

ATTACK ON DARDANELLES SUCCEEDING WAR OFFICE AND ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCE

Allied Land Forces Beat Back Attack of Turks and Advance to Interior of Gallipoli Peninsula

Reported That Vali of Smyrna Wants to Surrender—Russia Admits Enemy Has Crossed Dunajec River in Galicia, but Says Desperate Fighting Continues—Fighting in West Still Centres Around Ypres.

London, May 4, 6.20 p. m.—British troops are now advancing into the interior of the Gallipoli Peninsula, according to an official statement issued in London this evening.

"During the night of the 1st-2nd of May and the night of the 2nd-3rd, the enemy launched strong and determined attacks in mass against our positions, constantly bringing up fresh troops.

"Not only did the Allies repulse every attack, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, but we assumed the offensive, drove the enemy out of their positions and are now advancing into the interior of the peninsula."

Petrograd, May 4, via London, May 4 (3 a. m.)—An official communication issued this evening admits that the Austro-German forces have crossed the right bank of the Dunajec river in Galicia. It says, however, that desperate fighting continues.

London, May 4.—The Russians have had at least a partial revenge for the defeat inflicted upon them in Western Galicia by the Austrians and Germans by today beating the Turks who had invaded Persia. The defeat took place in a three-day battle near the frontier, and Petrograd reports that the Russians inflicted heavy losses on the Ottomans. If the success of the Muscovites has been followed up, military reserves declare that Persia now should be free of her uninvited guests. This battle, however, was a small affair, when compared with what Germany and Austria claim they have done to the Russians in Galicia. Their reports tonight state that some thirty thousand Russians were captured, and that a large number of guns were taken. There was no mention, however, of any towns, such as Gorlice and Tarnow, which were close to the front, being captured, which leads the British military critics to the conclusion that, while the German allies have won important local successes, they have not driven the Russians very far back. Should they succeed in doing this, however, it is asserted that a general retreat of the Russians would be imperative, and that the whole Carpathian offensive, on which the Russians have spent so much time and so many lives, would be completely nullified.

The Russian side of the story is anxiously awaited, for a big Austro-German success in the east, it is believed here, would mean an immediate commencement of operations on a large scale in the west, for which the Germans already are making preparations.

In Belgium, thus far, the fighting has been confined to the Ypres region, where the Germans claim to have captured some villages which the British say they evacuated in the process of readjusting their line.

The rumors concerning the operations against the Dardanelles were confirmed tonight, when the British War Office and Admiralty issued reports stating that after beating off Turkish attacks the Allied forces had taken the offensive on the Gallipoli peninsula and now were advancing into the interior. The Turks, on their side, continue to report the defeat of landing parties and damage done to Allied warships, which are keeping up a lively bombardment of the Turkish forts, both in the Dardanelles Straits and at Smyrna. It was reported today that the Vali of Smyrna was negotiating with the Allies for the surrender of his territory. No confirmation of this report has been received.

The Germans say they have made further progress with their raid into the Baltic provinces of Russia, and that they have defeated the Russians there, as well as along the East Prussian frontier.

The result of the German submarine warfare today was the sinking of the steamer Minterne and of two trawlers.

Riga, Russia, via London, May 4, 9.55 p. m.—Three German officers and 39 men with one gun and two machine guns and accompanied by two guides, were brought here today. They evidently are a part of the German force which has raided the Baltic provinces.

London, May 4.—In a despatch from Athens, received by the Exchange Telegraph Company, the declaration is made that the Vali of Smyrna has entered into fresh negotiations with the Allies for the surrender of the town.

Basel, Switzerland, May 4.—The fortifications of Altkirch in Upper Alsace were heavily bombarded by French artillery last Saturday, May 1. On Sunday the French cannon continued firing in the direction of Oernay. The result of this activity has not yet been made known.

THE 40TH BATTALION TO MOBILIZE AT ALDERSHOT, N. S.?

Halifax, N. S., May 4.—Announcement is made that the 40th Battalion, Nova Scotia Regiment, of the Third Canadian Contingent, will be concentrated at Aldershot, Kings County. This concentration is scheduled to commence on Monday, May 12, and the various detachments which have been recruited in different parts of the province will be mobilized there. Since recruiting commenced these detachments have been given a course of training at the different centres by officers of the regiment detailed for that work.

The 56th Battalion, the N. B. and P. E. I. regiments of the Third Contingent will be concentrated at Sussex, N. B.

WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT, 82,000 OF ENEMY SURRENDERED TO RUSSIANS SINCE WAR BEGAN

Geneva, May 4, via Paris, 1.57 p. m.—The Tribune De Geneve publishes statistics to the effect that a total of 82,000 officers and men of the Austro-Hungarian army have surrendered to the Russians and to the Serbians since the beginning of hostilities, without firing a shot.

The newspaper declares that all of these men were fully equipped.

Archduke Eugene had a conference in Vienna yesterday with the Austro-Hungarian minister of war, according to this same newspaper, regarding a new campaign against Serbia, in case Italy continues her neutrality.

A third item appearing in the newspaper is a statement to the effect that two German submarines, in sections, passed through Munich yesterday by rail on their way to Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic.

GERMANS SAY THEY SANK SUBMARINE OF BRITAIN IN NORTH SEA

Berlin, May 4, via London, May 5 (1.30 a. m.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On May 3, a German naval airship had an engagement with several British submarines in the North Sea. Several bombs were dropped from the airship, one of them hitting and sinking one of the submarines.

"The airship was bombarded by the guns of the submarines without being hit. It returned safely."

ANXIOUS TO AVENGE MEN WHO HAVE FALLEN

Heroic Death of Canadians at Ypres Has Whetted Desire of Hundreds in Canada to Go to the Front.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 4.—The heavy casualties while bringing sorrow to so many Canadian homes has only whetted the desire of the men now mobilized in different centres to get to the front. When the call was sent out to the various battalions of the third contingent to each make up one company of 200 men who wanted to go forward as reinforcements the quota was everywhere exceeded. In one place 800 men wanted to go, while in another centre the men were drawing lots to see who should be taken. The murderous onslaught of the Germans and the loss of so many Canadians while fighting heroically against overwhelming numbers has only served to bring out the true British spirit in this country and to show that there are tens of thousands of men of the "bulldog breed" who are eager to take the places of their fallen countrymen.

The second division will be on the firing line before long and then a steady stream of reinforcements for the two divisions will be sent from Canada all summer and as long as the war lasts. The reinforcements in fact will far outnumber the men who go over in the original divisions.

REPORTS ON TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS

American Ambassador to Berlin Reports on Treatment Accorded British Officers in German-Prison Camps.

London, May 4.—United States Ambassador Page today communicated to the Foreign Office a telegram from the American Ambassador in Berlin, on the treatment of British officers under arrest in Germany as a reprisal measure for the treatment of German submarine prisoners by Great Britain, the text of which is as follows:

"Pursuant to the general arrangement regarding the visiting of prisoners, which is still in force here, I personally visited each of the thirty-nine officers. I arrived at Burg and Magdeburg April 27. Each officer is in a clean cell and is allowed baths, books and packages. They are permitted to smoke, and have one hour of exercise in the morning and another hour of exercise in the evening in the prison yard. During these exercise hours they can talk together. Their food is good. They have no complaints to make, except that they are so arrested. The German government will follow exactly the treatment given its submarine crews. These officers will again be treated like ordinary prisoners of war the instant I report that the submarine crews are so treated in England.

"The treatment accorded these officers now is that usual for German officers in arrest, and it is given pending a definite report on the treatment of the submarine crews in England."

Ambassador Page enclosed to the Foreign Office, with the above, a report made by E. G. Lowry of the American embassy in London, who visited the German submarine prisoners last Saturday. Mr. Lowry confirms the statement made in the House of Commons last week by T. J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary of the Admiralty, that the only difference between the treatment of these men and that accorded other prisoners is that they are kept separated from the other German prisoners. He adds that the only complaint of the German submarine officers is that they are being held in detention barracks, instead of in officers camps.

WILL REPRESENT ITALY AT HEADQUARTERS OF RUSSIAN ARMY

London, May 5.—According to the Times' Petrograd correspondent Major E. Rapolo, the Italian military attaché of the Italian embassy has gone to the Russian field headquarters as Italy's official representative.

"An Election Would Clear The Air of Doubt and Suspicion"

Ottawa Journal Comes Out Strongly in Favor of an Appeal to the People—It is the Duty of the Government to Secure the Support of the people and Thus End the Campaign of Calumny and Abuse.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 4.—The Ottawa Journal, a Conservative newspaper of strongly independent views, comes out for an election, declaring that "there is no reason to think this war will end before another year and, within that time, an election must occur in any case. Meanwhile, there are tremendous problems to be faced. There is big work ahead for all of us. Would it not be just as well to have an election over with, to have whatever government is elected understand that it has the confidence and support of the nation or is it better to go on with the present miserable campaign of calumny abuse and uncertainty unchecked?"

