

ZEPPELINS HOVERED OVER LONDON

PRESIDENT AND CABINET DISCUSS GERMAN EVASION

Military Element in Fatherland is Held Responsible For the Reply Sent to Wilson's Note of Protest Over War Methods.

REJOINDER WILL BE FRIENDLY REJECTION

Mexican Situation is Also Taken up and Sweeping Change in American Policy Toward Southern Neighbor Will be Made.

[By John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Facing sweeping changes in the nation's Mexican policy and Germany's unsatisfactory rejoinder to President Wilson's submarine warfare protest note, today's cabinet meeting was expected to be one of the most important in two decades. It was certain before the members gathered for consultation that the first step to force creation of a stable Mexican government would be taken. While President Wilson was understood to have prepared in rough outline the new note to Germany, it will be withheld, and its contents closely guarded until after tomorrow's conference between the president and Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The conference was asked for by the ambassador. State department officials who arranged it, said they did not know what the envoy wanted. At the embassy it was stated he hoped to be able to discuss with the president Germany's latest note to the United States, and find out, if possible, "what further action" the president planned. The German officials would not discuss the report, however, that the ambassador had been instructed by the German government to emphasize the professions of friendship contained in the latest communication and to assure the president that the last thing Germany desired was any interruption of her present friendly relations with the United States. In the absence of any official statements, President Wilson having ordered his confidential advisors not to complicate matters by talking, numerous rumors were in circulation. One of the most heard is that Germany had sent word to her ambassador to explain that she was willing to make material concessions to the United States, but that it had been necessary to make the first note evasive and unsatisfactory to prevent antagonizing

of the military element. There was no confirmation of this report from any source. It seemed to have originated in diplomatic quarters and was believed to be based on realization that the United States does not propose to back down in any particular and that therefore if Germany wants America's friendship she must make concessions. It is admitted by those in a position to know that yesterday's note in every respect was at variance to representations made by Von Bernstorff and Dumba to their government. A wave of indignation passed over the United States following the Lusitania incident and they told their foreign offices that people were unanimous in condemning such warfare. They suggested that every possible concession be made to the United States and that reparation be offered for the loss of American lives. According to information reaching here, however, the military element dictated the reply, which reply is to stand, a break between the two nations is certain. Whether the ambassadors have since been advised that their suggestions may be acted on later, is not known. Some officials are placing such an interpretation on tomorrow's conference between Count Von Bernstorff and the president, but this is entirely conjecture. It is understood that the president Monday night outlined his rejoinder to the latest German note and that it is a dignified, although friendly rejection of Germany's evasions; a positive statement that her premises regarding the Lusitania are incorrect and a renewal of all of America's original demands. President Wilson's note explaining his new Mexican policy was expected to be made public this afternoon. It was understood to insist that a stable government be established in Mexico

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TO USE HOOKED BOMBS WHEN ZEPPELINS COME

How British Aviators Expect to Fight Sky Monsters of the Germans.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, May 19. (By mail to New York)—When the Zeppelins come to London, they will find London ready. Britishers are saying little about the Zeppelins. They expect the raid; they are preparing to deal with it. Officials of the war office, it is known, have ceased to take the German threats with a grain of salt. Since the Lusitania disaster, they are viewing things more seriously. They believe the Germans when they say they'll try to level London with their Zepps.

For months, preparations have been going forward to deal with Count Zeppelin's air monsters. The general public knows that anti-air craft guns are in readiness to shoot the heavens full of holes and that London's fire brigades have been especially coached to deal with fires caused by incendiary bombs. The aerial wings of the army and navy have several trump cards yet unplayed. When the Germans come to London, they will play them, and not before.

Unofficially it is learned that throughout England huge aerodromes have been constructed, each harboring a dozen fast air cruisers. Connecting them is a veritable "fire alarm" system, which in due time will tell every aerodrome by the tapping of a gong, that the Kaiser's Zeppelins have arrived on their fearful mission.

