

# The Semi-Weekly Review

## The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915

NO. 74.

### RUSSIANS LOST PRZEMYSL THROUGH LACK OF AMMUNITION; LLOYD GEORGE MAKES STIRRING APPEAL FOR "SPEEDING UP" LACK OF MUNITIONS LENGTHENING WAR

#### In Stirring Appeal at Manchester Lloyd George Attributes German Victory in Galicia to Better Equipment

#### If Allies on Western Front Had Been as Well Equipped as Enemy They Would Have Now Been in Germany—Conscription for Raising Men Not Necessary, But Compulsion to Make Capital and Labor Do Their Utmost Is, Says Britain's New Minister.

Manchester, Eng., June 3, 10.30 p. m.—Declaring that the German victory in Galicia was due to an overwhelming superiority in equipment, and that if the Allies in the west had been as well equipped the Germans would long ago have been driven from France and Belgium, David Lloyd George, the new minister of munitions, made a stirring appeal tonight to employers and workmen to supply the British army with the necessary munitions.

The speech was delivered before employers in the engineering trades and trade unionists. Mr. Lloyd George, who had previously lunched at the Clarendon Club, received a remarkable ovation from the people of Manchester, which was in striking contrast to the manner in which he had been received in this city on previous visits of a political nature, particularly when he appeared at the time of the Boer war as an opponent of that struggle.

"I come," he said, "as an emissary of state to carry the most urgent message ever told to the ears of a Manchester audience. Our country is fighting for its life, for the liberties of Europe, and upon what it does, upon what it is prepared to sacrifice, depends the issue.

"It depends more upon the masters and men occupied in running workshops than upon any part of the community whether Great Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle beaten, humiliated, stripped of power, honor and influence, and a mere bond slave of cruel military tyranny, or whether it will come out triumphant, free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men.

#### BATTLE WON BY SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT

"I come here to tell you the truth. Unless you speed up, you will be expected to make sacrifices. Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback. The Germans have achieved a great success, not because of superior valor of their soldiers or strategy of their generals. The German triumph is due entirely to superior equipment, an overwhelming superiority of shot and shell and munitions and equipment. It was a battle won by the use they made of their skilled industries, and especially by the superior organization of German workshops.

"Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in a single hour on the heads of the gallant Russians. Had we been in a position to apply the same process to the Germans on our front the Germans would have been turned out of France and driven half way across the devastated plain of Flanders. They would have been well out of the country they had tortured and tormented with deadly cruelty. More than that, we should have actually penetrated Germany.

"For the moment we have more than plenty of men for the equipment available. More men will come to the call, but we want the workshops to equip them with weapons. The state now needs the help of all, and I am perfectly certain that British engineers can do what the French engineers have already done.

"In France private firms have given the state assistance in this critical hour which is beyond comparison. The last French victories were largely attributable to the private workshops of France.

"I am here to ask you to help us to equip our armies with the means for breaking through the German lines in front of our gallant troops, and I know you will do it."

#### COMPULSION FOR THE LAGGARDS

The minister said that he was not there to brandish his powers under the Defense of the Realm Act, but they were very great, and the committees appointed would find these powers very helpful in enabling them to organize quickly and get rid of unnecessary difficulties without loss of time. Compulsion was not meant for the majority, but there were a few who just lagged behind, and it was useful to have something with which to lay them along.

"What extent and in what direction the moral duty of each citizen to give his best to the state should be converted into a legal duty was a question, not of principle but of necessity, to be decided from time to time as an emergency arose during the period of the war. These questions, said the minister, sprang up with great rapidity and should be dealt with with decision and promptitude, and above all, with courage. The government, which alone knew the facts, must be trusted.

"I don't mind guillotining ministers," said Mr. Lloyd George, "if they are necessary. But until they reach the scaffold they ought to be obeyed and, above all, do not unnerve them by sniping them from behind."

