

# TOMMIES ARE FURIOUS AT LUSITANIA CRIME

British Fighting More Fiercely Now Than  
At Any Time Yet.

Germans Lose Thousands In Vain Assaults  
At Ypres.

London Cable.—Officers arriving from France tell that the British troops, infuriated over the Lusitania disaster, are fighting with greater vigor and more fiercely than ever before. The news spread quickly through the army, arousing the intensest indignation.

The Morning Post correspondent in Northern France says: "At no time have the Germans displayed greater determination to break through at all costs, sacrificing large numbers of men, violating every rule of God and man, in a desperate, almost despairing effort. The fighting between Ypres and Hill 60, which we still hold, has been of the most desperate description. Despite losses, we have held our own."

## LAST OBSTACLE TO LILLE.

"On the next sector, that of the Aube ridge, the action has been of a quite different nature. Following up our quiet, but steady, progress around Armentieres and Houplines, both of which places are now under heavy bombardment, we were enabled to launch an attack upon the ridge, the last obstacle between us and the plains which lead to Lille, some five or six miles away."

"Swinging around at Fromelles to the left of our old Neuve Chapelle battle ground, the horse shoe ridge here runs in a northeasterly direction and before Fromelles there lies a small wood, similar to Pterre wood, which proved a stumbling block at Neuve Chapelle. This was quietly captured by our Indian troops—Pathans and Gurkhas."

"We opened then upon the ridge a bombardment which, if it could not exceed in intensity that of Neuve Chapelle, continued for a much longer period. It was found that, profiting by previous experience, the Germans had greatly strengthened their defenses with dugouts and shelters made of concrete and steel. Thus it fell out that, after having carried the ridge and the first lines of the German trenches, apparently obliterated by our artillery fire, we were caught by concealed machine guns cunningly placed, so that they should escape the general devastation."

"When these opened on us at short range our position was made untenable and we had to content ourselves with the footing of the lower slopes of the ridge in the meantime. To meet our onslaught at Aubers, the Germans have brought up great masses of men, and they had apparently been concentrating in Lille."

## ASSAULT ON TRIANGLE.

"Preceded by a terrific bombardment, our troops delivered an attack upon the famous railway triangle west of La Bassée where embankments had been converted into a strong, efficient fortress. So strong have they made their trenches with concrete and iron plates that it was found our artillery had really made very little impression upon them. Even very entanglements were pretty nearly intact."

"The enemy also resorted to strategy. He left his first two lines empty of men and materials to undergo bombardment, which was therefore harmless, but he was waiting for our infantry in his third line. At the same time the now famous brickfields of this part of the country were veritable nests of machine guns. Nevertheless we came very near carrying our point and had reinforcements seen on hand would probably have done so."

"As it is, things are again pretty much as they were before, and we have not only inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, but have taken numbers of prisoners. Between Saturday and Tuesday night we fired a million and a half rounds."

The correspondent of the Chronicle writes:

"Not since the beginning of the war has there been in the western theatre a battle of such a scale as that now raging along the whole front from Ypres to Arras. One has to go back to the battle on the Marne for another great action with a front of over 60 miles. There are two principal centres of activity from which since Saturday our combined offensive has been in progress of development, to the north of the British centre, which has Lille for its objective, and to the south, where the French centre is aiming at Lens. On the whole the French have perhaps edged as they are not faced as we are with the almost impenetrable fortress of Lille, packed with immense reserves of men and material. This may explain the difference of fortune that has gone rather in favor of our ally's part of the offensive than for us in the fighting of the last few days. At the present time the French attack is growing in weight and fury."

Enormous forces are massed between Arras and La Bassée, and we expect sudden and perhaps startling developments in this quarter. There is also sure to be a series of counter-attacks on the part of the Germans, who will not reconcile themselves easily to the abandonment of Notre-Lorette, the golden key to this part of the country."

It is certain that our rushes into the out-kirts of La Bassée, repeated again and again with utmost bravery, has cost us terribly in loss of life. A detailed description has been given in the methods to which the approaches to La Bassée were defended by the enemy. At most unlikely spots

our men came upon barbed wire entanglements. Machine guns once more played an important role as at Neuve Chapelle. In the defence of the town their number appeared to be unlimited. Each group of a few soldiers is provided with one of these terrible weapons; nevertheless, on no occasion during an attack which lasted two days was there the least sign of German shortage of ammunition. In this part of the line, trenches constructed under the walls of La Bassée are made not merely of cement, but are sheltered by steel plates against our artillery fire. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that our repeated attacks had to be paid for in numerous human lives."

