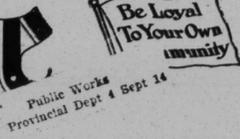




The Union Advocate



VOL. XLVIII

NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19 1915

NO. 21

Garden Rakes, Hoes and Spades
Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Timothy and Clover Seeds
Blatchfords Calf Meal

D. W. STOTHART

New President of the Portuguese Cabinet Shot

Joao Chuyas Shot by Senator and Died in a Hospital—Attacker Killed by Gendarmes.

Bulletin—Lisbon, via London, May 17 (8.30 p. m.)—Joao Chuyas, the new president of the cabinet, was shot four times with a pistol while on board the mid-night train from Oporto. His assailant was Senator Freitas who also was shot and wounded by a passenger of the train.

M. Chuyas was taken to a hospital where it was announced that his condition was grave. In addition to other wounds he is suffering from a fracture of the skull.

Chuyas Assailant Killed
Madrid, via London, May 17 (10.25 p. m.)—A despatch received here from Lisbon concerning the shooting of M. Chuyas, says the attack occurred at the Entrocamento railway station. The despatch adds that Senator Freitas was killed by gendarmes.

Paris, May 17 (9.05 p. m.)—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Lisbon says the project for the revolution in Portugal was formed three days after the constitution last March of the cabinet of General Pimenta Castro. Dr. Alvaro Castro, the correspondent says, took charge of the military arrangements. Antonio M. Silva undertook to organize the civilians, and Captain Rego, of the navy, agreed to command the naval forces.

Paris, May 17 (11.56 p. m.)—Tele-

graphing from Lisbon at three o'clock this afternoon the correspondent of the Havas Agency says: "Trouble has broken out afresh, Senator Freitas, who shot and wounded Joao Chuyas, the head of the new ministry, was shot dead by gendarmes."
Madrid, via Paris, May 17 (11.50 p. m.)—Fighting in Lisbon has begun again, according to the latest news reaching Badajoz.

The warships are bombarding the city. Over one hundred persons have been killed, including several Spaniards.

The Spanish warships Espana and Rio De La Plata and a Spanish torpedo boat have arrived in Lisbon.

Paris, May 17, 9 p. m.—The Lisbon newspapers state, says the Havas correspondent in the Portuguese capital, the General Pimenta Castro, the president of the cabinet, declared that when the revolutionary movement broke out he offered the collective resignation of the Ministry to President De Arriaga. It is added that General Castro assured the new cabinet of his loyalty.

Later
Lisbon, May 18—Improvement is shown in the condition of Jose Chuyas, new President of the Cabinet, who was shot and dangerously wounded while on board a train. The bullet entered the forehead and came out near the right parietal bone.

Cabinet Retain Office; Italy Will Join Allies

No Change to be Made in Personnel of Ministry—King Refused to Accept Resignation

London, May 16—(11 p. m.)—The King of Italy has refused to accept the resignation of Signor Salandra and the Premier and his whole war cabinet retain office. This, it is confidently believed here, foreshadows the almost immediate entrance of Italy into the circle of belligerents on the side of the Allies.

Action, however, may be delayed until the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday when the Premier will announce his policy and will receive the support of a majority of the Deputies.

Should the expected action of Italy materialize the Allies will be in a better position than ever to launch their big offensive movement against Austria and Germany, which is being preceded on the western front by a series of attacks, furnishing a foretaste of what is to come.

Hardly had the German attacks on the British lines around Ypres exhausted themselves, and the French offensive to the north of Arras shows signs of coming to an end, than the British became the aggressors to the north of La Bassée and the French and Belgian troops commenced their attempt to throw the Germans back from the Yser Canal.

These attacks, according to the French official statement which, however, does not agree with that from Berlin, were successful, and again compelled the Germans to counter attack—the most costly of all operations in siege warfare. Fighting at both points is still in progress today, as well as in Arras, where the French added a further slight gain to those made during the

week and which, combined, constitute the biggest forward movement of either army in the west since the battle of the Marne.

Fighting also is in progress in the West, particularly to the west of the forest of Le Pretre, which the French also won during the past week.

There does not appear to be much change in the general position in Galicia although the Austro-German armies have been able to make an additional slight advance by the withdrawal of the Russian rear guards which have been holding off the victorious troops until their own armies could get into new positions behind the Riven Szn. This territory promises to be the scene of another big battle for the Russians, strongly reinforced, will make a desperate effort to stem the tide which has been running so strongly against them.