"We were the worst organized nation in the world for this war, which showed that we had nothing to do with preparing it. It is a war of munitions, and the government has decided that compulsory powers are essential to utilize the resources of the country to the best advantage. The work of the country must come first, because unless it does, there will be no country worth fighting for.

"The employers are now subject to complete state control for industrial purposes, and if we are to make the best use of our resources for the shortening of the war the same principles must extend to the whole field of industrial organization, whether it be capital or labor. There must be one reservation, that state control of labor must be for the benefit of the state and not for the purpose of increasing the profits of any individual or private organization. It must increase the mobility of labor and have a greater subordination of labor to the direction and control of the state."

"After referring to what had been done in France and Italy, Mr. Lloyd George said it might be dangerous to depend entirely upon the continuance of present conditions.

"We have enlisted men," he said, "who would have rendered better service at home. We needed compulsion, not to send men to the front, but to prevent them from deserting."

"I say to those who wish to dismiss

#### AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES ENTER PRZEMYSL AT END OF SIX WEEKS' DRIVE

London, June 3.—With the capture of Przemysl, which occurred at an early hour this morning, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust which they commenced against the Russian lines in western Galicia just a month ago today.

They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily-defended positions which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the Allies in the west.

Whether or not they accomplish this, the Germanic allies have won a great victory, and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only ten weeks ago that Przemysl fell to the Russians, after a six months' investment, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance. With the surrender of the fortress there fell into the Russian hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and six hundred guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been completely destroyed by the Austrians before they surrendered, and this is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

When the Russians captured Przemysl they were pressing the Austrians across the Carpathian Passes. Then on May 3rd came the news of a great Austro-German thrust into Galicia. Advancing slowly but surely, and accompanied by a 1,000 guns, the Germans compelled the Russians to fall back until the Russian line ran to the right bank of the River San. Crossing the river the Austro-German forces progressed to the north and south of the fortress, and on Tuesday Berlin announced that three forts to the north had been stormed, while Vienna stated that the railway between Przemysl and Lemberg was commanded by Austrian guns.

There was still hope in the Allied countries, however, that a Russian counter-offensive would hold the invaders off, but this proved ill-founded, and this morning the Russians had to give up the city, earlier in the war, had cost them so dearly to win.

Of what booty the Austro-Germans have captured with the fortress there is no estimate, but it is fairly certain that the Russians, having lots of time, got away as many men and as much material as possible and destroyed the guns and ammunitions that remained.

"It is not expected here that the victors will be satisfied with their gain of Przemysl, but that they doubtless will endeavor to push on to Lemberg and even farther, and put the Russians in such a position that they will not be able to resume the offensive for many months."

#### Spending Up Factories

The British government is urging workmen and employers to turn out shells in enormous quantities. David Lloyd George, the new minister of munitions, is touring the country with this object, and the expectation is that the new British shells, which are being made in this latter region, however, no news has yet been received of any big battle being fought.

"In the Russian submarine has penetrated the Dardanelles, and sunk a large German transport.

Admitted by Russians.

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Ammunition Won Battle.

London, June 4, 2.40 a. m.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent has comments on the fact that the Germans seem to have an almost inexhaustible supply of all the important ammunition.

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Unvanquished Story of Victory.

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"The importance of this success cannot yet be estimated.

"The attack of the allied troops in the sector north of Stry is progressing successfully.

"Italian war theatre:

"The Italians have prosecuted an unsuccessful bombardment of our fortifications at several points on the Tyrolean and Carinthian frontiers."

Guns Turned on Russians.

London, June 3.—When the Russians were forced to abandon some of the outer Przemysl forts they had no time to destroy the guns, which on falling into Austro-German hands were turned by their new owners against the inner fortifications, says a despatch to the Evening Telegraph from Copenhagen.

It is understood, the despatch adds, that the Austro-German officials, police and municipal officers and others who fled from Przemysl when the fortress capitulated to the Russians, have now gathered in Cracow ready to return to the re-captured city.

Austrians Withdrew.

