

BERLIN WANTS FURTHER DISCUSSION IN REGARD TO LUSITANIA CASE

REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE FAILS TO ANSWER UNITED STATES' DEMANDS

Berlin's Answer to Protest in Connection With Lusitania Case Received at Washington — Urges That Lusitania Was Armed and Torpedoing Was Act of Self Defence on Part of Germans — Withold Final Decision Pending Further Discussion With American Government — Demands For Reparation Unheeded.

Berlin, May 30.—Germany withholds its final decision on the demands advanced by the United States government in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until the receipt of an answer from the United States to the note which Herr Von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, has delivered to Ambassador Gerard, in reply to the American note received by the German government on May 15.

In its reply to the German government declares that it is not its intention to submit neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by submarine or aeroplane; that it is investigating the circumstances in connection with the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Guilford, and that in all cases where neutral vessels, through no fault of their own, have been damaged, Germany will pay indemnification.

The reply urges that in the case of the Lusitania, which Germany alleges was armed and carried large stores of war munitions, it was acting in justified self-defence in sinking, with all the means of warfare at its disposition, to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy.

The German government recalls the proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London designed to end the submarine warfare and the shutting out of food supplies from Germany, which, it declares, failed of their purpose because of the refusal of the British government to agree to them.

The text of the German note was made public tonight.

The Text.

The following is the text of the German note:

"The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 15 regarding the injury to American interests through German submarine warfare.

"The Imperial government has subjected the communication of the American government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two governments through the events mentioned by the American government.

"Regarding, first, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Guilford. The American embassy has already been informed that the German government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by a submarine or submarines, or aviators. On the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such ships.

"If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through the German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes in identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behavior of the masters of the ships.

"The German government in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship, not itself at fault, was damaged by German submarines or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.

"The case of the Cushing and the Guilford will be treated on the same principles. An investigation of both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplemented by an international call on the international commission of inquiry, as provided by Article Three of The Hague agreement of October 18, 1907.

"When sinking the British steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full opportunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to heave-to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, did the German commander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them twenty-three minutes time, and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba.

"Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German government

has already expressed to the neutral governments concerned its keen regret that citizens of their states lost their lives.

"On this occasion the Imperial government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania, may have escaped the attention of the American government.

"In the interest of a clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both governments, the Imperial government considers it first necessary to convince itself that the information accessible to both governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord.

"The government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The Imperial government allows itself, in this connection, to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with the government funds as an auxiliary cruiser, and carried expressly as such in the 'navy list' issued by the British Admiralty.

"It is further known to the Imperial government, from trustworthy reports, from its agents, and neutral passengers, that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons, and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below decks.

"The Imperial government, further, has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American government to the fact that the British Admiralty, in a confidential instruction issued in February, 1915, recommended its merchant shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also, while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special invitation to merchantmen to destroy submarines, the British government also offered high prices, and has already paid such rewards.

"The Imperial government, in view of these facts, indubitably known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations as ordinary merchantmen.

RESIGNS AS CHANCELLOR OF WESTERN UNIVERSITY

London, Ont., May 30.—Chief Justice R. M. Meredith has resigned as Chancellor of Western University as the result of a difference with members of the Board of Governors in connection with a site for the proposed new university buildings.

WASHINGTON FINDS REPLY DISAPPOINTING

Germany Will Likely be Told United States Not in Mood For Prolonged Discussion.

OFFICIALS ADMIT SITUATION IS GRAVE.

Wilson Will Not Hesitate to Sever Diplomatic Relations if Satisfactory Assurance of Immunity for American Ships is Not Forthcoming

Washington, May 30.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 American lives, produced a feeling of profound disappointment here. Dissatisfaction at the failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States was reflected in government circles generally.

President Wilson had retired early before the text arrived—but from a reading of the summary published today, and Ambassador Gerard's forecasts, he had an accurate impression of what it contained.

Secretary Bryan would make no comment. Other cabinet officers were reticent, but there was little concealment anywhere that the answer from Berlin had produced a grave situation in the relations between the United States and Germany. Just what course of action the United States will pursue is undetermined.

Press despatches, giving the text of the reply, came during the evening and were sent to the White House.

The official text from Ambassador Gerard arrived just before midnight, and will be placed before the President early tomorrow. There will be a cabinet meeting Tuesday.

