

Weather Forecast:
Showery

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KAISER URGES AUSTRIA TO SATISFY ROUMANIA

BALKANS ON VERGE OF JOINING FORTUNES WITH ALLIES

PRESIDENT WILSON GIVES MEXICO ONE FINAL WARNING

ROUMANIA AND BULGARIA TO ENTER WAR TOGETHER SAYS BUCHAREST REPORT

Former To Face Austria and Latter Turkey, As Soon As Russia Agrees To Proposals—Understanding Is Reached Between Balkan States.

(Canadian Press.)

Paris, June 2.—Bulgaria and Roumania have arrived at a complete understanding, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Petit Parisien, Roumania having agreed to cede territory in Dobruja. The two countries will enter the war simultaneously, the dispatch says, Roumania against Austria and Bulgaria against Turkey. The army staffs of the two powers are said to be busy co-ordinating military plans.

Negotiations between Roumania and Russia over the lines of the Pruth and of Begat are said to be virtually complete. If Russia accepts Roumania's proposals the latter country is declared to be ready to begin hostilities without delay.

ORDERS SHOES IN UNITED STATES.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 2.—An order for half a million pairs of war shoes has been placed with a shoe manufacturing company of this city by the Roumanian Government. It is to be a rush order, and the shoes are to be constructed in accordance with special specifications. Payment will be made on their delivery at the shipping point.

"THE LABYRINTH" SCENE OF SUCCESS

French Capture Trenches and Take Prisoners On Monday Night.

RHEIMS BOMBARDMENT
Germans Once Again Shelling Town, and Especially the Cathedral.

(Canadian Press.)
Paris, June 2.—3:35 p.m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official report on the progress of hostilities reading as follows:

"In the sector to the north of Arras the fighting continued last night. In the labyrinth to the southeast of Neuville, we occupied several trenches and made further prisoners. The total number of prisoners made at this point since Monday night is over 450. At Neuville itself we took possession of a group of houses, where we maintained ourselves in spite of several counter-attacks.

"In the other parts of this sector, particularly at Lorete, there was artillery fighting yesterday.

"Along the remainder of the front there is nothing to report, with the exception of the bombardment of Rheims, and particularly of the cathedral in that city."

GERMAN REPORT.
Berlin, June 2.—Via London.—The war office gave out the following statement today:

"We shot down a British flying machine at Bixshoote. The occupants, one Belgian and one British officer, were taken prisoners.

"The sugar refinery east of Souchez, into which the French penetrated yesterday afternoon, has been recaptured by us.

"An attack begun by the French against our positions at and south of Neuville during the evening was repulsed. Only a small section of a trench on the other side of the highroad from Neuville to Ecurie was occupied by the enemy.

"Fighting at close quarters in the forest of Le Pretre for the possession of certain portions of the trenches continues.

Success in East.
"Eastern Theatre of War.—Successful engagements occurred against minor Russian divisions at Neuhausen, 50 kilometres (about 30 miles) northeast of Libau, and at Shidiki, 85 kilometres (about 40 miles) southeast of Libau. The same thing happened further south, in the district of Shavli, and on the Dubysa, southeast of Kielyny and between Ugliany and Eljargola. At Shavli we took 500 prisoners.

"Southeastern Theatre of War.—Further Russian entrenchments, situated around Dugowiczki (near Przemyśl), were taken by storm yesterday. After the victory at Strly the allied troops advanced yesterday in the direction of Medenice.

"In the month of May, 563 officers and 268,813 men were taken prisoners in the eastern theatre of war, as well as those yesterday. Therefore, the total number of Russians who have fallen into the hands of the German allies during the month of May to about 1,500 officers and more than 2,000,000 men."

CHESTERTON RECOVERS.—Londoners will be interested to know that G. K. Chesterton, the famous English writer, is again well, and that his articles are appearing in British publications.

AGAIN TO SERVE WITH GEN. STEEL



MAJOR K. C. FOLGER, formerly officer in command of ordnance stores in this city, arrived in England on the Missanable. He will be director of ordnance on the staff of Gen. Steel in the 2nd Contingent. Major Folger was on the staff of Gen. Steel in South Africa.