"It is well," continues the Journal, "to consider political happenings for nine months past and to have regard to the government's present position in the forum of public opinion.

"In July last, Sir Robert Borden announced a political tour of the west. It was understood he was to be followed there by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In fact the two parties were preparing for an election. War changed everything. The Government, faced with an extraordinary situation, dropped its intention of an election, and the leader of the opposition proclaimed a truce. The special session of parliament in August found the parties united. Had the spirit of unity continued there would be no need now for the Liberal party to fear an election. But the patriotic spirit did not continue.

"As the war progressed the Government, as was inevitable to some little extent, made what are now seen to have been mistakes. The war contract grafter, also inevitable, made his appearance. From the very first it became apparent that these instances were being seized upon by the opposition for the purposes of party gain. The weapons of innuendo, suspicion and carping criticism were industriously directed against the Government, the political truce abandoned.

"As this year's session approached, the atmosphere became thick with charges and insinuations of wrong doing, incapacity and graft. Parliament met in a ruffled mood. There was an evident desire among the best men of both parties to rescue the country from the unseemliness of petty squabbling in face of a grave crisis, but egged on by a party-made press the smaller fry would not be denied. The House had not been in session more than a week when Mr. Pugsley, one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chief lieutenants, made a violently partisan speech with all kinds of reckless insinuations against the good faith and capacity of the administration. There and then ended every semblance of a truce. From that day till this the opposition, in the press, in parliament and the country, has labored with every weapon at its disposal to convince the country that the Government is corrupt and incapable. It offered a direct challenge to the cabinet's policy in regard to the provision of war revenue. It characterized war taxes as 'graft taxes.' It's most responsible leaders charged crookedness and loot in the conduct of the war. It's most responsible press have left no stone unturned to discredit the administration.

"And what has been the result? Hosts of well meaning citizens have come to believe that there is something wrong. Every day is presented the spectacle of some of our people of integrity and reputation denouncing what they sincerely believe to be a carnival of graft. This creates a lack of confidence in the Government, and it is bound to seriously interfere with the proper conduct of affairs. Governments, like individuals, are but human. No individual servant of a great corporation could be expected to efficiently perform his duties if one-half the directors were openly charging him with being a thief. No Government in this or any other country can rightly be expected to be oblivious to persistent charges of incapacity and graft, especially if its conduct has been characterized by a stern resolve to safeguard the national weal. Either this Government is honest, or it is not. If it is dishonest and incompetent, then it has no right to be in office at a time like this. If it is honest and capable of fulfilling its task, let there be an end to this campaign of calumny. If the men and newspapers who are shouting 'Stop thief' think they are right, it is their duty to ask that the Government be turned out at the earliest possible moment.

"But it is urged that an election at this time will divide the nation and interfere with patriotism and efficiency. These contentions do not bear examination. In the first place there could be no greater party cleavage than exists at the present time and an election would clear the atmosphere and restore confidence. The lack of an election will probably mean a continuation of the campaign of partisan strife and suspicion that is going on now. And it is superficial to talk of an election interfering with a proper fulfillment of practical patriotism. The patriotism of the people of Canada, Liberal or Conservative, Catholic or Protestant, French speaking or English speaking is based a little deeper than that idea supposes. And after all what is there mean and despicable about the use of the ballot?

"We are told that there will be no election in Great Britain and that that example should be good enough to follow. But what are the Continued on page 2.

POLITICAL PIRATES



THE SENATE—'YES,' TORPEDOED IT, BUT YOU GAVE THE ORDER."

BRITISH FORCES READJUSTING THEIR LINES IN THE VICINITY OF YPRES

London, May 4, 10 p. m.—The British war office tonight made public the following official communication:

"The loss of ground which resulted from the unexpected use of asphyxiating gases by the enemy last week necessitated a re-adjustment of our line in front of Ypres.

"This re-adjustment, which has been in progress in the last few days, was successfully completed last night.

"The new line runs to the west of Zonnebeke.

"During the last 24 hours the situation has been normal along the whole front, with the exception of one half-hearted attack by the enemy northeast of Ypres last evening. It was beaten off."