

Weather Forecast:
Very Cool

The London Advertiser

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HOME
EDITION

PIRATES TRIED TO GET TRANSYLVANIA OUTRAGES CONDEMNED BY GERMAN SOCIALIST WRITER

BLOWING DARDANELLES FORTS DOWN LIKE NINEPINS SAYS UNCENSORED LETTER TO CITY FROM EASTERN WAR THEATRE

Right From the British Fleet, Which Is Pounding Its Way To Constantinople, and First Letter Released by Admiralty, Arrives in London—British Are in Narrows Now and Hammering Way Through.

The first letter to reach London from the British fleet in the Dardanelles, pounding their way to Constantinople, and the first letter to be released by the admiralty censors on board the battleships there, came to a brother, in this city, of J. Vaughan, first-class petty officer, wireless telegraphist on board H. M. S. Dartmouth. The letter was written on April 3.

"The Queen Elizabeth, with her 15-inch guns, is creating great destruction, blowing forts down like ninepins," the writer says. The Dartmouth left Malta with the Queen Elizabeth, the Infexible, the Agamemnon, Lord Nelson, about twelve ships of the Canopus class, four or five French ships, six light cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, submarines and mine-sweepers. All these comprise a very strong fleet," the writer says, adding, "We expect to visit the Sultan at Constantinople very shortly."

SPLENDID PROGRESS MADE.

"Our fleet is making splendid progress. We have already reached the 'Narrows.' This is the most difficult part of the Dardanelles. As soon as this part is passed, it will be 'all up' with Constantinople."

"The most difficult thing to contend with are the mines, but our mine-sweepers are doing splendid work, and great credit is due them. They run enormous risks on their sweeping duties, as they do their work right under the eyes of the forts, and they do it as unconcerned as if there were not a fort to be seen for miles."

"The forcing of the Dardanelles is the biggest undertaking ever known in history," the writer says. The hugeness of the fight in the Dardanelles has been lost sight of in the land fighting in France, the writer evidently believes. This is the view of the officers on the British fleet, who should know.

"REVERSE, BUT DAY OURS."

"We must not expect all honey, therefore," he continues. "We had a bit of a reverse the other day, but nevertheless the day was ours. It was on March 18 that the Queen Elizabeth, with Admiral de Rooeck, led the fleet into action. We entered the Dardanelles in three sections, as follows: Queen Elizabeth, Lord Nelson, Infexible and Argamemnon first; the Ocean, Irresistible and some other ships second; remainder of our ships and four French ships third. We were patrolling on the other side of the Peninsula of Gallipoli, the opposite side of the Dardanelles. The bombardment started about 9 a.m. and lasted until 3 p.m. Great destruction was caused the forts on the narrows, but unfortunately the mines did their work."

STRUCK TWO MINES.

"The French ship Bouvet struck two consecutively and sank; the Irresistible struck a mine and sank, but all hands were saved; the Ocean struck, and sank, all hands saved; the Ocean at the time was assisting the Irresistible. The Infexible struck a mine, but did not sink, and will very soon be ready again to have her revenge. The Gaulois, a French ship, also struck, but did not sink. She, too, will be here shortly and have something to say in reply."

"Great credit is due to the commanding officers of all ships for the rapidity in manoeuvring their ships and rendering assistance."

(Continued on Page Three.)

HINTS BRITISH AMBASSADOR INFLUENCED AMERICAN NOTE

Berlin Paper Says It Might Be
Speech By Asquith.

[Canadian Press.]
The Hague, Netherlands, May 18 (via London, 2:45 p.m.)—Berlin newspapers as a rule refrain from comment upon the American note to Germany. The Tages Zeitung, however, discussed the note in a half-column article. It says:

"The United States makes the brusque demand that Germany abandon submarine war against Great Britain. The United States disavows with complete disdain the German war zone declaration communicated to Washington on February 4, and later, in the course of the exchange of notes, disapproves as 'surprising, irregular' the German embassy's warning in the press, and permits itself to impute to the German Government an excuse for the probability that the German submarine commanders acted contrary to orders."

"Whoever reads this note without prejudice can scarcely escape the impression that the British ambassador at Washington was not far away when it was framed. One could equally as well imagine its contents to be a speech by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons."

Count Von Reventlow, the naval critic, declares that the German war zone declaration followed the British declaration, against which America failed to protest.

Will Go Her Way.

