

GERMAN LINE PIERCED BY BRITISH FIRST ARMY; UPRISING IN PORTUGAL

COMPLETE ANARCHY REIGNS IN PORTUGUESE CAPITAL

Fighting in Streets Between Mutineers and Loyal Troops — Lisbon Bombarded by Warships and Many Killed — Regarded by Many as Beginning of a Civil War — Insurrection, not Monarchical Movement, but Organized in Protest on Part of Former Premier Costa Against Recent Government Measures.

Madrid, via Paris, May 16, 11.05 p. m.—Complete anarchy reigns in Lisbon, according to news reaching Madrid tonight. Fighting in the streets continues between the mutineers and the loyal troops. The bombardment was stopped last night owing to a lack of ammunition.

The number of persons killed or wounded is said to have been considerable. Many buildings were burned and the homes of known Loyalists pillaged.

Reports from Oporto are to the effect that the revolutionists in that city have been placed in jail, and that the civil authorities have given over the reins of government to the military. The whereabouts of President Arrais is still unknown.

Special despatches assert that the uprising is not a Monarchical movement, but an organized protest on the part of Dr. Afonso Costa, former premier, against recent measures of the government.

It is declared that although mutinies occurred among the crews of several of the Portuguese warships the army is absolutely loyal.

Warships Bombard Lisbon. Paris, May 16.—A Havas despatch from Madrid received Saturday night says it is officially reported that the bombardment of Lisbon by the mutinous warships resulted in great damage, many persons being killed.

Prepares to Storm Capital. Badajoz, Spain, via Paris, May 16.—The latest news received here from Portugal is to the effect that a general of the Insurrectionary party, commanding 3,000 troops, is now outside Lisbon preparing to storm the city.

London, May 16.—A wireless despatch from Lisbon received by the Fabre Agency at Madrid at 11.40 last night says the insurrection has been crushed.

Captain Martin Lima has assumed command of the Republican troops. There are rumors in Madrid, continues the despatch, that the leave of Spanish naval officers has been suspended and that the battleships Espana and Carlos Quinto have been ordered to Lisbon. It is also stated that two regiments of infantry have been sent to Badajoz, Spain, on the frontier.

British Troops Break Through German Line Between Richbourg, L'Avoue and Festubert—French and Belgians Join Forces to Throw Enemy Back on the Yser Canal—Heavy Fighting Continues in the Woevre.

London, May 16 (11.42 p. m.)—The following official statement was issued by the British war office tonight: "The first army has made a successful attack between Richbourg L'Avoue and Festubert, breaking the enemy's line over the greater part of a two-mile front.

"The attack commenced at midnight to the south of Richbourg L'Avoue, where we carried two successive lines of German breastworks on a front of 800 yards. A mile further to the south another attack at dawn carried 1,200 yards of German front line trenches, and was pushed rapidly on, extending its success 600 yards further south by bombing along the German trenches. Here we crossed the Festubert-Quinque road and advanced nearly a mile into the German lines.

"The fighting still continues in our favor, and throughout the day our brave troops have fought splendidly.

"At Ypres all has been quiet for the past 48 hours, and elsewhere on the front there is nothing to report.

The King of Italy has refused to accept the resignation of Signor Salandra, and the premier, and his whole war cabinet retain office. This, it is confidently believed here, foreshadows the almost immediate entrance of Italy into the circle of belligerents on the side of the allies.

As the King, however, may be delayed until the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, when the Premier will announce his policy and will receive the support of a majority of the deputies.

Should the expected action of Italy materialize the allies will be in a better position than ever to launch their big offensive movement against Austria and Germany, which is being preceded on the western front by a series of attacks, furnishing a forestay of what is to come.

Hardly had the German attacks on the British lines around Ypres exhausted themselves, and the French offensive to the north of Arras shown signs of coming to an end than the north of La Bassée and the French and Belgian troops commenced their attempt to throw the Germans back from the Yser Canal.

ST. JOHN PEOPLE HEAVIEST DEPOSITORS IN GOVT SAVINGS BANK

Special to The Standard Ottawa, Ont., May 15th.—The latest report of the Finance Department, issued today, shows that on April 30th the gold reserve held by the Minister of Finance for the redemption of Dominion notes amounts to \$89,466,038 of which \$5,198,854 is held in savings banks deposits. The circulation of notes is \$157,118,864. The balance at the credit of the depositors in the government savings banks amounts to \$12,984,143. The people of St. John, N. B. are the heaviest depositors, the credit on April 30 being \$5,637,478.

