

Imperial German government frankly admits. "We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken, time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given and at least two of the cases cited were such as to give warning was received. Manifestly, such warnings cannot be used against men, charitably as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in making 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. That German Warning.

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German government, a formal warning, purported 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 of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril, if his journey should take him within the zone of war. It is evident that the Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this government, the government of the United States.

"I do not 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 that an unlawful and inhuman act which is committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act, or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

"Long acquainted as this government has been with the character of the Imperial 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 such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the principles of the rights of neutrals or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It is inconceivable that they should have permitted themselves to disregard the principles of the government of the United States which they will make reputation so far as reputation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate 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 of the 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 special ties of friendship, but by the stipulations of the treaty of 1839 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

"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 government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act 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."

CANADIANS IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT AGAIN

London, May 18.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Richard Reid, agent-general for Ontario, who has just returned from the front, states that the hottest action of the whole campaign has been in progress for the past week, with the Canadians engaged again. While he is provided, by his official position, from giving any details, he gave the Montreal Gazette correspondent to understand that Canadian conditions were quite satisfactory.

IMMEDIATE ACTION. London, May 13.—The commissioner of police of London tonight issued orders for the arrest of all subjects of enemy countries of military age.

The Nobility of Labrador. (St. Thomas Journal).

Here is an example of real sacrifice for contribution to war funds which was found in an extract from a letter from Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, written from his "This little district has collected by hard labor and unselfish sacrifice \$1,000 for the Patriotic Fund, besides fifteen men. The men sold watches from their pockets and rings from their fingers, loggers cut one day or two free for the fund, and fishermen brought for sale fish, snowshoes, etc. while the women packed and sold everything they could lay their hands on."

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

BRITISH GAIN ON TWO MILL FRONT CONTINUES; GERMANS FORCED BACK ACROSS YSER CANAL

Rome, May 17—via Paris, May 18 (2.20 a.m.)—Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, are preparing to leave Rome, according to the newspapers. A special train is in readiness to take Prince von Buelow to Chiasso, Switzerland, and Baron von Macchio to Ala, in the Austrian Tyrol.

1,000 GERMAN PRISONERS FALL TO BRITISH IN NEW OFFENSIVE; FRENCH GAINS

London, May 17, 10.05 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a message tonight, informed the British people that their troops again had assumed the offensive after a fortnight spent in hurling back the German attacks and had swept across and captured all German trenches to the south of Richebourg l'Avoué, over a two-mile front.

This movement, which resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners, many of whom surrendered in bodies, is still under way and gives indication of being as important in the matter of territory won as was the recent French advance. Elsewhere along the western battle front a hull provalis.

In the east, Vienna reports that Sunday passed without much activity. This is considered in military circles here as possibly indicating that the Russians have reached a point where they are able to re-establish their line. The Austrians, however, assert that their army is still advancing.

A homebound Zeppelin, returning from a raid on England, was attacked today as it reached the Belgian coast. The big air bag is reported to have been damaged, but the fate of the aircraft was not learned, as it drifted away in the fog out of sight of the observers.

The strain of waiting for definite news of Italy's intentions with regard to the war has been relieved by the announcement that the Italian parliament meets next Thursday. Meanwhile special trains are reported to be in readiness to take the German and Austrian ambassadors out of the country. The German press is plainly gloomy over the situation.

Paris, May 17, 10.30 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France, today sent a report under date of May 17 to the War Department here as follows: "The first army has gained further success south of Richebourg l'Avoué, and all the German trenches on a front of two miles were captured.

This morning several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops who continue to fight with great gallantry and determination. One of the enemy bodies while trying to surrender was caught by German snipers and practically annihilated.

The exact number of prisoners has not yet been ascertained but 550 have been cleared so the lines of communication.

On the remainder of the front there have been no incidents to report. British Capture Thousand.

Paris, May 17, 10.30 p.m.—The official communication issued by the War office tonight announces the capture by the British troops of several additional German trenches to the south of La Bassee, together with 1,000 prisoners. In an engagement at Ville-Sur-Tourne the French took 400 prisoners, and in an attack at the Ailly wood carried several German works and captured 250 prisoners.

The text follows: "In Belgium the enemy, threatened by our successful attacks of the preceding days, with a complete envelopment, evacuated last night the positions which he had occupied by the west of the Yser canal. We have, on our part, maintained all our gains on the east bank.

To the north of La Bassee the British troops, who were very strongly counter-attacked during the night of Sunday-Monday, are victoriously continuing the fighting. Today they carried several German trenches and inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses.

One contingent of several hundred Germans, caught between the fire of the British machine guns and that of their own artillery, was almost entirely exterminated under the cross-fire. Our Allies have taken 1,000 prisoners and some machine guns.

