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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Moderate winds, fair, with not much change in temperature.

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RIGHT BANK OF SAN RIVER CLEARED OF ENEMY BY THE RUSSIANS; WARSHIPS ACTIVE AT DARDANELLS

RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND U. S. STRAINED

German Reply to President Wilson's Note is Evasive and Unsatisfactory---Prompt Answer is Returned---President Determined to Secure Reparation---Germans Repeat that the Steamship Lusitania Was Armed.

Washington, May 26—Germany's senger ships, it will be asserted, but only self-exploding material, and liners in the past have been permitted to carry arms and ammunition by special ruling of the state department on the meaning of federal statutes.

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

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

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

CABINET MEETING.

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

From a previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted tonight that a prompt answer would be sent to Berlin, perhaps within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. This is expected to give the American government's understanding of the facts—that the Lusitania was unarmed and carried no concealed guns, that she sailed from the United States a peaceful merchantman, and that under all rules of international law and humanity the vessel should have been visited and searched and her passengers transferred to a place of safety, whether she carried ammunition or not.

American law does not prohibit ammunition from being carried on pas-

POINTS TO BE ANSWERED.

Germany's failure even to discuss the reparation demanded by the American note and evasion of the request that guarantees be given that American vessels and lives be not endangered in the future, are the main points, however, which the United States government, it was generally believed tonight, would advert in the second note. The expressions of regret and offers of reparation for unintentional attacks on neutral ships are expected to have little weight in determining the nature of the response of the United States.

While it is generally thought the United States will answer Germany's request for facts with a re-statement of the circumstances recited in the American note of May 18, the promptness with which the reply will be despatched is counted upon to serve as an indication that the American government wishes an early answer, and does not desire to engage in a protracted diplomatic discussion.

Persons close to President Wilson have learned that he is determined to obtain reparation for the Lusitania victims and assurances of respect for American rights in future, and that failing this, he would not hesitate to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. In German quarters here tonight it was again reiterated that the Lusitania was armed.

To contravert this, the United States has proof, gathered before the American note was sent, that there were no guns aboard. Furthermore, the British government entered into an informal agreement with the United States early in the war to see that no British vessels left American ports armed.

young educated Canadian being recruited from university graduates or undergraduates, or men of a similar class. They are drawn from nearly every part of Canada, groups having been brought from Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg as well as from the eastern provinces. A number of men with U.C.T.C. Certificates have enlisted in the ranks.

In the training of this unit special attention will be given to further instruct men studying for officers' certificates. A great many of the men have received the benefit of the training at the C.O.T.C. Camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, which was held from May 2nd to 15th.

When the company has been brought up to full strength it will probably be moved to one of the permanent camps to undergo further training before going to the front.

The first University Company (P. Co. 38th Battalion C.E.F.) which has been selected as a draft to reinforce the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry is at present in Camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake and will probably sail for England in the next fortnight.

W. J. Oliphant of St. John, is at the Barker House.

H. G. Noble of Woodstock, is in the city.

CANADIAN MILITIA RESERVE TO BE ORGANIZED

Ottawa, May 30—The Canadian militia reserves, aggregating something over 300,000 men, most of them between the ages of thirty-five and fifty years, are to be organized under the direction of a special commission of militia officers appointed by the militia council. These reserves represent the men who were formerly members of the active militia, but who have retired, after having had more or less training.

Connected with every militia unit throughout Canada there are hundreds of men who in case of necessity could be pressed into service again. Germany has already called out her reserves of all ages and though it will scarcely be necessary for Great Britain and Canada to go that far, the minister of militia believes that as a preliminary measure there should be at least some more effective organization of the reserves in Canada than now obtains.

The first step will probably be the registration of all militia reservists, along the lines suggested in the report made on the Canadian militia by General French some years ago. General Hughes wants to be in a position to know the potential strength of Canada's trained militia force of all ages and to call on it to the fullest extent as need arises.

BRITISH STEAMER GLENLEE SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

London, May 30—A despatch to Lloyd's from Ushant, Northern France says the French vessel Dixi has passed there for Brest, having on board the crew of the British steamer Glenlee, bound from Cardiff to Aden, which was sunk by a German submarine.

The Glenlee was a steamer of 2,650 tons. She was owned by the Western Company of Glasgow.

CANADIAN MECHANICS WANTED IN ENGLAND MUNITION FACTORIES

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

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

Cables report the arrival at Portsmouth, England, yesterday of the 25th and 22nd Battalions. Lance Corporal Thomas M. Rutter, son of Fire Chief H. C. Rutter of this city is a member of the 25th Battalion, as is also Private John C. Dolan of Fredericton.

WITH MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Sergt. Norman Cass of this city, who left here with the field artillery last winter, is now engaged in motor transport in England. The 23rd Field Battery, which was raised here and which contains a large number of U. N. B. undergraduates, has left England for France.

London, May 31—Russian resistance to the Austro-German advance in Galicia apparently is stiffening. Following the recent victory of the Russians at Sienewa in Central Galicia on the San, it is announced that the right bank of the river has been cleared for a considerable distance of the Austro-German forces which succeeded in crossing it. Three Thousand prisoners were captured in one day. The main bodies of the Italian and Austrian troops have not yet come to grips.

Italy's invasion is still meeting with little opposition

In France gains for the Allies are reported near Arras in Lepectre forest and in Alsace

Except for news of the movements of warships which appear to be searching for German submarine bases, little definite information has come to hand from the Dardanelles.

Certain despatches by way of Athens claim that many lines of Turkish trenches on the Gallipoli Peninsula have been taken during the past week.

FIGHTING AT PRZEMYSL

London, May 31—Around the great fortress of Przemyśl the mighty battle is still raging. The Austro-German armies are making a supreme effort to cut off the stronghold and free these armies for operations against Italy and the Allies in the west. North of the fortress the Russians appear to be more than holding their own, but to the southeast the Austrians and Germans claim to have made further headway and now command, with their artillery, the railway between Przemyśl and Grodek, which runs just north of the main line between Przemyśl and Lemberg. From the latter town the Russians draw a large portion of their reinforcements and supplies.

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

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

ITALIANS SURGE FORWARD

Rome, May 31—All efforts of the Austrians to check the Italian invasion of Trent and Istria have failed and the advance continues successfully every point. It is unofficially reported that the Austrian authorities have left Trieste and that the city has been abandoned to the mercy of turbulent mobs.

SECOND UNIVERSITY COMPANY CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

(Montreal Herald.)

The Second University Company, the organization of which was authorized by the militia department on April 24th has made substantial progress towards completing its establishment. The company under the command of Captain George C. McDonald has its headquarters at 382 Sherbrooke Street, West where about one hundred and ten men are already enrolled and in training.

In addition to this, two officers Mr. G. M. Smith and Mr. D. G. Haggarty of the Toronto University C.O.T.C. have been appointed to look after recruiting in Toronto. A number of men have already been sworn in there and it is expected that before June 1st Toronto University will have furnished a full platoon of about sixty men.

The full complement of all ranks required is two hundred and twenty-seven so that it is likely that the company will be up to its full strength at an early date. The rank and file are a splendid type of the