In the Russian border provinces along the East Prussian frontier, isolated engagements are occurring in which both sides claim to have the advantage.

DANISH STEAMER SUNK

London, May 15—Danish steamer "Martha" torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen this morning by German submarine, crew of 18 saved. Net tonnage 724 and 232 feet long.

COMING TO CANADA FOR MEN
London, May 16—G. N. Barnes, member of Parliament, has gone to Canada to engage men to work on munitions of war.

Derby Patriotic Meeting May 27

Prominent Speakers Will be Present to Deliver Addresses

The Derby Patriotic meeting, advertised for April 6th, was postponed and the date has now been set for Thursday, May 27th, in the Temperance Hall at Millerton. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. L. J. Tweedie of Chatham, and Ex-Mayor Chas. J. Morrissey of Newcastle.

Ice cream and refreshments will be sold during the evening, and the Millerton orchestra and united choir will furnish a musical program. A large attendance is earnestly requested. Watch for posters.

Improvement League Executive Meeting

The Newcastle Town Improvement League Executive met last night. It was decided to hold regular meetings on second Thursday of each month. Dues were fixed at 25 cents a year. Ald. H. H. Stuart, secretary, was also chosen Treasurer.

Rev. P. W. Dixon, seconded by Ald. Stuart, introduced the following resolutions:

1. That this Town Improvement League request the Town Council to authorize the policemen to arrest or send home children found on the streets after 9 o'clock at night without good excuse.

2. That the T. I. L. request the Council to appoint a Trust Officer whose duty it shall be to enforce regular attendance at school as required by the Compulsory Education Act.

3. That Council be requested to endeavor to have measures adopted whereby drunkards and liquor sellers shall be sentenced to imprisonment rather than fines.

The resolutions were introduced by Father Dixon in a very strong address, and the first two were vigorously supported by the seconder, Rev. S. J. MacArthur, the chairman, the Mayor, Revs. Harrison and Richardson, Alds. Doyle, Hayward, Stables and McKay, J. R. Lawlor and others and passed unanimously.

Section 3 brought out very strong remarks about the folly of fining drunkards, their people having to pay the fines. It was thought better to imprison them a few days till sober. Rev. liquor sellers most of the speakers said they should be jailed without the option of a fine.

Ald. Stables said it was no use to talk to the Police Magistrate about his duty. He would brook no interference.

Rev. P. W. Dixon and others contended that the magistrate if unwilling to do his duty could be dismissed.

Ald. Stables said that, on investigation he found it very hard to get convictions for 3rd offence. There had to be evidence produced in court of first and second offences. Latter was in many cases lost blocking a third. The magistrate thought \$50 fines best way of enforcing the law.

Chairman—You are changing your views very suddenly.

Ald. Stables—Not at all, but I have found out a lot since becoming a member of Police Committee.

Ald. Stuart and Dr. Harrison and Rev. Mr. MacArthur pointed out the recent battle of Langemarck. Pte. Parks was a member of the machine gun section of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal, which formed part of the 13th Battalion, which figured so largely in that battle, when they refused to surrender after being almost surrounded by the enemy. Before enlisting Pte. Parks was employed by Robb, Ltd., of Amherst, being a first class engineer.

J. M. Troy and Revs. Dixon, Harrison, MacArthur and Richardson were appointed a committee to present the resolutions to the Town Council at its next session.

Newcastle Boy Was Wounded at Front

Leslie Miller Writes From Hospital in England—Stanley Parks Missing

The following letter, written by Leslie Miller, one of the first volunteers from Newcastle, was received by his father, Mr. S. B. Miller, yesterday morning. He is at present in an hospital in England, having been wounded by the exploding of a German shell, which dropped only about three feet behind the gun he was on in his battery:

The Reading War Hospital, May 7th, 1915.

Dear Mother:

Just a few lines to give you the news about some of the things I have gone through the last while back. Well mother, I guess I could write a whole lot. First of all, my wounds are not very bad, and I will be able to go back to my battery about the last of the month.

Of course you have seen by the papers of the Canadians' great success, but at an awful price. You may have seen by the papers about the 8th Battery being specially mentioned on that day. We were split up and formed half of the 11th Battery, so you see it was only half of our battery that I was in.

We had been in the fight for three days and were then sent back for reserve, but were ordered to go back and at that time the Germans sent some of their big shells in Ypres which place we had to go through. I tell you we did go through with a yell. We only lost one man killed, and that was our cook. We have lost quite a number of men and horses since.