To the north of Arras a thick mist has prevailed all day, preventing any important action on either side. Nevertheless the struggle continues very actively, on the slopes of Lorette especially. There we have repulsed all the German counter-attacks.

At Ville-Aux-Bois, near Berry-Aux-Bac, the enemy made an attack on our trenches, which was immediately arrested. The number of unaccounted prisoners taken by us on Sunday in the affair at Ville-Sur-Tourne was 300, besides fifty wounded.

This morning we carried out an attack in the Ailly wood, occupying several German works, and also took three machine guns and 250 prisoners, among whom were several officers.

In the outskirts of the forest of La Perce two German battalions made three attempts to sortie from their trenches, but our fire held them up short."

More Quiet in East. Vienna, May 17, via London, 7.40 p.m.—A further Austrian advance in Gall-

icia is announced in an official statement issued here today. The Austrians have captured Drobovsky, in Central Galicia, about forty miles southwest of Lemberg. The fighting follows.

"Compared with the last fortnight's obstinate fighting yesterday passed generally without material events along the entire front. Our armies gained further ground.

"Austrian columns advanced toward the Upper Danube and occupied Drobovsky capturing 500 men and eight machine guns."

Confirmatory Report. Paris, May 17, via London, 5.20 p.m.—British troops, continuing their drive at the German line near La Bassee, have captured another series of trenches at Richebourg l'Avoué. They took 400 prisoners.

Driven Across Canal. Berlin, via Sayville, May 17—German army headquarters today gave a report on the progress of hostilities reading as follows:

"In the western war theatre: "North of Ypres and to the west of the canal near Steenstraete and Het Sas, the Germans gave up their advanced positions, and to avoid losses from the strong artillery of the enemy, they drew back their smaller forces to the main positions on the eastern bank of the canal.

"South of Neuve Chapelle the British still hold parts of the front trench taken May 15. The fighting continues north of Arras. Near Ablain and Neuville attacks yesterday were repulsed with very heavy losses for the enemy.

"German attacks have successfully attacked the seaports of Dover and Calais." (Despatches last night from England had captured that a hostile craft had appeared over Dover but for a short time only, and no mention of an attack was made. An airship, possibly the same vessel, did deliver an attack upon Ramsgate, twenty miles north of Dover, dropping forty bombs.)

"In the eastern war theatre: "On the Dniestr river, near Znamensk and Ozkifsk, and south of the Niemen river, near Lirampol and Ludnow, attacks by the enemy were repulsed. Among the Russian prisoners taken near Shavil, in courland, were number of recruits of the classes of 1916 who had only been in training for three weeks.

"In the southwestern war theatre: "The German advance between the Pilica river and the Upper Vistula, and along the front from Sambor to Riry and Stanislav, continues. The river San has been crossed at several points near Jurislav and to the northward. There is fighting going on around Przemysl."

Russian Story of Fighting. Petrograd, May 16, via London, May 18, 2.20 a.m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"While the region east of the River Vindau and Dubysa is now free of the enemy, the Germans, who attempted several days ago to assume the offensive at Shavil, were repulsed Friday with heavy losses.

"On the West Niemen Saturday the Russians gained a series of successes. On Friday and Saturday fighting began on the San, in the region of Lesklow and Jaroslau.

"On the River Pruth, Friday, the Russians continued their successes, reaching several points on the railroad between Delatyn and Kolomesa."

460,288 Tons of British Shipping; 1,556 Lives Lost

London, May 17.—Thomas J. Macnamara, parliamentary secretary of the Admiralty, announced in reply to a question in the House of Commons today that 460,288 tons of British shipping, other than warships, had been sunk or captured by the German navy since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Macnamara added: "The number of persons of all nationalities killed in connection with these sinkings is approximately 1,556. The tonnage of German shipping, other than warships, sunk or captured by the British navy, up to May 15, is 314,643. So many of these sinkings were effected by the subject has been killed in connection therewith."

FRANCIS RIFE OUT GERMAN DEFENDERS

Enemy Demoralized by Thousands of Projectiles Going Home

NEUVILLE CAPTURED AT POINT OF BAYONET

Germs Had Machine Guns in Every House and Cellars Strongly Fortified But to No Avail—Cavalry Detachment Captured in a Bay

London, May 17, 10.30 a.m.—The British representative in the Dardanelles, while describing the first stage of the operations of the allied troops against the Turks, which he says, has now come to an end. He testified to the splendid work already achieved by the Allies in successfully landing and establishing themselves in the face of tremendous opposition. They are now before Achi Baba, about five miles up the Gallipoli Peninsula.

"This is the first of the commanding positions on which the Turkish-German force can make a stand before we are able to move up the Gallipoli Peninsula and command the northern shore of the Narrows," says the despatch.

