

FRENCH SMASH FOES' LINES FROM LA BASSEE TO ARRAS; PRESS ON

From Arras north to La Bassee the French have smashed the German lines, taking fortified positions that the Kaiser's troops were ordered to hold at any cost.

The French admit, however, that the Germans have retaken trenches at Vermeles by furious counter assaults delivered a few hours after the Allies had captured them.

All the German trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette were captured by the French, who took possession of the Loos-Arras road.

The British repulsed German attacks north of Ypres, virtually annihilating the enemy, who advanced in close formation.

Russians in Galicia are slowly withdrawing, the War Office admits, but states the retreat is to new positions.

Heavy Slav losses are conceded, but the enemy's casualties are called overwhelming.

The official communication shows that the great battle north of Arras still continues over ground which has seen much furious fighting since the capture of Vermeles.

The Germans have taken up strong artillery positions along the La Bassee-Lens railway, in the Arras sphere of operations.

A French aviator flew over the German lines, dropping bombs across the canal near Courrières and Douai.

The village of Besametz has been completely destroyed by artillery fire, 23 persons being killed.

FIRE DESTROYS BUSINESS COLLEGE WITH \$130,000 LOSS



The picture shows the charred skeleton of about 150 typewriters which were ruined in the blaze that gutted the Banks Business College, at 1016 Chestnut street, early today.

According to the official report of General French the Germans used poisonous gases previous to their assault, but the British troops were protected by masks.

Under the grilling fire the attack of the Germans broke down, and they retired in confusion. An artillery engagement then took place along the entire Ypres line.

This, it was reported, was what the Chief Executive meant by his statement at Philadelphia—for there was still a disposition, despite his disclaimer, to neglect this speech as outlining his official as well as his personal views.

The village of Besametz has been completely destroyed by artillery fire, 23 persons being killed.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

GREECE ONLY TO WAR FOR HELLENIC GOOD

Continued from Page One—during the Balkan wars as the greatest of modern military strategists.

"In the recent decision of the Crown," he continued, "that Greece could not accept the invitation of the Allies to enter the war at that time, which resulted in the resignation of my Prime Minister, I had only that honest difference of opinion to which every man is entitled."

"What might be those aspirations, your Majesty?" I asked. "They are merely the desire for national unity to which the Greek people, by reason of their long historical past, believe they are entitled," was the reply.

"It ever has been the mission of Greece to carry civilization to the entire world. As Greece expands now, and in her future capacity that mission will be increased."

"INTERESTED IN EMIGRATION." In passing from the subject of Greece's war attitude the King spoke of the Greek emigration to the United States, saying:

"Your capacity for absorption of the race is marvellous. Already 300,000 of our Greeks have found ample opportunity for education and development in the United States. The best evidence of all this is the fact that hardly a day passes but that some of my former subjects write me, not in their native Greek, as you would imagine, but in English.

"Modern Greece has also developed the same capacity for absorption, and has made rapid progress in the new provinces which came back to us as a result of the above wars. There is now hardly a single man in them who does not speak Greek."

"The King spoke with the utmost enthusiasm about the battleships Mississippi and Idaho, which Greece purchased from the United States at a critical moment and which at that time became an important instrument for peace, giving as it did the Greek navy a preponderance over the Turkish which it has since maintained. His Majesty made no effort to conceal his joy over the result of this successful coup over the Turks."

ITALY A DOUGHTY FOE ON BOTH LAND AND SEA

According to latest reports, Italy's strength on land and sea is as follows: ARMY Infantry—Two regiments of grenadiers, 94 of infantry of the line, 12 of bersaglieri, or light infantry, and eight of Alpine chassours, 61 regiments of mobile militia (corresponding to the German Landwehr) and about 100,000 infantry of the territorials (corresponding to the Landsturm). Each regiment of the first line has its reserve unit. Total infantry about 1,320,000 men, all mobilized.

Cavalry—Twenty-nine regiments, each with its reserve unit; 31 squadrons of militia, 30,000 territorials; total, about 150,000 men. Artillery—Twenty-four regiments of field artillery, one of horse artillery, two regiments of mountain guns, three regiments of coast artillery, three of mountain artillery, 76 batteries of militia and 100 batteries of territorials; total, about 350,000 men.

Signal corps, engineers, medical corps, commissary, etc., about 145,000 men. Total forces which may be put in the field, 2,005,000 men.