We took up a position just in front of Ypres three days before the battle began, and I tell you that for nine days and nights there was no sleep, or very little food, but the Canadians showed what they are made of, and not one man flinched.

We were shelled out of our position. I helped to bury the first man that was killed. His name was McDougall from Moncton. We were not only under shell fire, but the German infantry broke through on our left and got to within three hundred yards, so we were under a rifle as well as a shell fire, and the gas that they used was worse than any shell that they sent over.

We were going all right, sending over as many as we got, but on the morning of the 29th of April about four o'clock they gave me a close call. One of their big shells dropped about three feet from me and the explosion sent me back like a flying machine. I was lucky to get hurt so little. Five of the small pieces went into my hips, and the force of the explosion sprained my leg. I did not want to go to the hospital, but the Major made me.

Up to the time I left, the only one who was wounded from among the boys who came from Newcastle, was Jim Cantwell from Campbellton.

Well Mother, I will write often while in England, so you can write to the same address as usual. Good-bye for this time.

Your loving son,

LES.

The fact that the above casualty took place, and that it was not given out, may be grounds for believing that other casualties have happened which have also escaped notice. Leslie's many friends will be pleased when he is again able to take his place with his brother Canadian heroes.

Mr. John Parks, Redbank, received a telegram on Saturday from the Adjutant General announcing that his son, Pte. Stanley Parks was missing from his regiment after the recent battle of Langemarck. Pte. Parks was a member of the machine gun section of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal, which formed part of the 13th Battalion, which figured so largely in that battle, when they refused to surrender after being almost surrounded by the enemy. Before enlisting Pte. Parks was employed by Robb, Ltd., of Amherst, being a first class engineer. His parents, two sisters, Misses Hattie and Addie Parks, and one brother Sydney, live at Redbank, while another sister, Mrs. Wm. Bell, resides at Derby.

Petrograd, May 17—Complete victory for the Russians in southeastern Galicia and Bukovina is announced by the War Office in an official statement today. It states that the Austrians have been routed along the entire Danester front of 100 miles. The Russians have taken 20,000 prisoners.

Petrograd, May 17—For ten days there has been severe fighting along the Danester front, where the Russians have been assailing the Austrians' right wing, after checking its attempts to advance and strike at the lines of communications upon which the Russians depend for sending supplies and reinforcements to the troops who have been withdrawing before the Austro-German assaults in the Carpathians and in Western Galicia.

The Austrians have been driven from their positions along the south bank of the Danester River, and have been compelled to cross the Pruth, Madworna, twenty-two miles south of Stanisku, has been recaptured by the Prussians. This is the fifth time it has changed hands.

Athens, May 17—Fierce attacks by the Allied expeditionary forces

Hardest Fight of the Campaign Is Now Going on French Arras Line

The Germans Attacked at Four Distinct Points, But were Beaten Back and Slaughtered in Full Companies

British Break German Line and Cut off About 5000 German Troops—Russians Have Routed Austrians

The Land Forces of the Allies Have Renewed Their Fierce Assaults Upon the Turkish Troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula and Are Having Good Success

Paris, May 17—Whole companies of Germans were slaughtered in the bloody fighting in a blinding rain storm around Neuville and Souchez. According to despatches from the battle front today, Germans attacked fiercely at four distinct points. They sought to recover the ground gained by the French in the Saturday and Sunday fighting in this region. The war office announced this afternoon that in each instance the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. An extremely heavy bombardment is now proceeding north of Arras pointing to a renewal of infantry engagements.

Paris, May 17—Violent attacks launched by the Germans in an effort to win back the ground lost to the French on the heights of Lorette, in northern France, have been repulsed. It is announced in an official communique issued by the French War Office today.

Four counter assaults of the Germans at Notre Dame de Lorette, north of Arras, were all checked by the hot fire of the French.

The capture of 145 prisoners and four mitrailleuses at Heias is also announced. Heias is in West Flanders.

The communique shows that hard fighting is still in progress upon the battlefield north of Arras and in the sector of Ypres.

London, May 17—Field Marshal Sir John French has broken his silence in regard to the movements of the British army northwest of La Bassée, with the announcement of an advance of nearly a mile into the German line. This, together with the continuance of the French thrusts both north of Ypres and southwest of La Bassée constitutes the outstanding feature of the military situation today.

Military comment here regards the advance as a genuine break of the German line which, if maintained, must mean a retreat for a considerable section of the invaders' forces.

