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## WILSON'S SECOND NOTE ASKS PLAINLY FOR ASSURANCE OF SAFEGUARDS FOR AMERICAN SHIPS AND CITIZENS

### RUSSIANS SHOW MORE STRENGTH

#### Germans Forced Back in Baltic Provinces and Checked on Dnieper in Galicia

#### Believed Now That Czar's Troops Will Be Able to Retain Lemberg and Deliver Vigorous Offensive When German Troops Are Sent to Western Front—Italians Take Monfalcone, an Important Town.

London, June 10, 11:45 p. m.—Russian reinforcements have arrived in the Baltic provinces and in Galicia, and it is believed here that the German official report received tonight part of the German force on the Dnieper river in the Baltic provinces, threatened by an encircling movement, were obliged to withdraw, although in the region of Shavli and on the Niemen they claim to be making progress, despite a stubborn Russian resistance.

More important, in the belief of military observers here, however, is the apparent change that is taking place in the Galician battle. Here again, according to the German account, the Russians are advancing to the south and southeast of Lemberg and also are attacking Gen. Von Linstingen's force which crossed the Dnieper near Zuzawa.

In Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, however, the Russians are falling back between the Pruth and Dniester rivers with the intention, it is believed here, of making the Dniester their line of defence, from the Roumanian frontier to the southeast of Przemyel. They have very strong positions along this line, and military experts say that if they can drive back the Germans who crossed the river near Zuzawa, Lemberg will remain in their hands and they will be in a position to deliver a vigorous offensive, at any rate as soon as the Austrians and Germans begin to withdraw troops from their western and southern campaigns.

It is possible that this withdrawal commenced some days ago, for Dutch correspondents report the arrival of large numbers of troops in Belgium and the commencement of a battle to the south of Ypres. The official reports, however, make no mention of such a battle.

Along most of the French front the fighting is of a character similar to that which has been in progress for many months. The French generally are said to be on the offensive, but as to results the claims of Berlin and Paris are contradictory.

Heavy fighting continues on the Italian front, particularly along the Isonzo river where the Italians claim to have taken Monfalcone, an important town near the coast.

German submarines continue their activity. Today they accounted for two British torpedo boats, while the loss of ten fishing vessels and one steamer, the *Erisa Boldt*, is credited to the underwater boats. Forty-one members of the crews of the torpedo boats were rescued. As these vessels always carry crews of 35 men it is believed that the loss of life in their sinking will approximate thirty.

#### Trieste in Sight

Udine, Italy, June 10, via Paris, 8:45 p. m.—Italian troops are within sight of the city of Trieste. From the hills tops near Monfalcone they can see the city, the capture of which is one of the main objectives of the Italian campaign.

The occupation of Monfalcone is regarded by the Italians as of great importance. Less than a score of miles from Trieste, its possession gives the Italians control of the chief railway junction of that region.

The Austrians from transporting troops or ammunition between Trieste and Gradisca, Monfalcone is the centre of electrical supplies for Trieste, and has large shipbuilding yards.

On taking possession of Monfalcone the Italians ran up their flag on the ruins of an ancient tower built by the Venetians. The capture of the town is being celebrated today by the Italian troops.

Vienna, June 10, via London, 8:41 p. m.—Coinciding a long statement on the Russian operations in the Caucasus, the general staff says:

"By the sixth of June we had captured the vast region of all and part of the Sanjak of Mosul. We had annihilated Khalil Bey's original corps and we had cleared of Turkish troops the whole region between Lake Van and Curra. On the night of June 9-10 the Austrians renewed their attack on Prekopol, but were repulsed with serious losses."

Along the Isonzo the struggle continues. To overcome the enemy's stubborn resistance we have occupied the Citadel and heights dominating Monfalcone."

#### German Statements Denied

Rome, via Paris, June 10, 11:15 p. m.—An official note issued today categorically denounces a statement attributed by the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, stating that wireless plants had been erected and anti-airplane guns mounted on Milan Cathedral and St. Mary's in Vienna.

The note adds:

"The announcement seems to have been made to prepare public opinion for attacks of a similar nature at Rheims and Louvain, but such attacks will be absolutely unjustifiable and contrary to the most elementary principles of civilization."

