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Bombard Dardanelles Forts Across Gallipoli Peninsula

Three French Cruisers in Gulf of Saros Drop Shells on Keld Bahr Forts—Only 200 Passengers Leave England Daily

Official Communications Held Up By Censors

Paris, March 7.—An official communication from the Ministry of Marine says that at the Dardanelles during March 6th, three cruisers stationed in the Gulf of Saros bombarded by indirect fire across Gallipoli Peninsula, the Turkish forts at Keld Bahr, which guard the European end of the narrow strait between that point and Çanakkale. Results of the bombardment were very satisfactory. The powder magazine of one of the forts exploded. None of the vessels were damaged. During March 5th three vessels of the Allied fleet bombarded from a great distance the forts at Kasse Kule at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyra, which was seriously damaged and was unable to make reply.

London, March 7.—A despatch from Flushing says an easier feeling with regard to the German submarine blockade is indicated by the announcement that beginning March 9th the passenger service with England by liners of the Zealand Company, will be considerably extended. At present the British authorities permit only two hundred passengers to leave England daily.

London, March 7.—The censorship, which had been considerably relaxed of late, was suddenly clamped down again to-day. It is rumored that events of great military and naval importance are taking place. The French official communication and the German statement were held up by the censor to-day, together with despatches from other countries.

Detailed Report From Dardanelles

(Official Account)
London, March 6.—The Admiralty announces the following:—
Further reports received on operations March 4th and onwards. No action was possible on the 4th (the day after the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula). The Queen Elizabeth, supported by the Indefatigable and Prince George, fired on the forts at Keld Bahr and Kasse Kule. The magazine in one of the forts exploded, and the ships fired with more certainty. Scallops located encampments and batteries.
On March 4th the weather became fine and the bombardment operations continued. Demolition parties and covering detachments were landed at Kum Kaleh and Seddul Bahr. Later the party destroyed the four Nordfolde and found the enemy holding the villages in force.
On the same day the Sapphire silenced a battery at Dikili in the Gulf of Adramytti, and the Prince George shelled the defences of Besika. Casualties on the 4th were 19 killed, 3 missing, and 25 wounded.
On March 5th the Queen Elizabeth attacked the defences at the Narrows, supported by the Indefatigable and Prince George. The magazine in one of the forts exploded, and the ships fired with more certainty. Scallops located encampments and batteries.
On the same day the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, Vice-Admiral Peirse, arrived at Smyrna with battleships and cruisers and bombarded the forts at Kasse Kule. Considerable damage was done to the fort, two magazines apparently exploding. The flagship Euryalus shot remarkably accurately.
Bombardment at closer range has now begun, the reduction of Smyrna being a necessary incident in the main operations.—HARCOURT.

Deadly German Submarine

The thoroughness of the German war preparation, and the skill with which they applied new ideas without attracting the attention of the rest of the military world to them, are instanced by the fact, as stated in the Scientific American, that their submarines are more deadly than any other.
"When the German submarine," says the Scientific American, "has been able to get home its torpedo, it has effected the destruction of the ship attacked, practically at the first blow. The deadly character of the German submarine attack is due to the fact that a special type of torpedo has been designed for submarine use. We are informed on good authority that the air capacity and engine power of the submarine torpedo are very much smaller than those of the long-distance torpedo. Weight saved in the air tank and its contents and motive power is put into high explosive, of which these torpedoes carry no less than 420 pounds.
"The racking effect of 420 pounds of trinitrophenol would be sufficient to loosen up the internal structure of a ship so badly as to make her foundering a question only of time."

Winston Churchill's Surprise Package

Corporal R. G. McDowall, of the Gordon Highlanders, who is at present in Cork recovering from wounds, relates the following incident:
"Our regiment had the honour of being bodyguard to General French for three weeks in September, and we had some very exciting and interesting experiences. Every evening half of the regiment was on guard and the remainder lying in readiness to be called on at a moment's notice. I remember one evening we had instructions to stop at all cost a black motor-car with a khaki hood, containing a man and a lady, if it tried to enter the village. The lady was a dangerous international spy from Vienna, and spoke English fluently. However, the same morning, a motor suddenly dashed out of the French mist, but two sturdy Highlanders barred its progress with fixed bayonets; the chauffeur called out something, but the car was instantly surrounded by a score of Gordons eager for their prey. Imagine their astonishment when two French generals and Mr. Winston Churchill jumped out with a broad grin on his face. Next week the big naval guns were sent up to the Alster, so I suppose this was Winston's surprise packet."

