday night the armies of the Czar captured over 7000 prisoners and 30 quick-firing guns. The enemy has begun a disorderly retreat.

GERMANY INSISTS ON FULL CONTROL.

BERNE, June 1.—The reason why Germany has not yet officially declared war on Italy that she wishes to bring pressure to bear on Austro-Hungary not to sign a separate peace and also to insist on taking control of the Austro-Hungarian army and navy. The number of Austro-German troops concentrated against Italy is estimated at 600,000, including 70 batteries of guns. Large contingents of German troops, with artillery, still continue to arrive in the Tyrol. Tyrolean boys of 16 and 17 are now being mobilized by Austria, the older men having long since gone to the front. A correspondent who saw them leaving said it was a painful sight to see these thousands of boys. Despite their warlike enthusiasm many were hardly strong enough to carry their rifles.

MADOC SECURES AN IMPORTANT NEW INDUSTRY

Special to The Ontario.

MADOC, June 1.—This village has secured an important new industry by the decision of the Brown and Robertson Whitewear Company to move here from Toronto. The company which is capitalized at \$30,000 viewed the situation in Madoc favorably because of the possibilities of securing cheap power a plentiful supply of suitable labor at reasonable wages and moderate real estate investments. The capital was also largely subscribed locally.

For the accommodation of the new industry the company has purchased for the low price of \$2000 the Coe stock barns from Mr. James Callery, the present proprietor.

These buildings are of brick and very substantial. With a few alterations they can be made to answer the purposes of the company most satisfactorily.

A large force of carpenters and masons, started work this morning to make what changes were required. Machinery will be brought forthwith, and in a few days the industry will be in full swing. At first about 60 hands will be employed.

Mr. Charles Ross, one of our most enterprising citizens, has been the one to whom most credit is due for bringing the new concern to Madoc. It is reported that several other industries are discussing the advisability of locating at Madoc.

ITALIANS CAPTURE DOMINATING POSITION IN TYROLESE ALPS

Anti-War Riots in Vienna Assume Grave Proportions—London Not Greatly Perturbed by Aerial Raid—Confirmatory Evidence of Crucifixion of Canadians.

LONDON NOT GREATLY DISTURBED BY AIR RAID.

LONDON, June 1.—Beyond the bare statement that Zeppelins raided some sections of London early this morning, no announcement has been made by the official bureau. None of the evening papers have published any details. A couple of women in the East End are reported wounded. The ordinary life and business of London is being carried on as usual.

AMERICANS LEAVING GERMANY.

LONDON, June 1.—During the past few days a positive exodus of Americans from Germany to Switzerland have been taking place says the Morning Post's Berne correspondent. Many of the arrivals have been residents of Germany for years. They declare that the popular feeling against Americans in some places makes it intolerable if not unsafe for them to remain.

SUBMARINE INTERFERES WITH TURKISH TRANSPORTS.

LONDON, June 1.—An Athens' despatch says it has been learned there that the transportation of Turkish troops to the Dardanelles has been interrupted by the operations of a British submarine which is cruising in front of Constantinople.

ITALIANS CAPTURE DOMINATING POSITION.

ROME, June 1.—Italian troops in a bloody engagement in the Tyrolean Alps stormed and captured Monte Sugna, a strong Austrian fortress dominating the Austrian fortified town of Rovereto, northeast of Lake Garda. Monte Sugna lies six miles south of Rovereto the objective of the Italian armies advancing up the Adige Valley toward Trent and commands not only the forts of Rovereto but also strongly fortified Austrian positions at Mori.

AVERS THAT CANADIAN WAS CRUCIFIED.

LONDON, June 1.—Private George Barrie of the Thirteenth Royal Highlanders who was wounded but expects to rejoin his unit immediately says he helped take down the body of a Canadian who had been crucified by the Germans in the fighting around Ypres. The victim says Barrie was sergeant in the medical service who appeared to have letters on him from Brantford, Ontario.

SERBIAN ARMY RESUMES ACTIVITY.

NICH, Serbia, June 1.—In an official announcement issued today the Serbian military authorities claim a successful artillery engagement as a result of which a battalion of Austrians which was fortifying itself to the northeast of Capinova was dispersed. Considerable military activity on the part of the Serbians has been noted also on the Albanian frontier.

ANTI-WAR RIOTS CREATE GRAVE SITUATION IN VIENNA.

ROME, June 1.—The Rome newspapers print despatches today reporting violent demonstrations in Vienna and declares the Austrian capital was in a virtual state of siege by mobs, they said the situation in the Austrian capital because of anti-war riots was very grave.

GERMAN CONSULATE AT HAIFA DEMOLISHED.

PARIS, June 1.—An official report issued today says the German consul at Haifa in Syria on the Bay of Acre having incited Turkish troops to commit acts hostile to the French, a French cruiser sailed up to Haifa and by a few well directed shells destroyed the consulate.

THE GOEBEN DISMANTLED.

ATHENS, June 1.—Latest advices reached Athens from Constantinople are to the effect that the battle cruiser Sultana Selim formerly the Goeben has been virtually dismantled.

THOUSANDS OF AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

PARIS, June 1.—A German despatch says: "Italian troops have occupied Val Dagno, on the border (35 miles south of Trent, according to a despatch to The Tribune from Laibach. The troops now opposed to the Italians number, it is estimated, 650,000, with 70 batteries. Austro-German losses on the Italian front to date are said to have been about 1800 killed, 3000 wounded and 1000 prisoners."

A Berne despatch says: "Travellers from Austria report that a large number of trains loaded with German troops, chiefly infantry and artillery, are moving to the southern Tyrol."