

VISITORS ARE SHOWN  
A STRIKING EXAMPLE  
WHAT IMPROVEMENT  
HAS DONE FOR RIVER

Congressional Muscle Shoals  
Inspectors Taken Over  
Hale's Bar by Chatta-  
nooga Delegation

OBJECT LESSON IS  
SENT HOME AND  
VISITORS PLEASED

Hospitable Hosts Tender the  
Delegation Informal Din-  
ner and Take Them Over  
Famous Battlefield

By HUGH W. ROBERTS  
Chattanooga, May 11.—(Special.)  
The Tennessee River Improvement  
association displayed today the "method  
in its madness." In other words, the  
representatives of the people of north  
Alabama presented to visiting members  
of Congress in Hale's bar an object  
lesson.

As is known, the association is in-  
sisting that Congress harness the  
power wasted daily in Muscle Shoals.  
Some years ago the Tennessee river  
in the environs of Chattanooga not  
only was permitted to expend its en-  
ergy in wastefulness but to impede  
navigation and progress as well.

But the government entered into a  
contract with individual citizens of  
Tennessee and these individuals in  
seven years and at an expense of \$11-  
000,000 completed Hale's bar. As a re-  
sult, the water is provided for nine  
miles above Chattanooga, making a  
pool 42 miles in extent and overcom-  
ing six miles of dangerous section,  
the Pot, the Suck and the Skillet, for  
countless years terrors to navigation.

And the visiting members of Con-  
gress were shown by this object lesson  
the Muscle Shoals of the future, its  
dangers and hindrances eliminated, and  
its latent power harnessed to do the  
bidding of man.

Lesson Strikes Home  
The visitors, accompanied by a train-  
load of Alabamians, reached this city  
early this morning. A large delega-  
tion of residents of Chattanooga greet-  
ed the special at the station. The guests  
were transported in electric cars to the  
summit of Signal mountain and  
there at the inn were given breakfast  
and entertained far above the clouds.  
From the inn the visitors were driven  
to the river landing and there they  
boarded the good ship, the Chattanooga,  
Lown the stream for 20 miles to the  
packet piled until the dam was reached.  
And there the lesson struck home.

The members of Congress, few of  
whom had previously seen this work,  
the greatest yet completed in the Ten-  
nessee, admitted their surprise, and  
thrilled with pleasure in revelling in  
the accomplishment of a daring and  
scientific enterprise. They realized at  
the time of their thrill that what had  
been done for Chattanooga could be  
done for Sheffield, Florence and Tus-  
cumba, and, indirectly, to the whole  
of Alabama, that even as Hale's bar  
had induced the coming to the Ten-  
nessee city of innumerable manufacturing  
plants, Muscle Shoals, chained, would  
make of north Alabama a veritable  
hive of industry.

Visit Famous Battlefield  
From the dam the party was led  
winding up to the battlefield of  
Chattanooga where, in 1863, the army  
and the north bled the ground with  
the blood of their boys. In the evening  
the members of Congress were guests  
of honor at an informal dinner over  
which, in the company of townsmen,  
Representative Moon of Tennessee  
presided.

Tomorrow the journey of the visi-  
tors will be extended to Knoxville,  
near which Hartman creek and Carver  
fork will be inspected. From the lat-  
ter site the party will divide, the rep-  
resentatives of the government scat-  
tering throughout the United States  
to their respective homes and the Alabamians  
turning southward with the  
Warrior river as their next objective  
point.

As a result of the enterprise of the  
Tennessee River Improvement associa-  
tion in bringing to Alabama members  
of the Senate committee on commerce  
and the House committee on rivers  
and harbors, it is evident that Muscle  
Shoals will soon be assailed by en-  
gineering skill under the auspices of an  
enthusiastic government, that the work  
begun in 1828 and abandoned for vari-  
ous causes, will be taken up again and  
carried within a reasonable length of  
time to its logical conclusion.

AMERICAN ENSIGN  
PLAINLY VISIBLE  
WHEN VESSEL WAS  
SUNK, SAYS SMITH

First Officer of Sunken  
American Steamer Sends  
Sworn Report of Incident  
to the State Department

SUBMARINE WAS IN  
SIGHT 50 MINUTES  
BEFORE THE ATTACK

Ship Was Struck Without  
Warning—Not Positive as  
to Nationality of Under-  
sea Fighter

Washington, May 11.—The State de-  
partment late today made public a  
sworn statement by Ralph E. Smith,  
chief officer of the American steamer  
Guilford, describing the torpedoing of  
that vessel May 1 off the Selly  
Islands. When torpedoed, the officer  
says, the Guilford was flying a large  
American ensign six by ten feet in  
size. He said he saw the submarine  
but "could not distinguish or see any  
flag flying on her."

