

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 93

TEN PAGES

MONDAY MORNING JULY 12, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

RUSSIAN ARMY OFFENSIVE UPSETS TEUTON PLANS IN EAST AND WEST

NO ACTION BY WASHINGTON PROBABLY FOR ANOTHER WEEK

Opinion in Official Quarters That Berlin's Latest Note Has Brought Relations Between the Two Countries Almost to Breaking Point — No Intention to Force Situation, But Likely Place Responsibility for Rupture on Germany.

Washington, July 11.—Formal study of the official text of Germany's reply to the American note on submarines warfare, as it affects neutral rights, strengthens the conviction of high officials that a most critical point in the relations between the two countries had been reached.

Not only do they feel the United States must refuse to accept the German proposals for the future conduct of American citizens on the high seas, but the failure of Germany to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than 100 American lives, in their view has brought on a crisis, the outcome of which it is difficult at present clearly to foresee.

That there will be no action by the United States for at least another week was indicated today.

Secretary Lansing will go to Cornish, N. H., within a day or two to confer with President Wilson. He said tonight he would study the note carefully, and then communicate with the President.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, intends to call on Secretary Lansing during the week to learn informally whether he can be of any service in the situation. No announcement had been made for a conference, but it will probably take place on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Today the official text of the German reply arrived and was made public. It differed in only a few important words from the Associated Press copy which came from Berlin Friday night.

Will Be No Surrender of Rights. In all quarters here the reply was the single topic of conversation. What the action of the American government will be is doubtful, largely in the sense that the means of expressing the ideas and purposes of the United States have not yet been decided. It was authoritatively indicated that obviously there would be no surrender of rights, and no acceptance of the German proposal to guarantee immunity to American ships under arrangements to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of the two countries concerning the marking of the neutral ships.

There is no intention, from indications in official quarters, to force a situation, but in whatever policy is followed the American endeavor will be to place full responsibility on Germany for any subsequent rupture in friendly relations. Since the Lusitania was sunk on May 7, there has been no violation of the principles for which the United States has contended, unless the mishap to the Nebraska can be included, and in that case the Washington government has not finally reached a conclusion as to whether a mine or torpedo caused the explosion.

The chief obstacle, it appears, however, to permitting virtually a status quo to continue while further notes are exchanged is the treatment which Germany has given to the Lusitania case. The United States has asked for disavowal of intent to kill Americans and for reparation, although the latter has been subordinated to the greater consideration of whether Germany legally justified the action of the submarine commander, or would admit liability. No direct answer on the questions of law involved were given in the last note, and the quick sinking of the vessel was attributed to "peculiar circumstances," such as the presence of high explosives. High officials regard this as an invasion, pointing out that even if there were explosives on the ship, which is not admitted, they never would have been ignited but for the German torpedo.

ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY DIED SATURDAY

Rochester, N. Y., July 11.—Rev. James Edward Quigley, Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, died last night at the home of his brother here, Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley.

THREATENS TO FINISH HOLT'S WORK

Writer Signing Himself Pearce Says He Will Kill Morgan and British Ambassador.

SAYS HOLT WARNED LUSITANIA VICTIMS.

Two More Steamers are Warned to be on Lookout for Bombs Concealed in Their Holds.

Washington, July 11.—Warning to look out for bombs concealed in their holds was flashed tonight from the naval wireless towers at Arlington to two ships which sailed from New Orleans July 9th.

Both the vessels, the British steamships Howth Head and Baron Napier, cleared with cargoes of mules for the British army July 8th, and sailed the next day, the former for Dublin and Belfast, via Norfolk, and the latter direct for Avonmouth.

Sending of the warning was ordered by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, upon receiving a telegram from a New Orleans newspaper saying a letter to that paper signed "Pearce" indicated that explosives had been placed aboard those vessels.

Threatens to Finish Holt's Work. New Orleans, July 11.—A letter received by a newspaper here tonight, signed "Pearce," declared the writer intended to kill J. P. Morgan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and finish the work of Eric Muenster, who committed suicide, after wounding Mr. Morgan. It warned persons who had friends or relatives aboard the British steamships Howth Head and Baron Napier, which sailed from New Orleans July 9th, with the mules for the British army, to watch for reports from those vessels. The writer declared that it was Muenster who warned passengers on board the Lusitania before that vessel sailed from New York that it would be dangerous to make the voyage on her. It also is declared that Muenster personally called on Charles Frohman and urged him not to take passage on the ship.

Was Holt's Partner. After announcing his intention to kill Mr. Morgan to avenge the death of Holt, the letter writer says: "Holt (Muenster) was my partner, and I glory in the thought of his comradeship. We worked together ever since this cursed war began. Holt is gone, but I am still here, and I am going to carry on the work the two of us began. I am going to carry on the work with redoubled fury."

"British mule-ships are daily leaving New Orleans, laden with live stock for the enemies of Germany, just as ships laden with guns and ammunition to slaughter Germans are almost daily leaving New York. Therefore, this city furnishes a promising field for the work that lies before me. I may succeed in blowing up but one British ship leaving this port—I may succeed in destroying ten—but I am going to carry out this work, and whatever I achieve will be satisfactory."