Recapture of the bridge over the Yser canal at Ste. Enstraete by the French, deprives the Germans of their last connection with the west side of waterway. German assaults on the British position at Ypres seem to have spent themselves, at least for the moment, as Field Marshal French reports all has been quiet there for the last forty-eight hours.

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Athens, May 17—Fierce attacks by the Allied expeditionary forces

at the Dardanelles have been renewed. According to Mitylene despatches received here today, the Allies are trying to occupy two strongly fortified heights.

A Sofia despatch received here today said it was reported there that the Allies had occupied the town of Malcos, north of Port Kild Bahr, on the Gallipoli peninsula, and Bulair, north of the town of Gallipoli. The report was not credited here.

Petrograd, May 17—A great battle is developing near the fortress of Przemysl. It was semi-officially stated today that the enemy has appeared in large forces on both Russian flanks in the region extending from Jaroslau to Chyrot, a distance of thirty-five miles. The Russian centre is falling back upon Przemysl from the bend of the San to entrenchments previously prepared.

The Germans are attacking with great vigor north of Przemysl, but have been unable to make any impression on the Russians to the south. Northwest of the Chyrot-Przemysl railway the Austrians are on the offensive. The Russian offensive in southeastern Galicia, north of Kolomea, is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Washington, D. C., May 17—The American Government still waits without advice early today indicating the nature of Germany's reply to the Lusitania note. No word had come from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, and unofficial information was lacking. The State Department officials are confident, however, the ambassador will be heard from soon.

Meanwhile administration officials are reserving comment as to the probable attitude of the German Government, but in diplomatic circles speculation was rife.

New York, May 17—A mighty armada of battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliary craft, the nation's bulwarks in case of war, swung at anchor in the Hudson River today, groomed for review by the President of the United States. The most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port, 64 in all, the fleet stretched for four miles in a double line of gray, but touched with gayer colors when pennants and ensigns streamed from fighting tops and masted in honor of the occasion.

Each battleship was in readiness to thunder out the presidential salute of 21 guns, when the navy yacht Mayflower, with the President on the bridge, passed them during the afternoon. Conveyed by the cruiser Baltimore the Mayflower, being the President from Washington, reached the harbor last night and after a short halt near Tompkinsville, steamed up the river to anchorage of West Forty-First street. It was after midnight when she arrived and the President and his party, expecting a long day of ceremonies, had retired for the night.

London, May 18, 2.12 a. m.—The British press representative in the Dardanelles telegraphing under date of May 10, sends description of the first stage of the operations of the allied troops against the Turks, which he says has now come to an end. He testifies to the splendid work already achieved by the Allies in successfully landing and establishing themselves in the face of tremendous opposition. They are now before Atchi Baba, about five miles up the Gallipoli Peninsula.

This is the first of the commanding positions on which the Turkish force can make a stand before we are able to move up the Gallipoli Peninsula and command

the northern shore of the Narrows," says the despatch.

"Behind this lie other equally formidable positions, which must be taken, hill by hill and trench by trench, before the army can open the gate for the fleet and enable it to pass through to Constantinople. There must be no false illusion as to the big task before the Allies. We are fighting a brave and tenacious enemy, who is most skillfully led, and the war here, as in France, is a question of how many men you can afford to lose to capture each trench and each kilometre of soil. Victory is only to be gained by more men and a continuous supply of ammunition.

TRANSYLVANIA ARRIVED SAFELY AT GREENOCK

New York, May 17—The Anchor Liner Transylvania passed safely through the war zone and arrived at Greenock, England, at 3 o'clock this morning. London time, it was announced by Cunard Line officials here.

"The positions already won prove that the Turk was justified in believing his positions were impregnable. The navy has achieved an equally fine organization for the landing of a continuous supply of men and munitions. Piers have been built out into deep water, so that the largest lighters can come alongside. Roads have been cut along the cliffs to increase the area of disembarkation and a hundred devices have been utilized to assist in efficiency, including lighting arrangements to permit landing in the night, as well as in the day. All night the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, formerly deserted and barren, has the appearance of one of the world's greatest ports. There are masses of lights on shore, as though several towns have sprung up, while at sea a hundred great transports and many warships are packed outside the defiant Straits."

Berlin, via London, May 18, 2.03 a. m.—A wireless despatch from Constantinople says:

"The general staff of the Dardanelles reports that near Arburun on the 15th, three enemy battalions attacked our right wing several times. They were driven back into their main positions and lost some 1,500 men and much material.

"Three shots from our batteries hit British cruisers."

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