From a previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted tonight that a (Continued on page 2)

Nova Scotia and Quebec Battalions Have Arrived Safely In England

The 25th of Nova Scotia and 22nd of Quebec, Which Left Halifax on May 20th, Have Reached Other Side According to Private Advices Received.

Halifax, May 30.—Private advices received in Halifax today advise of the arrival at Portsmouth, England, of the 25th and 22nd Battalions of Nova Scotia and Quebec respectively. The steamer took over 2,500 troops from this port.

Nova Scotia and Quebec have sent their answer to Jangemarck and Ypres. The 25th Nova Scotian Battalion, which had been in training at Halifax for five months, accompanied by the 22nd Quebec Battalion, the latter having been quartered at Amherst, N. S., for three months, sailed from Halifax on board the transport Saxonia at six o'clock on the evening of Thursday, May 20th.

In the military signals of Halifax there has been no smaller event more notable than the departure of these battalions from Nova Scotia for active service abroad. Thus the Bluenose and French Canadian should be sailing together made their departure impressionistic in a marked degree. It was a day of pride for Halifax, for no finer body of men ever marched through the streets of the garrison city, or sailed from this port for England than the 25th and 22nd Battalions.

The Quebec regiment was received at the pier by thousands of soldiers and civilians and as they marched aboard the transport the French Canadians were enthusiastically received by the "Bluenose" boys. Lieut.-Gov. McGregor and Premier Murray were on hand to receive them and say farewell to the men of Quebec as well as to the Nova Scotians. The Quebec regiment under command of Col. Gaudet attracted much attention by their robust appearance, well set up and soldierly bearing. The send off given the ship as she left the pier was intensely thrilling, every vantage point on the waterfront being occupied by cheering crowds of people.

Reserve Militia to be Organized In Canada

Over 300,000 Men in Dominion Who Have Had Some Training but Are Not in Active Militia — Announcement to be Made in Few Days by General Hughes.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, May 30.—Steps are being taken to organize the reserve militia in Canada. The men who have had some training in past years but are not now in the active militia number over 300,000 and a large number of them are over 60 years of age. The reserve militia is recognized under the Militia Act and various suggestions have been made in the past to organize them but this has never yet been done. A full announcement will be made by General Sam Hughes within a few days. Some new artillery batteries are also to be organized.

SKILLED MECHANICS FOR BRITISH STEAMER FACTORIES IN ENGLAND GLENLEE TORPEDOED BUT CREW SAVED

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, May 30.—Fully qualified machinists and other mechanics who would have to change their place of residence in Canada in order to engage in the manufacture of shells will be taken to Great Britain where their services can be used to advantage. The scarcity of skilled men for the shell manufacturing places in Eastern Canada can be made up with men easily obtainable in the United States.

DOWNING GUILTY OF ATTEMPT TO POISON JOHNSON

Found Guilty on Five Counts—Mrs. Johnson to be Placed on Trial Today.

Special to The Standard. Hopewell Hill, May 30.—On Saturday afternoon in the county court here Jethro J. Downing, fifty years of age, and a cripple from early youth, yet having powerful physique, was found guilty on five counts.

The court opened at nine o'clock, all the evidence having been handed in on Friday. Jas. Sherran, counsel for the defense, gave a very able address to the jury, occupying about two hours. Daniel Mullin, K. C., then on behalf of the crown spoke, reciting all the main incidents of the case and connecting the attempts of the prisoner and accomplice, Mrs. Johnson, on the life of Carl Johnson.

After a recess for lunch Mr. Justice Crockett resumed his seat and opened his charge to the jury. He made a complete rehearsal of the evidence, giving to the jury the law in the point brought out in the evidence and connecting the prisoner with the elect defense. His charge was most complete and carefully prepared and the jury listened with great attention. The jury were out one hour and twenty-two minutes and returned with the verdict guilty. Mr. Daniel Mullin moved that the prisoner be remanded for sentence which will be passed tomorrow.

Mrs. Johnson's case will be taken up today at two o'clock. The jury which sat at the Downing case was

FIERCE BATTLE FOR THE POSSESSION OF PRZEMYSL

Austro-German Army Making Supreme Effort to Cut Off Fortress and Free Troops for Operations Against Italy and Allies in West — Germans Claim Success to Southeast of Town, but Russians Holding Their Own in the North.