Chief Officer Smith further says that  
shortly before the submarine was  
sighted two British patrol boats, the  
Iago and Piley, took positions on either  
side of the Guilford and ordered her  
to follow them to the Bishop light-  
house.

"I personally observed our flag was  
standing out well to the breeze," the  
officer stated.

The text of Captain Smith's state-  
ment follows:  
"I am Ralph E. Smith, now master  
of the steamship Guilford. At the com-  
mencement of the voyage I was  
chief officer. The ship left Port Ar-  
thur on the 10th day of April, 1915,  
about 4 p. m. laden with a tank cargo  
of gasoline and wooden barrels of  
lubricating oil. The voyage was un-  
eventful. When about half way across  
the Atlantic the wireless operator told  
me there was a British cruiser in our  
vicinity and that he had heard mes-  
sages from this ship the whole time  
since leaving Port Arthur, but she  
made no direct communication with  
us. From the sound of the  
wireless messages given out by the  
British ship she seemed to maintain  
the same distance from us until about  
three days before we reached the  
mouth of the English channel.

SPOKE TO BRITISH  
PATROL VESSEL

"On the first day of May, about 11  
o'clock in the forenoon, we spoke two  
British patrol vessels named Iago and  
Piley. We were then about 25 miles  
west of the Bishop lighthouse. The  
patrol vessels asked where we were  
bound. After informing them we were  
bound for Rouen they ordered us to  
follow them to the Bishop. The Iago  
took up a position of a half mile  
distant on our port bow; the Iago  
our starboard quarter close to us. We  
steered as directed and at about 12-22  
the second officer being on watch,  
sighted a submarine on our port bow  
—slightly on the port bow—steaming  
at right angles to our course. The sub-  
marine was in sight for about five  
minutes when she submerged about  
eight miles off us. I saw her but could  
not distinguish or see any thing flying  
on her.

The Guilford was then steering  
about true east, steaming about eight  
miles an hour, flying a large American  
ensign six feet by ten feet. The  
wind was about south, about eight  
miles an hour in force. I personally  
observed our flag was standing out  
well to the breeze. Immediately after  
seeing the submarine I went aft and  
notified the crew and came back and  
went on the bridge and heard the  
captain make the remark that that  
was a British submarine. At about 12-50  
an explosion took place in the  
Guilford on the bluff of the  
starboard bow, sending a quantity of  
water high in the air, coming down  
on the bridge and shutting everything  
off from our view. After the water  
cleared away our ship had sunk by the  
bow so that the sea was washing over  
the foredeck and the ship appeared to  
be sinking.

WENT TO SEE  
ABOUT BOATS

"Immediately after I went aft to see  
to the boats. On my way I saw one  
man overboard on the starboard side.  
The water at that time was black with  
oil. The boats were lowered and the  
crew got into them without delay or  
trouble.

(Continued on Page Two)

## THE NEW STANDARD

BITTER HATRED OF  
GERMANS SURGES  
THROUGH ENGLAND

Not Since War Began Has  
Anti-German Spirit Been  
So Keenly Marked.  
Lusitania the Cause

London, May 11.—(9-30 p. m.)—Never  
since the war began has such a wave  
of anti-German feeling surged through  
the country as at the present time. It  
is due entirely to the sinking of the Lu-  
sitania.

Workmen are refusing to labor alongside  
men of German birth, whether naturalized  
or not. In many towns premises occupied  
by Germans have been damaged or de-  
stroyed and even the exchanges in Lon-  
don and provincial towns are barring the  
doors to persons of German blood.

There have been riots in Liverpool,  
Manchester, Salford and Birkenhead. In  
Liverpool Germans have been interned  
and those who are naturalized subjects  
of Great Britain have been advised to  
go to interior towns or seek internment.  
Many have decided on internment.

Newspapers demand that all the 25,000  
Germans still at large should be similarly  
treated.