It will be a signal for great activity. Hundreds of "bumble bee" warriors will soar into the air for the attack. Every one of them will carry a magazine full of small, sharp explosive bombs equipped with sharp hooks. It will be the aim of the British aviators to rush at the Zeppelins at the rate of 100 miles an hour, then to slow down over the gigantic gas bags and launch the hooked bombs. These bombs are equipped with time fuses. After they hook themselves into the tough silk fibre covering of the Zeppelin they will not explode until ample time has been given for the aeroplane to wing itself to safety. Every explosion, according to the accepted theory here, will mean one less Zepp in the Kaiser's army.

The new "hooked bomb defense" is believed to have been used during the recent air raid on Kent. Ten naval machines at Dunkirk took up the Zeppelins trail. One machine, piloted by Flight Commander Bigsworth, rose until it was directly over the airship. Then, said the colorless admiralty report:

"Bigsworth dropped four bombs when 200 feet above the airship. A large column of smoke was seen to come from one of her compartments. The Zeppelin rose to a great height, 11,000 feet with her tail down and is believed to have been seriously damaged."

The admiralty made no announcement as to whether the new "hooked bombs" were used in this attack. But the general public believes they were. The theory is that common round bombs would be shed from the top of a Zeppelin like water, unless they carried hooks.

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, June 1.—In a bloody engagement in the Tyrolean Alps, Italian troops stormed and captured Monte Zugno, a strong Austrian fortress dominating the Austrian fortified town of Rovereto. Mount Zugno lies six miles south of Rovereto, the objective of the Italian armies advancing up the Adige valley toward Trent. It commands not only the forts of Rovereto, but the strongly fortified Austrian positions at Mori. Its capture is one of the most notable successes gained by the Italian forces in the Trentino campaign.

The enemy relied upon heavy artillery stationed on the heights of Zugno to check the Italian advance up the Adige. Shelled out of Sarravalle, an Austrian force fell back in the direction of Monte Zugno and Mori.

Italian howitzers stationed on Monte Altissimo opened the attack upon Zugno, sending great shells crashing across the Adige valley. Italian Alpinists, scaling the heights east of Sarravalle attacked the fortress from the war. War office dispatches are meagre, but it is assumed that Altissimo's guns silenced the batteries of Monte Zugno and that the advancing Alpine forces drove the Austrian garrison down the northern slopes.

"All along the Tyrol-Trentino frontier, our advance on Trent continues," said an official statement from General Cadorna today.

"In the Val Sugana region, east of Trent, we have solidly entrenched five miles from Barga and on both slopes of Vaimountain. Our forces have captured Monte Belvidere."

In the extreme north, Italian troops have captured the main railroad center of Cortina and practically all passes in the Ampezzo valley.

COUNTRY IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

[By Alice Rohe, United Press Staff Correspondent.] ROME, June 1.—A proclamation issued here today, calling attention to what Italy terms the "venomous statements issued by Austria and Germany since the beginning of the war" declares: "We will let our army and navy, not documents, reply to Italy's enemies."

Italian diplomats today declared Italy is in possession of other documents not made public in the green book, disproving Emperor Franz Josef and the German chancellor's statements that Italy was never menaced by her former allies. These documents, they said, refer especially to Austro-German threats following the Messina disaster when Italy was imperiled and unable to protect herself.

The enthusiasm that has swept Italy since the war began has not been eclipsed since the war of independence. Life in the large cities is practically unchanged. The railway organization has not been suspended to the public while mobilization is in progress. The public is confident of the outcome of the war.

STILL ADVANCING

PARIS, June 1.—Unofficial dispatches via Geneva tonight reported that Italian troops who occupied Cortina have entered more than a score of Austrian villages in the Ampezzo valley without resistance. The Italians, the report said, are moving in a southwesterly direction toward Trent.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, June 1.—French troops stormed and captured a strong German position on the plateau east of Notre Dame De Lorette, after French artillery had rained shrapnel on the enemy's positions for several hours. A number of prisoners were taken.

