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PROBS—MOSTLY FAIR

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## BATTLE NEAR YPRES CONTINUES WITH UNABATED FURY; LIKELY LAST FOR DAYS YET

### Allies Land Men on Gallipoli Peninsula In The Dardanelles

General Attack on Dardanelles by Army and Fleet Resumed Sunday—Landing Forces Beat Down Turks Defence on Shore.

EARL KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY IS IN THE AEGEAN, IS THE RUMOR IN LONDON.

British Troops From Egypt and French From Mediterranean Brought to Dardanelles to Take Part in Operations.

London, April 26.—The following official announcement was given out in London today:

"The general attack on the Dardanelles by the fleet and the army was resumed yesterday.

"The disembarkation of the army, covered by the fleet, began before sunrise at various points on the Gallipoli peninsula, and in spite of serious opposition from the enemy in strong entrenchments protected by barbed wire was completely successful.

"Before nightfall large forces were established on shore. The landing of the army and the advance continues."

"The last concerted effort on the part of the allies against the Turkish fortifications on the Dardanelles straits was over a month ago, March 19 and 20. This action was entirely from the sea, and a more or less persistent bombardment covering several weeks left the Straits still in the hands of the Turks.

"The last five weeks have seen naval activity of minor importance only in the Straits. There has been mine-sweeping and occasional scouting, but no important endeavor to penetrate this waterway.

"A new feature of the fighting which has begun today is the participation of land forces. British troops have

been brought from Egypt and French soldiers are believed to have come from the southern shores of the Mediterranean. There have been despatches, recently, relating the movements of British and French transports in the direction of the Aegean Sea.

Private advices received in New York today from London convey a report current in England that Earl Kitchener's new army to the number of 100,000 and even 200,000 men is in the Aegean. It was supposed these troops, who have been leaving British shores in large numbers, were going to the continent, but observers who have returned from the British front in France have commented on the fact that none of Kitchener's army is there, and it is known that thousands of them have left England during the past six or eight weeks. A recent despatch from Egypt disclosed that General Ian Hamilton, of the British army, was in command of an expeditionary force composed of British and French troops destined for European Turkey.

Despatches received in New York last week related the landing of an expeditionary force at Enos, in European Turkey, on the northern shore of the Gulf of Saros, which is just off the Dardanelles.

### DISPROVES STORY THAT COL. CURRIE, M.P., AND HIS REGIMENT CAPTURED

List of Wounded Officers Received Last Night Contains the Names of Members of 48th Highlanders of Toronto.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 26.—"Canadians covered themselves with glory. Their heroism most highly appreciated at headquarters. In reserve today after four days fighting." This message received by cable today from J. J. Currie, M. P., who is at the Canadian headquarters at the front brought much relief here. The Canadians will now have a rest after their terrific work.

A further list of officers wounded in the recent fighting near Ypres was received at the militia department tonight. A feature of tonight's list is that it includes members of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto who are known as the 16th Battalion of the overseas force. This disposes of the rumor that Col. John A. Currie, M. P., and his regiment had been captured and that they were the one thousand Canadians whom the Germans claim to have taken prisoners. Nothing whatever has been received by the department concerning the artillery report concerning the report from Berlin that the Ger-

mans had captured one thousand Canadians.

A sample of the way in which the glorious achievement of the Canadian troops and their heavy losses is taken in Canada is found in a telegram from Major S. O. Scobell of St. Catharines, Ont., to General Hughes, "Am ready to go to front to help fill gap."

The trend of opinion in the United States is exemplified by a telegram which General Hughes received from Washington from General James A. Dorman of the United States army, "I sincerely regret terrible losses, but glory in magnificent showing of the Canadians."

### TO FILL THE VACANCIES IN PATRICIAS

Militia Department Accepts Offer to Raise Another Company to Fill Ranks Thinned by Battle.

Montreal, April 26.—The offer of Captain Percival Molson and Lt. Geo. McDonald of McGill, C.O.T.C., to raise another company for the Princess Patricia's to supplement the force organized by Major Hamilton Gault, which has suffered considerable loss in the war, has been accepted by the Militia Department at Ottawa. Word was received here today that effect

### CANADIANS FIRST TO RECOVER FROM SHOCK AND RETURN TO THE ATTACK

Furious Struggle in Plains of Flanders Likely to Prove Long-Drawn-Out Battle—French and Belgians Regain More of Ground Lost—Germans Bring More Men—Austro-German Army in Carpathians Changes Plan of Operations.