"The present note, so far as concerns torpedoed steamers, makes British conclusions and untrue statements its own," he writes. "Germany knew what she was doing when she made her decision, and had considered all possible consequences. Germany must and will go her way, and leave it to the United States to choose other ocean paths than those through the war zone. If American citizens have a desire to visit Europe in these times and observe how American war

materials are prolonging the bloody war."

The Vossische Zeitung merely remarks that the authorized translation of the American note "shows the same sharp form" as the version received from the Havas Agency.

GERMAN PRISONER

Cousin of Captain W. N. Ashplant, 33rd Battalion, Was Captured.

Capt. W. N. Ashplant, commander of "D" Company, 33rd Battalion, has just received word from South Africa that his cousin, Lieut. Harold Till, of the Transvaal Guards, is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans who are trying to cause trouble in South Africa.

Lieut. Till has been missing for three months, and from the information received by Capt. Ashplant had his leg shot off when a party of troops with which he was riding, was ambushed. Every man in the party was shot down and after being left for dead twelve hours some Germans came across Lieut. Till and took him to a hospital. Every time the German forces have retired they take their sick, wounded and prisoners with them in an effort to lead the British troops following away into the interior of the country and prevent them from sending reinforcements to the men fighting in France. All efforts to effect an exchange of prisoners has failed.

STRONG FOR ALLIES

U. S. Wants Them to Win States London Back From Across Border.

Superintendent Thomas Hodgkinson, of the London waterworks, has returned from attending the annual convention of the American Waterworks Association in Cincinnati.

"We had a great convention," he told The Advertiser. "The people in Cincinnati and everywhere else we were strong for the Allies, and if they have any say in the matter the States will be into it at once on the side of the Allies."

TELLS OF TERRIFIC
FIGHTING AT FRONT



Admiral Illustration.
SERGT. LYONS, London boy, says Canadians, although suffering terribly, made history in their great work at Langemarck.

WITHOUT FOOD YET FIGHT AND WIN THE DAY

Battle of Langemarck Bloody
Engagement, Writes Londoner Who Was There.

CUTS LETTER SHORT

Was Written in Battlefield—
Shelling of Position He Was
In Stopped His Writing.

Corp. Allan Lyons, son of Robert Lyons, Hillside Cottage, Talbot street, city, in a letter to his mother, describes briefly the part his battalion, the 16th, took in the battle at Langemarck. The letter is as follows:

Belgium, April 23.

My Dear Mother:

No doubt you know by this time we are taking part in the biggest and bloodiest battle of the war, and I am sure you are anxious. It has been raging for a week now, and at present the survivors of our battalion (Canadian Scottish) are a few hundred yards behind the firing line, broke through the French we were rushed up to stem the tide of thousands of Germans who were sweeping along at a great rate. The Canadian Scottish (16th Battalion) were the first to arrive on the scene, and the 10th arrived a few minutes later. The enemy had taken up a strong position in a wood, and as their reinforcements were coming up in hordes it was up to us to drive them out as soon as possible. It was after dark and when we got within 500 yards we discarded packs and overcoats and charged. We had to advance against a machine gun fire from machine guns, which fired 600 shots a minute, to say nothing of the thousands of rifles and bombs they threw into us as we came up. It was terrible! We were mown down like corn, but a handful of us reached the wood and drove them out at the bayonet point. If they had remained to give us fight we would not have stood a chance, but they ran like sheep, and we did awful execution.

Whoever for my safety were surely executed, mother, for although my rifle was shattered in my hands, I received only a slight scratch. To cut a long story short we held the position for two days without food or drink, until reinforcements relieved us. We lost nearly all our officers and good men know how many brave men. I must stop now, as we are being shelled again.

Best love to all, from your loving son,

ALLAN.

**ALLIES MAY USE
POISONOUS GASES**

Kitchener Says Governments Consider
They Must Protect Troops.

[Canadian Press.]
London, May 18.—5:02 p.m.—Secretary for War Kitchener stated in the House of Lords this afternoon that the British and French Governments felt that the allied troops must be adequately protected against poisonous gases by the employment of similar methods. These would remove the enormous and unjustifiable German advantage which must otherwise exist.

ROBBED THE DEAD

German Soldiers Stripped French, But
Were Captured.

[Canadian Press.]
Kingston, May 18.—"A number of Germans took the uniforms of the dead French soldiers and also used their guns, but were captured," says the Kingston Daily Standard.

In a letter to his mother received this morning, some of the Germans who had a large number of dead British soldiers piled up to serve them as a barricade. Private Adams is serving under Col. A. E. Ross, M. L. A., in No. 1 Field Ambulance Corps.

