

OPPOSING ARMIES ACTIVE ALONG WESTERN FRONT; RUSSIAN ADVANCE HALTED BY FLOODS

ENGLAND HAS SENT OVER 750,000 MEN TO FRANCE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

Britain's Army in Field Fully Equipped, but Need for Greater Supply — Opposing Armies Active Along Front in France—Russian Advance in Carpathians Seems to Have Been Halted.

London, April 21.—The British expeditionary force in France, which at the beginning of the war consisted of six divisions, has been increased to more than thirty-six divisions, or, roughly speaking, 750,000 men (correct) according to a statement made by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Chancellor added that the place of every man who had fallen in battle had been filled, and that the army was adequately equipped. But he reiterated the need for a greater supply of munitions, declaring that during the battle of Neuve Chapelle more ammunition was used than in the whole of the South African war, which lasted nearly three years.

The interesting information also was given that the output of the munition factories had been increased more than fifteen-fold since the outbreak of the war, but the call was still for more, and, as Mr. Lloyd George continues to hold the opinion that consumption of liquor is interfering with the work, he promised legislation to deal with this matter.

The figures made public by the Chancellor as to the size of the British army in France, and the expenditure of ammunition, has caused great surprise in England, where the opinion has been general that about half that number of men had reached the front, especially as there has been no signs of any decrease in the number of khaki-clad men training in this country.

It is likely that many of the new men have already been under fire, as the Germans are making repeated attempts to re-capture Hill No. 60, near Ypres, which the British took on Sunday, and have, according to Field Marshall French's report, been repulsed with great loss.

On The Battlefronts

There has been activity at many other points along the western front, and Berlin, which is more communicative than Paris, says that the Germans have made progress in the forest of Le Prote, near St. Mihiel, and reports the repulse the French attacks in other sections from Champagne to Alsace.

The Russian advance in the Carpathians has now apparently come to a full stop, for reports from that region

speak only of attempted attacks, which were repulsed both in the mountains and in the direction of Stry. The Austro-Germans have made an outflanking effort to support this latter movement. It is stated from neutral sources that the Austrians have virtually evacuated Bukovina.

The British have had to deal with a raid against Indian territory, on the northern border of the Peshawar Valley, undertaken by four thousand men in command of a fanatical Mullah. After a few hours' fighting, in which the British suffered seventy casualties, the raiders were dispersed.

In Mesopotamia the British are pursuing the defeated Turks and have occupied Nahdavia from which place the Turks fled last week. The Turks are also being attacked from the Black Sea, the Russian fleet having again been out and destroyed ten Turkish supply vessels and bombarded Arkhava.

From every side comes news of the activity of the air fleets, which have been busy bombarding towns and military stations behind the lines of the armies. The British claim to have damaged the German airship harbor at Ghent.

Allies Defeat Germans in West Africa
Paris, April 21.—The French war department today announced that the allies forces had gained a victory in the operations against the Germans in Kamerun, a German colony of Western Equatorial Africa. The text of the statement follows:

"After the heavy fighting of the last few months the German troops in Kamerun have been forced to retreat from the high plateau situated in the centre of the colony. The seat of government has been transferred to Jaunde. The movement of the allied forces in this direction continues."

"French native troops from Central Africa have attained, in the east, the line Lomie-Dupe. Towards the west troops commanded by Col. Mayer, following the railway line, have succeeded in forcing a passage across the Kele river.

"British troops, marching in a northerly direction and following the Edes-Jaunde road, have taken possession of the Navas bridge.

"Two brilliant engagements caused the allies insignificant losses."

GLOOM IN HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT

Refused to Vote New Credits Demanded by General Staff.

London, April 22 (2.10 a.m.)—A Paris despatch to the Central News says that the opening session of the Hungarian chamber was a gloomy one. The chamber refused to vote the new military credits demanded by the general staff. The attempt of Count Tisza, the premier to break down the opposition was futile.

BUILT AIRSHIP FOR FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC

Munich, via London, April 21.—Dr. Paul F. Gans, who, in 1912, was head of the German syndicate which built the dirigible balloon Schickard with the purpose of attempting a flight across the Atlantic ocean to the United States is dead. The flight was never attempted.

IAN HAMILTON AT HEAD OF EXPEDITION

London, April 22, 2.55 a. m.—A Cairo letter to the Times, describing the big camp of the allies' expeditionary force for the Dardanelles, now at Alexandria, reveals incidentally the fact that General Sir Ian Hamilton is the commander-in-chief of that expedition. During a review of the forces, the letter says, General D'Amade, commander of the French section referred to General Hamilton as "my chief."