Deputations from the Stock Exchange,  
the Baltic Exchange, Lloyd's and the Corn  
Exchange, after a meeting tonight on the  
steps of the Royal Exchange, marched to  
the House of Commons and presented a  
petition to the attorney general, which  
called attention to the grave danger that  
existed by allowing alien enemies to remain  
at large in the country.

A public meeting will be held at the  
Mansion house on the subject of alien  
enemies. It will be the forerunner of  
meetings of protest all over the country.  
Before the adjournment of the House  
of Commons tonight Sir Henry J. Daziel  
urged the government to intern all  
alien enemies, while Lord Charles Beres-  
ford expressed the view that unless some  
definite policy were adopted "there would  
be very serious doings in the country."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the op-  
position in the House, also spoke of the  
seriousness of the situation.  
H. J. Tennant, under-secretary for war,  
said the matter would be considered by  
the cabinet tomorrow and a statement  
made to the House of Commons Thurs-  
day.

SOCIOLOGISTS  
END CONVENTION

Houston, May 11.—The Southern Socio-  
logical congress concluded its fourth annual  
convention here tonight. The next meet-  
ing place will be selected by the execu-  
tive committee.

John Hilder of New York, financial sec-  
retary of the National Housing associa-  
tion, a speaker at the final session, ad-  
vocated municipal governmental control as  
a remedy for bad housing conditions, which  
he declared were largely responsible for  
high infant mortality ratios and the propa-  
gation of inefficiency and immorality.

S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor uni-  
versity, Waco, Tex., who was elected pre-  
sident of the congress last night, urged the  
delegates to inaugurate health crusades  
in their localities.

## TODAY'S AGE-HERALD

- 1—Wilson will insist on explanation.
- 2—Shoals inspectors shown what im-  
provement can do.
- 3—Two great battles in progress.
- 4—Must take action, say leaders.
- 5—Banquet given bankers.
- 6—United States is in agreement for  
China's integrity.
- 7—Editorial comment.
- 8—Underward to address bankers today.
- 9—Programme of cotton seed men given  
out.
- 10—Huddleston grand master Odd Fellows.
- 11—Society.
- 12—Think nation will accept peace plans.
- 13—Sports.
- 14—Henderson back from shoals trip.
- 15—Markets.
- 16—What congressmen think of national  
situation.

TWO OF GREATEST  
BATTLES OF WAR  
NOW IN PROGRESS

Fighting on Belgian Coast and in Galicia Reaches  
Gigantic Proportions—Allies Take Offen-  
sive in West and Push Teutons Back  
Around Yser Canal—Russians  
Still Gaining Ground

London, May 11.—(10-40 p. m.)—With two of the greatest battles of the war  
in progress—one between Arras and the Belgian coast, and the other in West-  
ern Galicia—to say nothing of operations in the Dardanelles, and lesser en-  
gagements along the eastern and western fronts, the armies of the belli-  
gerents are now fully occupied.

The battle in northern France and Flanders might be divided into three  
sections.  
From the coast to Dixmude the Bel-  
gians, supported by French marines, have  
taken the offensive, and, besides repulsing  
German counter attacks, have gained a  
footing on the right bank of the Yser  
canal.

Around Ypres, particularly to the east  
of that town, the Germans continue to  
attack the British lines and again are us-  
ing gas and a tremendous amount of ar-  
tillery, but, according to the British ver-  
sion, without making any impression.

Further south, as far as Arras, the  
French continue their offensive and have  
made material progress, capturing a num-  
ber of Germans, with guns and machine  
guns.

Great importance is attached to the  
French operations, as it threatens the  
German lines of communication for the  
armies on the Oise and the Aisne. The  
battle doubtless will not be decided for  
days.

According to the French report, the Ger-  
mans, their railway lines having been  
damaged by allied airmen, have brought  
up reinforcements by motor. These have  
been met by the concentrated fire of the  
French artillery. In fact, the artillery is  
becoming more and more the determining  
factor in the war.

Around Ypres the Germans before  
launching their attacks, which have been

INTERNATIONAL LAW  
TRAMPLED UNDER  
FOOT, SAYS BRYCE

London, May 11.—(7-35 p. m.)—"Intern-  
tional law has been within the last 10  
months more completely disregarded, cast  
down and trampled under foot than I  
think it ever has within the last four  
or five centuries," said Viscount Bryce  
formerly British ambassador at Wash-  
ington, on presiding at a lecture on in-  
ternational law here today.

