

FIRST BOMBARDMENT AT THE NARROWS

Observer's Interesting Story of the Action and the Allied Fleet's Losses—Admiral's Plan and Why it Miscarried—Prepared to Lose Several Warships.

The following account of the first attack on the Narrows at the Dardanelles, as sent to the London Daily Telegraph and the Manchester Guardian, is of great interest:

Tenedos, March 20.—The description of the attack on the Narrows by the allied fleet on Thursday, March 18, contained in the telegram despatched the same evening was necessarily incomplete, as the total results of the action were not known at the time. I propose to give you in this letter an account of this memorable engagement as it appeared to me from Mount Elias, amplified and enlarged by subsequent information.

The one height in this island is the mountain, which is 688 metres above sea level. It juts out towards the straits and commands an unobstructed view of the approaches to the mouth of the straits and of four-fifths of the basin of water reaching from the mouth of the straits up to Chanak on the Asiatic shore. Both places are clearly visible through a clear atmosphere, and on the 18th, both these climatic conditions were available.

The general lines of the plan followed by the allied fleet were these. The sixteen large units of the fleet which took part in the attack were divided into three sections. Two were to advance, one hugging the Asiatic shore of the basin and the other the European, while the third was to enter into action later and to advance in extended line in the middle of the basin. Finally, the Queen Elizabeth was to remain stationary under Kum Kale, attacking by indirect fire the enemy's batteries on Kilitli Bahr and Chanak. The idea of the plan was that by the time the three divisions had worked their way abreast of Kephez Burnu the batteries of the enemy would have been silenced. Then the fleet, forming line ahead, would force its way through the mine fields in the narrows even though they lost three, four or even five of the leading ships. The miscarriage of the plan was mainly due to the fact that when the ships got near Kephez Burnu the enemy's batteries had not been silenced. Further perseverance with the plan would have entailed the forcing of a passage over a mine field with live batteries on both sides firing at very close range.

The Action Begins.—The first thing I noticed on rising on Thursday morning was a long string of boats being towed to the shore by steam pinnaces. These were boats from the battleships going into action, and the decks of the ships were being cleared of all unnecessary wood, which might have caught fire. At 10.30 a. m. the first division of six British battleships, with the Indefatigable leading, and the Queen Elizabeth bringing up the rear, passed Kilitli Bahr and Chanak. The Queen Elizabeth remained there throughout the action, in accordance with the prearranged plan of the admiral. The other five turned to the right and engaged the Asiatic shore of the Narrows. The first flashes of the guns were seen at 10.40. At 11 a. m. the second division, formed by the French battleships Suffren, Gaulois, Bouvet, and Charlemagne, keeping close to the European shore. The cannonade increased, and the enemy began to reply. At 11.15 a Turkish vessel appeared round the point of Kilitli Bahr. The fire from the British division was directed against it. Spouts of water were seen to rise over its sides, and it turned and disappeared quickly round the bend from view. At 12.00 a. m. the third division of six British battleships, with the Queen Elizabeth leading, entered the Narrows. The Turkish vessels were seen to rise over its sides, and it turned and disappeared quickly round the bend from view.

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DISGORGING THE BOOBLE FUND

E. R. Teed, Treasurer of Fleming's "Campaign" Money, Makes Partial Return.

Lumberman Who "Contributed" Huge Sums Have From 40 to 50 Per Cent. of it Returned and a Promise of Some More Later.

Fredericton, April 14.—It was stated here today that E. R. Teed, the treasurer of the "Campaign" contributions that were forced from the big lumbermen, as revealed at the Dugal investigation, has paid back fifty per cent of the amounts to the respective contributors. This exceeds, of course, the contribution of the Dominion Pulp & Paper Company of \$4,500 which W. H. Berry, side-tracked and also the amount of \$24,000 paid by Mr. Fenderson's company, which Teed swore that Berry did not hand over to him.