HOLT'S TRUNK SHOWING MATERIALS USED FOR BOMBS.



This striking photograph shows Frank Holt's trunk, containing material used by Holt in making bombs. In the lower part of the trunk are 134 sticks of dynamite. In the lid of the trunk are shown the tin cans known as bomb containers. The trunk was found by the police in New York just after Holt committed suicide.

ENEMY ADMITS RUSSIANS FORCING THE ISSUE IN EAST

Czar's Army Reinforced and Making Repeated Heavy Attacks Along Krasnik Line, Vienna Reports.

Berlin, via London, July 11.—A despatch from Vienna indicates the fierceness of the struggle which is in progress along the Krasnik line. The Russians have brought forward strong reinforcements, probably from the interior, and are making repeated heavy attacks. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army has the task of holding, and, if possible, repelling the Russians.

Additional great battles, says the despatch, may conditely be predicted between the Vistula and Bug rivers.

LIFT EMBARGO ON RAW HIDES

In Return for Supply of American Leather Goods for Military Purposes.

Washington, July 11.—France has offered to lift her embargo on raw hides in return for a supply of American leather goods for military purposes, according to advices received today. The plan, if worked out, will release for manufacture in this country a vast quantity of raw hides which accumulated in France as a result of the embargo, and because of the extensive slaughter of French cattle for food.

Paris despatches also contain requests for American wheat flour for the use of civilian bakers.

to me. And then I will be ready for Morgan, and after I get through Morgan I will be ready to share my pal's fate. I consider it a glorious fate.

"And Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Do you want to know whom Muenster was after when he went to Glen Cove? Morgan? partly. The real reason for going to Glen Cove was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. We have trailed Spring-Rice for weeks, and we are going to get him yet."

"Remember I am Muenster's pupil, and very seldom has Muenster dashed. Muenster's methods are my methods. I am making enough explosives to wreck this whole town. I have a programme to follow—British ships, Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and then oblivion."

(Signed) "PEARCE"

Berlin Note Monument of Impudence & Hypocrisy

KING GEORGE EXPRESSES
HIS CONFIDENCE IN
GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY

London, July 11.—The belief that the British navy will win fresh laurels, "whenever the day of battle comes," is expressed by King George in a message to Admiral Jellicoe, after a visit to the grand fleet.

"I have had the pleasure of seeing the greater portion of the officers and men of the fleet," said His Majesty. "I realize the patient and determined spirit with which you have faced long months of waiting and hoping. I know how strong is the comradeship that links all ranks together. Such a happy state of things convinces me that whenever the day of battle comes my navy will add fresh triumphs to its old and glorious traditions."

BETWEEN FOUR AND SIX MILLION FEET OF LOGS ADRIFT

Break in Southwest Miramichi Booms Caused by Freshet—Expected Nearly all Logs Will be Saved.

Newcastle, July 11.—From four to six million feet of lumber went adrift yesterday morning when the southwest Miramichi booms broke with the freshets. Many more are jammed above Millerton. Friday's rain raised the Southwest six feet, but it dropped last night about five feet.

The lumbermen met in Newcastle today and commissioned James Robinson to save, raft and survey the logs saved, the cost to be borne proportionately. It is expected all, or nearly all, will be saved.

Barnaby river and Northwest booms were not broken. The chief firms interested are Robinson, O'Brien, Burdell, Lynch, Miramichi Lumber Co., Dominion Pulp and Snowball. The shores are black with logs. Few were allowed to pass Middle Island. It will cost eighty cents to a dollar per thousand to save the logs.

French Press Unsparingly Condemns German Reply—The Geneva Journal Challenges the United States.

Paris, July 11.—The Paris newspapers today published in full the text of the German reply to the American note. Such headlines as "A Monument of Impudence" and "A Monument of Hypocrisy," express the attitude assumed generally toward the reply by the papers in their editorials.

The Echo de Paris has this to say regarding the German note:

"The note marks sensible progress over the preceding notes; to cynicism the Germans no wadd' persiflage. To comment seriously on such a morsel would be to permit ourselves to be flouted by the Germans, to laugh at it would perhaps fail in respect towards the Germans now adrift persiflage. To rail and the prestige of President Wilson."

The Figaro says it is embarrassed to determine which is the more remarkable "the impudent cynicism of German diplomacy, or the extraordinary presumption leading them to believe that the United States would be satisfied with such a reply."

One at Mr. Bryan. Paris, July 11.—The Geneva Journal, according to a Havas despatch, makes the following comment on the German note:

"America demands for her citizens the right to travel on any ships of commerce, without being exposed to any attempt on the part of the Germans, except what international law permits. Germany replies: 'I will let the American ships pass; as for other ships, I shall stick to my practices. You can enjoy your rights on condition of renouncing them.'"

"Will the government at Washington be as easily pleased as the former secretary of state? Will it definitely pass over the incidents of the Cashline, Guilflight, Lusitania, Nebraska and American?"

