

ZEEBRUGGE, GERMAN SUBMARINE FLEET'S BASE ON BELGIAN COAST, BOMBARDED

British Official Statement Says Report That Enemy Warships Were Off Dunkirk a Mistake

Shelling of The Town Was From a Land Gun—Coast Batteries at Zeebrugge Engaged for Three Hours and Believed Damage Done by Attackers Was Considerable.

Amsterdam, April 30, via London.—The Telegraf has a despatch saying that the town of Zeebrugge, on the coast of the North Sea in Belgium has been heavily bombarded.

Zeebrugge is a base of the German submarine fleet.

Amsterdam, via London, April 30.—9:45 p. m.—The coast batteries at Zeebrugge, (in Belgium, on the coast of the North Sea), were heavily engaged from 9:30 o'clock last night to 1 o'clock this morning, replying to a bombardment from the sea," says a despatch to the Telegraf. "A thick mist prevented the vessels engaged from being seen, but that the bombardment was effective in places is inferred from the numerous fires that arose on the land."

According to the Nieuws Van Den Dag, at noon today thirty shots were

fired from the sea on the Belgian coast.

Dunkirk Not Shelled by German Warships.

London, April 30, 8:30 p. m., Dunkirk.—A British official statement given out this evening says:

"The shelling of Dunkirk is now reported by aerial reconnaissance to have been from a land gun, and the reports that German warships were off that port were due to a misapprehension."

The statement, which was issued by the British press bureau, is as follows:

"The rumor that German warships bombarded Dunkirk is untrue. This rumor probably originated in a misreading of the French official communication issued today."

RED CROSS BOATS GET ORDERS TO BE READY

Significant Despatch Received from Amsterdam—Indicates Activities Have Begun or Will Soon Begin in the North Sea.

London, April 30, 5:54 p. m.—Another report having to do with naval activity in the North Sea was contained in a press despatch received here today from Amsterdam. This message said urgent orders had been received at the Hook of Holland for the immediate preparation for service of four Dutch lifeboats and two Red Cross boats. These vessels are

directed to wait with steam up, so that they would be able to leave on a moment's notice.

The message added that there was no explanation of this order, or news of a sea fight, but it was expected that the vessels would be instructed to proceed to the North Hinder Lightship, in the North Sea, near the Franco-Belgian border.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

RUSSIA

Petrograd, April 30, via London May 1 (1:25 a.m.).—An official communication, issued by the War Office this evening, says:

"On the whole front, to the west of the Niemen, yesterday we closely pressed the German advance guards."

"During the evening of the 28th, near Ossowetz, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of the village of Sosnia, but was repulsed with heavy losses."

"Enemy attacks, which were barren of results, took place between the rivers Pissa and Skwa, north of Vakh and on the right bank of the Omulew, and continued all day the 28th. The enemy yesterday, covered by the fire of his heavy artillery in the sector between the Pissa and the Skwa, fell back toward his old trenches."

"One of our airplanes has bombarded the railroad and sheds in the region of Valenciennes."

"One of our airplanes, which was destroyed by an explosion, fell inside the enemy's lines."

Vienna, via London, April 30.—The following official war statement was given out here tonight:

"The general situation is unchanged. During the day artillery engagements and minor skirmishes only were reported."

"Severe Russian night attacks in the Orawa and Opr valleys (in the Carpathians), were repulsed with severe Russian losses."

FRANCE

Paris, April 30 (10:20 p.m.).—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication:

"In Belgium, to the north of Ypres, our attacks have progressed on the whole front on a depth varying from 500 metres (about 1,500 feet) to one kilometre (two-thirds of a mile)."

"We have taken two successive lines of trenches, and captured a great many prisoners."

"The correspondent of the Associated Press visited today the summit of Hartmann-Wellerkopf, which the enemy has not attacked for the last two days."

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AUSTRIA

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DISASTROUS FIRE

Colon, April 30.—A big fire is raging in the heart of the city. Six blocks, containing many important stores, business houses and banks, already have been destroyed. The damage done thus far is estimated at \$750,000. A high wind is blowing and the remainder of the town is threatened.

ELECTION MATTER NOT YET DECIDED

Will be Known Within Next Few Days Whether or Not is to be General Election Immediately.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 30.—The question whether or not there is to be a general election immediately will be decided within the next few days. A number of members of parliament, both Liberal and Conservative, have been in Ottawa this week, but have been unable to obtain any definite statement. Premier Matheson, of Prince Edward Island, is here this evening and has been in conference with Mr. Robert Borden, presumably regarding the question of an election, and the appointments to the Senate. If the government goes to the country the nine vacancies in the Senate will in all probability be filled.

