

DEMANDS ASSURANCES OF AMERICANS' SAFETY

President Wilson's Note To Germany Stands Firmly For Right.

Offers To Mediate In Matter With Great Britain.

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 15, and your supplementary note 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. 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.

THE PALABA CASE.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Palaba, 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 had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. 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 effort 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 intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

STATUS OF LUSITANIA.

"Your excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the s.s. Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that 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 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 misinformed. If the German Imperial 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.

IRRELEVANT CONTENTIONS.

"Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or re-

garding 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.

"But 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 so much 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.

RIGHTS OF HUMANITY.

"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 resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied in the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

"The Government of the United States is happy to observe that your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to interpose its friends and the world; it stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation of suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be the opinion of the Imperial German Government have been the provocation, or the circumstances of the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

REAFFIRMS PREVIOUS NOTE.

"The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

"The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of bel-

ligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

"The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

"Robert Lansing
Secretary of State, ad interim."

JOFFRE'S ARMY GREATEST EVER

Now Most Formidable War Machine World Has Seen.

French Losses 1,300,000-4,500,000 Called to Colors.

Paris Cable—Rene Arcos sheds light on the losses of the French army. He says: "Of the allies fighting against the Austro-German block, it is certainly the French who in proportion to their population, have thus far made the greatest effort. After nine months of war the French army is more redoubtable than at any time heretofore. The troops have passed a hard apprenticeship in war; they are well equipped and their morale is generally excellent. Tools, artillery, war materiel and provisions have been massed in unbelievable quantities.

"The Germans' great fault has been their seven months' stagnation on the banks of the Aisne and the Yser. After the defeat of the Marne they should have attempted fate again at their own peril. They have waited and wait for some vague favor of destiny.

"These seven months have allowed the French, and also the British, to perfect their armament and to drill their new units. The commander-in-chief of the Franco-British armies has now in hand the most formidable war machine that has ever existed.

"Certainly the French have suffered losses, which, if smaller than those of the Germans, are yet heavy. Since the start of the campaign about 1,300,000 French have been put hors de combat. Of these there have been about 360,000 killed and 230,000 prisoners or missing.

"Of the total French loss of 1,300,000, about 180,000 have been dropped out, either for wounds causing permanent infirmity or for serious illness. From 300,000 to 400,000 men cured of wounds or illness have returned to their places in the ranks.

"France has already called 4,500,000 men to the colors, and more are being called every day."

SUBS. REALLY DID A LITTLE

Sink Two Torpedo Boats of Great Britain.

London Cable—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, 41 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 torpedo boats No. 10 and No. 12 had each a complement of 25 men. No. 10 had a displacement of 24 tons, a speed of 20 knots and was 116 feet long. No. 12 had a displacement of 22 tons, a speed of 20 knots, and was 112 feet long. Both were built in 1906.

The trawlers Tunisian and Castor have been sunk by a German submarine. The Tunisian's crew, which was allowed five minutes in which to leave the boat, arrived at Grimby today. The vessel was sunk with bombs. The Castor's crew was picked up at sea. In this case also bombs were used by the German submarine. The submarine pursued another trawler, but the arrival of a patrol boat saved this vessel.

A news despatch received here from Maastricht says the crews of the British trawlers Golvive and Edward, which have been sunk by German submarines, were rescued by a Dutch steamer and brought into Maastricht.

A despatch from Ymuiden states that the trawler Letty was blown up to-day off Doggerbank in the North Sea. The members of the crew were drowned.

ONE DROWNED, ONE SAVED.

Cobalt Report—A telephone message was received from Souda yesterday afternoon telling of a drowning accident off Forcuping River yesterday at a place named Keys, where a canoe containing Michael James Toomey and Henry Capes, struck a boulder in the rapids and upset. The two men immediately took to the water, but only Toomey was able to manage to call for help, and his call was heard by C. Macdonnell, who obtained a canoe and rescued him in an exhausted condition.

CANADIAN TROOPS ACROSS.

Ottawa Report—The Militia Department was advised to-night of the safe arrival of the Grampian at an English port. She carried 133 officers and men from the 48th battalion of Winnipeg, 60 from Winnipeg and Brandon, reinforcements to the 79th, and a party of 23 doctors.

DROWNED IN A BUCKET.

London Report—Falling head-first into a bucket of water, the accident of his home this afternoon, Willie, the year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Burgess, of Broughdale Avenue, was drowned. The child was alone in the room at the time and life was extinct when the discovery was made.

RUSSIANS NOW ON OFFENSIVE ON TWO FRONTS

In Both the Baltic Province and Galicia They Are Attacking the Germans.

REINFORCED

May Hold Lemberg, Though the Teutons Have Enormous Forces There.

London Cable says—Russian reinforcements have arrived in the Baltic Provinces and in Galicia, and it has become their turn to attack. According to the German official report received to-night, part of the German force on the Dnybsa 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, 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 them. Linsingen's force which crossed the Dniester near Zurawna.