IS WAR CHEST OF THE KAISER REPLENISHED IN CITY OF LONDON

Story Going Rounds That Germans Here Are Sending Money To Detroit Which Eventually Reaches Wilhelm's Realm.

Stipulated Sum Pledged Each Month—One Local 'Patriot' Couldn't Help Our Fund, But Had Some To Spare For the Other One.

Do Germans who have no good intentions toward Canada move about the country at will, cared for by an "underground" system of internal enemies, who feed, house and supply with money the agents of the Kaiser and pass them on to other points for the collection of further funds and information?

The Advertiser is informed—and its information comes from loyal and friendly citizens of German descent—that strange Germans have been, and are, constantly passing through London. There have been "conferences" in many houses, in addition to celebrations, and one case in point will be interesting to readers.

It might be added that information concerning such spies—if spies they be—must necessarily come in a roundabout way. So that the story as related here may be distorted. But it came from the lips of a German who heard it from another German, and was told to a member of The Advertiser staff.

Goes to London German.

Recently there arrived in the city a native-born German, who claimed to be of aristocratic lineage. He said he could speak scarcely any English, and he claimed to be without means. He had heard the name of a certain Londoner of German descent who has been much in the public eye, and he went to him, and was taken in. It appeared "the count," as such he claimed to be, had been interned for a time somewhere in Canada, but had succeeded in getting away.

Whether through pity or not, the Londoner took the man in, and fed him, and cared for him. Those who knew of the case were given the impression that it was altogether because of the man's (Continued on Page Three.)

RESCUE LINERS NEAR LUSITANIA TARGETS OF SHOTS

[Canadian Press.]
Boston, May 18.—According to her captain, W. F. Wood, the Leyland Line steamer Etowah, which arrived from Liverpool today, was prevented from going to the rescue of the passengers of the sinking Lusitania by a warning that an attack might be made on his own vessel.

The Etowah left Liverpool a day ahead of the Lusitania. When Capt. Wood was some forty miles from Kin-sab he received a wireless call from the Lusitania for immediate assistance.

The call was also picked up by the steamers City of Exeter and Narragansett. The Narragansett, Capt. Wood said, was made a target for submarine attack, a torpedo missing her by a few feet, and her commander then warned Capt. Wood to not attempt to reach the Lusitania.

GOING UNDER CANVASS

33rd Men Receive Orders To Go to the
Heights Thursday.

The men of the 33rd Battalion received orders today to have everything packed up by tomorrow night and to be ready to move into camp at Wolsey Barracks at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. Government property and equipment valued at about a quarter of a million dollars is being packed up today ready for removal to the big camp on the Heights. The 34th Battalion will be here from Guelph Thursday morning and will at once go under canvas.

The postoffice, which has been doing such splendid work at Queen's Park in enabling the soldiers to get their mail promptly, will be moved to the Heights, and the men who remain at the park will get their mail by sending an order to the Heights each day.

PASSENGERS SAY GERMANS SENT TORPEDO AT TRANSYLVANIA ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON; DEADLY BOLT PASSED ASTERN AND SHIP ESCAPED SUBMARINE BY RUNNING CRAZILY

Last Week Bloodiest in History of Western Europe

[Canadian Press.]
London, May 18.—Seven separate and distinct battles were fought in the week just closed and there can be little doubt that the days from Saturday, May 8, until Friday, May 14, will rank among the most bloody in the history of Western Europe, says the Das De Calais correspondent of The Times. He adds:

"Saturday night saw no lessening in the intensity of the struggle. On the Ypres front, although outnumbered and in danger of being outflanked, our men again and again hurled the German attacks back. During the darkness the Germans, as though aware that with every passing hour hope was slipping away, continued to hurl themselves against our lines. Men who lived through this night shot until they could no longer hold their rifles. The fury of the assault was indescribable. Dawn of Sunday showed in the fields in front of Ypres the dead piled like cornstalks at harvest time, British and German lying side by side."

ROY M'LEOD GETS HELMET BY PUTTING SHOT IN HEAD OF CAPTAIN WHO WORE IT

Pte. Roy McLeod, formerly of The Advertiser staff, writing to a friend on the staff in acknowledgment of some tobacco, says: "I am well and happy, and trust that all the staff are in the best of health. The Canadians are still going strong."