London, April 26.—The tremendous battle, begun by the German attack on the Allied front around Ypres in the plains of Flanders, continues with undiminished fury, and England, like the rest of Europe, is awaiting the outcome with undiminished anxiety.

Even the news that the Allied fleet and army have commenced an attack on the Dardanelles and that troops are advancing against the Turkish entrenchments, which a few days ago would have aroused immense enthusiasm, has received only passing attention in the face of the stakes that are in the balance in the battle which is being fought across the English Channel.

While the majority of those capable of forming an opinion believe that the Germans, by the strokes they have delivered against the British, French and Belgians, are once again aiming at Dunkirk and Calais, there are others who believe that it is only a feint in force to draw the Allies' reserves while preparations are being made for an attack at some other part of the long line.

Whatever are the intentions of the Germans, they certainly made a successful coup, which, while it did not break, did ding the Allies' line. The Canadians, who were holding the British portion of the lines, were the first to recover themselves, and in a counter-attack, the praises of which are ringing throughout the Empire—recaptured the ground they had been compelled to give up, and since then, with their comrades, have successfully withstood the Germans' assaults.

The French and Belgians, who received the blast in fuller force and were driven back across the canal between Boesinghe and Steenstraete, were not much slower in recovering, and, according to the French official reports, succeeded in regaining possession of the canal banks and much of the surrendered territory to the east.

There is no inclination here, however, to belittle the initial success of the German sweep, and the work that is before the allied armies before the situation can be fully restored.

A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette describes it as a "masterly tactical counter stroke," and declares that "if the Germans have waited long to take they have taken it now."

By getting across the canal, it is pointed out, the Germans gained, for the moment, command of the new roads, and if they had not been driven back would have forced a readjustment of the whole allied line in the region of Ypres.

The official reports throw little light on the progress of the battle, but news from Holland gives the information that the cannonade last night was more severe than ever, and that long trains of German reinforcements were going to the front and passing equally long trains of wounded, bound for the base hospitals. There is no likelihood, therefore, that the battle will be over for some days to come, as the Germans have made immense preparations in men and material for their offensive, which has forestalled that of the allies.

That there is no shortage of either men or ammunition is shown by the fact that the Germans are, at the same time, conducting an offensive in the heights of the Meuse, where they have made an unsuccessful attack, according to the French official report in an effort to recapture Les Epargues.

British optimism in the outcome is encouraged by the success of the allies in repelling similar attacks last October, when they were less well equipped than the Germans, whereas now there is believed to be little to choose as between the opposing forces in either numbers or the machinery of war. The battle has had a marked effect in recruiting, which enjoyed a considerable boom today.

In the East, In the meantime, the Austro-Germans have evolved a new movement

in the Carpathians. Apparently they have withdrawn the force which attempted to outflank the Russians in the direction of Stry and are attacking them in the neighborhood of Usok Pass and to the east of that point. Austria claims to have gained a considerable success in the capture of additional heights and prisoners.

All that is known of the attack on the Dardanelles is contained in a brief report issued by the War Office and Admiralty this evening, which simply says that, in spite of serious opposition, troops have been successfully landed at various points on the Gallipoli peninsula and that their advance continues.

The attack is being made by land, the sea and the air. The allied armies are playing an important part in the operations, in loading and dropping bombs on the Turkish guns and trenches, and directing the fire of the warships which are covering the landing of the troops. The Russians are doing their share by making a demonstration against the forts at the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus.

The diplomatic situation with respect to Italy and Greece remains obscure. It is known, however, that conversations are still proceeding between the German allies and Italy, and it is reported that an agreement has been reached between Rome and the Triple Entente.

The position of Greece may be cleared up after the visit which Prince George is paying to Paris and London, although nothing is likely to happen until after the general election, which is about to take place.

Holland, another neutral country deeply interested in the war, is isolated, except by telegraph, the British having placed an embargo on shipping, although two steamers loaded with produce arrived at English ports from Holland today, while Germany has closed both her own and the Belgian borders.