Another amount of \$5,000 from the Steadson, Cutler & Co., which was the second payment of that firm, was also switched by Mr. Berry from entering the strong box of Mr. Teed. But in spite of all these amounts, Mr. Teed had between \$50,000 and \$60,000 in his box at the time that the collections were all in. He repaid the full amount to the Lynch estate at the suggestion of F. B. Carvell very soon after the commission's report, and then sent a lawyer to make a dicker with the lumbermen asking them to accept fifty per cent at that time and forty per cent a second and final payment when he disposed of the stocks and bonds that he had accumulated in when he had plenty of these funds.

It will be remembered that in accounting for all outside news in this island and served only by a postal service once a week, I am ignorant as to what exaggerated accounts the Turks and their German friends have given out to the world with regard to Thursday's operations. What I can say, however, is that the above account reflects the truth. I have seen as an eye-witness, supplemented by the facts since known which I am able from my presence in this island to verify.

Mr. Edgar Crammond, secretary of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, has published an estimate, which has attracted wide attention in England, on the probable cost of the war if continued up to the end of July—that is, for one year. He figures in not only direct war expenditure, but destruction of property, capitalized economic value of lives lost, and losses in production. In this basis, he makes the cost for the five chief belligerents \$7,747,000,000, or \$38,789,500,000—an average of something over \$100,000,000 per day. The calculation is arrived at as follows:

Losses of England: Direct expenditure of government... 2,708,000,000 Capitalized value loss of human life... 300,000,000 Loss of production... 800,000,000 Total... £3,808,000,000

Losses of Germany: Direct cost to government... 2,088,000,000 Loss of production... 988,000,000 Capitalized value loss of human life... 79,000,000 Total... £3,176,000,000

Losses of Belgium: Direct expenditure of government... 286,500,000 Destruction of property... 200,000,000 Capitalized value loss of human life... 40,000,000 Loss of production and other losses... 200,000,000 Total... £2,986,500,000

Losses of France: Direct expenditure of government... 2,838,400,000 Destruction of property... 1,600,000,000 Capitalized value loss of human life... 848,000,000 Loss of production... 638,000,000 Total... £5,884,400,000

Losses of Austria-Hungary: Direct expenditure of government... 2,698,000,000 Destruction of property... 1,000,000,000 Capitalized value loss of human life... 240,000,000 Loss of production... 600,000,000 Making a total of... \$1,602,000,000

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Postage Stamps May Be Used for Prepayment of the War Duties

The Post Office Department at Ottawa gave notice a week or two ago, in connection with the War Revenue Act, that all letters and postcards mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, the United States, or Mexico, and letters mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally, or wherever the two cent rate applied, should in addition to ordinary postage carry a one cent stamp as a war tax, and also notified the public that such war tax, while it should be paid preferably by the postage stamp marked "War Tax," could, if such stamp were not available, be paid by an ordinary one cent postage stamp. The department is now issuing further notice to the effect that postage stamps may be used for the prepayment of war duties on bank checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or champagne, as well as upon letters and postcards, postal notes and post office money orders, the intention being to provide facilities in those portions of the country where excise stamps are not readily available. This in view of the fact that postage stamps may be obtained at all points over the whole country, in many places where there is no collector of inland revenue and no inland revenue stamps could be obtained, is a distinct convenience to the public, and no doubt will be largely taken advantage of.

THE "TRUCE" IS AT AN END

(Toronto Globe). Sir Robert Borden's speech of Thursday makes an end of pretence. If the holding of an election in June or September, while the Empire is still engaged in a struggle for existence against the most formidable foe it has ever encountered, seems likely to prove advantageous to the Conservative party Parliament will be dissolved. The fact that there is no legal need for a dissolution before the fall of 1916, when the war will be nothing more than a memory and the tens of thousands of young Canadians of both parties now in the trenches or in camps in the Dominion will be back home in their respective constituencies, is not likely greatly to influence the Premier. He has deliberately put the country's interests in a position of inferiority. Party comes first. The whisper of the Hon. "Bob" Rogers has more influence than the sincere protests of thousands of honest Conservatives who object to the intrusion of party when the supreme need of the nation is harmonious co-operation in measures to strengthen the armed forces of the Dominion.