First Squadron—Six dreadnoughts, five mounting 13 12-inch guns apiece, and one mounting 12 12-inch guns; squadron speed, 22.5 knots. Ten first-class battleships (pre-dreadnought), four mounting four 10-inch and eight 7.5-inch guns; speed, 22.5 knots; four mounting four 12-inch and 12 8-inch guns; speed, 20 knots; two mounting four 12-inch, four 8-inch and 12 6-inch guns; speed, 20 knots. Five old battleships of small flight—three light scout cruisers, about 50 efficient torpedo-boat destroyers.

For joint service with both army and navy—fourteen squadrons of seaplane aeroplanes, each, and 10 dirigibles.

LONDON ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS GROW

Continued from Page One—80 miles inland all others living on the coast, were presented in Parliament by W. Johnson-Hicks and Lord Charles Balfour.

Alarm by the spread of Anti-German riots throughout London and England today, Premier Asquith this afternoon called a special meeting of the Cabinet to consider plans for dealing with the disturbances.

MURDER OF BELGIANS CHARGED TO GERMANS

Commission Finds Invaders Killed and Looted Inhabitants Without Hindrance.

LONDON, May 12.—"Murder and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium in a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the past three centuries," declared the British Government Commission, headed by Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, in a report on alleged German atrocities in Belgium, presented to Premier Asquith.

Presenting its data in a judicial way, the commission finds the German army guilty of a series of the most shocking crimes against men, women and children that human brutality could devise.

Drunkness is chiefly blamed, but in some instances drunken destruction of human life and ruin of property was carried out on systematic lines with the sanction of the higher officials of the German army. It is charged. These crimes, the commissioners declare, were a part of a system of general terrorism.

In conclusion the commission sums up its findings as follows: "It is proved— "First, That there was in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

"Second, That in the conduct of the war generally, innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated and children murdered.

"Third, That looting, house burning and wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being, indeed, a part of the system of general terrorism.

"Fourth, That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as the shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and the prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag.

CHESTNUT ST. FIRE CAUSES HEAVY LOSS

Continued from Page One—son street end of the burned building, and was damaged by water and by a falling ceiling. The Globe-Wernicke Company is located at 1012-14 Chestnut street, next door to the fire.

Harbored typewriters occupy the first floor of 1016; Walter Becker, on the first floor of 1020, while 1018 first floor is untenanted. The college occupies the whole second floor of 1016-15-20.

BUSINESS COLLEGE LOSSES HEAVILY The damage in the business college includes everything on the floor. Desks, typewriters, business textbooks, office equipment and the contents of the office of the college are all destroyed.

Fireman Andrew J. Riley, of Enloe Company No. 8, was knocked unconscious on the second floor of the destroyed building when heavy flooring and glass fell upon him. He dragged himself out, and was treated at the Jefferson Hospital before being sent to his home, 124 Rector street. Riley's injuries consist of cuts on the head and arms.

On the arrival of the first fire company the flames had gained so much headway that a second alarm was sent and later a third was dispatched. In the Jefferson Hospital, which is directly across Sansom street from the fire, the patients were alarmed at the clanging of fire bells and the red glare that lighted up the sky.

Physicians and nurses went among the patients and quieted them. The glow from the fire could be seen in West Philadelphia and a large crowd of curious quickly gathered.

When it became apparent that the flames could be confined to the business college the firemen spread rubber sheets over the perishable stock of the concerns located next door and beneath the fire. More than 200 covers were placed in the establishment of the Globe-Wernicke Company and this saved the concern several thousand dollars according to a representative of the firm.

The fire is believed to have smoldered for some time before it was discovered. There was a report current that an explosion was heard before the flames spread throughout the college, but this could not be verified this morning.

President Hull, of the college, and Arnold M. Lloyd, secretary, were the last persons in the building, and they assert today that they left the building about 11 o'clock. At that time, they say, there was no fire burning anywhere in the school rooms.

The building will be placed in repair at the earliest possible moment, it was stated today, and the firms which suffered damage from smoke and water will begin cleaning today. Although the interior of the college was destroyed by the flames the walls are not damaged and the supporting metal pillars are in good condition.

The officers of the Banks' Business College announced today that they expected to open temporary classrooms on Monday. They have not decided where the temporary school will be located, but will announce this later.