30,000 NEW SETTLERS FROM UNITED STATES

Came to Canada Since War Began — Majority Engaged in Farming.

Special to The Standard Ottawa, Ont., May 16.—During the nine months since the outbreak of the war no fewer than 30,000 Americans settlers have come to Canada. Immigrants from Great Britain numbered only 12,000 and from continental Europe 3,700. The immigration from the United States consisted mostly of farmers and is encouraged by the Dominion government on that account.

It is felt that the greater the number engaged in farming operations the better are we able to provide the food supply required in these times of stress by the Empire and our Allies.

American railway companies and American real estate men have attempted to prevent settlers and tourists from coming to Canada and they have used arguments for which there was no foundation. It can be authoritatively stated that settlers coming to Canada are not subjected to burdensome war taxes, as alleged, and the greatest care has been taken to prevent unnecessary barriers being placed in the way of intercourse between the two countries.

There is an immense trade between Canada and the United States which necessitates constant crossing of the international boundary by commercial travellers and other business men. There are in both countries places of scenic beauty and historical interest which interest the tourist and realizing the inadvisability of in any way interfering with the class of traffic officials have been instructed to continue the same courteous treatment to the bonafide travelling public as was customary before the outbreak of war.

United States citizens need not go to the trouble of securing passports nor will unnaturalized residents of the United States coming to this country for peaceable purposes be in any way interfered with.

Special to The Standard Ottawa, May 16.—General Hughes arrived in Ottawa this morning from Lindsay and left again this evening for Quebec where he will inspect the local troops in training there. He will also visit Valcartier.

PREMIER SALANDRA AND WAR CABINET TO STAY IN OFFICE

No Change to be Made in Personnel of Ministry—King Refused to Accept Resignation—Trend of Events Regarded as Significant—Anti-Neutral Demonstrations Continue—Reports of Clashes Between Italian and Austrian Troops Along Border.

Rome, May 16, via Paris (6.20 p.m.)—Official announcement was made here this afternoon that King Victor Emmanuel had declined to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra. The Salandra cabinet is to be retained without change.

Although it was made known last night that Signor Salandra would remain at the head of the government, this announcement was received today with great demonstrations of rejoicing and manifestations in favor of war.

The delay in making the official announcement is said to have been due to efforts to bring about closer co-operation among the various parliamentary sections. During the interval the King received a number of prominent statesmen. Among them was Deputy Admiral Bettiolo, former minister of marine.

The Tribune says there is a possibility that Premier Salandra will enlarge his cabinet by including Signor Bettiolo and Signor Pantano, former minister of agriculture; the latter as the representative of the Radicals.

It is asserted that former Premier Giolitti will make a public statement to the effect that he had believed it possible to obtain from Austria concessions sufficient to avert war, but that once war is inevitable he will support the cabinet.

Foreign Minister Sonnino received Baron Karl von Macchio, temporary Austrian ambassador at Rome. It is reported Baron Macchio asked Signor Sonnino whether his retention of office might be interpreted as meaning that Italy had decided upon war.

The Austrian consulate having notified the few Austrian subjects in Rome to be ready to leave on a moment's notice most of them decided to depart today.

When the soldiers at the barracks at Castro Pretorio learned that Premier Salandra was to remain in power they began an enthusiastic demonstration in favor of war, and went to their commander, Col. Balistracci. The colonel said he could not yet give expression of his feelings, but hoped to be able to address them in a few days in the way that he would like to do.

The excitement at Milan subsided on receipt of the news of Premier Salandra's retention. The general strike there passed off without serious incident, although there was a demonstration in favor of war on the part of a crowd estimated at 40,000. Similar demonstrations occurred at Florence, Naples, Messina, Bologna, Palermo and Catania.

The demonstration at Bologna developed into a free fight between the factions for and against war. At Genoa last night crowds attempted to pillage the shops of gunsmiths, but were held in check by troops.

Clamor for War. Naples, via Paris, May 16.—Two thousand students made a demonstration yesterday in favor of war. The police tried to disperse them, but the students stoned the police. Several on both sides were wounded.

Ordered to be Ready to Leave the Country. Rome, via Paris, May 16.—The Austro-Hungarian embassy has ordered all subjects of the Dual Monarchy residing in Italy to hold themselves in readiness to leave this country immediately upon the receipt of instructions to that effect.

Reports of Works Along Border. Prior to the announcement that Premier Salandra would return to power, the King requested Senator Boselli, dean of the Italian parliament to form a new cabinet, but he refused, at the same time expressing the opinion that Signor Salandra must remain in the premiership.