Not only are we to have an election, but we are to have a political campaign deliberately planned with the object of raising the "loyalty" cry once more. Laurier and the Liberal party are represented as "caring not one whit for the Empire," and the wavering elector is to be implored to vote Conservative because "Borden backs Britain." Thousands of young Liberals and many of their elders are at the front prepared to shed their blood for the Empire, yet the authorized last-minute Conservative election poster, prematurely discovered at Ottawa, throws upon them and their Parliamentary representatives the odium of following a leader who "cares not a whit for the Empire."

The Globe calls upon Liberals everywhere to combat actively these slanders against the chieftains of the Liberal party. There is no need to wait till the writs are issued and the campaign formally begun. Sir Wilfrid has been led about in a most disgraceful way. He and his followers dared to divide the House in opposition to the increase of the taxation upon British goods. The honour of the British preference sought to defend it from emancipation. That is the office for which they are to be punished. But not openly. There is to be no recognition of Sir Charles Tupper's declaration of 1900 that Laurier was "too British" for him. There is to be no campaign, such as that of 1910-11 in Quebec, in which Laurier was represented as the arch-Imperialist engaged in "selling out" the French-Canadians to Britain in return for a title and a riband, and determined to build a navy in which the sons of the habitants were to be sent to fight Britain's battle all over the world. All that is past. Once more the Conservative party is to appropriate the flag as its exclusive property. "Borden backs Britain" is to be the rallying call. Beneath the folds of that flag will march not only the great army of honest, patriotic Conservatives, but the makers of shoddy army boots, the men who sent Canadian officers to the front with inferior field glasses that cost them \$20 and the government over \$50, the crooks who bought horses so old that they were rejected for that reason fifteen years ago during the South African war, the purveyors of supplies for the wounded at extortionate prices, the gentry who said they had influence with the Minister of Militia and Colonel that influence into money, and all the other grafters, rascals, men, and contract jacks who have been sniffing and yelping round the national treasury during the past eight months. The flag will fly over all.

"Laurier cares not a whit for the Empire," we are told. Yet he has given the glory of his country and of the Empire the years that most men spend in the acquisition of wealth. He has walked unscathed through the mire of Canadian public life for over forty years. No man ever accused him of profiting from his high position. Sir Wilfrid is not facile in flag-waving. To him the flag is something more than a pawn in the political game. It represents great deeds, high ideals, all that is noble in human aspirations. It is with something like amazement that he sees the coarse corruptionists who are sending our soldiers to the front with rotten and inferior supplies taking shelter under the flag they have disgraced, while once more he is to be held up to the reproach of Ontario as one who cares not a whit for the Empire.

The duty of Liberals is plain. They must drag the crooks and grafters from beneath the shelter of the flag. It must not be allowed to shield their particular brand of scoundrelism.

London, April 13, 10.20 p. m.—Two gateways into Hungary still remain barred, despite the tremendous hammering by the Russian forces, and as the Beskid Pass is the less important of the two, strategically, a further advance into Hungary hangs upon the possession of Usok Pass, where the invaders are meeting with the most stubborn resistance.

London, April 13.—Thirty-three thousand women had registered themselves for special war service up to the end of March. This statement was made tonight by Walter Ruedemann, president of the board of trade, in a deputation representing the various women's societies in London.

London, April 14, 9.30 p. m.—The Turks, according to an official report issued by the India office, who had collected a force of 11,000 regulars with 28 guns and some 12,000 Kurds and Arabs, attacked the British possessions at Kurna, Aitwas and Shalbas, in Mesopotamia on March 12. They were driven off, however, leaving 300 prisoners and two guns in the hands of the British.

The British casualties, according to the report, were 92 men wounded.

Ottawa, April 15.—The casualties incurred by the militia department this morning are as follows:

SEVENTH BATTALION. Seriously Ill. Private James Dainela, April 18, at No. 10 Stationary Hospital, St. Omer, Belgium. Next of kin, T. Dainela, (father), Hazel Grove, Cheshire, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded. Bugler Charles Francis Hussey, April 14, gunshot wound in head, at No. 8 Stationary Hospital, Rouen. Next of kin, John Hussey, Plymouth, England.