"Last Sunday I managed to pick up a German helmet. It had two bullet holes in it, and also the head of its owner. I can account for one of the shots, and as a result there is a German captain missing."

GERMAN WARNS NATION AGAINST REPRISAL IDEA

Former Reichstag Member
Mentions Sinking of Lusitania and Comments.

MAKE NEUTRALS HOSTILE

Effect On Injured Is Only To
Stir Up Fighting
Blood.

Berlin, May 18 (via London, 4:16 p.m.)—In an article in the Voerwart, headed "A Warning Word to All Whom It Concerns," Eduard Bernstein, Socialist and former member of the Reichstag, protests against reprisals which go beyond the conduct of warfare in the usual sense of the word.

"Advocates of reprisals will find it extraordinarily difficult to point to a single case where between civilized peoples have been won by such methods. The voices we hear from other countries which hitherto have been outside the war territory leave us in no doubt that in the measure in which one or the other side among the belligerents outdoes the other in reprisals, that side wins for itself the stronger opposition of those countries."

Very Regrettable.

"These excesses are regrettable because they are directed against persons not responsible for what has been done. They are also regrettable from a political viewpoint, because they form another step on the ominous path which leads to nothing else than multiplication of the already deep wounds which the war causes."

Never Win Wars.

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Not Deterrent.

"Among the peoples against which reprisals are employed most strongly, however, their effect is not deterrent, but inclines them to war to the utmost."

Herr Bernstein adds that lack of moderation in methods does not prove strength, and that the nation which understands how to set limits to the tendency to outdo the other in reprisals proves itself stronger than the one which tries to exceed in reprisals.

**KITCHENER WANTS
300,000 RECRUITS**

Tells Lords That News From Gallipoli
Is Thoroughly Satisfactory.

[Canadian Press.]
London, May 18.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Secretary of War Kitchener said he wanted 300,000 new recruits to form new armies.

He expressed his confidence that in the very near future the country would be in a satisfactory position with regard to the supply of ammunition.

The news from the Gallipoli Peninsula, in other words, the Dardanelles, was thoroughly satisfactory, Earl Kitchener declared.

INVESTIGATION WANTED

Militia Authorities Think John Kirby
Not Looked After Properly.

The militia authorities, it was stated on The Advertiser this afternoon, will ask the Victoria Hospital trustees to investigate the case of Pte. John Kirby, B Squadron, 7th Mounted Rifles, who, it is alleged, was turned out of the hospital yesterday in a greatly weakened and delirious condition, contrary to the orders of his attending physician.

Pte. Kirby made his way to the fair grounds, and while trying to get to the quarters of his comrades, collapsed in front of the officers' mess. He was carried in and cared for, and then removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he is at present in a very serious condition.

The soldier, whose home is in Windsor, had been ill with blood-poisoning for the past three months, and for much of that time has been delirious. It was stated to The Advertiser that special instructions were given at Victoria Hospital that he was to be given every attention. Notwithstanding this, he was given his discharge yesterday while in a very weak condition, and with his mind still affected from illness.

Mr. William Gray, M.P., happened to be at the officers' quarters, a guest of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, when the sick soldier was brought in. After seeing the man's condition, and finding out the way he was treated, he said that "such treatment was damnable," and wanted an immediate investigation.

Superintendent T. H. Heard, of Victoria Hospital, when asked this afternoon regarding the matter, stated that Pte. Kirby was discharged several days ago, but that his attending physician had asked that he be kept on for a while until he got stronger. This was agreed to and yesterday Pte. Kirby asked for permission to go for a walk. Supt. Heard advised him not to go, as he was not very strong, but when the soldier again asked he gave permission to go out. The authorities denied that he was turned out or treated harshly.

RECRUIT IN GUELPH

It was stated to The Advertiser this afternoon that very soon after the 34th Battalion comes here from Guelph, recruiting for a new regiment, to be trained late at London, will commence at Guelph. Who will be in command of the new regiment is not yet known, but four or five of the lieutenant-colonels in the district are mentioned.

**THIS CANDIDATE
IN DISTRICT FOUR
STRONG CONTESTANT**

The editorial then goes on to refer in general terms to the dissatisfaction expressed in many quarters with Mr. Churchill, who is credited with assuming responsibility and over-riding his expert advisers to a degree which might at any time endanger the national safety.

The Times declines to express any definite opinion, but it suggests it would be well to have a seaman at the head of the admiralty, who would command popular approval, and it thinks the only man for the post is Lord Fisher.

No Reference Made.

