## **BRITISH SUBMARINES** IN SEA OF MARMORA. REPORTED IN ATHENS

allies' Underwater Craft Pass Through Dardanelles and Reach Point Ninety Miles From Constantinople.

LONDON, May 14. British submarines have penetrated the Dardanelles and part of the Sea of Marmora, reaching a point within 90 miles of Constantinople, according to dispatches from Athens

Warships of the Anglo-French fleet have increased the intensity of their bombardment against the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles since the sinking of the British battleship Goliath. Three thou-sand shells were fired Thursday. Re-inforcements for the Allies have arrived

from France and Egypt.

from France and Egypt.

The Turks are resisting with great stubbornness the attempt of the allied expeditionary forces to advance.

Dispatches from Odessa assert that the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim (formerly the Goeben) was badly damaged on Monday in an engagement with the Russian Black Sea fleet, which was bombarding the forts of the Bosphorus.

The Milan newspape II Secolo states the Russians are continuing the disembarkation of troops at Iniada, a small

barkation of troops at Iniada, a small port on the Black Sea, 75 miles northeast of Adrianople, under a heavy fire. The entire Turkish fleet is said to have left the Bosphorus and steamed toward the Crimea in an effort to draw off the Russian squadron which is covering the disembarkation.

Assertions that the towns of Chanak Kalwssi, Maidos and Kilid Bahr now are nothing but smoking ruins are contained in a series of belated dispatches dated 5, 8 and 9, received by the Times Moudros, on the Island of Lem-Their destruction by the allied fleet is said to have been unavoidable, they lay in the direct line of the fleet's

#### FRENCH GAIN MORE GROUND IN LENS DRIVE

Continued from Page One German trenches southwest of Souchese, says an official statement issued by the French War Office today.

In the valley of the Alsne, German works were destroyed by French artil-lery. In the rest of the front, from Loos to Arras, the French hold all of the ground gained in the preceding days.

#### ALLIES' AVIATORS SHELL GERMANS ALONG COAST

Search for Kaiser's Guns Which Bombarded Dunkirk.

PARIS, May 14. A fleet of British and French aeroplanes has delivered another aerial attack upon the German positions along the Belgian coast, destroying a number of bridges. The aviators were under special orders to find and bombard the big German guns which have been bombarding Dunkirk. A dispatch to Le Figaro says that the French captured 6000 Germans in the battle north of Arras.

#### BRITISH TAKE OFFENSIVE NORTH OF LA BASSEE

Unable to Gain Ground, But Relieve Ypres Pressure.

LONDON, May 14. From Armentieres to La Bassee, where the British lines join the French, the English troops are conducting an offen-sive that so far has failed to gain ground but has relieved some of the pressure on Ypres. The War Office admits that the Germans destroyed some of the British trenches, forcing a reforming of the lines. The attacks on the Ypres positions con tinue, but have been repulsed, says Gen-

#### BELGIANS REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK NEAR DIXMUDE

Attempt of Kaiser's Troops to Cross Yser Fails.

HAVRE, France, May 14. The repulse of a German effort to break through the Belgian lines near Dixmude is reported in an official state-ment issued here today, this being the temporary seat of the Belgian Govern-

#### GERMANS LOSE REPEATED DASHES TO TAKE SHAWLI

Road to Riga, in Baltic Provinces, Blocked.

PETROGRAD, May 14. Repeated German attempts to retake Shawli, which blocks their way to Riga, have been repulsed, according to the offi-cial communique issued here today. Five attacks were made by a large German force. Their repulse was followed by the deafeat of a German outflanking column in the same district.

## THE WEATHER

Official Forecast

WASHINGTON, May 14. For eastern Pennsylvania-Fair tonight Saturday partly cloudy; gentle to mod erate northeast winds.

Showers occurred yesterday in scat-tered areas along the Middle and North Atlantic slope and over the Florida peninsula, but conditions cleared in those dis-tricts last night and fair weather pre-valls this morning from the Atlantic coast westward to the Rocky Mountains The skies are generally clear except over Illinois and Indiana, where thunderstorms occurred list night and cloudness remains this morning. The temperatures are slightly lower in the northeastern mortion of the country this morning and light froat is reported from a few places in New York and New England. U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin



# PRESIDENT DEMANDS THAT GERMANY CEASE SUBMARINE WAR; INSISTS UPON REPARATION AND DISAVOWAL OF ACTS

Firm Note Sent to Berlin Upholds Americans' Rights on High

Attacks on Ships Called Contrary to Laws of Nations. Appeal Made to Sense of Humanity and Justice.

