

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

Vol. LV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915

No. 53.

SEAPLANES HIT AGAIN AND AGAIN AND PILOTS ARE INJURED AS THEY DIRECT MURDEROUS FIRE OF WARSHIPS

SNOW INTERFERES WITH OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT

French Admit That They Lost Some Trenches to the Germans

Gains Elsewhere Made Up for Them, However—Russians Repulse Fierce Attacks and Their Offensive Continues—Little New in the News from the Land Fighting—The Turks Lose Heavily—Messines Church Destroyed.

London, March 8, 10.10 p.m.—There was little in today's news from the front to indicate any great changes in the positions of the great armies engaged.

One of the most picturesque bits of the day's news is a report from Bucharest, Rumania, stating that former Sultan Abdul Hamid has regained his freedom, and is gathering his friends and supporters around him. It is asserted that he may seek to play an important part in his country's affairs.

The struggle for the gateway of the Ottoman capital is at present the big feature of the war news, and closely linked with this is the sustained campaign in Greece, incidentally relating to the resignation of the cabinet of M. Venizelos, who, forming Greece's entry into the war on the side of the Triple Entente, imperatively could not agree with his king and resigned.

The Austrian statement, Vienna, via London, March 8, 11.40 p.m.—The following official Austrian statement was issued here tonight: "In Russian Poland we have obtained several successes in battles, which still continue. The enemy was dislodged from several trenches, sustaining heavy losses."

Paris, March 8, 11.55 p.m.—The following communication was issued by the French war office tonight: "In Champagne snow storms have interfered with our operations. This morning the enemy tried to re-take a wood captured by us on Sunday, west of Perthes. He was repulsed, and our counter-offensive enabled us to gain ground to the north and east, and to take some prisoners. The advance continued and increased during the afternoon."

London, March 8, 8.55 p.m.—In a statement issued this evening regarding the recent fighting between British troops and Turkish forces at the head of the Persian Gulf the official press bureau said:

London, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

London, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

London, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

London, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

PRIZE COURT GIVES IMPORTANT DECISION

Finds That No Belligerent Government Has a Right to Requisition a Cargo Belonging to a Neutral Government—In Favor of Swedes.

London, March 8.—No belligerent government has a right to requisition a cargo belonging to a neutral government, according to a decree given out by the prize court today.

London, March 8.—No belligerent government has a right to requisition a cargo belonging to a neutral government, according to a decree given out by the prize court today.

London, March 8.—No belligerent government has a right to requisition a cargo belonging to a neutral government, according to a decree given out by the prize court today.

NO HONORS OF WAR FOR CAPTURED CREWS OF GERMAN SUBMARINES

Admiralty Intimates That They May Eventually Be Hung As Pirates—How the U-8 Was Finally Destroyed—An Interesting Statement.

London, March 8, 10.01 p.m.—The Admiralty announces that it is not justified in extending honors to the captured crews of German submarine boats owing to their methods, and that it is intended to segregate them under special restrictions, pending their possible conviction at the conclusion of peace.

The Admiralty states that this rule applies to the 29 officers and men of German submarine U-8, which was sunk recently off Dover.

The policy to be adopted toward the crews of German submarines is in answer to the demand of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, and others, that such men be tried for murder, and the Admiralty statement indicates that the government has this in mind.

The vessel had been operating in the Straits of Dover, and in the English Channel, and there is a strong probability that she had been guilty of attacking and sinking unarmed merchantmen and bringing torpedoes ashore carrying non-combatants, neutrals and women.

NO WARNING TO BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY TORPEDO

London, March 8, 10.05 p.m.—The admiralty announces that the British collier Bengrove was sunk Sunday, probably by a torpedo, off Ilfracombe, which lies ten miles northwest of Barnstaple, County Devon, England.

Ilfracombe, England, Sunday.—(Declared), via London, March 9, 1.41 a.m.—The British steamer Bengrove was seen in distress sounding her siren five miles off the shore at 1.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Forty minutes later the ship's bow rose from the water and she sank by the stern. Thousands of people stood on the shore and watched her go down.

Ilfracombe, England, Sunday.—(Declared), via London, March 9, 1.41 a.m.—The British steamer Bengrove was seen in distress sounding her siren five miles off the shore at 1.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Forty minutes later the ship's bow rose from the water and she sank by the stern. Thousands of people stood on the shore and watched her go down.

HEAVY FIRING IN NORTH SEA?

HOW THE LEADERS ARE FINANCING THE OTHERS

Paris, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

Paris, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

Paris, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

Paris, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

Paris, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

Paris, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

Paris, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

Paris, March 8, 5.30 p.m.—The Temps today gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small colonies, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris.

Great Britain's New Nelson



WILL REINFORCE FIRST CONTINGENT

Four Thousand of Second Canadian Force at Shorncliffe Without Mishap.

(Montreal Gazette Cable.) London, March 8.—The Twenty-Third (Westmount) Battalion, under command of Colonel Fisher, disembarked at Shorncliffe on Sunday, and the men seemed to be in the best of spirits after their fall journey from Liverpool.

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

London, March 8, 11.50 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "M. Zaimas has declined to form a cabinet, to succeed that of M. Venizelos, which resigned Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon M. Gounaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task."