#### Neville Stoutly Defended

Paris, June 10, 10:20 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"The artillery combat has continued in the sector to the north of Arras. It has been retarded, however, by a very heavy fog."

#### CONSTANTINOPLE IN DESPERATE STRAITS

Paris, June 8.—All information reaching here from Constantinople says the Havas Agency's correspondent at Athens, agrees in representing the situation in the city as almost desperate. The young Turks are in dire straits and are only being upheld by the insistence and ceaseless efforts of the German Ambassador and Enver Pasha, the war minister.

### GERMAN CONTENTIONS FALSE AND IRRELEVANT, HE SAYS; NOTE OTHERWISE FRIENDLY

#### FULL TEXT OF THE NOTE GOING TO KAISER TODAY

Washington, June 10.—The text of the American rejoinder to the German government's reply to the note following the sinking of the *Lusitania* follows:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AD INTERIM, TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915.

"American Ambassador, Berlin:

"You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"In compliance with Your Excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28, in reply to my note of May 16, and your supplement of June 1, setting forth the conclusions, so far as reached by the Imperial German government, concerning the attacks on the American steamers *Cushing* and *Gullflight*.

#### CASES OF GUSHING AND GULLFLIGHT.

"I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply:

"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the *Cushing* and the *Gullflight*, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the government of the United States will, in due course, lay before the Imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer *Cushing*.

#### INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES VIOLATED.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer *Faith*, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed.

"These are not new contentions. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance, or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman, has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German government is seeking, in this case, to relieve itself of liability, but only contends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

#### GERMAN CONTENTIONS UTTERLY UNFOUNDED.

"Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamer *Lusitania*, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of the vessel, and Your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the United States.

"It is stated that the *Lusitania* was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in Your Excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the *Lusitania* was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serving as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman, and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance, through its regularly constituted officials.

"It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German government that it has been informed, if the Imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

#### ALSO IRRELEVANT TO THE QUESTION.

"Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the *Lusitania*, or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

"The sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the *Lusitania*, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls, who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without to much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests.

"The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting, and which no government is justified in neglecting.

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### IMPLICATES MANITOBA EX-CABINET MINISTER

#### Former Provincial Architect Tells Royal Commission That Mr. Coldwell Gave Him \$10,000 to Pay a Leading Witness in Graft Inquiry to Stay Out of the Country.

(Canada Press.)

Minneapolis, Minn., June 10.—V. W. Horwood, formerly provincial architect of Manitoba, today voluntarily gave evidence before the Manitoba Royal Commission in connection with the investigation into the contract for the parliament building at Winnipeg, which is said to have been the medium of graft for about \$800,000.

Horwood's evidence implicated former Minister Coldwell, and he stated that Mr. Coldwell had interested himself in keeping away from Winnipeg important witnesses wanted in the investigation, paying as much as \$10,000 to keep a leading witness named Salt out of the country. This money was obtained by Horwood from Coldwell, who the witness stated, and given to M. G. Hook, one of the conspirators, but Hook lost the money in Omaha, where he was robbed.

### BRITISH LOSE TWO TORPEDO BOATS

#### Small Warships Torpedoed Off East Coast of England by German Submarines

#### TRAWLER'S CREW DROWNED

#### When the *Letty* is Blown Up on Dogger Bank Her Crew Go Down—Austrians Raid Temporary Capital of Serbia, But Lose One of Airships—4,409 Have Gone Down in British Ships.

London, June 10, 6:10 p. m.—Two British torpedo boats were torpedoed this morning off the east coast of England by a German submarine.

The boats are the No. 10 and the No. 12. Both of them went to the bottom. The survivors, forty-one in number, have been brought ashore. The attack took place at a very early hour.

This information was given out by the Admiralty today.

The British torpedo boats No. 10 and No. 12 had each a complement of thirty-five men. No. 10 had a displacement of 244 tons, a speed of 32 knots, and was 166 feet long. No. 12 had a displacement of 253 tons, a speed of 25 knots, and was 172 feet long. Both were built in 1906.