"Behind this the other equally formidable positions, which must be taken, hill by hill and trench by trench, before the army can open the gate for the fleet and enable it to pass through to Constantinople.

"There must be no false illusion as to the big task before the Allies. We are fighting a brave and tenacious enemy, who is most skilfully led, and the war here, as in France, is a question of how many men you can afford to lose to capture each trench and each kilometre of the enemy's position."

Victory is only to be gained by more men and a continuous supply of ammunition.

"The positions already won prove that the Turk was justified in believing his positions were impregnable.

"The navy has achieved an equally fine organization for the landing of a continuous supply of men and munitions. Piers have been built out into deep water, so that the largest lighters can come alongside. Roads have been cut along the hills to increase the area of disembarkation and a hundred devices have been utilized to assist in efficiency.

"The same time our attacking forces on the centre were battling with the same spirit, across the road to Behlme. Among the tombs in the cemetery a desperate engagement ensued. This territory was twice taken and twice lost, but we held the ground in the neighborhood, capturing the Turkish guns and then digging in. All this took place within two and a half hours.

"While the men stopped to breathe, the enemy came up in the rear and attacked the trenches, but they were repulsed, although under a heavy machine gun fire, placed their guns and opened on the enemy.

"Stirred by cries, our men discovered a detachment of German light cavalry in concealment, with seven three-inch guns and 800 shells. They were taken prisoner and sent to the rear. There were German dead everywhere in the trenches, and while the infantry was finishing the destructive work of the assaulting piles of dead were gathered and buried.

"In the succeeding days our effort was directed at conquering Neuville. Here the large deep cellars of the houses were not sufficient for the enemy's fortifications they covered the top of the cellars with material three feet thick, and dug new shelters in the cellars themselves, strongly protected, to which they fled during the bombardment. From one of the cellars of the village, by the other these passages were connected by underground passages, through which the Germans circulated, rising up the wooden shafts during the night, however, and up to today none was visible from the observatory at Fort Henry.

Neufville (Va.), May 17—Uncovered reports, which could not be traced to any responsible source, were current again today that the German cruiser Karlsruhe was coming up the lanchued

Machine Guns Pointed. "Every house was armed with machine guns in these reinforced shelters but in the face of these defences, from Monday to Friday, our infantry continued the assault without cessation. On Saturday at nightfall we held the greater part of the village, and the progress we had made outside the place resulted in strengthening our position.

"During the night of May 11, violent counter-attacks occurred to the east of the village. Our troops allowed the Germans to penetrate to within twenty yards of their trenches and then with machine guns and rifles moved down the first

OUR NEXT ALLY

Rome, May 17, 1.50 p.m., via Paris, 6.40 p.m.—King Victor Emmanuel, without an escort, visited today the barracks and the military hospital. He was cheered enthusiastically by the people.

Italy has a population of 35,000,000, and a total area of 110,000 square miles, and in her colonies an additional 601,000 square miles, but these are sparsely populated.

King Victor Emmanuel was born on November 11, 1869, and married Helen, a princess of the House of Montenegro, one of the Allies, it will be remembered. He ascended the throne on July 29, 1900, after the assassination of Humberto. Everybody knows geographically Italy for its location in the "holy far niente."

King Victor Emmanuel has made it the favorite of school children the world over. Its industries are varied and are picking up rapidly, especially in the northern portion of the country, however, the progress is not so rapid as the real Italian nature is there helped by an ideal climate and leads to the "holy far niente."

Concentration holds good in Italy as in all continental countries but Italy has also a fine navy which is always ready to be called upon in the European problem. The debt of the country now only amounts to about \$64 per head, a little under that of Great Britain and Germany but very much less than that of France and a long way in that respect behind Canada.

The Italian colonies are valuable and are found pretty much in the Balkans, the Aegean, the Tripoli and Cyrenica all tell a good tale of enterprise. The last named were obliterated by conquest over Turkey in 1911, and the mischief made there ever since national ideas.

had been pretty well wiped off the face of the globe and the policy of reconquest has never died out. The unimpaired attention of Italy to her colonies is the real story of the capture of August 1896. Italy's last comes to be told that Italy was relieved when she cast off her allegiance to Turkey in 1912, and radically exposed to her and the mischief made there ever since national ideas.

"War, Realization of Italy's Dream Into Radiant Reality"

Rome, May 17, 7.40 p.m.—The Giornale D'Italia, which has been a strong supporter of the Salandra cabinet and was among the first to advocate military preparation, publishes a significant article today.

"War," says the paper, "is virtually declared by concord of the king, the government and the nation. This wonderful secret dream which, for half a century, has strengthened Italy in its long wait, is about to be transformed into radiant reality. We shall never forget our unfortunate sister towns desperately fighting under a foreign yoke in defence of their Italian nationality. Today the hour of their liberation has rung.

