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VOLUME XV

NANAIMO, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1915

NUMBER 51

LORD KITCHENER SCORES GERMANS

Says Germans Are Guilty of Acts Which Would Vie With The Barbarous Savagery of The Sudan.

London, April 27.—Lord Kitchener, secretary of war told the House of Lords today that British prisoners had been insulted, maltreated and even shot down by their German captors. He made a statement to the House on this subject, in which he said in part:

"I have been forced with reluctance to accept as indisputable the maltreatment by the German army of British prisoners. The Hague convention has been flagrantly disregarded by German officers. Our prisoners have been stripped and maltreated in various ways and in some cases the evidence goes to prove that prisoners have been shot in cold blood. Our officers, even when wounded, have been wantonly insulted and frequently struck."

Lord Kitchener said that as a soldier hitherto he had always held officers of the German army in respect but "constant testimony that has come in not only from our escaped prisoners, but from French, Russian, Belgian and American sources, has brought it home to all who have sifted the evidence that the inhumanity displayed by the German authorities towards British prisoners especially is beyond doubt."

The secretary quoted articles from the conventions adopted at The Hague relating to the treatment of prisoners of war and asserted that they were disregarded flagrantly by German officers. He said:

"I think it only fair and right to say that the German hospitals should be excepted in any charges of deliberate inhumanity. There have been indications of a lamentable lack of medical skill, and individual cases of neglect and of indifference to suffering on the part of hospital orderlies. On the other hand, there are statements from prisoners who have been released as incapacitated that British experiences in the hospitals did not form any ground for special complaints."

"Treatment of prisoners in the detention camps in Germany varies considerably, according to locality. Our men in most cases suffered from the want of food and have received differential treatment as compared with their French and Russian comrades, and many acts of violence have been complained of. Latterly, however, there does appear to be a slight improvement in some respects due perhaps to visits of inspection made from time to time through the American ambassador."

"Recently some of our officers have been subjected to solitary confinement in retaliation for the supposed treatment of Germans in this country. The Hague Convention does not permit of such confinement of prisoners of war, except as indispensable measures of safety and I hope before long to obtain some evidence of the manner in which these officers are now being treated by Germany."

Germany has for many years posed before the civilized world as a great military nation. She has abundantly proved her military skill and courage. But surely it was also for her to set up a standard of military honor and conduct which would gain the respect if not the friendship of nations. Instead she has stooped to acts which will surely stain indelibly her military history and which would vie with the barbarous savagery of the Dervishes of the Sudan."

"I do not think there can be a soldier of any nationality, even amongst the Germans themselves who is not heartily ashamed of the slur which has been thus brought upon the profession of arms. The usages of war have not only been outraged by the infliction of cruelties upon British prisoners but by a contrivance which must have arrested Your Lordships' attention. The Germans have in the last week introduced a method of placing their opponents hors de combat by the use of asphyxiating gases, and they employ these poisonous methods to prevail when their attack, according to the rules of war might otherwise have failed."

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, also spoke. He said the charges against Germany "of callous inhuman treatment of prisoners had been proved to the hilt," but that England had reason to be grateful to the American

government for the manner in which it had seconded the efforts of its secretary of state to secure redress. Lord Lansdowne said he deplored the fact the Admiralty had been forced to have recourse to a policy of reprisals against captive German submarine crews. The real culprits, he declared, were the German government "which had given them their ruthless commission." Lord Lansdowne added that the sufferers at the hands of the Germans might be compensated by levying on German property in Great Britain.

Lord Cromer, former British agent and consul-general in Egypt, declared there was a strong feeling in the army against the policy of the admiralty regarding the treatment of German submarine crews.

Lord Lucas, president of the Board of Agriculture, indicated on behalf of the government, that the special treatment for captured submarine crews had been adopted not as a policy of reprisal, but as an expression of the highest moral disapproval of German methods. The treatment of the submarine prisoners, however, conformed to the provisions of The Hague Convention.

He was glad to announce, Lord Lucas added, that the German government had given James Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, permission to visit the prison camps and he and the government hoped that Mr. Gerard would also be permitted to investigate the treatment of the 39 British officers who are being held in prisons as a reprisal against Great Britain's treatment of German submarine prisoners.