TREMBLAY WINS FROM PARADIS

Montreal, April 21.—Eugene Tremblay threw J. B. Paradis, the lightweight champion wrestler, twice in succession in a catch weight contest catch-as-catch-can, tonight before the Canadian Athletic Club at Schermer Park. The first fall was obtained in one minute at a crotch and arm hold, and the second in 53½ minutes by a hammerlock. The contest was said to have been for a side bet of \$500.



A COMBINATION THAT DIDN'T WORK OUT RIGHT.

Spring Floods Halt Russian Operations

Victorious Leader of Czar's Forces Against Przemysl Says Austrian Garrison Not Starved Out—Had Two Weeks' Provisions

London, April 22, 2.25 a. m.—The Russians everywhere have suspended operations until the Spring floods have subsided and conditions are favorable for manoeuvring," says the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent.

The correspondent says General Sellwanoff, the victor of the siege of Przemysl, who has returned to Petrograd, has paid a tribute to the sportsmanlike conduct of the Austrian garrison.

"I consider it desirable to point out," General Sellwanoff is quoted as having said, "that while the discus-

sions of the surrender of the garrison were in progress no stores were set on fire and no ammunition was blown up. Such explosions as occurred were the result of fires lighted before the discussions began.

"It is incorrect to say that Przemysl was forced to surrender owing to starvation, as stores sufficient for two weeks were found there. The surrender was due simply to the Austrian staff's conviction that further resistance and sacrifice were useless. The men of the garrison suffered most severely from rheumatism which incapacitated thousands of them."

CONCERT HALLS WANT TO JOIN TAKE PLACE OF GREAT BRITAIN'S VODKA SHOPS AIR FLEET

"People's Palaces", New Recreation Halls Opened in Russia, are Fast Becoming Popular.

Over One Hundred Apply For Admission to Military Aviation School at Toronto.

London, April 21, 9.55 p. m.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says: "As a substitute for the vodka shops which have been abolished, there have been erected in the open places throughout Russia 'People's Palaces' and smaller buildings, where the people may meet for entertainment and instruction. Considerable progress has already been made in carrying out this scheme, the scale of which can be inferred from the fact that in the government of Poltava alone three hundred recreation places have been opened or projected. They contain reading rooms and halls in which concerts, exhibitions and other entertainments can be given."

TORONTO MAN, MEMBER OF 40TH HIGHLANDERS, KILLED IN ACTION

Toronto, April 21.—Mrs. H. D. Warren today received word that her son, Lt. Trumbull Warren, of the 48th Highlanders, had been killed in action in France. Lt. Trumbull Warren was president of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company, Limited.

THE COST OF LIVING INCREASED LAST MONTH

Ottawa, Ont., April 21.—The cost of living in Canada continues to rise. The Department of Labor's index number of wholesale prices rose nearly two points during March as compared with February. The index number in March was eight points higher than in March 1914.

SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY WANT PEACE

Now Working on Plan to End War—Opposed to Any Annexation of Territory.

The Hague, April 21, via London, (10.20 p.m.)—The Socialists of Germany are making an earnest effort to seek for a basis on which the cessation of the war can be brought about. Dr. Breitscheid, a prominent member of the German Socialist party, is now in Holland consulting the Dutch Socialist leaders with a view to getting into communication with the British, and through them, with the French Socialists, in an endeavor to bring pressure to bear on the various governments.

It is declared that the German Socialists are virtually unanimous in favor of peace, and against any annexation of territory.

The general view of the Socialists, it is said, is that Alsace and Lorraine should belong neither to France nor Germany, but should be autonomous. The argument is that if France recaptures the provinces a ranking for vengeance would be held by a large part of the population, which it is asserted does not desire to be governed by the French, and that therefore the situation would be as bad as ever.

The Socialists of Germany assert that it will be impossible to starve Germany, but express the belief that the war cannot continue much longer, in consequence of the disastrous effect on the economic conditions of all the countries engaged.

FIND BODIES OF FRENCH AVIATORS

Bodies Riddled With Holes Caused by Shrapnel Fire.

Berlin via London, April 21, (midnight)—The bodies of two French military aviators, one dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant and the other in that of a sergeant, have been found in the wreckage of an aeroplane in the forest east of Muelhausen. The bodies bore a number of wounds made by shrapnel bullets. It is believed that the aviators were members of the aerial squadron which recently attacked the manoeuvre grounds at Nuremberg.

KILBANE-MANDOT BOUT HAS BEEN CALLED OFF

New Orleans, April 21.—The match between Johnny Kilbane featherweight champion, and Joe Mandot, lightweight set for May 3rd here, was called off today.