Around a sugar mill on the outskirts of Souchez, the most violent battle in the region north of Arras is now proceeding. Heavy shells sent the walls crashing in upon the German defenders but standing in the ruins of the factory the enemy is maintaining a most stubborn defense. The battle has been waged since early yesterday with the result still in doubt.

General Hubbard's Will.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, June 1.—Gen. Thos. H. Hubbard, who died in New York May 19, left his entire fortune, estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 to his widow to be held in trust for his children. The Hubbard will was filed in the surrogate's office today. Other bequests amounting to \$120,000 are given to the late general's relatives.

General Hubbard, a civil war veteran, was for many years one of the financial backers of Rear Admiral Peary's arctic explorations and was known all over the country for his support of the discoverer of the north pole.

TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CAIRO, June 1.—Turkish losses in killed and wounded in the Dardanelles fighting totaled more than forty thousand, two weeks ago, an official statement given out here today, declared.

Headquarters of the allied expeditionary forces announced that these figures were obtained from Turkish officers made prisoners a fortnight ago. The twentieth Turkish regiment was annihilated in the fighting before Gallipoli peninsula, headquarters reported, the colonel being the only official who escaped. The Fifteenth and Fifty-sixth Turkish regiments were nearly cut to pieces. The Turkish officers, made prisoners of war, said that the searchlights of the allied expeditionary forces often broke in on the Turks' night surprise attacks and that allied guns caused terrible losses. Near Gabatepe they report two Turkish battalions attacked each other by mistake in the night fighting, and inflicted heavy losses.

"The prisoners say they cannot understand why Turkey is in the war," said the headquarters report. "They curse the Germans for their troubles."

CONSULATE DESTROYED.

PARIS, June 1.—A French cruiser bombarded and destroyed the German consulate at the Syrian town of Halfa, at the foot of Mount Carmel. An official statement issued this afternoon said the bombardment was ordered because the German consul induced the Turks to fire on a boat load of French marines carrying a flag of truce.

AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, June 1.—Rome newspapers printed dispatches reporting violent demands in Vienna and declaring the Austrian capital was in a virtual state of siege by mobs. They said the situation in the Austrian capital because of anti-war riots, was very grave.

BUILDING TRENCHES.

GENEVA, June 1.—Austrian troops have razed all the buildings near Rovereto for military purposes and are throwing up entrenchments to meet the Italians advancing up the Adige. Dispatches received here today said several thousand mountaineers in the district have been made homeless.

BOMBARDED FROM SKY.

ROME, June 1.—Austrian aviators bombarded the Italian seaport cities of Bari and Brindisi today, killing one boy and wounding two persons. Brindisi is the principal harbor of the Adriatic in southeastern Italy. The attack evidently was directed at the docks and shipping, but the bombs fell in the town, damaging two houses. At Bari, seventy miles northwest of Brindisi, bombs were hurled at the railway centers, but missed their mark and exploded in a street thronged with people.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, June 1.—"The Austro-German offensive around Przemysl has been definitely stopped," said a semi-official announcement this afternoon.

"North and south of Przemysl, the enemy is now entirely on the defensive."

General Mackensen's left wing is being forced back against the San and across the river Lubaczowka. The Russian line is pushing forward in a northwesterly direction, rolling back an army corps of exhausted Germans.

South of Przemysl, in the region of Chyrov, the Russians have taken the offensive and have made slight advances. The number of Austro-German prisoners is steadily increasing.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, June 1.—Bucharest dispatches received here this afternoon, say the entire Roumanian press now favors Roumanian intervention in the war on the side of the allies. The progress of the Italian offensive movements against Austria is reported to have caused great enthusiasm in the Roumanian capital.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, June 1.—The long expected Zeppelin raid on London became a reality early today. German dirigibles passed over the east end and over other districts of London, showering bombs. Two young women were seriously hurt and a number of other persons are reported to have been wounded. Many buildings were set afire.

The only victims whose names the press bureau permitted to be made public, were two young German tailoresses named Schrader, living in the east end. They were removed to a hospital. Several sections of London are reported to have been attacked, the dirigibles showering both explosive and incendiary bombs. The government notified newspapers and press associations shortly after midnight that no reports stating what section of the city had been attacked or detailing the number of victims would pass the censor until an official statement on the raid had been issued by the press bureau.