CITY BATTERY STAYED LONG AFTER GREAT FIGHT ENDED

Sixth Field Gunners Three Weeks in Action After Langemarck—Now Recuperating—Senior Officer Sends Home German Notes and Bank Notes Found in the Captured Trenches.

One of the senior London officers now in France with the 12th Battery, formerly the 6th Field Battery, writing to his parents, states that the unit took part in all the heavy fighting at Langemarck. It came through the battle with less casualties than almost any of the others and as a result was kept there for three weeks. The force is now back resting.

He says that in one of the trenches the men found a German Testament, and were greatly touched by the evidence that all, while worshipping the same God, are trying their best to kill one another. He also sent home two German notes, one of two marks and one of three marks. They were found in the trenches, and were probably lost by German soldiers when a little pocket game they were playing was suddenly stopped. The two German notes may be seen in The Advertiser window.

LONDON MEN ON COAST GUARD, CHASED BY KAISER'S SUB

Seven Machinists on Boat Which Was Saved by Her Speed.

CABLES OF HIS SAFETY

D. Thomas Mystifies Relatives by Announcing Arrival at Glasgow.

Seven London machinists, the first to enlist for service in British munitions factories, were on the Allan Liner Corsican, that yesterday docked at Glasgow, after having been chased by a submarine near Queenstown, according to cable dispatches received in Canada yesterday.

D. Thomas, late of the London Foundry Company, who was in the London party, called his family yesterday of his safe arrival at Glasgow. The fact that the boat changed its port of call from Liverpool to Glasgow without previous notice was considered surprising, but no explanation was made as to the reason.

Escaped Safe Fate.
Special cable received from press bureau in the old land later in the day announced that the Corsican had escaped the fate of the Lusitania only by her speed.

The Londoners in the special machinists' party were:

- D. THOMAS.
- ED. WATSON.
- G. H. EVANS.
- W. FRENCH.
- H. WALKER.
- ROBERT WATSON.
- G. H. SCOLLICK.

They were en route to the Vickers-Maxim works at Barrow-in-Furness, England, to work on gun, armament and munition construction. All have signed up for six months' service.

Left City May 28.
The party left London on May 29 and was joined by other large detachments of Canadian machinists at Toronto and Montreal, as well as other points.

STATES REQUIRED TO SUPPORT REAL PEACE LEADER

Wilson Tells Mexican Commanders That Affairs Must Be Settled Up.

GIVES THEM ONE CHANCE

If They Fail To Act, American Government Must Decide On Means.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, June 2.—President Wilson's warning to Mexico that the United States cannot permit present conditions to continue went forward by telegraph today to American agents who will deliver it to the factional leaders, and was at the same time made public at the White House.

The statement, which goes to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Garza, the principal leaders, not as a diplomatic note from the United States, but as a declaration of President Wilson's attitude, expressed in a statement to the American people, is as follows:

Aim Was Good.
"For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the rights of its people, and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively sympathized. Leaders of the revolution, and of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another.

"All professing the same objects, they are, nevertheless, unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority destroyed by those who were expected to support it."

Solution Not Near.
"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragic troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled, and she has been swept up and down by the forces of civil war as if by the wind. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie uncultivated, her work is paralyzed, and the people are drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settlement. There is no proper respect for the rights of the citizen, and for the citizens of other nations resident, and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government."

America Must Move.
"In these circumstances the people and government of the United States cannot stand idly by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her, or to claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see her ruin come upon her, and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend her a helping hand. Her people are entitled to a government which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government, and the rights of the people. Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace, and for every self sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for peace, and they fear every man in their country or out of it, who stands between them and their daily bread."

Time For Intervention.
"It is time, therefore, that the Government of the United States should frankly state the policy which, in these extraordinary circumstances, it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what it has not hitherto done or felt at liberty to do, and lend its active moral support to some man or group of men if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country, return to the constitution of the republic, so long in abeyance, and set up a government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with, a government with whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform. It therefore, publicly and very solemnly, call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act, to act together, and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. If they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

WANTED TO TESTIFY

Dr. McCauley Absent With 18th Battalion, However.

Relatives of Dr. F. H. McCauley, who left this city for the front with the stretcher-bearer section of the 18th Battalion, received a telegram last night asking them if the doctor would go to Prince Rupert to testify in a murder case of which he was the presiding coroner at the time of the victim's death.