"Apart from the cruelties to the inno-  
cent population of Belgium which has  
been subjected to worse treatment than  
that which befell combatants," he con-  
tinued, "ships not engaged in warlike  
operations have suddenly been sunk and  
their crews drowned.

"The technical description of pi-  
rates that they were enemies of the  
human race. They are everybody's en-  
emies alike. They are wild beasts on sea  
and a danger, not to one particular na-  
tion, but to all mankind, and neutrals will  
be just as much ultimately involved as  
are the nations at war."

Viscount Bryce added that the German  
idea that they were a superior nation was  
another of the numerous mistakes the Ger-  
mans had made.

VANDERBILT'S BODY  
REPORTED FOUND

Queenstown, May 12.—(3-03 a. m.)  
There is a persistent rumor current  
here that Alfred Gwynne Vander-  
bilt's body has been recovered on the  
Irish coast. Webb Wade, Mr.  
Vanderbilt's secretary, is investi-  
gating the rumor.  
The Daily Mail asserts that the  
body of Alfred Gwynne Vander-  
bilt has been found and is being  
taken into Queensdown.

There is a persistent rumor current  
here that Alfred Gwynne Vander-  
bilt's body has been recovered on the  
Irish coast. Webb Wade, Mr.  
Vanderbilt's secretary, is investi-  
gating the rumor.  
The Daily Mail asserts that the  
body of Alfred Gwynne Vander-  
bilt has been found and is being  
taken into Queensdown.

WILSON WILL INSIST  
ON AN EXPLANATION

U. S. MUST ACT OR  
INCUR CONTEMPT  
OF THE WORLD AND  
ITS OWN PEOPLE  
—JACOB M. DICKINSON

Former Secretary of War  
Issues Strong Statement  
on Sinking of the Lusitania—Urges Calm De-  
cision

Chicago, May 11.—Jacob M. Dickin-  
son, Secretary of War under President  
Taft, issued the following statement  
here today:

"I regard the possibilities of the  
destruction of American lives on the  
Lusitania as even more momentous to  
the nation than those involved in the  
civil war. No question of maintaining  
republican institutions was then in-  
volved, because, except as to the prin-  
ciple of secession, the constitutions of  
the two governments were practically  
the same. I have no doubt that if the  
south had succeeded, disintegration  
would have set in and that long before  
this all the states would have been re-  
united under one government.

"The outcome of the present condition  
may involve us in a career, in comparison  
with which, looking to the life of our na-  
tion, the possibilities of the civil war, in  
any event, were not comparable.

## Some Action Needed

"It is not likely that Germany will dis-  
avow the purpose to destroy the Lusitania  
with full knowledge of the fact that this  
involved many American lives. In view of  
the result and the warning given by our  
government to Germany, some proper ac-  
tion must be taken, or the American gov-  
ernment will incur the contempt of the  
world and the contempt of a vast num-  
ber of its own people.

"What action should be taken should  
not be declared in advance by those who  
are not officially responsible to the whole  
people for the grave results that may fol-  
low. It would be unwise to have the pub-  
lic mind committed to particular lines  
of action before the administration shall  
declare its purpose. Our judgment and uti-  
lizations as to what course should be  
taken should be held in suspense so that  
the public, without preconceived, set  
views, shall be ready with an open mind to  
consider the course the administration  
may adopt. Our nation has stood consis-  
tently for peace and arbitration, and the  
exhaustion of all proper peaceable meth-  
ods to settle international differences be-  
fore resorting to arms.

"It is especially important that a pe-  
riod of calmness should intervene in or-  
der that our action may not be prompted  
by excitement and our judgment clouded  
by passion.

## Could Get Into War

"In the present inflamed and ferocious  
state of the German mind we could easily  
get into war.

"I lived in the midst of the four years  
of civil war, and need no prophet to  
forecast to me what it means. Any action  
that may lead to such a result should be  
taken calmly, deliberately and with a full  
appreciation of the consequences.

"Some of those who are most forward  
in urging the administration to extreme  
measures may be most backward if a time  
of great sacrifices should only be upon  
the condition that we are clearly in the  
right, and in such event our people should,  
with a full appreciation of the possi-  
bilities, resolve to sacrifice themselves and  
what they have to the utmost needs of  
the country.

"I have great confidence in the Presi-  
dent, and believe that he will do all that  
will sustain our national dignity, but will  
exhaust all peaceable means, consistent with  
our national dignity, before committing  
our country to war."