The German action is dictated by the desire to hide the movement of troops. The British action is not explained, except by the assumption that the Admiralty expects a naval battle with the German fleet which is cruising off Heligoland.

### NEW LINE FROM NEW YORK TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamship Service to be Financed by Business Men of Argentina and Subsidized by Government.

New York, April 26.—The establishment of a new steamship line between New York and Buenos Aires, financed by business men of Argentina and subsidized by the Argentine government, was provided for, according to Ricardo Coll, editor of the Buenos Aires La Razon, who reached New York today aboard the British steamer Tennyson.

Mr. Coll said the project would be discussed at the Pan-American Financial Conference to be held in Washington, May 24. The date of the new line's inauguration, he said, had not been settled, nor had it been determined

### British Casualties Were Heavy, But Enemy Also Suffered Severely

War Office Says Severe Fighting at Ypres Continues and the General Situation Remains Unchanged.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED ALTHOUGH THE ENEMY AGAIN USED ASPHYXIATING GASES

British Aviator Drops Bombs at Courtrai and Sets Fire to Station—Wounded, but Brought His Machine Back Safely to His Own Lines.

London, April 26.—The British War Office has issued the following statement respecting the battle around Ypres:

"First—Severe fighting to the northeast of Ypres still continues, the general situation remains unchanged. Our left flank, in readjusting its line to meet the altered conditions due to the original forced retirement of the French, had to face to the north and to extend to the west beyond St. Julien.

"This extension weakened our line for a time and, after a very gallant resistance by the Canadians against superior numbers, St. Julien was captured by the enemy. Our lines now run south of that place.

"Second—Our troops to the east of Ypres have borne the brunt of repeated heavy attacks, which they have

stubbornly opposed throughout the battle, in an entirely unexpected situation, which has demanded the exercise of gallantry and fortitude by the men and quick resource and other military qualities by their commanders.

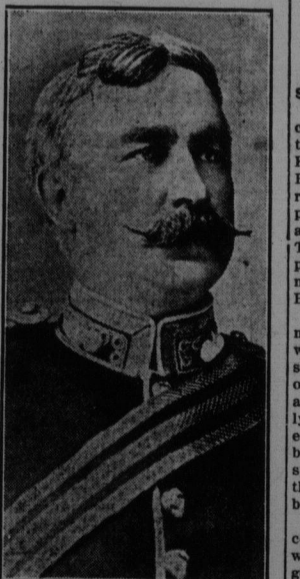
"Third—Attacks were also delivered yesterday by the Germans on the east of Ypres salient. In spite of the use by the enemy of asphyxiating gases, the attacks were repulsed and German officers and men were captured.

"In the fighting during the last three days we have inflicted very heavy casualties on the Germans. Our losses also have been heavy. The German wireless report that four English heavy guns were captured is untrue.

"One of our aviators dropped bombs on the Courtrai station this afternoon and destroyed the junction. Although wounded he brought his machine safely back to our lines."

### COL. M'LEAN ISSUES CALL FOR 100,000 MEN

Ottawa, April 26.—Colonel H. H. McLean, M. P. of St. John, N. B., who is designated to command the Eastern Province Brigade in the next con-



COL. H. H. McLEAN, M. P.

tingent, issued a stirring call for one hundred thousand men. He wired the Minister of Militia:

"We mourn with pride our gallant comrades who died fighting for their Empire and right.

"Are we downhearted? Let our answer be one hundred thousand men in the fighting line and fifty thousand in reserve. Congratulations to you on the great work you are doing for Canada."

ed whether the vessels would fly the American flag or that of Argentina, although the latter's probably would be used. There would be two sailings each month, he said, both from New York and Buenos Aires at first, and more thereafter, if business warranted. The vessels probably will be chartered, instead of new vessels being built, he said.

### GOVERNMENT APPOINTS THE COMMISSION

As Promised by Premier Borden, Commission is Chosen to Make Purchases for the Militia Department.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 26.—The following purchasing commission was appointed by the government today: Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister without portfolio, Mr. H. Laporte, formerly Mayor of Montreal and Mr. George F. Galt of Winnipeg, son of Sir Thomas Galt who was at one time chief justice of Ontario. This commission will purchase all supplies for the Canadian Militia Department, all supplies in Canada for the British War Office and the Allies.