The first official statement did not mention the number of attacking dirigibles but said that Zeppelins had been sighted near Ramsgate, 65 miles southeast of London, in Brenwood, 16 miles northeast, and "in certain outlying districts of London" and that many fires had been reported. This indicated that several airships composed the attacking squadron.

A supplementary statement from the press bureau said that bombs had been hurled in the east end and named the two German victims. Other particulars, the press bureau said, would be given out later in the day.

FOUR WERE KILLED.

LONDON, June 1.—Four persons were killed, one badly injured and others sustained lesser wounds in the Zeppelin raid on London early today. An official statement from the admiralty tonight said the dirigibles threw thirty bombs, mostly incendiary, and caused three large fires. No public buildings or fortified works were damaged.

ALL OFFICERS SAVED.

LONDON, June 1.—The admiralty announced today that all officers of the British battleship *Majestic*, torpedoed at the Dardanelles, were saved. A full report of the number of the survivors, among the battleship's crew has not yet been received.

DROPPED NINETY BOMBS.

LONDON, June 1.—"Hostile" aircraft dropped about ninety bombs in various localities of the metropolitan area of London, not far from each other," said the admiralty statement. "A number of fires were started, but only three required the presence of fire engines. All were promptly dealt with."

No public building was hit, but a number of private houses were damaged, the statement added. "Six far as has been ascertained, one infant, one boy and one man and a woman were killed and another woman seriously injured. The precise number of victims has not yet been ascertained. The situation was kept thoroughly in hand."

No official statement regarding activities of British air squadrons, organized to combat Zeppelin attacks upon the capital, has yet been made. The admiralty's statement that "the situation was kept thoroughly in hand" was interpreted to mean that British air men engaged the Zeppelins and drove them off.

The "metropolitan area" of London includes London and some of the suburbs. Though an earlier statement from the press bureau said the east side was attacked by the Zeppelins, the admiralty's statement did not specify what localities were raided.

ONE AVIATOR KILLED.

LONDON, June 1.—Flight Sub-Lieutenant Douglas Barron, attached to the British aviation corps at Hendon, "fell with his biplane last night and was killed," said an official statement from the admiralty this afternoon.

[Hendon is six miles from the center of London and one of the aerial defense stations by which the admiralty planned to meet Zeppelin attacks. The admiralty statement carried no further details, but it is possible Barron was one of a party of British aviators who attacked the raiding Zeppelins and was killed in the air battle.]

Her Body in the Lake.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, June 1.—Lake Michigan gave Chicago a new mystery today. The body of a young woman, expertly clad, was taken from the water at the foot of Grand street. It had been in the water so long the features were unrecognizable. The clothing was of rich material. A crescent shaped pin set with a ruby of value, and a pair of shoes bearing the label "Todd's boot shop" were the only distinguishing marks. There is no "Todd's boot shop" in Chicago.

—Read The Daily Gate City.

HOPES THAT AMERICA WILL BE REASONABLE

German Foreign Secretary Von Jagow Says United States Should Grant Time to Discuss Torpedoing of the Lusitania.

BLAMES ENGLAND FOR THE TROUBLE

Enough Ammunition on Board Passenger Ship to Kill 50,000 Soldiers and Therefore the Vessel Was Destroyed.

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

BERLIN, (via The Hague), June 1.—America ought to be reasonable enough to grant Germany time, and the right to discuss facts of the Lusitania attack, Herr Gottlieb Von Jagow, German foreign secretary who drafted the German reply to the American note, so declared in an interview with the United Press today. He expressed the sincere hope that further discussion of the Lusitania incident will bring the United States and Germany to a complete understanding as to the fact in dispute and that an agreement will be fairly and equally determined. "America can hardly expect us to give up any means at our disposal to fight our enemy," said Secretary Von Jagow. "It is a principle with us to defend ourselves in every possible way. I am sure that Americans will be reasonable enough to believe that our two countries cannot discuss the Lusitania matter until both have the same basis of facts." I asked if informally and without interfering or in any way prejudicing the discussions between the United States and Germany, he might elaborate on Germany's position in the crisis caused by the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster. But whenever questions pertaining to possible compromises between the United States and Germany were brought up, the secretary asked that he be not pressed to answer anything relating to possible negotiations. "Germany is fighting for the freedom of the seas," he said. "It is far from Germany's intention to interfere with neutral rights or to become the autocrat of the oceans."