TEN MORE BODIES  
ARE IDENTIFIED

Queensdown, May 11.—(11-25 p. m.)  
The identification of 10 of the 16 dead  
picked up during last night by the  
Dutch tug Poolzee, chartered by the  
United States government, was the only  
incident of the day tending to  
relieve the depressing routine.

Among the 16 dead brought in by  
the tug only two were the bodies of  
Americans—Mrs. Stewart, Mason of  
Easton and Mrs. Della Condon, wife of  
Terence Condon of New York. The  
American consul claimed both and will  
send them to the United States.

Ten bodies from Baltimore and two  
from Castle Townsend were expected  
to arrive at Queensdown this afternoon  
on the tug flanking tug, but an obdus-  
coroner insisted on a formal in-  
quest before releasing them and it was  
doubtful tonight when the bodies  
would reach here. At this delay Al-  
fred Gwynne Vanderbilt's English sec-  
retary, Webb Wade, entered a vigorous  
protest, saying he would motor to Bal-  
timore if he could expedite matters; yet  
he hesitated to take the trip, fearing  
to pass the bodies, which might be  
started for Queensdown at any moment.

There is considerable indignation  
among some of the survivors, who say  
full measures to recover the floating  
dead have not been adopted, but the  
Canadian officials assert that it is im-  
possible to charter tugs or other  
craft, as all of them have been  
commandeered by the British admiralty.  
The tug Poolzee was found in this  
harbor only by chance.

There are plenty of British war craft  
available for the search, but it is con-  
sidered that it would be inviting sub-  
marine attacks to cruise around the  
scene of the disaster.

## ANTHONY WILDING KILLED

London, May 12.—(2-40 a. m.)—An-  
thony F. Wilding of New Zealand,  
former lawn tennis champion of  
Great Britain, and who several  
times has been a member of the  
Australasian team in the Davis cup  
matches, has been killed in the  
fighting in the Dardanelles. Mr.  
Wilding was a second lieutenant in  
the royal marines.

## To Protect Stockholders

New York, May 11.—The latest move in  
connection with Chicago, Rock Island and  
Pacific Railway company, now under re-  
ceivership control, was the formation to-  
day of a committee to "protect the  
equity" of the shareholders. The com-  
mittee, it is stated, has formulated no de-  
finite plans and claims absolute indepen-  
dence of any special interest.

U.S. TO DEMAND THAT  
GERMANY ABIDE BY  
ESTABLISHED RULES  
OF MARITIME WAR

First Step in Policy Which  
America Will Follow Re-  
garding Lusitania Disas-  
ter Made Public

ASK GUARANTEE THAT  
AMERICANS BE GIVEN  
FUTURE PROTECTION

President and Cabinet at  
Conference Agree Upon  
Draft Embodying Ameri-  
ca's Views on Situation

Washington, May 11.—President  
Wilson had virtually decided tonight  
on the first step in the policy which  
the United States government will  
pursue as a result of the sinking of  
the British liner Lusitania with the  
loss of more than 100 American lives.

The President will act promptly—with-  
in a day or two. A draft of a communi-  
cation to be sent to Germany was sub-  
mitted to the cabinet today and approved unan-  
imously. While no official announcement  
was made, it was learned that the United  
States would present and insist upon an  
explanation of the series of incidents  
which have occurred since the proclama-  
tion of a war zone around the British  
Isles, the sinking of the Falaba, causing  
the death of Leon C. Thresher, an Ameri-  
can citizen, the attack by German air-  
men on the American steamer Cushing,  
the torpedoing of the American steamer  
Guilford and finally the destruction with-  
out warning of the Lusitania, with a total  
loss of more than a thousand lives.

## Voices Intense Feeling

In what are described by those familiar  
with the document, as firm and unmis-  
takable terms, the President voices the  
intense feeling of the United States over  
these happenings, and in the name of in-  
ternational law demands an adherence  
by Germany to the established rules of  
maritime warfare. The note asks that  
some assurance or guarantee be given  
hereafter that unarmed merchant vessels  
carrying noncombatants be visited and  
searched when encountered on the high  
seas by the German navy and passen-  
gers and crew transferred to a place of  
safety before any prize is destroyed.