Published Warnings Declared Neither Excuse Nor Palliation for Unlawful and Inhumane Acts-Sacred Duty of Safeguarding Citizens of Nation to Be Maintained,

WASHINGTON, May 14. German's submarine warfare against peaceful commerce in British waters and the killing of neutral citizens must stop, That is the dictum laid down by President Wilson in the American note, called forth by the destruction of the Lusitania presented to the German Government to day. The document, which contains language of the firmest character, follows: Please call on the Minister of Foreign

munication leave with him a copy; In view of the recent acts of the Gernan authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the Brit-ish steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915 by which over 100 American citizens lost and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full under-standing as to the grave situation which

Affairs and after reading to him this com-

has resulted. AMERICAN GRIEVANCES The sinking of the British passenger

teamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeropiane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Guiffight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death. and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amaze-

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with re-gard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and hu-manity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe-that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the prac-tices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance and sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

GERMAN CONTENTION DISPUTED. The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered itself to be obliged by the extraordinary cir-cumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by its adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all com-merce to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the pro-clamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This Government has already taken oc-casion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as pascitizens bound on lawful errands as pas-sengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality: and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial German Government accepts, as of perial German Government accepts, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize, also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascer-tain whether a suspected merchantmen is in fact of beligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under neutral flag.

The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost carnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of em-ploying submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion re-gards as imperative. It is practically im-possible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and ex-amine her papers and cargo. It is practi-cally impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize or her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government

frankly admits. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as

the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity. U. S. CITIZENS WITHIN RIGHTS American citizens act within their in-

## ESSENCE OF WILSON NOTE INSISTING ON U. S. RIGHTS

The sinking of the British passenger steamship Falaba and other German acts constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

This Government \* \* \* cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger (war zone) as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental.

The objection to their present method of attack \* \* \* lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon No warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed

can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act, or as an

abatement of the responsibility for its commission. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the

principles of warfare. The Government and the people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people at Washington, addressed to the peopl of the United States, and stating in ef-fect that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril f his journey should take him within the sone of waters within which the Imperial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of reat Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Impose of calling the attention of the Impose of calling the attention of the Im-perial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a com-munication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of soluting out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be com-mitted can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act, or as an abatement of the responsibility for

its commission Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imhigh principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorileast within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncom-batants or the safety of neutral ships, ven at the cost of falling of their object

of capture or destruction.

It confidently expects, therefore, that
the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Govern-ment of the United States complains: that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to preyent the re-currence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly

The Government and people of the Unit-ed States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the

excuse a practice, the natural and neces-sary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to emit any word or act neces sary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.
BRYAN.

#### AUSTRO-GERMANS ADVANCE ALONG CARPATHIAN FRONT

143,500 Russians Captured May 2-12, Vienna Says.

VIENNA, May 14. All along the front in the Carpathlans the Austro-German armies continue to advance, capturing thousands of Russian prisoners, and such enormous quantities of war materials that it will take many months to enumerate the booty, says an official statement issued today Russians in southern Poland, north of the Vistula, are also falling back, and the German army that occupied Kielce is

pushing forward in pursuit.

A battle is in progress on the frontier of Bukowina, where the Russians attempted an offensive to offset Austro-German pressure in the Carpathians. Confusion reigns in the ranks of

Russians falling back through the eastern ranges of the Carpathians. In one night men from 53 different Russian regiments were captured. From May 2 to May 12 the Austro-Ger

mans captured 143,500 prisoners, 100 can-non and 350 machine guns. The third and eighth Russian armies have been virtually annihilated

### TRANSYLVANIA DUE TODAY IN GERMAN "WAR ZONE"

No Word Received in New York of Vessel's Position.