VITAL BATTLES IN PROGRESS

Armies of Allies in Death Grapple With Teuton, Hun and Turk Near Ypres and on Dardanelles.

London, April 27.—On the narrow, rocky Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey and on a restricted front stretching northward from Ypres in Belgium, two of the most vital struggles of the war are now in progress. Neither struggle has yet reached a stage which would permit of a prediction of the ultimate end.

In the Gallipoli peninsula fighting a picturesque assortment of troops landed Sunday, supported by the fire of the warships, and are trying to batter their way through thousands of German-officer Turks in an effort to force the Dardanelles—the main gateway of the Ottoman empire—and reach Constantinople.

According to the British claim, the attack is progressing, but a Turkish communication received tonight declares that although the allies landed forces at four points, these forces are being beaten back to the coast, while the Moslems in the French ranks are deserting and casting their lot with the Turks.

Equally contradictory are the official statements concerning the fighting in the vicinity of Ypres. It would appear that the German offensive north of that city which resulted in their recent gain of nearly three miles has reached its limit, and that although the Germans occupy most of the ground they gained, the question is now whether they have sufficiently consolidated the new line to retain it.

The rush over, the British troops are now said to have taken the offensive and are striking toward St. Julien, which the Germans captured, while the French on the British left not only have pushed the Germans from Lizerne their new lodgement on the west bank of the canal nearest Calais, but have crossed the canal and occupy Het-Sas on the east bank.

The German official communication today, which records no progress for the German troops, admits that the British took the offensive toward St. Julien, but insists that the successive attacks broke down.

Some sections of the British press profess the belief that the crisis in the new battle or series of battles for the French coast has passed, but others are of the opinion that the end is not yet.

"The fate of Calais still hangs in the balance," says the Evening News. "The Germans are not disheartened. They are not starving and they are capable of a great sustained offensive in Flanders."

In the eastern war zone, the campaign at present occupies a second-

BRITAIN WILL EXACT REPARATION

Treatment of British Prisoners One of Blackest Spots on Even German Methods of War Says Asquith.

London, April 27.—The British parliament occupied itself today with discussions on the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany. In both House of Lords and House of Commons gratitude was expressed for the efforts that had been made by the United States to improve the conditions of the prisoners.

Lord Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords, which, as a soldier, he said he lamented what he was convinced was German inhumanity toward British soldiers, was the expression of the day. There were, however, equally striking notes in both Houses, notably by Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, and Lord Cromer, who expressed regret in the House of Lords that the British admiralty had seen fit to segregate captured German submarine crews and by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, who declared that at the end of the war, the British people would exact reparation. No definite course of action concerning the treatment of prisoners was agreed on by either house.

In the House of Commons Neil Primrose said that American officials already visited 16 prison camps in Germany and that the reports thus far received had shown improvement in the treatment that was being accorded the British prisoners held in them.

Speaking in debate on the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Premier Asquith said: "It is a horrible story from every point of view—one of the blackest spots on even German methods of war. My object in rising is to say with all emphasis and all deliberation that we shall not forget this horrible record of calculated cruelty and crime."

"We shall at the end of the war, hold it to be our duty to exact such reparation against those who are proved to be the guilty agents in this matter, as it may be possible for us to inflict. I do not think we would be doing our duty to those brave unfortunate men or to the honor of our country or to the plain dictates of humanity if we should be content with anything less than that."

COMPLETE AUSTRIAN BATTALION CAPTURED

Petrograd, April 28.—The official communication from general headquarters issued last night says:

"Near Osowetz there has been an intermittent artillery duel. On the left bank of the Vistula, southeast of Radoczevic, skirmishes on April 26 ended in our favor."

"In the Carpathians on the 25th the enemy after long artillery preparation assaulted the heights to the northeast of Orsoepatak. The storming parties got as far as the barbed wire entanglements where they were moved down by our fire. On the night of April 25-26 the enemy delivered fruitless attacks in the region to the northwest and to the east of Usoek pass."

"In the direction of Strzyzbov fighting continues. A complete Austrian battalion surrendered yesterday."

"Our aircraft have successfully dropped bombs on German aeroplanes and on an aerodrome near the village of Sanniki. During the day we damaged and captured two German aeroplanes."