It being impossible for the doctor to get back from England in time to attend the trial, the relatives have made arrangements to forward the evidence he took at the inquest to the chief of police of Prince Rupert.

GERMANY FRIGHTENED BY BALKAN SITUATION

Base Company, 18th Battalion, at Sandling Camp



The above photograph was sent to his wife, at 661 Central avenue, by Pte. Taylor, of Base Company, who is in the forefront of the picture. It shows the members of Base Company, which under Capt. Ed. Shuttleworth, won The Advertiser trophy for efficiency.

HOPELESS ATTITUDE OF GERMANS SHOWN

Officer's Diary Contains Pitiful Cries For Help and Support in Desperate Situation—Enemy Demands Super-human Efforts On Part of His Soldiers.

(Canadian Press.)
Paris, June 2.—An account of the fighting in the vicinity of Notre Dame de Lorete, as written down by a German soldier named Capt. Sievert in his notebook, is given out today in the editorial of the "Advertiser" at the front. The purpose is to serve as a comparison with the French official statements concerning the fighting in this vicinity.

Capt. Sievert, the author, was killed. His body was one of 4,000 found on the slopes of Rette, and his notebook covers the fighting from May 16, the day after the French attack, up to May 20, the day the captain was killed. An order issued on the evening of May 9 provided for the holding of the positions on the plateau of Lorete and along the Ablain-Carency line. To carry out these instructions, Capt. Sievert was able to dispose of one battalion of only 272 men, or one-third of its normal fighting strength before going into battle. His notebook contains repeated demands for help. "We absolutely need a supply of hand grenades," is an entry in the diary under date of May 11. The number which Capt. Sievert received was insufficient, and he could not carry out his attack. Furthermore, the lack of projectiles prevented all chance of success.

Later there was more trouble for the captain. Orders badly given and confusion reigned. (Continued on Page Three.)

LONDON SOLDIER DECLARES HE SAW MAIMED CHILDREN

Wesley Wood, Son of Dr. Fred Wood, Convinced of Atrocities.

40 KIDDIES MUTILATED

Brought To Shorncliffe Hospital For Treatment and Seen By Canadians.

In a letter written to his father, Dr. Fred Wood, this city, Wesley Wood, who is with No. 3 Stationary Hospital, at present stationed at Shorncliffe, England, declared that the truth of stories concerning barbarous mutilation of Belgian children by the Germans, which he had doubted previously, were confirmed so far as he was concerned by what he had seen in the hospital.

On the day he was writing, he said, forty Belgian children had been brought in, and every one of them had his or her hands or feet either hacked off or terribly mutilated. Although the sight of these poor mutilated youngsters was a terrible one, he said, he was glad to have seen it with his own eyes, rather than receive the information second-hand, in order to be able to bear witness to the truth of the allegations which have been made against the Huns.

GOOD WEATHER, PLEASE.—Good weather is all that is required now to make the school picnic to be held at Springbank Friday a record-breaker. Thousands of pupils and their relatives and friends are planning to go down to the park, and many fine programs of sports have been arranged for the various classes.

INSPECTOR TO SPEAK.—Inspector Edwards will give an illustrated address with a new lantern purchased for the Collegiate Institute at the annual meeting of the Union Mothers' Clubs of London, to be held in the Collegiate assembly-room on Thursday evening. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock, and reports of the 13 clubs in the various city schools will be presented. Members of the school board have been asked to attend.

CALL TO ARMS IS HEARD

All Reservists in Dominion Ordered To Be in Readiness.

It was reported today that Tony Cortese, of Fullerton street, has been appointed officially as the Italian recruiting officer for London and district. He was out of town, and could not be located to confirm the story, but it was given out on the best of authority. It was said that the appointment had been made through the Italian consul-general in Montreal.

Call Is Given.
Orders have been sent out to all Canadian Italians to hold themselves in readiness for the call to the colors. All Italian naval and military officers have been ordered to return home at once, and reservists over 25, are to be ready to leave at a minute's notice.

Consul-General Chilesotti has made the announcement that the Canadian Patriotic Fund would give the family of Italian reservists the same privilege as those accorded to Canadian soldiers who have gone to the front.

Arrangements for the transportation of all Italian soldiers from their present locations to the coast, where they will be transported by Italian transports, to the old country.