NEW YORK, May 14. Anchor liner Transylvania, with nearly 900 passengers aboard, which left New York last Friday, is believed to be in the "war zone" around the British Isles today. Because of the torpedoing of the Lusitania a great deal of concer greater confidence because the United was expressed here about the vessel's States and Germany are bound together safety.

world, according to "Slugge" Keegan, of Richmond, so he started a movement which he believed would increase the crop. "Sluggs" began his good work with the rescue of a cat which fell from a third-story window to an awning-Pussy was afraid to jump to the street, and in fussing about the awning slipped through a hole in the canvas and hung by the neck. Its walls attracted "Sluggs." He climbed to the top of the awning and grabbed the pussy by the tail. The animal didn't complain when he dragged it into his arms, for it seemed to know that "Sluggs" was acting for the best. But when the hero went to descend to

the street Leopold Strunsky, a storethe street Leopold Strunsky, a store-keeper and the owner of the awning, was waiting for him with a baseball bat. To escape the wrath of Strunsky "Stuggs" was obliged to slide over to a nearby telegraph pole. In the meantime he held the cat, which voiced its disapproval of Strunsky. The storekeeper followed "Stuggs" and waited on the sidewalk with the bat.

The peculiar situation of "Sluggs" attracted a bunch of curious kids and also Bob Neville, the cop.

tracted a bunch of current Bob Neville, the cop.

The hero explained that he couldn't come down because Strunzky was waiting to submarine him. Neville then drove Strunzky off with his club and compelled Strunzky off with his club and compelled.

When "Slugge" American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships
and in traveling wherever their legitimate
business calls them upon the high seas,
and exercise these rights in what should
be the well-jüstified confidence that their
lives will not be endangered by acts done
in clear violation of universally acknowlclass international obligations, and cartainly in the cenfidence that their own

Assumbled. The cat was given to the
little citizens and they took it to its
home. The cop was amused to find that
"Siugge" was wobbly from too much
arink and brought him before Magis-

There are not enough heroes in the trate Stevenson. "I saved the cat," said the prisoner, "to show the youngsters that they ought to be heroes." "I'll let you keep up the good work," said the Judge, "but you will have to

> Keller believes, and she does so at the slightest opportunity. Unfortunately Josephine directed some of her most empirate smiles toward Policeman Dave Higgins as he sauntered around the square at Allegheny avenue and Belgrade street. Higgins is conservative in his square at Allegheny avenue and Belgrade street. Higgins is conservative in his sociability and did not reciprocate. But Josephine kept on smiling, and followed the cop with her eyes. The magnetic stare made Higgins uneasy and he told Josephine to take a walk and try her smiles elsewhere. "It is no crime to smile," contended Josephine, "and I'll just stay right here." Words were useless, so, Higgins took the woman to the Belgrade and Clearfield streets station. It sppears that Josephine's smiles grew stronger and she turned them on Magistrate Campbell. But he gave the fair prisoner the "icy stare" accompanied by a reprimand.

Josephine kept on smiling. And Josephine kept on smining.
Then from a street plane near the station house there floated the strains of a Spanish tange. Josephine was inspired.



She caught up her skirts gracefully and floated around the roll room. Then she broke into song, but as her appearance had not been previously arranged for. Magistrate Campbell was obliged to cut the performance short.

"How did you like it, Judge?" she asked exactly.

o'Thirty days in the House of Correction," he replied. But Josephine kept on smiling.

## WILSON'S NOTE FIRM AND PATRIOTIC, SAY **LEADING MEN HERE**

Charlemagne Tower Declares President "Has Responded to Sentiment of American People" in Letter to Germany.

Statements made at the request of the EVENING LEDGER today, by Philadelphians of prominence in government, in the churches and in the various professions, agreed in declaring that the significant feature of President Wilson's note to the Imperial German Government was its firmness But this was in general qualified by the praise of the restraint which the Chief

Executive showed while censuring the violation of the practices of civilized nations at war. nations at war.

Of those connected with German or German-American institutions, who were asked to state an opinion, not one was willing to comment on the President's note. The statements follow:

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, former Am-bassafor to Germany: The President's language is patriotic and he has re-sponded to the sentiment of the American people.