FLOOD CONDITIONS IMPROVE

Austin, Tex., April 27.—Flood conditions in Texas tonight were encouraging. Streams still were out of banks, however, but further loss of life and property is not expected.

The death list was increased to 27 today. The list of missing is variously estimated at from 15 to 20.

any position to the operations in Flanders and against the Dardanelles. The Austrian war office says that in the Carpathians the Russians have suspended their attacks after having suffered severe losses. Petrograd tells of a severe Austrian repulse in the Carpathians on April 26 and the surrender of an entire Austrian battalion near Strzy.



GENERAL ALDERSON

Commander of the Canadian contingent which won undying fame in three days terrific fighting near Ypres.

CANADIANS PAID A HEAVY TOLL

Ottawa, April 28.—The first casualty list of the Canadian rank and file suffered in the recent heavy fighting was issued early this morning from the military department. The list contains the names of 47 wounded four of whom were wounded seriously. Private D. O. Lewis of the 10th Battalion, died of wounds; one man died in a hospital, and three men are seriously ill. The list follows:

Second Battalion
Seriously wounded—Corporal A. Waddy, Liverpool, England.
Third Battalion
Wounded—Pte. P. Willis, Manchester, England.
Corp. R. Montgomery, Toronto.
Pte. F. J. Watters, Toronto.
Pte. C. Roberts, Toronto.
Fourth Battalion
Wounded—Pte. B. Wright, Stowmarket, Suffolk, Eng.
Pte. J. Swain, Aston-on-Clun, Eng.
Pte. J. Murphy, Kilmarock, Scotland.
Pte. C. Reid, Hamilton, Ont.
Pte. G. T. Winters, Simcoe, Ont.
Pte. F. S. Goddard, Collingwood, Ont.

Fifth Battalion
Seriously wounded—Pte. W. Anderson, Howick, Scotland.
Pte. W. G. Davis, Penarth, Wales.
Eighth Battalion
Wounded—Lance Corporal Geo. E. Coulter, Inverness, Scotland.
Pte. G. Heriot, Hazeldean, Scotland.
Pte. J. Russell, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Seriously wounded—Pte. A. T. Hill, Hornechurch, Essex, Eng.

Tenth Battalion
Wounded—Pte. E. Brown, Consett.

(Continued on page 2.)

ZEPPELIN DROPPED BOMBS ON CALAIS

London, April 27.—A despatch to the Morning Post from the north of France says that a Zeppelin visited Calais Monday and dropped numerous new type bombs of greatly increased power. The casualties included thirty civilians. A fleet of aeroplanes visited Amiens without serious damage.

The Germans, the despatch adds, have renewed their activities to the south of the most recent battle ground, a tremendous artillery duel being in progress near Neuve Chapelle.

CANADIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

London, April 27.—A large draft of reinforcements for the Canadian expeditionary force has been landed safely in France.

The reinforcements were probably drawn out of the base established at Shorncliffe, when between three and four thousand men arrived there nearly two months ago from Canada.

FORCING THE DARDANELLES

French Troops Occupy Kumkaleh—British and French Troops Secured Footing on Gallipoli Peninsula and Hold Ground.

Paris, April 28.—French troops have occupied Kumkaleh, the Turkish fortress on the Asiatic side on the entrance to the Dardanelles.

This announcement was made officially tonight.

"During the disembarkation Sunday of the allied forces at the Dardanelles," the official communication says, "French troops, comprising infantry and artillery had been designated particularly for operations at Kumkaleh on the Asiatic side. This mission was completely and successfully fulfilled."

"Aided by the fire from the French fleet and under fire of the enemy our troops succeeded in occupying the village and have continued its occupation, despite seven counter attacks at night, supported by heavy artillery."

"We took 500 prisoners and the losses to the enemy appear to have been considerable. The general disembarkation of the allied forces continues under good conditions."

London, April 27.—A joint war office and admiralty statement issued tonight on the Dardanelles operations says:

"After days of hard fighting in a difficult country the troops landed in the Gallipoli peninsula are making good their footing with the effective help of the navy. The French have taken 500 prisoners."

The statement appends the following, which it says, is officially published in Cairo:

"The allied forces under Sir Ian Hamilton have effected a landing on both sides of the Dardanelles under excellent conditions. Many prisoners have been taken and our forces are continuing their advance."