TO STOP SALE OF ARMS TO ALLIES WOULD BE BREACH OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

United States Government's Reply to Von Bernstorff Protest Against Permitting Allies to Secure War Munitions—German Ambassador's Tone in His Protest Comes In for Comment.

Washington, April 12.—The United States government replied today to the recent memorandum in which Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declared that "if the American people desire to observe true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive importation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in food stuffs."

The American note, which is signed by Secretary of State Bryan, was drafted at the State Department, but was finally penned by President Wilson himself. After pointing out that the language used by Count Von Bernstorff, "is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral" the note "takes it for granted that no such implication was intended," and suggests that evidently the German Ambassador is laboring under certain false impressions.

It is then declared that while the relations of the United States with any one of the belligerents "cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government," such correspondence between the United States and the allies has been published shows "the steadfast refusal" of the American government "to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war at sea in so far as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

The attitude of the United States on the question of exportation of arms is restated—namely, "that to place any embargo on arms during the progress of a war would be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States." The note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest toward Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the neutrality of the United States "is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will."

The communication was delivered by messenger to Count Von Bernstorff late today, and by mutual arrangement with the German embassy, the State Department made it public tonight.

The text of the note follows: "Excellency: I have given thoughtful consideration to Your Excellency's note of the 4th of April, 1915, enclosing a memorandum of the same date, in which Your Excellency discusses the action of this government with regard to trade between the United States and Germany, and the attitude of this government with regard to the exportation of arms from the United States to the nations now at war with Germany."

"I must admit that I am somewhat at a loss how to interpret Your Excellency's treatment of these matters. There are many circumstances connected with these important subjects to which I would have expected Your Excellency to advert, but of which you make no mention, and there are other circumstances to which you do refer which I would have supposed to be hardly appropriate for discussion between the government of the United States and the government of Germany."

"I shall take the liberty, therefore, of regarding Your Excellency's references to the course pursued by the government of the United States with regard to interferences with trade from this country, such as the government of Great Britain have attempted as intended merely to illustrate more fully the situation to which you desire to call your attention, and not as an invitation to discuss that course. Your Excellency's long experience in international affairs will have suggested to you that these relations of the two governments with one another cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts, and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the

course pursued. I believe, however, that I am justified in assuming that you desire to call forth a frank statement of the position of this government in regard to its obligations as a neutral power. The general attitude and course of policy of this government in the maintenance of its neutrality I am particularly anxious that Your Excellency should see in their true light.

I had hoped that this government's position in these respects had been made abundantly clear, but I am, of course, perfectly willing to state it again. This seems to me the more necessary and desirable because, I regret to say, the language which Your Excellency employs in your memorandum is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral. I take it for granted that no such implication was intended, but it is so evident that Your Excellency is laboring under certain false impressions that I cannot be too explicit in setting forth the facts as they are, when fully reviewed and comprehended.

"In the first place this government has at no time and in no manner yielded any one of its rights as a neutral to any one of the present belligerents. It has acknowledged, as a matter of course, the right of visit and search and the right to apply the rule of contraband of war to articles of commerce. It has, indeed, insisted upon the use of visit and search as an absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for vessels of the enemy and against mistaking legal cargoes for illegal. It has admitted also the right of blockade if actually exercised and effectively maintained. These are merely the well known limitations which war places upon neutral commerce on the high seas."

But nothing beyond these has it conceded. I call Your Excellency's attention to this notwithstanding it is already known to all the world as a consequence of the publication of our correspondence in regard to these matters with several of the belligerent nations because I cannot assume that you have official cognizance of it.

"In the second place, this government attempted to secure from the German and British governments mutual concessions with regard to the measures those governments respectively adopted for the interruption of trade on the high seas. This it did, not of right, but merely as exercising the privileges of a sincere friend of both parties and as indicating its impartial good will. The attempt was unsuccessful; but I regret that Your Excellency did not deem it worthy of mention in modification of the impressions you expressed. We had hoped that this act on our part had shown our spirit in these times of distressing war, as our diplomatic correspondence had shown our steadfast refusal to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war at sea, in so far as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

Embargo on Export of Arms Would Constitute Breach of Neutrality

"In the third place I note, with sincere regret, that in discussing the sale and exportation of arms by citizens of the United States to the enemies of Germany, Your Excellency seems to be under the impression that it was within the choice of the government of the United States, notwithstanding its professed neutrality and its diligent efforts to maintain it in other particulars, to inhibit this trade, and that its failure to do so manifested an unfair attitude towards Germany. This government holds, as I believe Your Excellency is aware, and as it is constrained to hold, in view of the present indisputable doctrines of accepted international law, that any change in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of a war

(Continued on page 2)