GERMANS WARN AMERICANS OF AIR RAID ON LONDON

First Aerial Expeditions Merely Scouting Affairs Before Great Attack

BRITISH GOVERNMENT BLAMES GERMANY FOR LUSITANIA TRAGEDY

Declares Enemy Began Submarine Attacks, Forcing Retaliation—Sinking of Ships Characterized as Murder.

LONDON, May 12.—The responsibility for the Lusitania horror is put squarely up to the Germans in an official statement issued here, which declares the German attempt to attack the blame to British policy. In part, the statement says:

"The German Government states the responsibility for the loss of the Lusitania rests with the British Government, which through its plan of starving the civil population of Germany has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. The reply to this is as follows:

"As far back as last December Admiral von Tirpitz (the German Marine Minister) declared that the German Government would blockade Great Britain, and a merchant ship and a hospital ship were torpedoed January 30 and February 1, respectively.

"The German Government on February 4 declared its intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off supplies for the islands. This blockade was put in effect on February 18.

"As already stated, merchant vessels had, as a matter of fact, been sunk by a German submarine at the end of January. Before February 1 no vessel carrying food supplies for Germany had been held up by any German submarine, except on the grounds that there was reason to believe the foodstuffs were intended for use of the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy Government.

"His Majesty's Government had, however, informed the State Department on January 29 that it felt bound to place a prize court foodstuffs in the hands of Wilhelmshafen, which was going to a German port, in view of the Government's declaration of its intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off supplies for the islands. This blockade was put in effect on February 18.

"The decision of His Majesty's Government to carry out the blockade laid down by the order in Council was due to the fact that the German Government was insisting on its submarine blockade of the Lusitania by the fact that she had arms and ammunition on board. The presence of contraband on board a vessel is a fair prize, but there is no legal principle which would justify the sinking of a vessel carrying contraband.

"The Germans maintain that after repeated official and unofficial warnings His Majesty's Government was responsible for the loss of life and property, and that themselves able to declare that the boat ran no risk and thus 'light-heartedly' assume the responsibility for the human lives on board a steamer, which, owing to its humanity, which would justify what can only be described as a murder because a vessel carries contraband.

"The Germans maintain that after repeated official and unofficial warnings His Majesty's Government was responsible for the loss of life and property, and that themselves able to declare that the boat ran no risk and thus 'light-heartedly' assume the responsibility for the human lives on board a steamer, which, owing to its humanity, which would justify what can only be described as a murder because a vessel carries contraband.

"Second—The fact that the Germans issued a warning showing that the crime was premeditated. They had more right to murder passengers after warning them than before.

"Third—In spite of their attempts to issue a warning to Great Britain, it will tax the ingenuity even of the Germans to explain away the fact that it was a German torpedo, fired by a German seaman from a German submarine that sank the vessel and caused over 100 deaths."

FRENCH ADMIT GERMANS REGAIN VERMELES TRENCHES

Allies Continue to Hammer at Breaks in Foe's Lines.

Official admission that some of the trenches captured by the French at Vermeles had been taken by the Germans in a furious counter assault was made today by the French War Office.

The official communication shows that the great battle north of Arras still continues over ground which has seen much furious fighting since the capture of Vermeles.

The Germans have taken up strong artillery positions along the La Bassee-Lens railway, in the Arras sphere of operations.

A French aviator flew over the German lines, dropping bombs across the canal near Courrières and Douai.

The village of Besametz has been completely destroyed by artillery fire, 23 persons being killed.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

U. S. COURSE SETTLED; TONE OF NOTE FIRM

Continued from Page One—that his message could be so expressed and would present so strong a case that Germany itself would have to admit itself in the wrong.

This, it was reported, was what the Chief Executive meant by his statement at Philadelphia—for there was still a disposition, despite his disclaimer, to neglect this speech as outlining his official as well as his personal views.

The village of Besametz has been completely destroyed by artillery fire, 23 persons being killed.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

RETREATING IN GALICIA, SLAVS ADMIT; FOE'S LOSS HEAVY

Admitting a gradual retreat in Galicia, and very heavy losses to their own forces, the Russian War Office today declared that the losses of the Germans already are overwhelming.

The official communication shows that the great battle north of Arras still continues over ground which has seen much furious fighting since the capture of Vermeles.