## TO USE PRUSSIC ACID.

The heroism of our troops in returning again and again to the assault of positions of such strength is beyond all praise. When details are known, it will make a glorious chapter in the annals of our army. Since noon yesterday the battle seems to have diminished in intensity, but we are firmly holding the positions we have won."

South of Armentieres the British batteries continue to bombard with great success the German works established in front of Lille, and to render the positions of the German reserves massed in this district very precarious. A lesson to be learned from the carnage of these three days in this: In the endeavor to repulse our attacks the Germans are making a supreme effort at this moment. They can and will be able to stem our rush to a certain degree by throwing their last men in front of our bayonets, but the day is not far distant when the allies' reserves of men will exceed those of the enemy, and then our onward march will be irresistible. To-day the wind is blowing from the south and prevents the Germans from using their poison gases. I understand that they have been using lately a mixture of cyanogen and hydrogen, producing what is commonly known as prussic acid."

## WITH MORTAL WOUND LED MEN.

Guy de Cassagnac, director of L'Autorité, who is a second lieutenant of reserves, is mentioned in the army orders for showing "great bravery and real contempt of death."

Although wounded in battle, he continued to lead his men until he was struck by a second bullet. At that time he was in command of his company, and so long as his strength held out he encouraged his men and led them onward. Feeling at length that he was at the point of death, he declined to be carried to the rear, saying that he desired to die in Alsace. His last wish was fulfilled."

## ROYAL ONTARIO

Government May Equip and Maintain Infantry Battalion.

It is announced to-day that Ontario may make its next direct war contribution to the motherland by supplying, completely equipping and training an infantry battalion to be known as "The Royal Ontarios."

While no official public intimation has yet been made, the matter may be discussed with Major-General (Hon. Sam) Hughes, Minister of Militia, by members of the Provincial Administration now in Ottawa. The British War Office will, of course, be consulted and His Majesty the King asked for consent to use the word "Royal" in naming the regiment. If the proposal meets with favor from British and Canadian authorities, it is understood that the Province is prepared to proceed with the enterprise at once. The regiment, when mustered and equipped, will, of course, pass under the immediate jurisdiction of the military authorities.

## FOR THE V. C.

Quebec Boy Recommended Has Died of Wounds.

Quebec Despatch.—Private Stanley Marchant, of Quebec, whose name appeared recently among the 2nd Battalion casualties as seriously wounded, is dead from his wounds, which involved the amputation of a leg, according to advices received by his family here.

Young Marchant, who was in his early twenties, was employed in the customs department of the post-office here, and was to have been married to a Quebec girl on his return from the front.

It is understood that he had been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

## GIRLS FOUGHT OVER LUSITANIA.

St. Catharines Despatch.—Girls employed in a newly-established factory the majority of whom are from the United States, and several of them German, became involved in a lively dispute over the Lusitania affair, in which they came to blows. Several of the German girls have since been discharged.

## CAUGHT IN ACT

St. Thomas Soldier Saw Germans Bayonet Wounded.

St. Thomas Despatch.—Pte. Geo. B. Johnson, of the 1st Battalion, who was wounded at Langemark, having his shoulder shattered while helping a comrade, and who is now in University College Hospital at London, in a letter to his parents says he saw German bayonet the Canadian wounded on the battlefield, but adds that the Germans themselves ran when it looked as if they would get a taste of the bayonet. Private Johnson lost everything in the battle, even to his shoes and hat, but managed to bring a Prussian helmet, which he is sending home.

## RUSSIAN DRIVE CAUSES A ROUT

New Offensive Doing Heavy Damage to Austrians.

Two Battalions Annihilated, Thousands Prisoners.

London Cable.—The Russian offensive in far Eastern Galicia towards Bukovina is meeting with continued success, according to the official report received to-night from Petrograd. Counter-attacks by the Austrians have failed entirely to check the advance of the Russians, and the enemy's forces were in disorderly retreat throughout Tuesday, his formations becoming demoralized during the evening, when the Czar's troops penetrated as far as Horodenska, a town some twenty miles north of the Pruth River.

Two Austrian battalions were annihilated by the Russian artillery, and several thousand men were taken prisoner. A number of guns and fifty ammunition caissons also fell into the Russians' hands.