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 Romanian frontier to the southeast of Peremyshl. 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 Zurawna 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 for their western and southern campaigns.

ENEMY'S GREAT STRENGTH.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that in addition to one million German troops pressing towards Lemberg from the west there are 300,000 moving against the Dniester line in the hope of attacking the city simultaneously from the south.

He calls attention to the greatness of Germany's forces on all fronts, and says that nowhere upon the Galician front or in Poland do the Germans appear to be short of men or munitions. In the Shavli district, where the Russians have been gradually driving the Germans back, the forces have been increased to about 180,000 men.

The hope cherished by optimistic observers that the German Government already has drawn upon all her resources, is illusory, says the correspondent. Out of nine million available Germans and six million available Austrians, he says not more than three million as yet have been put even temporarily out of action. It is true, he adds, that their losses have been heavy and that even the best troops show signs of occasional exhaustion, but the gaps are filled immediately and the line presses on.

The correspondent does not represent the Russian position as serious in the face of Germany's great war strength, and asserts that it is not nearly so alarming as that of France and Great Britain last September. When the pressure ceases the Russians will quickly recover Galicia, but at present it is difficult to maintain a stand in the face of the heavy German guns.

A despatch from Vienna to the Geneva Tribune says information has been received from Tarnow, Galicia, that the Russian forces in the region north of Peremyshl are preparing a new attack upon the army of General von Mackensen. They have abandoned their efforts to strike southward and have turned toward the Wislok River. Between Nisko, which is sixty miles northwest of Peremyshl, and Lemberg, to the east of Nisko, an engagement already has occurred. The despatch says 20,000 Bavarians who were attacked by strong Russian forces retired, leaving about 1,000 dead and wounded.

R. C. FORESTERS

Catholic Order Pledges Itself to the Empire.

Sudbury, Ont., Despatch—The Provincial Convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters continued its session yesterday, under the Presidency of Provincial Chief Ranger L. V. Dussau. The convention decided to carry all members who go to the front.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted deprecating the discord between the English and French-speaking elements of the population in the Catholic body, and pledging support to the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada.

The feeling of the convention regarding the war was voiced in the following resolution: "It is a matter of congratulation that so many of the members of the C.O.F. have already gone to the front in defence of our menaced liberty and the glorious traditions of the British Empire. Many others are preparing to follow them across the seas, and we hereby pledge ourselves to promote and encourage

recruiting from our ranks." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The officers elected were as follows: Provincial Chief Ranger, L. V. Dussau, Toronto; Provincial Vice-Chief Ranger, Rev. Father MacDonnell, Cornwall; Provincial Secretary, J. J. Nightingale, Toronto; Provincial Treasurer, R. L. Archambault, Toronto; Provincial Trustees—Rev. Father Crowley, Copper Cliff; Rev. Father Phelan, Peterboro'; Dr. Powers, Rockland; J. Lavigne, Ottawa; W. J. Daly, Toronto.

The delegates to the international convention in Providence, R. I., are as follows: L. V. Dussau, Father MacDonnell, Father Phelan, J. J. Nightingale, W. J. Daly, J. Lavigne, J. McBride, P. Shea, J. Crummev, Dr. Powers, Father Crowley, J. Labelle, J. Chadwick, J. Murphy and P. Gorman.

FIERY BULLETS OF THE GERMANS

Enemy Using Incendiary Rifle Ammunition Now.

Filled With Sulphur, Which Ignites When Fired.

(By "the Eye-Witness.")

London Cable—The official eye-witness with the British headquarters in the field sends an account of the recent fighting in Flanders under date of June 8. He says:

"Early on Thursday the enemy fired a couple of mines in front of Cuinchy, on the Bethune-La Bassée road. One charge was entirely ineffective. The other blew up about thirty yards of our trenches and inflicted a few casualties. It was a sporadic effort on the part of the Germans and was not followed by an infantry attack. The damage done to our defences was soon repaired.

"During the day our anti-aircraft guns hit a hostile aeroplane which came down close behind the German line. That night on a section of the front which we had gained by an operation starting on May 16 in the neighborhood of Givenchy we attacked and captured a trench of the German first line 200 yards in length, taking 48 prisoners. At dawn on Friday morning the enemy counter-attacked in force and our infantry withdrew to its original line.

"According to unconfirmed reports, the Germans near Souchez are now using incendiary rifle ammunition. The bullets are said to be filled with sulphur, which ignites upon the discharge of the rifles, and continues to burn during its flight, thus increasing the severity of the wound."

SERBS WIN IN AIR

Destroyed Austrian Plane Riding Over Kraguyevatz.

Paris Cable says—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 Kraguyevatz, where there is an arsenal and factories for arms and ammunition, and threw down three bombs. Three persons were killed and ten were injured. Serbian aviator went into the air and met the Austrian airships as they were returning from this raid at a point near Smerderevo. 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 up from the spot where this machine landed.

BAD MEN LOSE

Desperados Tried to Break Jail at Owen Sound.