Standing By Burning Ship

London, March 7.—A message from the steamer La Touraine, received at Queenstown, says that the steamer Rotterdam is standing by, prepared to render every assistance, including the transfer of passengers, if necessary, to the steamer La Touraine, which was not now required.

Germans Invite War With World

It is Their Plan to Provoke as Many Powers as Possible With the World Against Her She Would Have Excuse to Submit

In an interview in London, Lord Charles Balfour predicts that if the Germans sink an American merchantman it will not be done by accident but by design, on orders from Berlin, and with the object of causing the United States to declare war, thus affording Germany an excuse to quit. There would be the additional purpose of giving the United States a voice, as one of the belligerents in the conference as to the terms of settlement.

This view as to what Germany's purpose appears to be has been given in these columns two or three times of late. It is difficult or any other theory to imagine the present object of German scheming. On this subject we have already said:
"With the Austrians firing on Italian vessels more colour is given to the suspicion that the Huns want all the neutral nations to declare war on them as they know they could not do so without being attacked by the Allies. In fact, they are now trying to provoke as many powers as possible with the world against her. She would have excuse to submit."

France Concentrates A Large Force in North Africa

Paris, March 7.—The Ministry of War announces that on account of the situation in the Dardanelles, in order to meet every contingency, the Government has decided to concentrate in North Africa an extraordinary force (it will be ready to set to sea at the first sign that it is needed and be directed to the point where its presence is required).

French Sweep German Advance

Paris, March 7.—A French official statement says:—"On the evening of March 5th we repulsed counter attacks opposite Uffholtz, and blew up an ammunition depot at Uffholtz. Last night we acted with our air and cavalry's advanced post, who attempted to establish themselves on Sillakowetz, east of Hommer."

Resignation of Greek Ministry

King Constantine Accepts the Resignation—Turks to Start Massacre Should Greeks Join Allies

Washington, March 7.—The resignation of the Greek cabinet, under Premier Venizelos, was presented to King Constantine yesterday, and accepted.
The Greek legation here was so advised officially to-day. No comment on the announcement was made by the legation. News despatches have indicated that the resignation was due to the Cabinet's dissent from the Crown's policy of continued neutrality.

Paris, March 7.—A despatch from Athens to the Havas agency, says:—"King Constantine has accepted the resignation of Premier Venizelos and his cabinet, and has requested M. Zaimis, Governor of the National Bank, to form a new ministry. M. Zaimis asked the King to give him until to-morrow to consult with his friends."
The Turkish Minister, Salih Bey, has declared openly during the last few days, that the massacre would be made in Turkey if Greece were not with the Allies, while Count Mikhalas, the German minister, informed the diplomatic corps that Austria and Germany would immediately declare war on Greece the day that Greece moved against Turkey.
Rome, March 7.—The resignation of the Greek Prime Minister, Venizelos, caused the wildest excitement in Rome. The belief prevails here that Greece will join the Allies. Local politicians today said that Greece's decision was unlikely to influence Italy's position. They prefer to wait developments before taking any stand.

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Figures So Great They Stagger Belief

New York.—After the war a lasting peace, but at a cost that will stagger belief. The first full year of the present war will cost Great Britain two and one-half billion dollars, in addition to its cost in human lives. This is the opinion of Britain's financial expert, David Lloyd-George, of the Exchequer.
In an interview granted to Henry Borchard Needham, the American writer, copyrighted by him and printed in the current issue of Collier's, the weekly, the Chancellor admits that all records for cost of war have already been shattered. But he believes the cost will be justified by the lasting peace and the reduction in costly armaments, including a reduction in the cost of Great Britain's naval maintenance.
"I believe when peace comes," says Lloyd-George, "it will be predicted first of all upon new German geographical boundaries based upon national lines, and on the will of the respective peoples and secondly on a mutual pledge of the signatories not only to respect the guaranteed neu-

German Submarines By Rail To Pola

Geneva.—Three new German submarines arrived by railway yesterday at Pola (the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary), according to a telegram to the Tribune, and will soon begin operations not only in the Adriatic, but in the Mediterranean. A despatch from Munich says that Germany is arranging to send several other submarines to Austria.
London, Feb. 28.—Germany's total army of both trained and untrained men, consists of 9,888,000 soldiers, according to an announcement made by Under-Secretary of State for War Tennant in Parliament this afternoon.
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JAPAN LEARNING ENGLISH WAYS

The spread of the English language among the people of Japan has been remarkably rapid. In the country's secondary schools alone there are some 100,000 boys and girls who are studying English as a part of their course. Boys are required to study it for seven hours per week during five years of their work in these schools and girls must study it at least half as much. It is predicted that within a few generations English will be spoken almost universally in Japan for she can claim the largest percentage of school attendance of any country on the globe.