GERMAN FILIBUSTER KILLED

London, April 28.—The Times' Peking correspondent says there is reason to believe that Captain Rabe Von Pappenheim, the military attaché to the German legation to China, who was reported recently to have set out with a Chinese filibustering party to blow up the tunnels on the trans-Siberian railway, has been killed by members of his party in Mongolia.

FILLING RANKS OF CANADA'S ARMY

Ottawa, April 27.—More Canadian soldiers are going forward to take places in the ranks of the first division and as batteries, regiments and divisions, to take their places in the line at the front.

This will be Canada's answer to the attacks of the German army last week.

Every day shows that there are plenty of men for the news of the fighting has set the country ablaze.

A special call is being made for men to reinforce the Princess Pats, who have suffered so severely that but a few of the original remain. Enlisting for this force began yesterday in Montreal.

The men who have been drilling all winter in Canada are almost ready for service. All they need is some training in shooting.

There is a feeling here that the performance of the Canadian first division in Flanders has given the Old Country professional soldier a new view of men sent from Canada. It is maintained here that the Canadians could have gone straight to France from Valcartier and done as well as they have shown themselves capable of doing. It will be remembered that General Hughes in a speech at Fort William recently stated that when the first Canadian division left Salisbury they were 25 per cent less effective than when they left Canada. The second contingent is expected to get service soon and to get its polish and seasoning in France.

AEROPLANE SHOT DOWN

London, April 28.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Budapest says that a Russian aeroplane of the Sikorsky type has been shot down by heavy artillery near Cosboc and that three of its occupants were killed.

NORTH VANCOUVER CONSERVATIVES

North Vancouver, April 27.—Mr. George Morden was nominated tonight as Conservative candidate for North Vancouver. Mr. Charles Nelson and Colonel Whyte also put their names forward.

PRAISE FOR CANADIANS

Ottawa, April 27.—Sir John French has given further praise to the Canadian division for their recent fighting near Ypres. Colonel J. W. Carrick M. P., the Canadian eye-witness today cabled Sir Robert L. Borden: "Sir John French authorizes me to cable you that the Canadians fought magnificently and splendidly and their action will be one of the greatest factors in cementing in close union the bonds of the British empire in the eyes of the world."

FOSTER RESIGNS SEAT

Ottawa, April 27.—It was learned tonight that Mr. A. Dewitt Foster, member for Kings, N. S., has sent in his resignation as member of parliament. In the dying days of the session, Sir Robert Borden virtually read Mr. Foster and Mr. W. F. Garland, M. P., for Carleton, out of the Conservative party. Both of them had become involved in war contracts, the former acting as purchasing agent for horses, the papers in connection with which were not forthcoming. Mr. Garland got his drug clerk appointed as a middle man for the supply of field dressings.

HAVE ASSUMED THE OFFENSIVE

In Conjunction With British Regiments Canadian Troops Assume Vigorous Offensive to The North of Ypres.

London, April 28.—According to reports received in London during the early hours this morning the 'Canadians still are fighting desperately over a battle line extending more than five miles, from Pilkem as far as Furnes-Ypres Canal.

In conjunction with a number of British regiments, they have taken a vigorous offensive to the north of Ypres and are supposed to have made good progress.

"An ingenious German reconnaissance has just been stopped 'by the Canadian gunners,'" says one correspondent.

"Three British aeroplanes were observed to be hovering on and over the lines. They are being fired at by German gunners, but a Canadian artilleryman decided that either the German gunners had become woefully tired or else they were not really trying to hit the machines. He reported this and orders were given to fire upon suspicious aeroplanes. One was brought down. It was a British model but it was mounted by two Germans. After this incident the enemy attacked."

ALLIES MAKE GAINS NORTH OF YPRES

Paris, April 27.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"To the north of Ypres our progress continues as well as that of the British army. We have taken a number of prisoners and have captured a quantity of material, including bomb throwers and machine guns."

"On the front of Les Eparges-St. Remy, the trench of Calonne, the German attacks have been completely repulsed. At one point of the front alone an officer estimates the killed at nearly a thousand. We have taken the offensive and are making progress."