Owen Sound Despatch—Norman Ryan and William Turner, the two gunmen under arrest here for stealing a motor cycle, made an attempt to break out of the county jail, and had they not been under careful watch, would have succeeded. When they went into jail they were thoroughly searched, and four steel hacking tools taken from the lining of their coats, but despite precautions they managed to secrete two pieces of a back-saw blade. With these they had cut through the bars of the cell door, and also of a window opening out of the corridor on the yard below. The cuts on the bars were carefully concealed by being filled with soap blackened like the iron. The men have now been placed in close confinement, and the clothing which they wore when they went into jail, and which they had been allowed to retain, has been taken from them. They have also been separated, one of them being placed on the top flat of the jail and the other on the ground floor.

The arraignment of Ryan and Turner, also Miss Kate O'Donahue and Francis Doyle, the two latter alleged to be accomplices, takes place to-morrow.

VETERAN DIES IN POVERTY.

Windsor Report—Frederick Penton, a veteran of four British campaigns, and who had served under Lord Roberts at Kandahar, died at the home for the Friendless here to-day. Penton won a distinguished conduct medal, awarded for bravery in India. He was a member of the force under Lord Napier in the Abyssinian War. In 1885 he came to Canada, and was with General Otter at Cut Knife Hill. Penton died practically friendless and homeless, and unless some of his old comrades of the Veterans' Association assume the expense he will fill a pauper's grave.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Austrian Torpedo Boat Torpedoed and Sunk by An Italian Submarine.

PAROLE BREAKER

German Who Swore to Guns On Lusitania Held for Perjury.

An Austrian torpedo boat was torpedoed and sunk by an Italian submarine in the Gulf of Trieste. The crew were lost.

Negotiations for the acquirement by the Government of the Lakes Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific from its owners are now well on their way to completion.

At the largest Liberal convention in Muskoka in many years, Dr. McDonald, of Huntsville, was unanimously nominated for the Dominion Parliament.

Rose Day in Toronto celebrated Thursday for the first time, realized the magnificent sum of \$21,115 for the kiddies, exclusive of what was collected on the island, which had not been received by night.

As a result of a kick from a horse, Bessie, Mildred, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hyslop, Embro Road, Downie township, passed away Wednesday night.

A campaign of three days to raise \$12,066 for the Peterboro Young Men's Christian Association closed Thursday night with over \$10,000 subscribed and good prospects of reaching the amount aimed at by some reports yet to be made.

Fire in the cotton cargo of the American ship Brynhild at New York caused damage estimated at \$200,000. Virtually all of the 3,000 bales aboard were a total loss.

Harrison Arrell, barrister, of Caledonia, has been appointed County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for Halimand, succeeding the late J. A. Murphy.

Henry O'Loughlin, of St. Catharines, has been appointed Sheriff of the County of Lincoln in the place of the late Thomas Dawson.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph G. Langton was nominated for the position of Fire Commissioner by the Toronto Board of Control, and with the nomination was sent a recommendation that he be paid a salary of \$4,500 per annum.

Instructions to be prepared to take the field at a moment's notice, with the warning that fever and smallpox are very common in Mexico, were received at Phoenix, Ariz., by the Arizona militia from the War Department at Washington.

A man thought to be James D. Davis of Crillia, Ont., committed suicide by jumping from the York street bridge, Toronto, to the terminal railway yards, a distance of about 25 feet. His head struck one of the steel rails with terrific force, death being instantaneous.

Captain Thierschens, of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, expressed the belief at Norfolk, Va., that one of his officers, Surgeon Nolte, is the man reported in despatches from Paris to have been arrested at Algiercas.

Snail, the German reservist, who signed an affidavit filed in Washington by the German Embassy to support the contention that the Lusitania was armed when she sailed from this port, was arrested at New York for perjury and sent to the toms in default of \$10,000 bail.

In order to open up and develop that section of the Kenora district north of the Transcontinental railway, west of the Lac Seul and south of the English River the Ontario Government upon the recommendation of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, has decided to call for tenders for pulpwood on the Lac Seul limit, with an area of 2,500 square miles.

CONGREGATIONAL

Convention at Ottawa Expresses Loyalty—The New Chairman.

Ottawa Despatch—At the morning sittings of the Congregational Union, in session here, Rev. E. D. Silcox, editor of the Congregationalist, was elected chairman of the Union for the ensuing year. Mayor Porter of Ottawa extended the city's welcome to the delegates, and discussions ensued on various topics.

Rev. Hugh Peckley of Montreal moved a resolution expressing the regret of the Union that the peace of Europe had been broken by the war, but endorsing the attitude of Canada and the Empire in the present crisis. The resolution expressed satisfaction that so far as the British Empire is concerned the issue is not clouded nor the cause unjust.

"We are moved by the story of courage, devotion and heroism," the resolution continued, "shown by the Canadians, and we pay tribute to their honor. We trust that the call for recruits will find enthusiastic response, and that there will be no lack of sympathy and practical service for those who bear the burden of separation, suspense and bereavement."

If you want a man to admire your judgment, agree with him.