BISHOP SUFFRAGAN THOMAS WA GARLAND: I am delighted with the President's note. I regard it as a very strong note. It is precisely the kind of action I expected him to take, and I am very glad that he has done so.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE P. DARROW: The note cannot in any way be considered an ultimatum. It looks to me as if it leaves the matter open for further dip-lomatic correspondence. There are some parts in it that seem very firm, particu larly the last paragraph. A matter of this kind ought to be considered very carefully before one makes an expression, but this is the impression I have received from reading the note over the first time. In a general way I feel that the matter should be left to the President to handle, and I feel that he will be able to adjust everything to the satisfaction of the American people.

FRANCIS B, REEVES, chairman Board of Directors, Girard National Bank --The President's note to Germany is all right-that is to say, it is a clear, eloquent declaration of the principles of the people of the United States. It might have been made much shorter without lessening its power, but less words go. We are all one for the principles of good government, of citzenship, Christianity, morality, humanity, Let us have peace, without shedding a drop of blood if possible, but we must do our duty even at the sacrifice of life, if it becomes absolutely necessary no power on earth has the right either in war or peace to murder impocent, peaceful men, women and children as was done in the destruction of the Lusi-

THE REV. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church United States: You may say for me that I approve most heartly of the firm and friendly note of President Wilson to the Imperial German Gov-ernment. I know that he means all that he says.

MAX HEINRICL editor-in-chief of the German Dally Gazette. Refused to comment on President Wilson's note, hanging up the telephone abruptly when naked for his opinion. HENRY BAINS, JR., president of the

German-American Title and Trust Com-pany.—Had nothing to say regarding the President's note to Germany. OR. CHARLES J. HEXAMER, president of the National German-American Al-

liance.—Declined to discuss the Admin-istration's note. CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM S. VARE.—

I regard the President's communication as a good strong document, written with dignity and firmness. He has rightfully asked Germany to cease its submarine warfare against merchantmen, The of his message is courteous acting for their individual interests, as well as that of the entire nation. He well as that of the entire nation. He should have the loyal support of all American citizens, JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS, authority

on admiralty law: I indorse all that the President has said. I think the President has very fully represented all that the United States Government ought to assume, and I hope that he will follow up what he has said by appropriate action.

MAYOR BLANKENBURG: I have not considered the President's note care-fully enough as yet to express an

SAMUEL T. BODINE, President United Gas Improvement Company: The message is very strong and appropriate.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Governor Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia: The
message is a very remarkable document. and left a very favorable impression

., G. GRAFF, President Commercial Ex-change—The message was splendid. I really cannot speak highly enough of it. I don't see how it could be im-

it. I don't see now a proved upon.

E. BAUM, president, Supplee-Biddle Hardware Company: The President's note is a very able and masterly presentation of the situation. The tone is firm and considerate. The President takes into consideration that the German Government is laboring under treman Government is laboring under tra-mendous strain, and we all should con-sider that condition when we endeavon to criticize them. I think the President has taken a course that will bringle satisfactory results.

Governor Capper Behind President TOPEKA. May 14.—The comment of lovernor Capper on the American note

Governor Capper on the American note to Germany was:

"The country will fully approve both the substance of the President's firm and powerful note to Germany and the moderation and courtesy with which the President frames it. The note is all the more impressive because of its temperate and restrained language. and restrained language and its spirit of

Governor McCreary Supports Wilson FRANKFORT, Ky., May 14.—"President Wilson is prompted by patriotism, justice and firmness in the declaration to Germany," Governor McCreary said today. "The President's statement seems to me to be positive, firm, comprehensive and up to the demands of the occasion." Governor Dunne Praises Note

SPRINGFIELD. III., May 14. - Con senting on the President's note to Germenting on the President's note to Ger-many, Governor Dunne said today:
"The President and his advisers at Washington have acted with the utmost caution and deliberation. The American nation, through its President, has spoken, and the patriotic citizens of the Republic stand loyally behind him and will sustain him to the and." him to the end."

A New Book Osychology of Clothes SEND FOR COMPLIMENTARY COPY WILLIAM H. DIXON 1111 Walnut St.

#### GERMANY UNYIELDING, VIEW IN WASHINGTON

Continued from Page One

verbiage, made necessary by diplomatic usages, the note is first a demand and secondly a threat. The Wilson Administration's new Dec-Iration of Independence absolutely states that American citizens are to go where they have legitimate business, and they are to have their home Government's pro-

This is America's position today. It helieves German submarines ran amuck through the misdirected zeal of the Berlin Admiralty and of squadron commanders.