There is no official news from Petrograd to-night concerning the Austro-German attack in West Galicia and the Carpathians, except for the statement that the fighting Tuesday and Wednesday decreased in intensity on a great part of the front.

Berlin and Vienna officially claim that their armies have occupied several towns along the San River above Peremyshl, their vanguard being about 25 miles from that fortress. According to the German official report the Russian prisoners taken by the Teutonic allies in Western Galicia and the Carpathians since General Von Mackensen inaugurated his great drive from Cracow number nearly 145,000. It is stated that 39 cannon and 255 machine guns have been taken in the former area. The small number of heavy guns compared with the prisoners is regarded here as strongly supporting the Russians' reiterated statements that their retreat has been orderly.

The isolated battle in the Baltic province of Courland is still going on with no decision at hand. At first the German invaders, attacked at Mitau by strong Russian forces, fell back rapidly, but now they have been reinforced and have ceased to retreat. Neither Petrograd nor Berlin has yet claimed success in this engagement."

## BOTHA'S THREAT

Will Exact Reprisals for German Well Poisoning.

London Cable.—An official statement made public at Cape Town and received by the Reuter Telegram Company, says that Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa, was captured yesterday without resistance by Union or South Africa forces under Gen. Botha. The population of the town consists of 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives. Gen. Botha's troops took a considerable quantity of railway rolling stock. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Gen. Botha, addressing his victorious troops, declared that the capture of the capital of German Southwest Africa was of the "utmost importance to the Empire and the Union of South Africa, as it means practically complete possession of German Southwest Africa."

Continuing, the general dwelt upon the responsibility of the army of occupation to care for German women and children in Windhoek, saying in this connection:

"I rely on your honor to perform this responsible work well and faithfully."

Cape Town Cable.—General Louis Botha has issued a proclamation at Windhoek, which says that, as the commander of the German forces violated The Hague convention by poisoning wells, General Botha has reserved the right to exact such reprisals as he may deem fitting.

## PREMIER HEARST RECOVERING.

Toronto Despatch.—Hon. W. H. Hearst is now rapidly recovering from the attack of acute pneumonia that laid him low a fortnight ago, and, according to word received by his colleagues at Queen's Park he will in another week be able to pay a visit to his office.

The Prime Minister's condition during the crisis of the attack was much more serious than was generally supposed. The crisis, however, was passed on Friday, and, since then, aided by his strong constitution and recuperative power, he has gained daily

## AMERICAN NOTE TO THE KAISER ON LUSITANIA

Demands Prompt Reparation for Losses of Lives of Her Citizens by the Crime.

## GUARANTEES

That There Will be No Recurrence of Such Tactics Must be Given by Germany.

Washington Despatch.—The text of the note from the United States Government to the German Imperial Government transmitted to-day to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and to be presented to-morrow morning to the German Foreign Office reads as follows:

"The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin: 'Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915. 'Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and after reading to him this communication, leave with him a copy."

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over one hundred American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted."

## FOUR MORE GERMAN ATROCITIES

"The sinking of the British passenger steamship Paluba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German submarine; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Quilright by a German submarine, as the result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement."

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views of the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity, and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have countenance or sanction of that great Government."

## SEAS' SACRED FREEDOM.

"It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas."

"The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged, by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away."

This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American ship masters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationalities; and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of these rights, intentional or unintentional. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights."

It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial German Government accepts as of course the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognizes also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution to visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag."

## SUB. WARFARE ILLEGAL.

"The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to

their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize crew on board of her, and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is underscored, the Imperial German Government frankly admits. We are informed that in the instances in which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

## RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights."

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating in effect that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right to travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his Government, the Government of the United States. I don't refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning of an unlawful and inhuman act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission."

## EXPECT A DISAVOWAL.

"Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial German Government and with the high principles of equity by which they have, in the past, been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least, within the practical possibilities of every case, the commanders, even of submarines, were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object, or capture, or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, and which they make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for the loss of life and property, and that they will take immediately steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended."

"The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together, not only by ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia."

## REGRET NOT ENOUGH.

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks."

"The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any action necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment. (Signed) Bryan."

