

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — North to east winds, mostly fair and cooler.

VOL. XXI NO 129

FREDERICTON, N B. SATURDAY, JUNE 5 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

GERMANS PULL OFF ANOTHER AIR RAID; CASUALTY LIST REPORTED TO BE LIGHT; FIVE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY PIRATES

GERMANS STARTING A NEW OFFENSIVE

**WE'll endeavor to Check French Advances
In the Region North of Arras---Claim to
Have Captured a Sugar Refinery Held
By the British---Premier Asquith Pays
A Visit to the Battle Front and is Cheer-
ed by the Troops.**

London, June 4—With the fall of communication was issued this evening, although this does not appear to be the limit of their efforts against the Russians in Galicia, the Germans have again turned their attention to the western front, and simultaneously in Flanders and the province of Artois, France, come official reports of their attacks on positions recently captured by the British and French.

They have succeeded in recovering some of the trenches taken by the British northeast of Givenchy, and have stormed the Chateau in the village of Hooze, part of which the British still hold, although for a time the British were compelled to evacuate the building, which they had captured Monday night.

The Germans also claim to be in possession of the sugar refinery at Souchez, the loss of which they have not previously acknowledged. While these in themselves are considered small matters in military circles here, they are believed to be the forerunners of a resumption of fighting on a larger scale.

For a time it has been reported that the French were slowly driving out the Germans from strong positions north of Arras and were, in the words of an officer just returned from the front, "punching a hole in the German line." To stop this movement, and also to relieve their troops who, according to the British accounts, were suffering very severely from British attacks and through their own counter-attacks, the Germans have despatched a lot of new troops to the Arras-Ypres line, and apparently are making an effort to take the initiative.

It is not believed here that any of these new detachments have been brought from the eastern front, as all accounts that the Austrians and Germans are still vigorously attacking the Russians, who are falling back to positions between Przemyśl and Lemberg. The Russians are endeavoring to hold the line formed roughly by the Lower San, the Wisnia and Dniester rivers, where there are strong natural positions which are covered partly by the great marshes of the Dniester.

In Eastern Galicia the Russians claim successes. These, however, are denied by the Austrians.

There has been no change on the Austro-Italian frontier, where the Italians in minor engagements have captured a number of positions, but have not as yet come into contact with the main Austrian forces.

Washington, June 4—Emperor Nicholas of Russia has responded favorably to President Wilson's personal letter conveying a request by Austria that provision be made for inspecting Siberian camps where Austrian prisoners are held.

PREMIER ASQUITH CHEERED

British Headquarters in France, June 4—Premier Asquith has just brought to a conclusion a personal visit to the British front, most of which he viewed by motor boat.

During a tour of four days the premier investigated all the phases of the army in the field, hospitals, baths, flying corps, etc., On a certain hill he viewed the trenches and saw shells bursting. Everywhere the British troops received him with enthusiasm.

FRENCH BOMBARD METZ

Paris, June 4—The following official

THE U. S. NOTE TO BE CABLED ON MONDAY

Washington, June 4—President Wilson read to his cabinet today the draft of a note to be sent to Germany demanding, in effect, an adherence by that nation to the humane principles of international law in the conduct of maritime warfare as affecting neutrals. Comparatively brief, but described as insistent and emphatic, the communication will be cabled not later than Monday for presentation by Ambassador Gerard to the German foreign minister, Dr. Von Jagow.

The cabinet approved the note as a whole. Minor changes in phraseology may be made within the next two days, as it is revised in detail to conform with previous expressions in diplomatic correspondence of the United States. The principle is fixed and unalterable—that the United States must know definitely and very promptly whether Germany intends to ignore visit and search rights and continue her practice of torpedoing vessels without warning, placing the lives of non-combatants in jeopardy, or whether rules of maritime warfare which have governed for centuries will be followed. The alternative course is not stated, but it is now generally known that the United States, in the event of an unfavorable reply, will discontinue diplomatic relations with Germany.