The King had a lengthy conference with Lieut-General Count Cadorna, chief of staff, who afterwards proceeded to the war office and discussed the situation with General Zupelli, the minister of war.

The Austrian ambassador, Baron von Macchio, conferred at the Villa Malta with Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador for two hours.

The trend of events is considered most significant, particularly in view of the fact that clashes between Italian and Austrian troops are reported to be occurring on the frontier. The Austrians, according to one report, have attempted to cross the boundary at one point, but were repulsed by the Italians, who took one prisoner.

Geneva, May 16, via Paris.—A telegram from Lugano, a Swiss city near the Italian border, says that Italy now has 1,700,000 soldiers mobilized and equipped.

SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER SPEAKS ON PATRIOTISM

An Enthusiastic Meeting in Fredericton Presbyterian Church Saturday Night—War Will Give Canada a Better People—The Part Taken by the British Navy.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, May 16.—Sir George E. Foster was the speaker at a grand patriotic meeting in St. Paul's Presbyterian church here Saturday evening. The auditorium was crowded and all present were made to see the great importance of carrying on the present war till German militarism has been completely crushed. Sir George was also the chief speaker at the unveiling of a tablet in the George street Baptist church to the memory of Rev. Dr. Joseph McLeod.

At the meeting Saturday evening Sir George E. Foster talked along patriotic lines. He referred to the great war now in progress and showed that the cause of the Allies was just for they were working in the interests of justice and righteousness. Germany had repudiated all its pledges and treaties in its treatment of Belgium.

The Germans' atrocious acts of the war had roused a great moral opposition in all parts of the world. This was brought close home to people by the reports of their treatment to the Belgians and the sinking of merchant ships without warning, when innocent men, women and children were killed or injured.

The war had now been in progress for nearly nine months and there was every indication that it was not over yet. The people should do all in their power to support the cause of Britain.

for a few German ships to get loose, but these had been afterwards dealt with. Britain still maintained the rule of the sea. It was on account of this fact that it has been possible for men and equipment to have been brought from all parts of the world in safety. After the soldiers had been landed in France it was the British navy which had been responsible for keeping them supplied with food and munitions of war.

Enemy Weakening. Germany's merchant marine had been swept from the sea, but the British merchant ships were still doing business in almost every part of the world. Germany had started in this struggle as a powerful nation, but now her power was broken and she was becoming less powerful daily. While she was weakening the Allies were gaining in strength. The speaker referred to the different modes of fighting. In aerial work the Allies had shown their superiority over the Germans. Germany had also lost her overseas territory.

The greatest loss sustained by Germany was the respect and good will of the nations of the world. She had endeavored by every means in her power to draw public opinion in America in her favor but her efforts had been unavailing.

Although Canada had not been fighting for one hundred years she was in this war for the call of the Empire had received a satisfactory reply from this colony. He felt that the war would cause a new viewpoint and atmosphere in Canada.

ST. JOHN MAN IS REPORTED MISSING

Ottawa, May 16.—The casualty list tonight contains the name of Private Harry Edgar Hamilton, No. 155 Dorchester street, St. John, N. B., reported missing.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE Died of Wounds Gunner Fred Charles Gunn, Chatham, N. B.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION Wounded Private Peter Martin Grant, Dammor, P. E. I.

Missing Private Robert McLaughlin (formerly 17th Battalion) South Farmington, N. S.

THIRD BATTALION Wounded Gunner W. G. Bruce (formerly 1st Field Artillery Brigade) Red Point, P. E. I.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION Missing Private John Curry (formerly 17th Battalion) Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Killed in Action Private Thos. Dupre, Cocagne, N. B.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION Died of Wounds Private Henry R. Fisher, Rolling Dam, N. B.

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE Killed in Action Sergt. Gordon Valentine Boone (formerly 3rd Brigade) Millertown, Nfld.

DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN Wounded Gunner John R. Bramble, Hinstor Landing, Queens county, N. B.

THE TRANSYLVANIA PASSES SAFELY THRO' DANGER ZONE

New York, May 17.—The Anohor line steamer Transylvania passed safely through the war zone and arrived at Greenock, Eng., at 3 o'clock this morning. London time, it was announced by Cunard line officials here.

GEN. HUGHES TO INSPECT TROOPS AT QUEBEC

Special to The Standard Ottawa, May 16.—General Hughes arrived in Ottawa this morning from Lindsay and left again this evening for Quebec where he will inspect the local troops in training there. He will also visit Valcartier.