SIXTH ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS. Seriously Ill. Sergeant E. J. Bury (transferred from Royal Garrison Artillery) at King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst, with consumption. Next of kin, Alfred Bury (father), No. 6 Ernest Road, St. Basile, Deschamps, England.

BOYS LEARN TO SHOOT



IT'S AN AUTHENTIC KING. The Regal Manufacturing Co. Boys learn to shoot. It's an authentic King. The Regal Manufacturing Co.

LOSS WAS HEAVY BUT VICTORY OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO ALLIES

London, April 14, 12.50 p. m.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, reports the British losses in the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle as follows: Killed—190 officers, 2,337 men. Wounded—369 officers, 8,174 other ranks. Missing—23 officers, 1,728 men. Field Marshal French's report continued: "The enemy left several thousand dead on the field, and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed by train. Thirty officers and 1,657 of other ranks were captured."

THE COMMANDER'S REPORT. The British commander's despatch concerning the battle of Neuve Chapelle, which began early in March, is lengthy, and says, among other things: "Considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle, and the infantry was greatly disorganized. I am of the opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the daily operations of the general officer commanding the first army been more carefully observed."

The despatch describes the operations leading up to the attack on the town. On Feb. 6 a brilliant action by the troops of the first corps materially improved our position in the area south of La Bassée canal. During the previous night the Irish Guards and the third battalion of the Coldstream Guards had succeeded in gaining ground from which a converging fire could be directed on the bank and rear of certain brick stacks occupied by the Germans, which had been for some time a source of considerable annoyance. At 2 p. m. the attack commenced with a severe bombardment of the brick stacks and the enemy's trenches.

A brisk attack by the Third Coldstream Guards and Irish Guards from our trenches west of the brick stacks followed, and was supported by the fire from the flanking position which had been seized the previous night by the same regiments. The attack succeeded; the brick stacks were occupied without difficulty, and a line was established north and south, through a point about forty yards east of the brick stacks.

The casualties suffered by the Fifth Corps during the period under review, and particularly during the month of February, have been heavier than those on other parts of the line. I regret this, but do not consider that the circumstances justify a consideration that they were unduly numerous.

The position then occupied by the Fifth Corps had always been a very vulnerable part of our front. The ground was mainly, and the trenches were most difficult to construct and maintain. The 27th and 28th divisions of the Fifth Corps had had no previous experience in European warfare, and a number of the units composing the corps had only recently returned from service in tropical climates. In consequence, the hardships of a rigorous winter campaign fell with greater weight upon these divisions than upon any other in the command.

Chiefly owing to these causes, the Fifth Corps, up to the beginning of March, was constantly engaged in operations to retake trenches and ground which had been lost. In their difficult and arduous task, however, the troops displayed the utmost gallantry and devotion, and it is most creditable to their skill and energy of their leaders that I am able to report how well they have surmounted all their difficulties, and that the ground first taken over by them is still intact and held with little greater loss than is incurred by the troops in all other parts of the line.

Describing an attack on the German trenches near St. Eloi on Feb 28 by the Princess Patricia's Regiment, of the Canadian contingent, under command of Lieutenant C. E. Grabbe, the commander-in-chief says: "Lieutenant Crabbe, who showed the greatest dash, took his party over everything in a trench until they had gone down it about eighty yards, when they were stopped by a barricade of sand bags and timber. This party, as well as others, then pulled down the front face of a German parapet. A number of Germans were killed and wounded, and a few prisoners were taken."

The performance by the distinguished corps has continued to be very valuable since I had occasion to refer to them in my last despatch. They have been most ably organized and trained, and were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Farquhar, D. S. O. I deeply regret to say, was killed while superintending some trench work on March 20. His loss will be deeply felt.