"Italy is about to engage not only in a war to liberate the remainder of the Italian provinces under foreign rule, but in a war for civilization."

The Giornale D'Italia urges a union of all parties, and the cessation of all conflicting passions. It urges the suppression of violence and resistance against the temptation to forget the duty of civilization and of dignity.

"When war broke out," it adds, "Berlin and Vienna were the scenes of savage attempts against the diplomatic representatives and the subjects of the countries against which Germany and Austria had declared war. These were considered the deplorable excesses of a hysterical minority. Instead, they were the first manifestations of methods which later developed into a most atrocious war throughout Belgium and France and on the seas.

"Nothing of the kind must happen in Italy. The motto must be no violence against foreigners, even if they are enemies. Hospitality being the most sacred duty of a civilized people, respect for diplomatic immunity is one of the highest forms of political civilization."

Throughout the day the Chamber of Deputies was crowded with members, many of whom had hastened to Rome in their anxiety regarding the crisis and the imminent decision of the cabinet. Outside the chamber great crowds gathered, the majority of whom voiced their opinion that further delay on the part of the government would be disadvantageous, as it would give time for the completion of preparations by Austria and Germany.

There was an active exchange of cipher telegrams today between the Austrian and German embassies and Vienna and Berlin.

DEMOSTRATION FOR WAR. London, May 18, 4.05 a.m.—A Reuter despatch from Rome says: "An imposing demonstration in favor of war was held here tonight (Monday). A procession, headed by the flags of Trent, Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia, marched to the capitol and provoked a tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm. The mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, surrounded by city magnates, delivered a warlike speech."

Report Karlsruhe Still at Large, on Way to Intern

Norfolk (Va.), May 17—Uncovered reports, which could not be traced to any responsible source, were current again today that the German cruiser Karlsruhe was coming up the lanchued

Zepplins Caught. Amsterdam, via London, May 17, 8.30 p.m.—The Telegram's Paris correspondent says that a Zeppelin, flying along the coast from the west, was sighted at five o'clock this morning. The airship was being pursued by an Allied aeroplane, but the Zeppelin opened a heavy fire on it and the aeroplane abandoned its pursuit and disappeared across the sea.

This Must Be Answer to the American Note, Says Local Anzeiger

REPLY READY BY END OF THIS WEEK

Ambassador Reads Document to Herr Von Jagow—President Wilson, at Review of Fleet, Says Battleships "Engines to Promote Interests of Humanity."

Washington, May 17—Germany is expected to answer the American note of April 18 before the end of the week. A statement of the State Department today that he had read the document to Herr Von Jagow, the foreign minister, Saturday morning and that an early reply would be forthcoming.

The ambassador was given no confirmation of the feeling of the German government. He was assured merely that the subject would require consideration by the higher officials, and that a reply would be ready soon. Inasmuch as the press had not been permitted to publish the text of the note, the ambassador also was unable to report on the state of public opinion toward it.

Berlin Press Comment. Berlin, via London, May 17—The American note to Germany has not yet been officially given out. The afternoon papers, however, print the version of the document as telegraphed here by the Havas Agency. With the single exception of the Local Anzeiger all refrain from comment. The Local Anzeiger says:

"The German government certainly will not delay long with the answer requested, and probably will reply that in occupying itself with its sacred duties it is not to be disturbed from any side.

"That the American government should consider the Lusitania as a harmless packet-boat, without taking notice of the fact that it was really an auxiliary cruiser and an ammunition steamer of the British navy, appears to us scarcely believable. But the German answer in Washington will make it comprehensible to Mr. Wilson, in language as polite as it will be clear, that we must conduct the war as we are conducting it, and can conduct it with a clear conscience."

The Tagische Rundschau, commenting on the reports that the Lusitania incident has caused a "growing insight" in America, says:

"This insight probably will lead to the discovery that England really is the guilty party, because it took ammunition on board a passenger steamer in contravention of the American laws."

"After quoting the statute, which it argues covers this point, the Rundschau concludes:

"According to the American laws the captain of the Lusitania ought to go to prison."

A confidential note to the editors of the newspapers, which reached them too late, says that nothing regarding the American note may be printed for the time being.

American and Humanity. New York, May 17—President Wilson—the man upon whom the eyes of the world are turned, because of the international situation—today reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river, and at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the city of New York, told a distinguished gathering of army officers, navy officers, and civilians what the country and its navy stood for. The great battleships that lay in the river, he said, were "engines to promote the interests of humanity."

"The inspiring thing about America," the president asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself, except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to stand on a nation's honor; we wish to stand solemnly in the way of the development of no nation."

The spirit which brooded over the river today, said the president, was "just a solemn evidence that the force of

(Continued on page 8.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1916

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