It holds the olive branch out to Ger-

many in asking it to disavow such acts, NO MORE BARGAINING. Germany is asked to change its meth-

ods. In order that there shall be no mistake, the language of diplomacy is departed from for a sentence, and President Wilson tells Germany:
"It (the United States) confidently expects that the Imperial German Govern-

ent will disavow the acts of which the United States complains."

That is all. There is no leaving the matter open for bargaining or for further negotiations. The United States has stated its position squarely. Americas

citizens are to have the right to go where their business calls them; to travel on merchantmen flying any flag, and to be safe in doing so.

That this may be accomplished. Germany must end its campaign of submarine terrorism. It may use such weap-ons against its enemies, where they can be used against enemies exclusively, but where there is a possibility that Americans may be endangered it must stay its

course. The American position is now believed to be before the Kaiser and his advisers.
Officials believe the matter will be considered so urgent that the Kaiser will call a special Cabinet Council to consider

Speculation as to the outcome is rife. German Embassy officials who were fur-nished a copy of the note, as a matter of courtesy, were reticent today. Privately, and very frankly, they said they dared not hazard a guess how the note will be received in Germany. In confidence some of the important of them express the hope that the note will be received in the same friendly way as previous communi-

GERMAN DIPLOMATS' VIEW.

They explain that they see no good that could possibly come to Germany by incurring America's enmity at a time when nearly the entire world seems sligned against her. They admit that the military party will oppose any change in the Kaiser's submarine policy. but whether that party will be able to swing the Kaiser over to their way of thinking they were at a long to say. That the ultimate decision will be his, they neade it as plain, however, as did American officials, and he has long been the friend of the United States. the friend of the United States.

There will be no war preparation.

First, the President personally hopes that the German Government is as anx-tous as is the United States to maintain friendly relations.

Secondly—and despite the many stories current this is the exact truth—the Administration has not decided just what the next step must be should Germany defy this country. The President is considering this ques-

tion. He leans toward the suggestion that to break diplomatic relations would be the most emphatic way of convincing Germany that he is in earnest. He has been told, however, by men who should know that under present conditions, with a world at war, such a breaking must be considered a prelude to hostilities, and that if he goes so far he might as well go "the limit" and accompany the break with a call for a special session of Congress to authorize the use of the army

#### SLAVS GAIN GROUND ON RIGHT BANK OF DNIESTER

Enemy Reported Retiring in Confusion in Bukowina.

PETROGRAD, May 14. An official statement declares the Slav offensive on the right bank of the Dniester is meeting with continued success. ter is meeting with continued success. many. The Germ The enemy on Tuesday made several and conservative. yet emphatic. At such a crisis it is well fruitless counter-attacks to relieve his for the people to remain cool and hear in mind the fact that the President is the Dniester toward the Obertyn-Horodenka line. (These towns are in the ex-treme east of Galicia. Obertyn is almost north and Horodenka is northeast of

In this operation the Austrian units which led the offensive were repulsed hear Chocimierz, northwest of Obertyn, with heavy losses. Russian artillery annihilated two entire battalions and a

third suffered severely.

Near Horodenka the enemy gave way Near Horodenka the enemy about 7 o'clock in the evening of the same about 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day and began a disorderly retreat. The Russians captured several thousand additional prisoners, a number of guns and about 50 ammunition caissons.

## GREER SUPPORTS WILSON

Bishop Places Full Trust in President in Present Situation.

NEW YORK, May 14.-Bishop David H. Greer today made the following statement through the American League to Limit Armaments regarding the President's note to Germany:
'I can only say that I think every
'I can only say that I think every

"I can only say that I think every loyal American citizen would say at such a time as this that we should stand by the President. I hope and believe that we will find some pacific solution of the present crisis and that he will guide the nation away from the difficulty which seems so imminent. That he makes this his supreme wish and desire is amply evidenced in all his utterances, and under his guidance we can feel that our best interests will be preserved in the noblest manner which his wise judgment can devise."