London, May 30.—Around the great fortress of Przemysl the mighty battle is still raging. The Austro-German armies are making a supreme effort to cut off the stronghold and free these armies for operations against Italy and the Allies in the west.

Although great human sacrifices are being made, their progress has been extremely slow, as the Russians have had time to bring up large reinforcements of both men and heavy artillery.

North of the fortress the Russians appear to be more than holding their own, but to the southeast the Austrians and Germans claim to have made further headway and now command, with their artillery, the railway between Przemysl and Grodek, which lies just north of the main line between Przemysl and Lemberg. From the latter town the Russians draw a large portion of their reinforcements and supplies.

The battle is still undecided, and hopes run high in the Allied camps that the Russians will be able to hold their lines until the advance of the Italians and the strengthening of the Anglo-French armies compel the Germans to withdraw part of their armies from Galicia.

In the west there has been considerable fighting along the Yser Canal, where the French report the occupation of German trenches, and in the vicinity of Neuville-St. Vaast, where the French made an advance of about a quarter of a mile.

The German official statement says that after a ten hour artillery attack to the east of the Yser Canal the Allies were repulsed.

Another steamer, the Tullochmoor, has been sunk by a German submarine, while considerable alarm was caused this morning by the report that the White Star liner Megantic, bound from Liverpool for Montreal, with many passengers, was being chased.

RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN 605,378 PRISONERS SINCE WAR BEGAN

Petrograd, via London, May 30.—The official statement, was 10,734 officers and 605,378 men. In addition, the statement says, great numbers of Galician prisoners have been given their liberty and sent home.

THE MEGANTIC CHASED BY A SUBMARINE

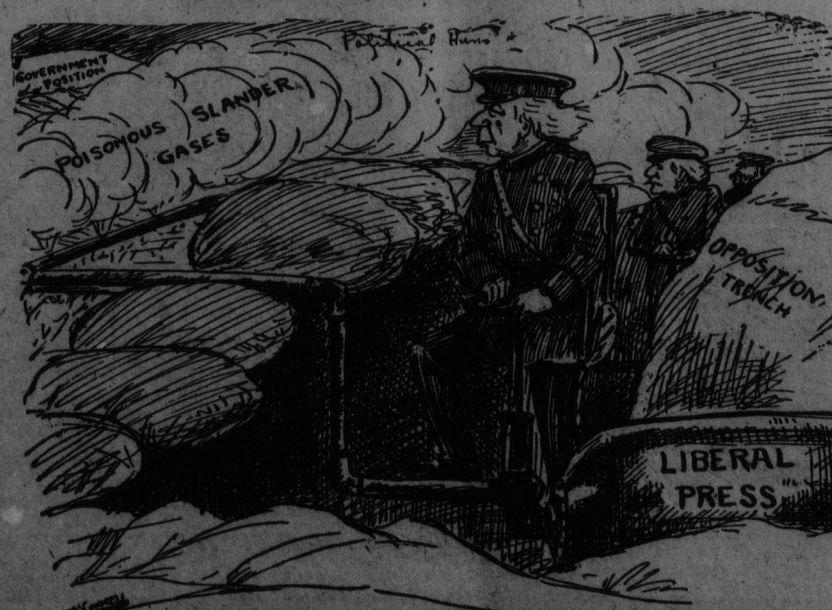
White Star Liner With Heavy Passenger List from Montreal Outdistanced Pursuer Off Irish Coast.

Queenstown, May 30.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers, from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped.

Considerable alarm was caused here early this morning when an "S. O. S." call was received from the liner, reporting that a submarine had been sighted. The first message was soon followed, however, by another stating that the Megantic had out-distanced the submarine and that she then was sixty miles southeast of Cork harbor.

Later a third message was received from the steamer, reporting that the captain had evaded the submarine, that his ship was well to the westward and that he was proceeding on his voyage, with all on board well.

Dismissed on Saturday from attendance. Daniel Mullin will prosecute and it is understood that Carl Johnson, husband of the prisoner, has decided to maintain eminent counsel for the defence. He believes that now the influence of Downing is removed that his wife will be true and he wishes to re-establish his home and to forget the unfortunate past.



HOW THE LIBERAL OPPOSITION VIOLATED THE PARTY TRUCE.