Well-Known Londoner Will Act For the Italian Government.

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Urges Austria To Make Concessions To Meet Roumanian Demands.

EMPEROR HEARS REPORT

Opposition Leaders Tell Francis Joseph Opinions At Private Interview.

(Canadian Press.)

London, June 2.—Roumania is now occupying the "seat of uneasy neutrality" lately held by Italy. The diplomats of the Near East evidently are working hard to bring about an understanding between Bulgaria and Roumania. Rumors are rife that Roumania is mobilizing an army of 1,000,000 men, which is said to be in splendid condition for active service.

Germany Urges Sacrifices.
The German press is showing some indications of anxiety over this situation, and the Frankfort Zeitung has called for concessions to prevent Roumanian intervention. Vienna has been informed that Germany, pouring out blood and treasure in the struggle, must be listened to and that Austria-Hungary must be prepared to make certain sacrifices to meet the Roumanian demands.

To Have Private Talk.
It is significant in the opinion of British observers that three of the opposition leaders in the Hungarian parliament have demanded and have been granted a conference with Emperor Francis Joseph for the statement of opinions which cannot be uttered in parliament itself.

The Russians are reported as being heavily reinforced along the River San, but the official accounts of operations at this point continue to be contradictory; the only fact emerging clearly is that no decisive result yet has been gained by either side.

In the western arena of hostilities nothing of importance has been recorded.

Well-Known London Boy With Winnipeg Battalion in a French Hospital.

SAFE IN MANY BATTLES

Letter Received On Saturday Told of Escapes—Hope That He May Be Recovering.

Word was received this morning by Mrs. John Munnoch, of 105 Waterloo street, that her son, Pte. Alex. Munnoch, of the 9th Battalion, comprising the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, was dangerously wounded while fighting in France on Monday last.

The telegram to Mrs. Munnoch came from her son George, of Winnipeg, and stated that Alex. had been admitted to No. 14 General Hospital at Wimereux, which is a considerable distance from the firing line, there is a good chance of recovery.

Alex. Munnoch was a commercial traveller out of London for some years, later travelling out of Winnipeg. Since enlisting at the very outbreak of the war in the western city, he has been in all the engagements. He has been described by The Advertiser by those who saw him at Salisbury as "the life of the regiment." Mrs. Munnoch received a letter Saturday, in which Alex. reported that he had been in all the battles and had come through safely.

Belgian Advices Reveal Plans Had Been Laid for 5 Zeppelins and 15 Aeroplanes to Start From Points in Belgium About Wednesday.

(Canadian Press.)

Rotterdam, June 2.—According to information received from an excellent source in Belgium, German aviators were busy all last week preparing for a big raid on England, their destination, they said, being London.

For this purpose five Zeppelins were being got ready, each to be accompanied by three aeroplanes, just as a battleship is accompanied by destroyers.

German soldiers freely stated that this big raid was planned to be carried out during the middle of the present week.

Centres Named.
The aviation centres in Belgium from which it was arranged the raiders should start, are Gontrode and Sny-naerdt, near Ghent, where there are three Zeppelins and twenty aeroplanes, some of them being housed in sheds in the grounds of a large mansion, and the aviation grounds at Antwerp and Berchem, near Brussels.

Allies Strike First.
Last Wednesday two aeroplanes of the Allies raided the Gontrode centre and dropped six bombs so successfully that forty Germans were killed and three injured, while the hangar was damaged.

GERMAN DEPUTIES ADMIT BREACH BETWEEN PARTIES

Socialists Oppose Demands of Other Bodies for Territorial Expansion in Event of Victory—Dr. Liebknecht Present and Object of Hostile Demonstration.

(Canadian Press.)

London, June 2.—German papers, giving full reports of the debate on Saturday in the Reichstag, tell of vigorous demands by the conservative and national liberal leaders for substantial territorial expansion in the event of Germany's victory.

Strong opposition to these sentiments came from the Socialist speakers as a consequence of violent protests by Dr. Liebknecht, who seems to have returned from the front to participate in the debate. Dr. Liebknecht was subjected to a hostile demonstration, many of the deputies threatening to throw him out of the chamber.

Anti-Socialist deputies during the course of the debate admitted that the day's proceedings revealed an unmistakable breach between the Socialists and other parties.