Goshen Heights Asks School WEST CHESTER, May 14.-The citizen

of Goshen Heights, a new suburb near Milltown, have requested the School Board of East Goshen township to erect a new school building at the viliage dur-ing the next vacation, and a meeting of the board will be held tomorrow evening to consider the water. to consider the matter.

## NO ANTI-GERMAN BOYCOTT EVIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA

Manufacturers and Business Men Unite in De. claring Sentiment of the People Unmarked by Racial Acrimony.

German manufacturers and business men in New York and Chicago may be suffering under an unorganized beyon by pro-Allies sympathizers, but in Pana delphia the anti-German sentiment has not grown strong enough to have any effect upon business conducted by Gen mans. This was revealed by inquiries among business men and manufacturen whose German names might have been taken as excuse for a boycott if sent, ment lay in that direction.

The sinking of the Lusitania made as marked an impression upon pro-Britis sympathizers in New York and Chicago that there exists a tacit boycott of bush ness men trading under German names In Chicago two German papers have teplored the tendency to injure the business of German residents. One even urged the German population to revenge itself by rading only with Germana. But, according to Dudley Bartlett, chief

mercial Museum, sentiment against Germany shows itself less in Philadelphia than in any other part of the United States. reports that their fellow-countrymes were being boycotted in other cities and

of the foreign trade bureau of the Com-

were certain that no one was suffering from anti-German sentiment in Philadelphia. NO SIGN OF BOYCOTT HERE. Erich Krell, president of the Otto Gas Engine Works, 33d and Walnut streets probably the most distinctly German en-

terprise in Philadelphia, was one of these. "I haven't seen here, nor have I heard of any boycotting of German business men," said Mr. Krell, "The America people are too level-headed to allow themselves to be drawn into any move-ment to withdraw trade from German business men, or business men with Ger-man names. I think this storm of parsion will soon pass over. I can't believe

that any genuine boycott exists in country. Max Heinrici, editor of the German Democrat, and in close touch with the German population of Philadelphia, deplaced he didn't believe there was any

"There is no boycott here that I have heard of," Mr. Heinrici said. "I don't believe there is any sentiment against our people. It is hard to understand how Americans could let themselves be swayed into withdrawing their trade from Germans in Chicago and New York

I cannot credit the report."

An explanation of the quiescent attitude toward Germans here was given by. Dudley Bartlett, of the Commercial Maseum.

LITTLE ACRIMONIOUS FEELING. "I have been in several of the big cities of the country recently," said Mr. Bartlett, "and I can say that there is less sentiment against the Germans in Philadelphia than there is either in Chicago, New York or the New England States. I put this down to the fact that most of the Germans here are of the type of Mayor Blankenburg; that is, they have lived in the city a great many years. We haven't many newcomers from Ger-The German population is staid where there is a small German popula-tion the lines of demarcation in the division of sympathies are less market

than where Germans are numerous. "The only way I explain this is that us small number of Germans are less likely to start discussions and defend the cours of their own country. Either that et else our spirit of fair play revolts against the idea of picking on the weaker num-

This opinion was also held by Dr. W. This opinion was also held by Dr. W. P. Wilson, director of the Commercial Museum. "I think there might be some feeling against the Germans in other cities, but there is none here that I knew of," said Doctor Wilson. "Germans who have been living here for so many years have lost the sharp edge of their allegates to their own country. They are giance to their own country. They are not the type to begin acrimonious argu-

**NEW YORK** 

Pennsylvania R. R. Special Train inaves Broad Street Station 7,434, West Philadelphia 7,474, North Philadelphia 7,574, Returning leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station and Hudson Terminal 9,005,

SUNDAY EXCURSION, MAY 16

SEE THE WARSHIPS 65 United States Warships, 18 Submarines, in New York Harbor open to visitors on this day.

Should "Love Your Enemies"

Be Ignored During the War? So full was the response by prominent American divines to the invitation of the Public Ledger to comment on Dean Lyttleton's advice to Englishmen to overwhelm their German enemies with a "war of love" instead of a "war of hate,"

that the contributions exceeded the space available to the subject in last Sunday's Public Ledger.

Another collection of these timely sermons will

form an important and interesting feature of next SUNDAY'S

PUBLIC LEDGER