BATTLE OF THE DARDANELLES IS WORLD'S GREATEST

At 21,000 Yards Huge Queen Elizabeth is Hurling Shells Across Peninsula

Several Ships Have Been Struck But None Has Been Damaged and No Lives on Board Have Been Lost—Seaplanes Do Wonderful Work and Have to Take All Kinds of Chances—Turks Putting on a Brave Front, But the Allied Fleet is Steadily Going Forward.

London, March 8, 10.55 p.m.—The British and French fleets have battered their way a step nearer to Constantinople. More Turkish forts on the Asiatic side have been silenced, according to a statement by the British Admiralty, but the Turks are making a terrific resistance with the shells from their German-made guns.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

From the number of ships engaged, and the size and range of the guns, the battle of the Dardanelles is unlike anything in history, according to naval experts. At 21,000 yards the huge battleship Queen Elizabeth, of the British squadron, assisted by smaller ships, is still hurling shells across the Gallipoli peninsula into the Turkish strongholds on the Asiatic shore.

ERING NENT QUERY

ures of Employes in Gov- 1911 Can Be Furnished— Near Matapedia, Had No ges.

on tracks and buildings connect work on the N. T. R. terminals at ec.

ains of Delay. Wilfrid complained that too long as was being consumed in the an-by the government of Mr. DeLisle's try as to the total number of ports- employed by the government in and at present.

the prime minister replied that the has been broad enough to include Canadian volunteers and the in- ation was being procured as quick- as possible.

Wilfrid Laurier—"Will the an- come before we are dead?" Robert Borden—"It depends on long we live."

on. J. D. Reid applied to an inquiry fr. Duncan Ross (West Middlesex), the efforts being made by the gov- to prevent cattle in Canada being infected with foot and mouth se, which was reported to have bro- out in a border state of the United en.

the minister of customs said that the tment of agriculture was taking y precaution to prevent the disease spreading into Canada. An ex- of men had been stationed at ports- ntry to cope with the situation.

r. Ross asked if the government posed to introduce legislation to per- the payment of larger compensation cattle destroyed to prevent the ad of disease. He was told by the minister that the present act had in operation for many years, and the question would be drawn to the ation of the minister of agriculture his return to Ottawa.

MacDonald, of Pictou, asked when new stamp duties would go into et. He was told by the minister of ace that a date could not be fixed, the bill was passed by parliament, that ample notice would be given the public.

had been the practice to make new es of customs effective at once, be- it was possible to enforce them at the date of the delivery of the get. The stamp duties on wines al also be enforced at once.

on Tuesday, and two trains were through to Gagetown, leaving the B. station at Fredericton at 7 a. m. 2 p. m. The trip was made smooth- in good time. A good number of engers and a large amount of freight o on board when the train reached town.

Miss Polly Scovill arrived home on today's train after spending a month at St. John's, where she was the guest of a Symonds and of Mrs. Guy Ham- ington.

Mr. J. A. Caswell left on Tuesday noon for St. John's, where he will id a few days with Mrs. Frank Starr, which she will accompany Mrs. r and her daughters to the south for early spring months.

Miss Polly Scovill returned home on today's train after a fortnight's visit at St. John and Modet Farm, where she is the guest of Miss Maria Earle and Miss Olive.

William Brooks was a visitor in Fred- on Tuesday.

The Valley railway has arrived just time to give the merchants and farm- an opportunity of transporting their ds, as the ice has now practically on out on the river. Several teams a narrowly escaped drowning, thou- D. Moore, F. I. Dinger and J. Fox ng badly out by getting in the ice. It now possible to cross by row boat below the light house, near Mea- lands.

George Hallett, of Sussex, is in town a few days on a commercial trip.

NO CASUALTIES AMONG CANADIANS

Ottawa, March 2.—The following ulties in the Canadian expeditionary ce are announced today:

Private Fred Wright, 7th battalion, shot wound. Next of kin, Mrs. Nel- e, 802 Prior street, Vancouver (B. C.).

March 2.—Sergeant Alfred Thomas Herhill, 10th battalion, at Tidworth, Wiltshire, England, killed by the following: Herhill, St. Johns Road, Isle of Wight (B.).

SALISBURY RED CROSS SUPPLIES

Salisbury, N. B., March 4.—The mem- bers of the Salisbury branch of the Red as Society are keeping up the good wk. They shipped to St. John on eaday, March 2, the following ar- les: 42 hospital shirts, 8 quilts, 12 amoniac wadlets, 3 bed shirts, 5 many nickerchiefs, 3 dozen face cloths, 2 sen towels, 46 pairs socks, 6 pairs tena, 8 pairs wristlets, 14 pillows.

The pillows were filled by the follo- g ladies: Mrs. William Lewis, Mrs. as Lewis, Mrs. James Steeves (Cover-), Mrs. John H. Bleakney, Mrs. San- el Hear.

"Well, Bobby, how is your sister?" ed the parson. "Oh, she's sick!" he hurt herself," replied the girl. "I'm sorry to hear that. How it happen?" "We were playin' who'd lean farthest out of the window, 'd lean."

Drabs two feet in length are often in India.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. John A. Fowler, of Upper French lags, wishes to thank her many eds for their kindness and sympathy ring her recent sad bereavement.