Verona, Italy, June 3.—The Austrian troops are withdrawing from their positions along the Fiemme valley, part of the valley of the Adige river to the northeast of Trent.

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#### WILSON'S NOTE DRAFTED; BRIEF AND POINTED

#### Personal Emissary of Von Bernstorff Also Leaving to Acquaint Kaiser With American View.

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson today drafted a note, brief and pointed, to be sent to German ambassador, asking a definite question—whether the imperial government intended to be guided in the future by the humane principle embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare. It will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow and dispatched soon thereafter, before the week-end.

Coincidentally there will start for Berlin a personal emissary of Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to lay before Emperor William and high officials of the German government, the substance of what the ambassador learned from President Wilson in his talks yesterday, the true state of public opinion in the United States towards the German government, and the American point of view on submarine warfare. The ambassador, in his interview with the president, it became known today, said he would speed, within a day or two, a man of high rank and standing, personally outline the situation to the German government.

The president made arrangements for Count Bernstorff's first visit, under the safe conduct of the conveyer. His name is not generally known, but foreign governments already have given assurances to the United States that he will not be molested.

The dispatch of the ambassador's report will not affect the sending of the note, but the president's rejoinder to the last German note.

#### Several Killed On Defenceless Welsh Trawler

London, June 4, 1.18 a. m.—Two Welsh trawlers have been sunk by German submarines—the *Hlood*, of Cardiff, and the *Victoria*, of Milford. The *Hlood* was sent to the bottom about 150 miles southeast of Lundy Island, and the *Victoria* 185 miles from St. Ann's Head.

Huddleston on board the *Victoria* were killed by shells from the submarine. The remainder of the ship's company and the crew of the *Hlood* have landed at Milford.

Mr. Huddleston, a member of the crew of the *Victoria*, was seriously injured. In an interview at Milford he said the submarine, the U-84, about five o'clock Tuesday evening, when the *Victoria* was 185 miles off St. Ann's Head, fired at the trawler. The men on board heard the shot but thought it came from a patrol boat which was engaged with a submarine. Then a shot came and smashed a small boat and the crew fled. A boy of 18 was put on the bridge, and the members of the crew proceeded to lash a life raft together for use in case of necessity.

Another shot, according to Huddleston, struck the bridge, killing the boy. Then the skipper came forward and was talking to a member of the crew when a shell came and killed both of them.

Huddleston says that he was taking a cup of water to a wounded man when a piece of shrapnel struck him on the arm and head, and still another shell blew off the leg of the mate of the ship and injured two other men, breaking both legs of one of them.

The men then scrambled up on the rail and the submarine coming up pulled them on board. The officers of the submarine, according to Huddleston, told them that if they stopped they would not have been fired on. The fishermen were kept aboard the submarine all night, and the following morning were put aboard a small boat belonging to the trawler.

The submarine crew then boarded the *Victoria* and sank her with a bomb.

Huddleston says he and his companions were treated well aboard the submarine. They were admitted in the boat for 24 hours in rough wet weather. They were picked up by the steamer *Bateler* and landed in Milford.

#### "Unofficial Opposition" in British House, But Coalition Generally Approved

#### Radicals and Nationalists Anxious for Opportunity to Offer Criticism—In End, Suspensory Bill, Allowing Ministers to Sit Without Re-election, and Bill Establishing Ministry of Munitions, Pass Without Opposition.

London, June 3, 7.15 p. m.—Both Houses of Parliament met today, for the first time since the formation of the new coalition government. The new members of the cabinet, however, were unable to take their places on the ministerial benches in the house of commons, owing to the law which made them ineligible to sit until they were re-elected by their various constituencies.

This situation, however, was speedily remedied, for the house of commons passed, in all its stages, a bill removing this disability for the period of the war. The house of lords passed the first reading of the same bill, and will take up its further stages tomorrow.

There were some mutterings in the lower house against the bill being rushed through at one sitting, thus preventing a general discussion of Premier Asquith's decision calling upon the Opposition to assist him in carrying on the war. This was allayed by Sir John M. Simon, the new secretary of state for home affairs, who led the house in the absence of the premier, promising to grant a day for the discussion of political changes.