Question time in the House of Commons passed without the anticipated statement from Premier Asquith, or any reference to the reported Ministerial crisis.

The rumored resignations of Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher both remain unconfirmed.

Women and Baby Killers Sought To Slaughter Another Boat-load of Passengers—Captain Black Adopted a Zigzag Course For Several Hours and Escaped From Under-seas Murderers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER BY WILBUR S. FOREST.]
London, May 18.—The Anchor Liner, Transylvania, carrying 879 passengers, narrowly escaped the same fate as the Lusitania, according to passengers who arrived here today from Glasgow. A German submarine shot a torpedo at the Transylvania Sunday afternoon, they asserted, but the deadly missile passed forty yards astern.

"I was standing, with two others, on the Transylvania's forward deck at about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon," said Walter R. Burston, of Kent, who was returning to England from Jerome, Ariz. "One of the other passengers suddenly spied the periscope of a submarine, and called our attention to it."

TORPEDO PASSED 40 YARDS ASTERN.

"An instant later there was a flash through the water, and we saw the white wake of a torpedo. It passed, as near as I can estimate, about forty yards astern."

"We didn't want to alarm other passengers, but sent word to Capt. Black on the bridge. The Transylvania immediately adopted a zig-zaggy course. She continued rushing about in this manner for several hours, careening from side to side in an alarming manner."

Burston's statement was corroborated by Kenneth Douglas, an actor in "The Silk Stockings" Company, who also arrived here from Glasgow aboard the six o'clock train.

LEARNED LATE OF LIFE LOSS.

Burston said that the Transylvania, which sailed from New York on the same day the Lusitania was sunk, was in mid-ocean before her passengers learned that any lives had been lost aboard the big Cunarder.

"An hour before the Transylvania sailed the New York newspapers carried the rumor that the Lusitania had been torpedoed," said Burston, "but they also had reports that she had been beached without loss of life."

"The Transylvania reported orders to put into Glasgow and discharge her passengers, instead of proceeding to Liverpool with them."

THOUGHT PASSENGERS WERE SAFE.

Until they arrived at Glasgow railway station yesterday afternoon most of the Transylvania's passengers firmly believed that the majority of the Lusitania's passengers had been saved.

SAW THE CRAFT.

[Canadian Press.]
London, May 18.—The Cunard Line steamer Transylvania, which arrived at Glasgow yesterday from New York, encountered a submarine off the northwest coast of Ireland at about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, according to the statement of passengers who arrived in London today.

They say that the submarine appeared at a distance estimated variously at 400 to 800 yards away. The periscope and part of the conning tower were in sight for several minutes. The Transylvania's captain immediately turned the ship and steered a zigzag course until danger was past.

Opinions Differ.
Some of the passengers declare that the submarine discharged a torpedo at the Transylvania, and that they saw a white streak of foam marking the course of the projectile. Others, however, say that the submarine was seen, but that such statements are imaginative.

Many of the passengers were below and knew nothing of the incident at the time. It is said that all who were on deck behaved with greatest coolness. Lifeboats were prepared for immediate lowering on Saturday morning. Few of the passengers went to bed on the last night of the voyage.

**PROSECUTE OWNERS
OF JITNEY BUSES**

Consultation Between City Solicitor and
Police Chief Results in This.

As the result of a consultation with City Solicitor Meredith yesterday, Chief of Police W. T. Williams will prosecute the owners of the "jitney" cars for not paying 25 license per car.

The case is scheduled to come up before His Worship City Magistrate C. C. Judd in the Court of Sessions on Thursday, when the "jitney" men, and the P. M., will fight it out.

"Jitney" drivers have had a busy time lately as the result of the police stopping them to examine their license cards, and it is likely that a number of them will also appear in court.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 52; lowest, 40.

The official temperature for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 44; lowest, 32.

TOMORROW—VERY COOL.

Toronto, May 18.—3 a.m.
Forecast:—North and northeast winds, and continued very cool.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Station	High	Low	Weather
Vancouver	54	40	Clear
Calgary	46	30	Clear
Winnipeg	46	24	Clear
Fort Arthur	46	24	Cloudy
Toronto	57	34	Clear
Ottawa	44	40	Cloudy
Montreal	44	44	Cloudy
Quebec	56	44	Cloudy

A pronounced area of high pressure which is centred north of Manitoba is likely to move slowly eastward and cause a continuance of cold northerly winds in the Great Lakes region.

Light frosts occurred this morning in many parts of Ontario.