Could you explain in more detail how Germany is fighting for the freedom of the seas?" I interrupted.

"Well, England always claimed to be the dictator of the high seas," continued Herr Von Jagow, "until our recent marine activities. Her rule was never challenged. We are fighting for the freedom of the seas, to make England give up her hold, because so long as one controls oceans they are not free. Every nation must have right on the seas."

"The world must not forget that England was the first belligerent to violate the rules of the oceans. England first put mines in the North sea and she was the first to declare a war zone. She was the first to de-

clare that she would starve our women and children. England must be the first to go back and make the war normal."

The secretary emphasized this last remark with a vehement rap on the desk that left no doubt as to the firmness of his convictions.

"What is Germany's position regarding neutrals traveling on belligerent ships?" he was asked.

"That returns to the Lusitania matter," he replied. "We feel before we discuss that officially with the United States that the two governments must have a clear and definite understanding of the facts. That is what Germany seeks to convey in her note. We believe Americans are reasonable enough to grant us time first to come to an understanding on every fact."

"We do not believe the American government understands our viewpoint. For us it is a principle to defend ourselves in every way at our command. There was enough ammunition aboard the Lusitania to kill 50,000 soldiers. Do you blame us for using every means to destroy that to save the lives of 50,000 of our men?" When the secretary finished his voice trembled, showing his convictions were deeply rooted.

When I entered his office, Herr Von Jagow was reading the autobiography of Andrew D. White, former American ambassador to Berlin. He asked me to read page 168, where White declares that the attitude of the German foreign office toward America during the Spanish war was "all that could be desired."

White said that one time the American consul at Hamburg telegraphed that a Spanish vessel, supposed to be laden with arms for use against the United States in Cuba, was leaving port.

"I hastened to the foreign office and urged vigorous steps with the result that the vessel was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe," continued White. "Germany might easily have pleaded that America had generally shown itself opposed to any interference with shipments of small arms to belligerents. She might also have contended that she was not obliged to search vessels to find contraband, but that this duty was incumbent upon the belligerent nation concerned."

The secretary closed the book without further comment.

With reference to the attacks on

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What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, June 1. (11 a. m.)—Italy's preliminary offensives have come to a halt. The first forward rush that followed so quickly after the declaration of war against Austria are not being followed up. The Austrian armies are invisible and no reports of their activities have been issued from Vienna. Nevertheless the Italians have suddenly developed a sense of caution and are beginning to use military discretion in conducting their campaign.

The slow mobilization of the army must be chiefly responsible for the cessation of the Italian advances. A fortnight would normally be the least time required to concentrate the Italian troops. By this rule no serious advance could have been expected anywhere along the front before the first of next week. But so quickly did the Italians begin their invasion of Austrian territory after war was declared and at so many points were frontier troops sent across the boundary, that high expectations were

raised of the sudden development of military geniuses in Italy.

Italy has shown that her military experts had grasped the fundamental lesson of the war which is the advantage of striking first.

Italy struck first, last week, but her blows are now seen to be nothing like as heavy as were the German thrusts in August. It is as yet too early to criticize the Italians fully, but a feeling is beginning to be created that too many offensives have been undertaken at once. Beside the known movements of troops toward Trieste and through the Alpine passes, it is understood that expeditions are being sent to the Dardanelles, and there have been suggestions that large bodies of troops are being ferried across the Adriatic to Albania and Dalmatia.

The danger, therefore, seems to be that Italy has read too well the lessons of a quick offensive. The Italian general staff may be over-estimating itself and trying to accomplish too much.