#### Two Trawlers Sunk

London, June 10.—A news despatch received here from Maastricht says that the crews of the British trawlers *Kuy Vive* and *Edward*, which have been sunk by German submarines, were rescued by a Dutch steamer and brought into Maastricht on her deck concealed by leather covers.

#### Crew of Trawler Drowned

Holland, via London, June 10.—The trawler *Letty* was blown up today off Doggerbank in the North Sea. The members of the crew were drowned.

#### 4,409 Lost on Sinking Craft

London, June 10.—The number of officers and men who have perished through the sinking of British naval craft since the outbreak of the war is, 4,409, according to a statement made by T. J. MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, in the house of commons this afternoon.

This total does not include the men who lost their lives on the mine-layer *Princess Irene* and the British battleship *Bulwark*, both of which were blown up in Sheerness harbor.

#### Austrian Air Raid

Paris, June 10.—The Havas News Agency has received a despatch from its correspondent at Nish, Serbia, who says that at an early hour this morning three Austrian aeroplanes flew over Kragujevac, where there is an arsenal and factories for arms and ammunition, and threw down three bombs. Three persons were killed and ten were wounded.

Serbian aviators went into the air and met the Austrian airships as they were returning from the raid at a point near Smederevo. During the ensuing fight one of the Austrian machines, struck by bullets from a Serbian quick-firing gun, fell to the earth in Austrian territory. A thick cloud of smoke could be seen coming from the spot where the machine landed.

#### Lusitania Inquiry

London, June 10.—Arthur Fell, Conservative member for Great Yarmouth, urged in the house of commons today that an inquiry into the torpedoing of the *Lusitania* could serve no purpose and should be abandoned inasmuch as coroner's inquests already had been held.

Premier Asquith, however, stated emphatically that the investigation should proceed. "That all the facts should be placed on record seems to me with general approval," said the premier, who added that "the fact that some evidence will be taken in camera will not affect the general inquiry."

#### Grimby Trawler Sunk

London, June 10, 9:35 p. m.—The Grimby trawler *Carroll* was sunk by a German submarine yesterday afternoon in the North Sea. Her crew was saved by another trawler and landed in Grimby today.

### AFFIDAVIT MAKER HELD FOR PERJURY

#### Reservist Whose Statement Was Quoted by German Embassy in Reply to Lusitania Note Now Under Arrest.

New York, June 10.—A federal grand jury investigation to determine whether there was a conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with the affidavits submitted by the German embassy to the state department to prove that there were guns aboard the steamer *Lusitania* was begun here today by the federal grand jury. It is specifically directed against Paul Koenig, also known as Stenler, who, according to the federal authorities, is the head of a secret service department maintained by the Hamburg-American steamship line.

The first result of the investigation was the arrest today for perjury of Gustav Stahl, a German reservist, who made one of the affidavits submitted by the embassy and who is alleged to be closely associated with Koenig. The warrant on which he was arrested alleges that he committed perjury in an investigation by the grand jury against "Paul Koenig, alias Stenler and others," under that section of the penal code covering conspiracy to defraud the United States. He was taken into custody immediately upon the conclusion of his testimony, and sent to the Tombs for lack of the \$10,000 bail demanded by the government.

Stahl, in his affidavit, which was made before a city notary public, swore that he visited the *Lusitania* on April 30, the day before she sailed, and saw four rifles on her deck concealed by leather covers. The repetition of this story, when he was called as a witness in the investigation of Koenig's activities, was the basis of the perjury charge. In addition to the statement by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, and by officials of the Cunard line, that the *Lusitania* was unarmed, the government authorities said tonight that they had evidence by which they would prove that Stahl was not on board the *Lusitania* either on April 30 or any other day before the departure of the *Lusitania* on her fatal trip.

#### STR. GRAMPIAN WITH CANADIAN TROOPS SAFE IN ENGLAND

Ottawa, June 10.—The militia department was advised tonight of the safe arrival of the *Grampian* at an English port. She carried 1,088 officers and men from the 48th battalion of Winnipeg, 500 from Winnipeg and Brandon, as reinforcements to the 79th Cameron Highlanders, and a party of thirty-three doctors.