Lawrence Ginnell, an Irish Nationalist, who follows the leadership of none of the parliamentary parties, but is the leader and only member of his own party, was not to be denied, however, and despite the censorship of the speaker succeeded in saying that the members of the house who formerly were "calling each other liars and political assassins" were now being asked to give each other jobs, and were afraid to face the electors. Mr. Ginnell was attacking Premier Asquith's political character when the speaker ordered him to withdraw his seat.

After the passage of the Suspensory Bill, the house of commons passed the first reading of a bill establishing a ministry of munitions over which David Lloyd George will preside.

"Unofficial Opposition."

While it is expected that the new government will have the support of the whole of the house of commons, and the first reading of a bill with the exception of a few irreconcilables, such as Mr. Ginnell, there is to be an "unofficial Opposition" in the lower house has been assumed by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Unionist, who today put the time-honored question of the hour, "What is the government to do to the course of business next week?" By the courtesy extended to private councillors, Mr. Chaplin took a seat on the floor of the house, and as a speaker there he had as companions new and old party councillors, all known supporters of the coalition.

The Nationalists retained their seats "below the gangway" on the Opposition side, where they are separated from all the other parties and can watch closely every move of the government. It is said that they are prepared to raise a row if, as has been reported, the government proposes to appoint the Right Hon. James M. Campbell, Unionist member for Dublin University, as Lord Chancellor for Ireland.

The proceedings in the house of lords today were confined to the first reading of the bill relieving the new ministers from appealing for re-election, and to a few remarks by the Marquis of Crevecoeur and Lord Lansdowne on the entry of Italy into the war. These two members, heretofore leaders of the opposing parties, crossed the floor of the house to seats from which they face the ministers, and will be in a better position to cross-examine them.

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Harmony and cheerfulness appeared to pervade the house. All members were applauded.

The home secretary said he regretted the absence of Premier Asquith, who was on "urgent public business," and declared that the premier hoped to be in his place on Monday, when he would make a statement regarding the position of Italy and the war.

A bill for the establishment of a ministry of munitions, he added, also would be introduced and it would go through the later stages on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Sir John Simon said that a tribunal for dealing with alien enemies had been appointed, consisting of Justice Sankey and Younger, of the high court, and A. R. M. Lockwood, Donald MacLean, Stanley Baldwin and John J. Mooney, members of parliament.

Asoplane Insurance.

Sir Albert Spicer, Liberal member for the central division of Hackney, asked whether the government would protect banks against risks from aircraft on goods in warehouses, pending settlement of some former guarantees or special arrangements. He said that the banks holding bills against goods in warehouses were demanding insurance policies or re-issuing amounts of the advanced, while the merchants were unable to cover full risks even at prohibitive prices.

The home secretary said the matter could be considered as soon as possible.

William O'Brien, Nationalist, asked Sir John Simon whether the house would have an opportunity of discussing "an important question of Irish policy, namely the disappearance of a Home Office Ministry which cannot be allowed to pass without some comment."

Joseph Pease made a statement explaining his resignation from the ministry of education in the old cabinet. He said there had been no difference of opinion regarding policies between himself and his colleagues. The premier has sent circulars to the members of the cabinet asking for their resignations, "I cannot say Milford, but the reasons which induced the premier to take that step," Mr. Pease continued, "because I am not fully apprised of them. But I realize there should be no criticism of the coalition and all our attention and thoughts should be directed solely to prosecuting the war."

Richard T. Holt, Radical, inquired if there would be an opportunity for the members to discuss the new ministry. This drew cries of "No, no," from the Unionists, but Mr. Holt continued and said that if this opportunity was not given it would be necessary to discuss the bill.

Mr. Ginnell's Attack.

Lawrence Ginnell, Nationalist, bitterly opposed the bill. He said the new members of the government were not now members of the house, or, as he expressed it, "they have no character."