WHAT THE VICTORY MEANS. General Headquarters of the British Army in France, Tuesday, April 13, via London, April 14.—In the trenches along the British front springing from Ypres to La Bassée officers and men alike are still talking of the battle last month at Neuve Chapelle. The officers characterize this British victory as likely to be recorded as the greatest local success of the war, and the private hail it as evidence that the German line can be broken whenever their leaders decide

that they must be done and that the ground gained will outweigh the inevitable losses sustained. The misgivings in England with regard to the British losses at Neuve Chapelle are hardly justified in the opinion of officers at the front. One officer, explaining today the strategic importance of this dent in the German line, said the Germans in six weeks had had they continued to hold Neuve Chapelle, thus flanking the British on the north and the south, would have inflicted losses equal to those sustained by the attack on that memorable March morning. Thus the British would in a short time have lost just as many men, the speaker declared, without the physical and moral advantage secured by the night success.

The middle weather of spring prevails today along the battle line, and the British private, the man from Canada and the lighter soldier in all but very much of a football team, confident of his ability to score against the other side when the ground is a little drier. Cheerful, generally in excellent health, although a little "wrestled on him" in view of the men put up, the British private has stuck to his trenches through the long winter and now is coming to his own. Officers of the general staff freely express the opinion that the individual soldiers and the regimental officers are the real heroes of this winter's campaign. Weather conditions and the mud sticking to the trenches the only thing that could be done. The conditions generally were such that the general staff could be of little service. There might be said that "grit and gasoline" have been the dominant factors along the front; grit in the trenches and gasoline wherever the lumbering forry with food supplies made its way up the line. Up in the air also gasoline has played an increasingly important part, for it is the essential fuel of the air-craft.

AGENTS W

RELIABLE represent fruit trees throughout present. We wish four good men to represent general agents. Taken in the fruit-gro New Brunswick offer opportunities for permanent positions to the right men. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in ed District. Pay well. Pelham Nursery Co.

TEACHERS. WANTED—Teacher in 16, Castaway, Q. on or third-class in open school, anytime. R. Fulton.

WANTED—A male general housework references required. David D. Robinson, 2921-4-3.

WHEN PEACE WILL YOU BE. Wise men tell will be bricker and greater than ever. Now is the time. Send for.

MARRI. ROWLEY-SMITH, O. J. Clark, Esq., on 14, 1915, by Rev. J. H. Smith, of Clover Va. LORD-MARTEN in the Charlotte street house, which was held until in marriage, of Kingsville (N. Lord, of the C. G. young pair are residing.

DEAT. CUNNINGHAM—110 in last, of mental age 35 years, only and Sadie Cunningham, to mourn. STEVENSON—In the 1915, Charlotte A. Ste daughter of the late of Ingleisle.

TRAGEDY AT V. April 12, George D. year of his age, and one daughter. TEED—Died at the 19th inst., Ellen William Alley, aged two daughters and F. FOLEY—In this Patrick Foley, leaving six daughters to mourn. MADDUGALL—B. on April 12, very MacDougall, aged 6 wife and one daughter. M. customs, in the 9.

IN MEM. O'BRIEN—In lo Thomas A. O'Brien, April 14, 1915. SON AN.

HOW WAR TAX AFFECTS OF. Since the first an taxes on railway awaited further details to the substantial civil word was received I. C. R. and C. P. R. tax ticket is taxable on the basis of the purchase whether five cents or fifty-five cents is true in respect to research excursion of are taxable on the "movement of the not on the separate vital."

The tax applies for an amount above not only include trains but traffic where the fare is children's or half travelers' tickets at Ten cents is the a sleeping car berth and five cents on each drawing room in thirty cents for three or twenty-five cent berth seats.

The tax is on a gr straight fare, ranging from \$1.50 in accordance with every \$5 or \$1 to al, in excess of \$5 warned that neglect will be the regular penalty not exceeding.

NO TIME NOW PEACE. Boston, April 14, President-elect Wood at a meeting of B for peace, especially European conflict. He believed that remain neutral when action was being.

Ottawa, April 12.—John Travers Lewis, K. C., D. C. L., senior partner of the law firm of Lewis and Sandilands, one of the foremost lawyers in Canada this morning, after six months' absence, returned to his office.