## GREEK KING'S ILLNESS.

London Cable.—An Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, states that the illness of King Constantine is taking its normal course. Prayers for his recovery were offered to-day in all churches. His Majesty is said to be suffering from an attack of pleurisy, which developed from a cold."

## A LUSITANIA ROMANCE.

London Cable.—A romance of the Lusitania developed yesterday when Engineer John Welsh and Miss Gertrude Neilson, a milliner, were married at Manchester, the home of the bridegroom. They first met aboard the liner and became engaged during the voyage. The bride fell from a lifeboat into the sea and was rescued by a trawler."

## SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Lloyd-George's Liquor Bill Passed Second Reading in the House of Lords.

## DISEASE AT CAMP

International Cotton Congress Has Been Abandoned, Owing to the War.

William Barnes, Jun., denied almost all of the Roosevelt statements at the Syracuse libel trial.

The new Provincial License Board cancelled the club license of the Toronto Rowing Club.

Mr. J. D. McGregor has declined the portfolio of Agriculture in the new Manitoba Government.

Lambton physicians decided to offer the Government a hospital unit of 200 beds, costing about \$10,000.

Chancellor Lloyd-George's Liquor Bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords Thursday.

Directions have been issued for mail communication with Canadian soldiers who are prisoners of war in Germany.

It is officially reported that the Province may offer to recruit, equip and maintain an infantry regiment to be known as the "Royal Ontarios."

Joseph H. Robitaille, aged seven, was drowned in the Sandwich Canal, just after coming from his first communion.

At a meeting of the Sherbrooke, Que., Liberal Association, Mr. F. N. McCrae was again unanimously selected as standard-bearer for the next Federal general election.

A. C. Hardy, son of the late Hon. A. S. Hardy, Premier of Ontario, was nominated by the Liberals of the newly-constituted riding of Leeds as candidate for the next Federal election.

The Conservatives of North Norfolk, in convention at Simcoe, nominated Hugh P. Innes as their candidate for the Federal seat. The meeting was unanimous.

Infractions of the liquor law prosecuted in Brockville Police Court Thursday entailed fines ranging from \$5 to \$300, and in the aggregate amounted to over \$1,000.

The International Cotton Congress, which was to have been held in England this year, has been abandoned on account of the war. Mr. Macara has resigned the Presidency of the Congress.

The supply steamer Newminko, owned by W. Hanna & Company, was burned on Wednesday night at her dock at Port Carling. The nearby buildings were saved by shoving the boat into midstream. The loss is about \$12,000, fairly well covered by insurance.

The Canadian Aviation School of which Mr. W. A. Dean, owner of the Sunfish, is president, commenced work Thursday morning at Toronto, with thirty students enrolled for the Naval Air Service, as well as other private students who are taking the flying course.

Two isolated cases of infectious diseases have occurred at the Toronto Exhibition camp within the last two days, and the medical officers have taken all precautions to guard against an outbreak of an epidemic among the men. The two patients are Lieut. Bishop of the Fourth C. M. R., who is ill with diphtheria, and Private Wilson, of the 35th battalion company at camp, who has scarlet fever. Both have been removed to the Toronto Isolation Hospital.

## STEELE'S STAFF

Commander of Second Contingent Names His Suite.

Ottawa Despatch.—Major-General Sam Steele, officer commanding the second Canadian division, attended the Militia Council here to-day at which the personnel of his staff for service at the front was decided upon.

The headquarters staff of the division is as follows: Officers commanding, Major-General S. B. Steele, C. D., M. A. C. general staff officers, first and second grades, still to be named; general staff officer, third grade, Major J. L. R. Parsons, Winnipeg.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. P. E. Taucker, Halifax.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Major Homer Dixon, Toronto.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major Correll, Winnipeg.

Assistant Director of Medical Services, Lieut.-Col. Fotheringham, Toronto.

Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, Major Jacques, Ottawa.

Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Major H. D. Smith, Winnipeg.

Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Major K. C. Folger, London.

Field Cashiers, Major Alexander and Capt. Todd, Montreal.

Assistant Provost Marshal, Major Jarvis, C. M. G., Winnipeg.

Interpreter, Capt. Chas-Mars, Quebec.

Aides-de-camp, Capt. Montague, Winnipeg; Capt. Cochran (son of Mon. Frank Cochran), Toronto, and Lieut. Steele, of Winnipeg.

Remount Officers, Lieut.-Col. A. D. McCrae, Toronto, and Capt. Hogarth, Port Arthur.