The Germans have taken up strong artillery positions along the La Bassee-Lens railway, in the Arras sphere of operations.

A French aviator flew over the German lines, dropping bombs across the canal near Courrières and Douai.

The village of Besametz has been completely destroyed by artillery fire, 23 persons being killed.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

The British virtually annihilated the columns of German troops which attacked their lines east of Ypres.

DERNBURG RECALL URGED

Nobody, hopeful or otherwise, believed the Administration would at any stage of the case take an initiative warlike attitude.

Reports that action is to be taken looking to the removal of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg from American shores could not be confirmed today. It is now well known, however, that the Dernburg case was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and that a disagreement took place as to the handling of the matter.

Most of the Cabinet members were agreed that Doctor Dernburg should be asked to leave this country, but a number of them were strong in the conviction that action should not be taken until the larger issue was disposed of. It is understood that a definite decision was not reached as to whether a request should be made to Berlin to recall Doctor Dernburg.

Falls 60 Feet Down Shaft; Killed

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 12.—Richard Green, 23 years old, of Mahanoy City, stepped into an open trapdoor at the new Bulk Mountain Colliery and fell 60 feet, landing upon a cement floor. His head was crushed and death was almost instantaneous.

COUNTRY NOT PREPARED FOR WAR

The National Security League, composed of some of the nation's most eminent men—such men as Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker and Henry L. Stimson—having made an independent inquiry into the state of the national defenses, finds the following significant facts:

- THE ARMY It is composed of only 30,000 men in the United States. It is widely scattered and cannot be speedily mobilized. It is short of officers. It is short of ammunition. It has no organized reserve. Coast defenses are inadequate and fortifications are insufficiently manned. The National Guard is below its proper strength in men, equipment and efficiency.

- THE NAVY It is inadequately manned. It is short of ammunition. It has no organized reserve of trained men. The submarine flotilla exists chiefly on paper. Scout cruisers, battle cruisers, aeroplanes, mine layers, supply ships and transports are lacking. Target practice has been neglected or altogether omitted.

THE WEATHER

Official Forecast WASHINGTON, May 12. For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Unsettled, tonight and Thursday with probably showers; moderate winds, mostly southeast.

The southern low pressure area noted yesterday has moved but little during the last 24 hours, its centre this morning being over north of Alabama. The resultant rain area, however, has spread northward to Maryland and westward to the Mississippi River, with heavy showers in the coast districts of South Carolina and Georgia. Showers are again reported from upper Michigan and Minnesota and from the Pacific States.

The temperature changes since yesterday morning have been unimportant, and readings continue near the normal, with a slight excess in the central valleys.

POLICE COURT CHRONICLES

A perplexing question puzzles the mind of Mrs. Philip Nickel. When her husband is sober he fights with her all day at their home, 1015 North American street, and when he is drunk he fights with her neighbor, Mrs. Cusick. Therefore Mrs. Nickel is not quite sure whether it would be better for her husband to be sober all the time or perpetually drunk.

There is some speed to Jimmy Welsh when he hits the booze trail. Traveling on a trolley car is entirely too slow. After he sampled about a dozen drinks today Jimmy boarded a Girard avenue car. It was too slow. He told the conductor so, but when he finished his complaint he was sitting in the street. This was near 3d street. Then he saw a bicycle belonging to Dyer White, of 3d street and Girard avenue, and commandeered it. He zigzagged down the street at a rapid rate, regardless of traffic rules.

"You can't come up here and run the neighborhood to suit yourself," said Magistrate Scott when he heard of the excitement caused by Welsh. "I like to get my own way," said the prisoner. "You look as if you got it," said the Judge, "and it will cost you 400 bail for court."

\$1.00 Sunday Excursions TO ATLANTIC CITY ANGLESEA WILDWOOD CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY SEA ISLE CITY STONE HARBOR

AUSTRIAN CONCESSIONS SENT AT BEHEST OF THE KAISER

Emperor Visited Vienna in Effort to Keep Italy From War.

AMSTERDAM, May 11.—Emperor William of Germany was responsible for the concessions made to Italy by Austria, according to advices received here from Berlin today.

Following this conference the Kaiser declined the invitation of Premier Burian of Austria, and Premier Tisza, of Hungary. He outlined his wishes and emphasized the necessity of keeping Italy neutral.