The note sets aside as irrelevant all the contentions of the German reply of last Saturday except one—whether the Lusitania was armed—and restates the position taken by the United States previously, that the Lusitania, after official investigation by competent inspectors, sailed from an American port with no guns aboard, either mounted or unmounted. It further calls Germany's attention to the fact that the Lusitania did not attempt any resistance, being torpedoed without a moment's warning.

The arrival of a communication from the German government today, expressing regret for the attack on the American steamer Gulfight, offering to pay indemnity as soon as a claim is presented and details are arranged, and making a further promise to take into consideration any facts which the United States may have on the dropping of bombs by German air men upon the American steamer Cushing, made unnecessary discussion of these cases in the new note to Germany.

The United States has not, for that matter, been disposed to discuss, in the new note, any of these cases. When the principles of the main issue—the submarine warfare on merchant ships—are settled, the Lusitania and Falaba cases, in which more than one hundred Americans lost their lives will be taken up.

It was stated that the sending to Emperor William by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, of Meyer Gerhardt, an attaché of the German colonial office, as special envoy to carry messages from the embassy and to outline the American point of view to the government at Berlin would not delay the despatch of the American note.

Rawlins, west of Kurschany on the Dubysa, attacks by the enemy failed.

"Southeastern theatre of war:

"Our troops, after much fighting, reached the line east of Przemyśl and to the northwest to Ormis, Podziac and Tarzawa. The booty taken at Przemyśl has not yet been ascertained. According to statements made by prisoners of the most varied descriptions, the Russians during the night of June 2-3, during which Przemyśl was taken by storm, had prepared a general attack over the whole front against the army under Gen. Von Mackensen. This offensive broke down completely at the outset. Twenty-two kilometers east of Przemyśl German troops under Gen. Von Marwitz are fighting on the heights on both sides of Myslaeyeze.

"The army of Gen. Von Linsingen is about to cross the lower crossing of the Stry, northwest of the town of the same name."

London, June 5—German airships again crossed North Sea last night and dropped bombs on the east and south coast of England. While the censor permitted no details, the reports state that little damage was done and apparently the casualties are not numerous.

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Petrograd, June 5—In Galicia heavy fighting continues all along the front. Rome despatches say that the Austrians have evacuated Rovereto after practically destroying the city. Good progress is reported from all along the battle front in the Western area.

MORE VESSELS TORPEDOED

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, June 5—Five more British vessels have been sunk by German submarines. No loss of life has been resulted. The crews of two trawlers were permitted to embark on a third which was spared by the Germans.

EXPECT FRENCH ASSAULT

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, June 5—Preparation for a new German assault on the western front is reported to be under way. It is believed in London following the fall of Przemyśl, the Germans may undertake a serious offensive movement in France or Belgium.

EXPECTS WAR WITH UNITED STATES

London, June 4—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says: "A message received here from Berlin states that the American colony in Berlin has been warned officially that relations between Germany and the United States may be broken off in 48 hours and that the people should hold themselves in readiness to leave Germany."

A STRATEGICAL MOVE

Petrograd, June 5—News of the fall of Przemyśl apparently has wakened no apprehension here. It is conceded that the Germans have won a "moral victory," but the strategic importance of the fortress, according to the opinion expressed here, had been nullified before the Russians relinquished it.

It is pointed out that the position was weakened on account of the destruction by the Austrians of some of the forts at the time they evacuated it in March. Furthermore, the fortress, projecting in an acute angle into the territory held by the Austro-German forces, was made by them the target for attacks from three sides. Consequently, it required more men for defense than the Russians authorities believed was justified by its strategic importance.

GERMANS MOVING TROOPS

London, June 5—Telegraphing from Rotterdam the Daily Mail correspondent says: "It is significant that the fall of Przemyśl has been followed by the closing of the Belgian frontier, which always heretofore has proceeded heavy movements of troops from one front to the other across Germany."

London, June 5—The Times' Mitylene correspondent, telegraphing on Friday, says a combined general assault on the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula began Friday morning.