NOT NECESSARILY SEVERE DEPRESSION WHEN PEACE COMES

Political Economist Gives His Views of Probable After Effects of War on Commerce and Industry.

London, April 30.—The whole business world is vitally concerned in the question of how the war will affect commercial and industrial conditions. Will there be depression or prosperity? What will be the result of the destruction of a such a large portion of the efficient and productive classes? Will money be scarce and dear, or plentiful and cheap?

These economic aspects of the great struggle were discussed with an Associated Press correspondent by Professor Herbert Somerton Foxwell, director of economics of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of London. When asked whether, in his opinion, war would be followed by a business depression, Prof. Foxwell said:

"Generally, my view is that there is no sufficient reason to hold that a great war must necessarily be followed by a severe depression; and less than usual in this particular case, where an immense work of reparation will be required on the conclusion of the war. It will be said that there must be, and should be, currency contraction after this war. Yes, in a sense—in the strict sense of the term currency."

"Nois issues will be contracted in France, Russia and Germany, especially; not appreciably, if at all, in Great Britain."

"But modern business enterprise in the most advanced countries depends mainly on bank credits," he continued, "and these again, so far as they are limited at all, are mainly limited by relation not to currency in general, but to ultimate gold reserves. These reserves have been rather increased than diminished by this war."

"But then, it will be said, the war has positively destroyed a large part of the available machinery of production, and, above all, of the most efficient and productive classes of the population."

"This last I take to be the capital injury to the war, in a sense irreparable, in view of the mass of highly trained expert men who form the bulk of modern armies. I fully admit the gravity of this consideration, on the other hand, the discipline and physical training received by that portion of the army which returns to civil life will be of great economic value. This applies particularly to Great Britain."

"As to capital, here of course there has been unbounded destruction of

TWO BRITISH BATTLESHIPS DAMAGED?

Turkish Report Says the Majestic and Triumph Had to Quit Firing Line.

Constantinople, April 30, via London, 11:08 p. m.—The following Turkish official statement regarding the operations at the Dardanelles was given out here tonight:

"On April 28, the fire of our batteries damaged the French armored cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, which left for Tenedos in flames. An English destroyer was sunk by our shell fire on April 28 at the entrance to the Narrows."

"Sixteen armored cruisers attacked our advance batteries at the Narrows on April 27, but up to evening, the thousands of shells fired upon our batteries and infantry positions resulted only in the wounding of a number of soldiers. Two transports off Seddul Bahr were struck repeatedly by our shells and one of them was beached. We sank some boats and sailing vessels."

"The British battleships Majestic and Triumph, which had been damaged, had to withdraw from the fighting line."

"For the last two days the enemy fleet has undertaken no operations against the Narrows."

ARRESTS ARE EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS

Ottawa, April 30.—It is understood that prosecutions are to be instituted by the Justice Department in connection with the binocular purchases and horse buying in Kings, N. S., for the Militia Department. Arrests are expected within a few days.

RUMORS OF CHANGES IN THE CABINET

Ottawa, April 30.—Political observers here today believe that parliament will be dissolved next week. One of the signs is the rumored cabinet change involving the retirement within a few days of the Hon. Louis Coderre, as secretary of state, and the appointment of J. M. Teller or R. M. Patenaude to the vacancy.

The shipping of the ballot forms to the troops overseas is also taken as an indication that there will be an appeal to the country.

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Turkish Warships Afraid to Meet Gr. Britain's Largest Dreadnought

ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES AROUND YPRES

Semi-Weekly Report from General French Says No Change in Forty-eight Hours

London, April 30, 11:15 p. m.—The semi-weekly report from the headquarters in the field of the British commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Sir John French, dated April 30, was given out here tonight as follows:

"The situation on our front has remained unchanged during the last 48 hours. The area in the neighborhood of Ypres has been the scene of great artillery activity throughout this period, but there have been no other operations, so far as the British are concerned."

"On our immediate left the French made counter-attacks today, supported by our artillery fire, which made sensible progress."

"Yesterday a German aeroplane was attacked in the air and, fired at by our guns, was brought down at our lines, east of Ypres."

"Successful mining operations have been carried out southwest of Wytschaete and in the neighborhood of Givenchy."

London, April 30.—The British War Office tonight made public an official communication concerning the operations of the Allies against the Dardanelles:

"The disembarkation of the army in the Dardanelles began before sunrise on April 25. Six different beaches were used, and the operation was covered by the whole fleet."

"The landing was immediately successful on five beaches, although it was opposed with vigor by a strongly entrenched enemy in successive lines, which were protected by barbed wire entanglements. In some places fifty yards wide and supported by artillery."