Mr. Ginnell then launched into an attack upon Premier Asquith. "All his life," the Nationalist member said, "the premier has been a speaker of political platitudes. All his life he has been a Tory at bottom."

The speaker warned Mr. Ginnell three times that he was exceeding the time allowed for his speech, and finally he was compelled to ask him to take his seat.

The debate over the bill to obviate the necessity of the new ministers seeking re-election was somewhat prolonged, but finally leave to introduce was given and the house proceeded to the second reading. Mr. Ginnell alone voiced objection.

Arthur Lynch, Nationalist, attacked the government for the coalition cabinet. He said the ministers apparently had been selected without regard for their fitness, but through parliamentary chicane and intrigue.

The speaker said he failed to see the relevancy of such remarks to the bill.

London, June 3.—The Suspensory bill (Continued on page 8.)

Germany's enemies are going to try length to win the prize. Captain Perus declares that he accedes to hope for a friendly reception in the German note in the United States. He expresses the hope that in the case of Great Britain a similar reply will be given to the American protest, subject the German answer to much consideration.

In conclusion Captain Perus says: "I will be given for cooler consideration of the Lusitania case. The cries of horror from American women and children will drown, and I hope the United States neutral persons will gain the upper hand."

London Press Comment.

London, June 1, 1.50 a. m.—In their comment on the German reply to the United States government's note the morning newspapers take the view that it is seeking to gain time by giving the United States in a diplomatic controversy. They contend that most of the allegations made in Germany's defense are false.

The Daily Mail considers that a situation of real gravity has arisen between Germany and the United States. "Germany's reply," says the Daily Mail, "shows a complete failure to understand the temper of the American people, or to meet the American case. A more serious meeting of the United States, a flatter refusal to take the American government seriously, could hardly be imagined. Unless we greatly mistake, President Wilson is not going to tolerate sophistries with which the sage of Wilhelmstrasse seek to avoid giving a plain answer to his plain question."

The Daily News places an editorial, which takes the grounds on which Germany seeks to justify the sinking of the Lusitania are "mere impertinence," and his other newspaper declares that the use of the steamer Megantic proves the allegation that the Lusitania was carrying troops or munitions had nothing to do with her being sunk.

The Morning Post, in an editorial, says that it is not for Great Britain to give advice to the United States in such a case as this, and that the United States is driven into the war it will see by the arguments of the belligerents, but by the course of events.

health resort of San Martino de Castroville. This village contained eight large hotels, six belonging to Germans and two to Italians.

Paris, June 3, 10.30 p. m.—The headquarters of the German Crown Prince were bombarded this morning by French aviators. Twenty-nine machines dropped 178 shells and several thousand incendiary bombs. The shells are said to have reached the mark.

This announcement was made in the official statement issued by the war office in London, which is as follows: "Twenty-nine French aeroplanes, between four and five o'clock this morning, bombarded the headquarters of the German Crown Prince. They dropped 178 shells, many of which reached the mark, and several thousand incendiary bombs. The shells were subjected to a severe search, but they all returned unscathed.

"There is nothing else to report, except new progress of our troops in the Labyrinth to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast."

Victory on Persian Gulf.

London, June 3.—An account of recent fighting between British and Turkish forces in Mesopotamia was given out officially here today as follows:

"After hostile columns, which recently threatened us on the line of the Euphrates and Karun rivers, had been successfully dispersed, as described in previous communications, a combined land and military attack was organized on the morning of May 31, against the remaining hostile forces in the position north of Kurna.

"The British, on their part, have become more and more active in the regions of Ypres and La Bassée, while the Italians continue to report the capture of important positions along their frontier."

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Western College Change.

Regina, Sask., June 3.—Rev. E. W. Stueffels, of Vancouver, who holds the position of college secretary of the British Columbia Methodist Conference, has accepted the presidency of Regina College, which was recently vacated by Rev. Dr. Milliken, who has accepted a call to the Metropolitan Methodist church here.

(Continued on page 8.)