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Giant Battleships Hurl Their Thunders Against Dardanelles Forts

Mighty Weapons Pound the Turkish Works—Fifteen-Inch Guns Betch Destruction and Death

Two Forts Damaged—Magazine of Third Blown up—Light Cruisers Continue Attacks on Fortifications Along Coast of Asia Minor

London, March 6.—The British battleships Queen Elizabeth and Atlantis, supported by the light cruisers Indefatigable and the Indomitable with their eight 13-inch guns and an even dozen 12-inch guns on Friday opened the attack on the principal forts on the European side of the narrow of the Dardanelles. Two of the forts were damaged and the magazine of the third blown up. These forts which guard the narrowest part of the Straits on the European side are believed to be the strongest along the entire waterway, although those on the opposite side of the narrow are almost equal to them. One of these forts marked on Admiralty maps as "L" is armed with two 14-inch guns that could hardly reach the Queen Elizabeth, which fired 29 rounds from her fifteen-inch weapons by indirect fire, and had the advantage of aeroplanes to direct her gunners. The other two forts were armed with three 11-inch guns and some smaller cannon.

Meantime the lighter cruisers continue their attacks on the fortifications along the coast of Asia Minor, from Baskia, which is near the entrance to the Dardanelles, to Smyrna, doubtless with a view to preventing reinforcements being sent to the Straits, where there already are large numbers of Turkish troops with whom the military were being to combat. The destruction of the forts by the entrance of the Straits have been in contact. It was in this land fighting that the Allies suffered these casualties, according to the British report, of 19 killed, 25 wounded and three missing.

Last night's official despatch from the Admiralty disclosed that the East Indies fleet, under Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, who is lying his flag on the Euryalus, has joined the Allied fleet, and that he undertook the bombardment of the fortifications of Smyrna, which were seriously damaged.
On Wednesday last the ships continued the bombardment of Fort Saros on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. Destroyers and mine sweepers are pursuing the work of clearing the outer straits of mines. French ships are keeping up the bombardment from the Gulf of Saros.

British Troops On The Persian Gulf

Have a Brush With Turks and Hostile Tribesmen—Many Casualties on Both Sides

London, March 7.—British troops, under the command of Major-General Buller, have been engaged in the Persian Gulf, and have had a brush with the Turks and hostile tribesmen. Many casualties were suffered on both sides.
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The 'Goben' Jonah of German Navy

The battle-cruiser Goeben is the Jonah of the German navy. Shortly before the Kaiser sprang his war this crack vessel, with the smaller cruiser Breslau, was sent to the Mediterranean to co-operate with the Austrian fleet against France, the cocksure Berlin assumption being that Great Britain would not have to take a hand in the impending conflict. When the outbreak occurred the British and French fleet cooped the Austrians up in the Adriatic; and, not wishing to share in that predicament, the Goeben and Breslau fled up and down the Mediterranean, at one time being chased by the small cruiser Gloucester. Finally they sought shelter in the Dardanelles and when Turkey became involved they changed their flag. Venturing into the Black sea, the Goeben, which ought to have been able to sink any three of the antiquated Russian ships in those waters, was put out of action by a twenty-year old battleship of half her size, and, according to information received by the London Morning Post from Constantinople, she has been irreparably damaged. Her speed has been reduced to seven knots and three of her guns have been rendered useless. Her visits into the Black Sea are few and far between.

Cannon Field's Lecture

Rev. Canon Field gave the members of the C.M.B.C. a very interesting and pleasing address yesterday afternoon, taking as his subject "Belgium."
The Rev. Canon spoke glowingly of the brave little country and paid particular reference to her artistic beauty for which she is justly renowned.
Rev. J. Brinton, of the Parish, presided as chairman to the happy event, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Field, and carried by acclamation.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—N. W. to N.E. winds, fair, not much change in temperature.
Tuesday N.E. winds, mostly fair but some local snow falls.
Roper's (noon)—Bar. 29; ther. 34.