"On the sixth beach, near Seddul Bahr, the troops could not advance until evening, when a fine attack by the British infantry from the direction of Cape Tekh relieved the pressure on

their front. The arrangements for landing had been concerted, in the utmost detail, between the fleet and the army."

"The result of the first day's operations was the establishment of strong forces of British, Australian and New Zealand troops on the lower slopes of Sari Bair, to the north of Gaba Tepe, of British troops at Cape Tekh, at Cape Helles and near Morto Bay, and of a French force on the Asiatic shore at Kumkaleh after a gallant attack toward Yeni Shehr."

"During the afternoon of the 25th, strong counter-attacks by the enemy began and hard fighting took place. Meanwhile the disembarkation of the army proceeded and was continually favored by good weather."

"At daybreak on the 26th the enemy was still holding the village and plateau (Continued on page 5)

Attempt to Stop Landing of Allies on Gallipoli, but Disappear when the Queen Elizabeth Comes Within Firing Distance—War Office Tells of Success of Combined Attack on Dardanelles by Army and Navy.

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FOUND THE GERMANS POOR FIGHTERS IN CLOSE QUARTERS

Wounded Canadians Arrived in London Hospital Bring Interesting Stories of the Great Fight at Ypres.

London, April 30, (Gazette Cable)—A party of fifty-five wounded Canadians reached the Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Cliveden last night. All are men from the ranks, and give evidence of being badly knocked about in the recent fighting. Several of them are in a serious condition. The hospital was well cleared last week, and had ample accommodation for this, the largest batch of wounded men from the front since the war commenced. The men were mostly from the Western and Ontario battalions. Those who were able to receive visitors testified to the destructiveness of the German machine guns, but did not think much of the Germans' ability to fight in close quarters. In fact, the Germans that some of the Canadians encountered in close quarters showed an unwillingness to fight.

"They didn't give us a chance to shoot them," said Crann, a young private of the Fourteenth Battalion (the Royal Montreal). Things were at their worst on Saturday morning, Crann said. The Germans just pumped shrapnel into the Canadians. Crann was wounded in the leg by a machine gun. The bullet has since been extracted.

Private Albut, an Edmonton man, who is suffering from shrapnel wounds in the leg and a gunshot wound in the wrist, underwent a painful operation being wounded on Friday afternoon. Exposed to a constant fire, he

crawled three miles on his hands and knees along rough ground, realizing that every movement made him a target for the enemy. The Germans shelled the entire position, sparing neither wounded nor dead. Albut's hand was saved by a wrist-watch which diverted the bullet. He was wounded on Friday afternoon, but he was not picked up by the stretcher-bearers until Saturday evening.

A Hamilton man, Herbert Walker, of the Second Brigade Ammunition Column, counted himself lucky to escape with a shrapnel wound in the back. He was with the party in charge of a wagon conveying ammunition, in front of which two men were killed and five wounded.

Premier Hearst, of Ontario, has sent a message to Agent-General Reid, congratulating the wounded soldiers, with instructions to attend to their comfort.

Col. Hodgetts is urging the military authorities to send more Canadian patients to the hospital at Cliveden. He complains that the wounded Canadians are needlessly scattered about the country in small hospitals, making the Red Cross work unnecessarily heavy. The Tatler, a weekly paper, has made a joking apology for its recent assertion that the Connaught Hospital was run by Americans, and that no British need apply.

Col. Hodgetts is dissatisfied, and is threatening libel proceedings. Mr. Balfour was a visitor to the hospital this week.

"CANADA HAS REASON TO BE PROUD OF HER SONS AND THEIR BRAVERY."—Gen. French

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., April 30.—Sir Robert Borden this afternoon received from Field Marshal Sir John French another splendid tribute to the Canadian troops at the front. The message which came through the War Office was as follows: "Please send following to Canadian Prime Minister: 'I thank you heartily for your telegram which I have communicated to the Canadian troops. No word of mine can express the admiration I feel for their gallant conduct. Canada has indeed reason to be proud of her sons and their devoted bravery more than anything else could have done to weld together the British Empire.'

The minister received a cable from Sir Richard McBride in London saying "As further reports come in the magnificent conduct of our Canadian troops at the front becomes all the

more general topic of conversation and complimentary press comment. Motherland and Allies are loud in their praise and honor of our gallant boys. Permit me to tender through you an expression of profound sorrow with relatives and friends of the fallen. They died that the Empire and liberty and freedom might live."

A private message received in Ottawa gives the following extract from a letter written by a British officer last Saturday, April 24th:

"In the last fight the Canadians fought like very devils. We lay next them about six weeks ago and they made our men look like pigmies. They are great hard looking ruffians and have proved more than a match for the Germans. For three days and nights they stuck to almost untenable positions and closed the gap the Germans made between them and the French."