STR. MINNEHAWA SAILS FROM HALIFAX

Halifax, July 11.—The Atlantic transport liner Minnehawa, which put day for her destination. The fire was extinguished and very little of the cargo was damaged. It is now known the explosion occurred in No. 4 hold, in which was stored auto and typewriters. Stevedores working in the hold found what appeared to be pieces of fuse, also some copper wire.

CROWN PRINCE'S OFFENSIVE IN WEST POSTPONED

Much Talked of Forward Movement in Woerwe Suddenly Halts — Believed Germans Have Switched to East Troops Intended For Western Front — Russians' Check of Enemy Makes Further Retirement Unnecessary at Present.

London, July 11, 10.20 p. m.—The check which the Russians have imposed on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in Southern Poland and the additional strain which this has placed on the German general Von Mackensen's army to the right has postponed, it is believed in military circles here, the threatened German offensive in the west, and there is now a possibility that the Allies will be the first to take the offensive.

In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woerwe, which the German press announced was the commencement of a general move forward, have ceased, and what fighting is going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counter-attacks by infantry, which makes little or no difference in the positions of the opposing forces.

The British, according to the French report, have repulsed a German attack. The German reports, however, refer to this as a British attack, and Berlin says it was repulsed with considerable loss. In fact the French and German reports are generally contradictory in respect to what fighting has taken place, but from the trend of them it is evident that neither side has attempted anything of a decisive nature, and it is believed it may be weeks yet before they do.

Germans Switching Troops to East. So far as the Germans are concerned military observers assert that they are bound to carry out their offensive against the Russians until there is some decisive engagement such as the capture of the Lublin-Cholm railway, which it is asserted would have been in their hands before now if the Austrians advancing toward the former city had not been driven back.

Reports from neutral sources are to the effect that to make good their efforts against the Russians, the Germans are moving troops which were intended for the western front to the eastern front. To a certain extent this seems confirmed by the statement in the Russian official report that reinforcements have reached Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, and that General Von Mackensen also commenced an offensive, which, however, broke down under the Russian fire.

While the military critics are still undecided whether the Russians will make their stand on their present lines or fall back to the Bug river, thus abandoning the fortresses of Ivanograd and Warsaw, it is agreed that the counter-attack which they have developed has postponed, for a time at least, the necessity for any further retirement.

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London, July 10.—The British steamship Ellesmere was shelled and then torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine off the Cornish coast. The crew of twenty-one, with the exception of the Norwegian fireman, who was killed by a shell, was saved.

The Ellesmere was of 1,170 tons gross burden and was built in 1906 at Glasgow. She was owned by the Watson Steamship Company Limited of Manchester.

The Italian steamer Clio and the Norwegian steamer Nordals, were torpedoed and sunk today by German submarines. The members of the

ported Italian victory on the Corso Plateau but despatches from Rome say that the Italian troops are making good progress in their work of capturing the mountains around Trieste, which they hope to take before commencing the advance on the city itself, thus avoiding a bombardment of the town, which is largely inhabited by their compatriots.

Russian Report. Petrograd, July 11, via London, July 12.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

"The garrison of Osovets during the night of July 9-10 sortied and destroyed enemy saps. In the Ebadovo district we captured and blew up two enemy mine galleries.

"On the front of Josefow-Bychawa the fighting continues. The enemy yesterday still held his ground on Hill No. 18 and the Koverst farm, and delivered vigorous counter-attacks between Bystriza and the Koverst farm. We repulsed these attacks, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

"South of Bychawa we took 300 prisoners, among them fourteen officers, and three machine guns.

"On all the other fronts there have been no important changes."

French Official Report. Paris, July 11.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the German army repulsed a temporary foothold in some elements of the first line. The Germans were driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

"In the region to the north of Arras our troops completed the dislodgment of the enemy from certain elements of the trenches where he had been able to maintain himself along which we originally took on July 8.

"To the north of the station of Soncheux an enemy counter-attack during the night was repulsed.

"Upon their sections of the front particularly violent cannonading are reported in the region of Nieuport, in the sector of the Aisne, as well as in Lorraine, the forest of Le Pretres, and near the Moncel Bridge.

"One of our aviators sent a German aviator to earth this morning in the neighborhood of Altkirsch. He fell within sight of our lines."

"The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"The day has been relatively calm on the whole front. There were artillery actions in the region of the Aisne and Champagne. At Vaux Pertry, in the forest of Apremont, an attempt by the enemy to attack was easily repulsed.

"An intermittent cannonade has been directed against the Remiers wood, to the northwest of Flirey, and Le Pretre forest, and a more violent cannonade against our positions at Fontenelle, Metzler and to the west of Ammerzwiller.

"The enemy has again thrown shells on Arras and Rheims."

Three Steamers Toll of Submarines Yesterday

London, July 12.—The Grimaby trawler Fleetwood reached her home port yesterday, battered by a German submarine. One of the crew was killed and several were badly injured. The submarine, without warning, fired nine shells at the trawler.

Trawler Torpedoed But Limpers Into Port. London, July 12.—The Grimaby trawler Fleetwood reached her home port yesterday, battered by a German submarine. One of the crew was killed and several were badly injured. The submarine, without warning, fired nine shells at the trawler.