The President points out, it is under-  
stood, that the United States is not  
which said Germany would be held to  
"strict accountability" for any attacks on  
American vessels or lives had not admit-  
ted any liability of the part of Germany  
to carry on such methods of warfare, and  
declares, moreover, that the giving of of-  
ficial notice of an intention to commit  
an unjustifiable act did not justify the  
act or make it lawful.

## Will Act Firmly

What will follow in the event of a re-  
fusal by Germany to comply with the  
expressed wishes of the note, about to  
be sent, no one of the President's offi-  
cial family would predict. They said  
the President would be determined to  
stand firm and deal with each situation as  
it arose. It was pointed out, too, that in  
his speech at Philadelphia, in reference  
to peace, Mr. Wilson was expressing mere-  
ly an ideal that he wished America could  
and would follow.

Persons familiar with the President's  
point of view, indicated, however, that  
any refusal by Germany to accept the  
unaware of the possible eventualities of  
the present crisis and knew that circum-  
stances and events over which the United  
States might have no control might make  
vigorous action necessary.

The circular from the German govern-  
ment to neutral countries, assuming re-  
sponsibility and promising reparation for  
any damage in the war zone to neutral  
vessels will not affect the determined  
course of the President. It was consid-  
ered by the cabinet today there is no  
guarantee in it that the lives of Ameri-  
cans will be safeguarded, as submarines  
cannot accommodate passengers or crew  
of the vessels they attack.

What the President conclusions were  
is known only to himself. Within an  
other day or two, certainly before the  
end of the week, an announcement of  
the first step in the policy is expected.  
The impression was gained in ex-  
ecutive quarters after the cabinet  
meeting that while the President had  
not definitely determined on the exact  
course he would follow, he had prac-  
tically decided to ask Germany to fur-  
nish some assurance or guarantee that  
there would be no repetition of the  
Lusitania tragedy, which would mean  
that unarmed merchant vessels with  
neutral passengers aboard would at  
least be visited by searchers and non-  
combatants removed to a place of safe-  
ty, before the ship's destruction as a  
prize.

Whether the request for a guarantee  
for the future would be accompanied  
by a demand for full reparation to the  
families of the American victims or  
whether action on the Lusitania case  
itself would be postponed until Ger-  
many's attitude toward the first re-  
quest was disclosed are steps which the  
President is understood not yet to have  
settled in his own mind.

## Take Vigorous Attitude

It is recognized that a refusal by  
Germany to meet such a request would  
present a serious situation, but there is  
no disposition to let this deter them from  
the enunciation of a vigorous atti-  
tude.

A canvass of officials well informed on  
the situation developed the fact that they  
were convinced that the President would  
follow a course which would be consist-  
ent with the dignity of the United States  
and leave the free to adopt, if necessary,  
a more emphatic line of action as the  
attitude of Germany was revealed.

It developed during the day that seri-  
ous consideration of the President's  
status of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former  
German ambassador to the United States,  
was given.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

## THE WAR SITUATION

Paris, May 11.—(10-50 p. m.)—The following official note concerning the  
operations in the Dardanelles was issued tonight:

"On the evening of May 8, the Franco-British forces operating in the south  
of the Gallipoli peninsula, delivered a general attack supported by the allied  
fleet against the Turkish positions, which already had been penetrated the  
day before.

"Our troops, with conspicuous spirit and courage, carried at the point of the  
bayonet several lines of trenches on the heights in the neighborhood of  
Kithia. On May 9 they consolidated and fortified themselves on the ground  
conquered the previous day. The Turks have made no attempt to deliver a  
counter attack."

London, May 11.—(9-52 p. m.)—The British war office made public tonight  
the following communication:  
"Yesterday afternoon the Germans made another attack east of Ypres in  
the neighborhood of the Menin road. Although they subjected our trenches to  
a very heavy bombardment and made their infantry advance under cover of  
poisonous gas, their attack failed.

"During this attack our shrapnel inflicted very heavy casualties on the  
enemy when they were in mass formation, literally mowing them down.  
"Today there has been artillery actions on the greater part of the front."

London, May 11.—(10-05 p. m.)—The admiralty tonight issued the following  
statement:

"A Turkish official communication, coming by way of Berlin and Amster-  
dam, says the Australian submarine A. E-2 has been sunk by Turkish war-  
ships, while trying to enter the Sea of Marmara, and that the crew of three  
officers and 29 men were taken prisoners.  
"No confirmation of this report, so far, has been received at the admiralty."