Mr. Kemp is chairman of the commission and it is understood that it will be necessary to appoint a large staff to handle the immense amount of business that will have to be transacted. It will be conducted similarly to other departments of the government. Mr. Laporte is a well known business man of Montreal and has a splendid record. Mr. Galt is one of the most responsible and respected business men of the west.

The value of the composition of the commission is in the close touch which will be maintained between the government and the purchasing commission, Mr. Kemp being a member of the cabinet.

This same policy has been observed in connection with Canadian affairs in England, Sir George Perley the Canadian representative there, being also a member of the cabinet.

### CRUISER KENT WILL PROVISION AT CALLAO

Callao, Peru, April 26.—The British cruiser Kent arrived here today for provisions, and will depart again tomorrow morning. Officers of the Kent assert that the recent report that the British auxiliary cruiser Orcoma sank a German merchant steamer near Bayovar is untrue. They say that the report probably emanated from the fact that the British warships were recently at gun practice off the coast.

### PRES. POINCAIRE VISITS ARMIES OF THE AISNE

Presents Flags to New Regiments and Delivers Stirring Address.

Paris, April 26.—President Poincare and Minister of War Millerand spent Saturday evening, Sunday and part of today inspecting the armies operating in the Oise and the Aisne, and on the lines north of the L'Aligle Forest. In the presence of General Joffre and General Dubois the President presented flags to new regiments which are being formed. The President also delivered an address to the men, saying:

"Officers and soldiers: I bring to you new formations the cordial salute of the nation. Recruited at the same time from the regions of the north, centre and Midi, your regiments reflect in their constitution the close solidarity of diverse portions of the country. Composed of young and old they bring together intimately, in the same duty and with the same hope of success, two generations, and show by stirring example that the unity of France is as indestructible in time as it is in space. In the name of this France, indivisible and immortal, I confide to you these flags, which hereafter will be your rallying sign, and will soon lead you to victory.

"Keep your eyes fixed on these three colors. They are the emblem of military honor and national independence; they symbolize all that you have today to safeguard or to revenge by arms—your native land, still sullied by the impotent rage of an enemy, already paralyzed before being defeated; your homes, to which, with glory, you will one day return to your fathers, your mothers, your wives, your children, who, with calm courage are replanting you in the works in the fields and in the shops, and also to those provinces which have been torn from us by violence, and which await their liberation; the great past of France, of which you are the worthy heirs, and the sacred trust of our traditions, and the future of our civilization.

"The splendid army, to which you are going to take your places, knows that it is fighting for the salvation of France and the liberty of the world.

It is a very clear perception of this noble mission which has given it such sturdy faith and such sublime spirit.

"Go, my friends. Increase the number of those heroes, and receive here with the best wishes of our General-in-Chief, my grateful admiration and the felicitations of the government of the Republic."

### GERMAN SEAPLANE DROPS BOMBS ON BRITISH TRAWLER

Dover, April 27.—A German seaplane attempted last night to drop bombs on a trawler in the Channel just east of Dover. The attempt met with no success and a British seaplane went in pursuit.

### JOHN BUNNY IS DEAD

New York, April 26.—John Bunny, whose antics as a moving picture comedian have made millions laugh, died at his home in Brooklyn today. He had been ill for about three weeks of a complication of diseases.

### CANADIANS FOUGHT FORTY-EIGHT HOURS WITHOUT FOOD

London, April 26, 6.27 p. m.—The Canadian who fought so valiantly and lost so heavily in the recent fighting near Ypres, Belgium, went in most cases 48 and in some instances 72 hours without food. Most of their officers were lost. This was learned from a young wounded Canadian who arrived in England today from the continent.

### SHORTER HOURS IN BARS IN ENGLAND

London, April 27.—The government has finally arrived at a more moderate decision for dealing with the drink problem, according to the Times, which places the proposed restrictions under the following heads:

"First—Prohibition of the sale of immature spirits; second, encouragement of the brewing of lighter beers; third, special public house restrictions in 'ramshackle' areas; fourth, reduced hours of sale generally; fifth, compensation for the interests affected."