"At Hartmannsweilerkopf, after having retaken the summit we advanced for a distance of two hundred metres down the eastern slopes."

FRESH RUSSIAN INVASION

London, April 28.—"The Russians have made a fresh attempt to invade Bukovina," says the Times' Bucharest correspondent. "After the fighting on April 22 and 23 they drove the enemy back towards Malenk and made prisoners of two officers and 180 men. A concentration of Russian forces also is reported at Bojan, in northern Bukovina, where an attempt is expected to force a passage of the river Pruth."

NAME COMMITTEES FOR CELEBRATION

Initial Steps Taken For Big Celebration on May Twenty-fourth—Splendid Program of Events is Being Arranged For.

A very successful meeting was held last evening in the new Nanaimo Athletic Club to elect committees to handle the 24th of May celebration. A good crowd was in attendance. Everyone present was very enthusiastic and this year's celebration should be one of the most successful ever held in the city. By the appearance of the committees appointed the citizens can expect a good day of pleasure. Things will be changed this year and the club will put on many new attractions. It is expected from the discussion last evening that the committee will start the celebration with a bumper street parade. Arrangements will be made with transportation companies to handle the crowds from Vancouver, Victoria and smaller cities in B. C. Arrangements will be made with all city transportation companies to bring the people to the big celebration at a reduced figure. The slogan for the evening was the same as the mayor suggested at the previous night's meeting "business and pleasure as usual."

The Nanaimo citizens are expected to give their support and attention to the celebration committees. The children's sports will be first-class and there will be numerous games and races in which they can participate.

The following committees were elected to handle the different branches of sport. The executive committee made up of the president of the club, vice-president, manager and the secretary of the celebration. That leaves the executive committee who will have full control of the celebration. Messrs. Harold L. Johnston, Arthur Leighton, Russ K. Leighton, T. L. McRae, R. H. Ormond, Capt. Yates, Andrew Pender, A. E. Planta, R. Kaplansky, Geo. Wilson, James Young, and F. L. Randall.

The following make up the different committees: Publicity—Russ K. Leighton, chairman; Geo. Beattie, Mr. McGee, Robt. Hindmarch. Music—T. L. McRae, chairman; N. McFarlane, Ald. Ferguson, W. A. Owen. Finance—F. L. Randall, chairman; R. Kaplansky, J. C. McGuffie, R. H. Ormond. Grounds—Geo. Wilson, chairman; R. Belyea, R. H. Ormond, Geo. W. Green, Walter Shipperd, F. P. Gough, B. Woodward, Ald. J. Young, R. Kaplansky, J. R. McKinnell.

Regatta—Capt. Yates, chairman; Mr. Vollmers, W. Sampson, John F. Doyle, Jas. Caldwell, Louis Lawrence, Harry McIndoo, F. Jancowski, O. C. Anderson, Pete Wilson, W. J. Brown.

Children Sports—O. Bate, chairman; Mrs. Martindale, Miss McDonald, Mr. Archer, Mrs. Skinner, J. W. Coburn. Parade—R. Kaplansky, chairman; Cyril Bate, Geo. Beattie, Mrs. Martindale, J. W. Coburn, Wm. Sampson, Warren Hygh, Joe Wright.

Field Sports—R. H. Ormond, chairman; Walter Shepherd, R. Belyea, G. W. Green, Curt Lawrence, Geo. Wilson, Dr. G. B. Brown, Victor Harrison, Dr. Ross, F. L. Randall, Ald. Bushy, Ald. J. Young.

Reception—Major Planta, chairman; and City Council, and F. H. Shepherd, M. P.

The Gun Club will appoint their own committee to look after the shooting tournament.

The secretary will be appointed by the committees and all correspondence will be received and sent to him.

GAS KILLED CANADIANS. London, April 27.—The British war office in a statement tonight supplementing its previous charges that the Germans in their fighting are using noxious gases, says:

"Medical evidence shows that Canadian soldiers have lost their lives in the recent fighting, not from wounds, but from poisoning by gases employed by the enemy."

CAPTURED GERMAN STEAMER

Melbourne, Australia, April 27.—It is officially announced that a British warship has captured the German trading steamer Elfride, which is believed to have been the last German ship free in the Pacific.