

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN 'The MAIL and ADVOCATE'

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Allies Now Abandon Remaining Positions on Gallipoli Peninsula

News Causes a Pang of Regret in British Isles as Well as Colonies—Was Expected For Some Time by Keen Observers of the Near East Campaign—Greek Correspondents Continue to Announce That the Germans and Bulgars Are Hastening Their Plans for an Attack on Saloniki—Political Affairs Now Quiet in England

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The remaining positions held by the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula have now been abandoned. This news had been expected for several days by the keener observers of the Near Eastern campaign for removal of the troops from Anzac and Suvla Bay three weeks ago left no strategic advantage to the retention of the tip of the Peninsula. Nevertheless the news is received with a pang of regret by people of the British Isles as well as the Colonies. The renewed activity of various kinds, as noted by Turkish official communications the past few days, have, presumably, been in the nature of preparation for the final act of the Dardanelles tragedy. To-night's Turkish official statement, covering the period from Thursday to Saturday, records the increasing effectiveness of reinforced Turkish batteries, which have been drawing in and concentrating on the Allies' remaining positions. Another pang of regret the British public will feel is caused by the announcement to-night of the loss of the battleship King Edward the Seventh, which was blown up by a mine. The British official statement on this subject does not reveal the scene of the disaster, but merely says it occurred in a heavy sea, despite which, the entire crew were saved before the ship went down. The King Edward VII, represented an investment of nearly \$7,600,000. She was one of the finest of the last class of pre-dreadnoughts. She was only slightly older than the Natal, which was sunk by an internal explosion about a week ago.

hate on the Compulsion Bill on Tuesday, with David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions and Arthur Henderson, Labor Member, who has just resigned from the Cabinet, as the probable star speakers. Sir Henry Dalziel, who has been one of the most consistent critics of the Government will also give his reasons why he supports the Government in this matter. The Labor Party will meet early in the week to consider its position, unless, however, the Opposition develops strength of which there is no indication just now, and there seems small likelihood that the Government will feel the need of an appeal to the country.

## BATTLESHIP EDWARD VII BEEN SUNK

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The sinking of the King Edward VII. is announced by the Admiralty in the following statement:—"The King Edward the Seventh struck a mine, and, owing to heavy seas, had to be abandoned. She sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company were taken off without loss of life. Only two men were injured."

## America and Her Sister Republics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The second Pan-American Scientific Congress closed to-day with a declaration by its President, Ambassador Sarez, of Chile, that the nations of America were united in the noble desire of seeking the political unity of the Continent, so that the nations which compose it may thus lend one another mutual support, and afford themselves better protection against foreign danger.

## French Forced To Withdraw From Position

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The French troops have withdrawn from the summit of Hirzstein, south of Hartmannswellerkopf. This admission was made by a communication issued by the War Office to-night. The withdrawal was due to the capture by the Germans of the Hill north of Hirzstein.

## Russian Blow Planned With Great Secrecy

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—The Times Petrograd correspondent, who is visiting Russian Headquarters, says he learns that the Russian blow in Galicia and Bessarabia, was planned with great secrecy as a strategic means for helping the Entente Allies in the Balkans, but that as in previous movements of the same kind the Germans got wind of it and began immediately to withdraw their troops from the Danube.

## 200 Perish When Transport Sunk

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Italian steamer Brindisi with some hundreds of tons of supplies and 425 Montenegrin recruits from America, touched a mine yesterday near Sangiovanni di Medua. The ship sank immediately, and 200 passengers perished.

## Another Neutral Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Norwegian steamer Bonheim, 1,158 tons gross, has been sunk. Fifteen members of the crew have landed.

## Russians Are Charging Line After Line of The Teutonic Trenches

Czar's Forces Now Well Supplied With Ammunition—Many a Feint and Parry is Likely to be Seen Before Generals Come to Decisive Blows—Russians Have Shown Remarkable Recuperative Powers—Have Now Established Magnificent Fronts Along Austro-German Front

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The recent conference in Sofia, at which Field Marshal MacKenzen urged the Bulgarians to continue their attacks on Salonika, says a correspondent, should be interpreted, in the light of this withdrawal, that the Germans were doubtful whether the Bulgars would pursue the adventure once MacKenzen's troops were gone, but they were obliged to withdraw them as the Russian offensive could not be gained.

The correspondent pays a tribute to the remarkable recuperative power the Russians have displayed in the formation of the magnificent fronts now assembled along the Austro-German front. They are, he says, well supplied with ammunition in contrast to the position a year ago, when we were reduced to one shell per day per gun. It would be premature, the correspondent adds, to draw hard and fast conclusions on the result of the present moment and many a feint and parry is likely to be witnessed before Generals Ivanoff and Von Mackenzen and Archduke Joseph Ferdinand come to decisive blows.

A light frost, the correspondent concludes, has improved the roads without stopping entrenching operations, and the Russians are charging line after line of the Teutonic trenches.

## Desperate Struggle Still Raging

PARIS, Jan. 9.—An official communication received here on Saturday by the Montenegrin Consulate, says:—"The Austrians undertook an important offensive with considerable forces against our northern front on the 6th, extending from Tara to Rugova. The attacks were particularly furious around Mojkovac and in the direction of Souhido Pass, Berane and Prozel, where the enemy engaged twenty battalions, supported by strong artillery and numerous machine guns. Fighting continued well into the night and resulted in heavy losses for the enemy and considerable losses for us. We maintain our positions, except the villages of Godacha and Goduevo to the left of Touriam, which the enemy occupied. "The struggle is still continuing desperately. On the other fronts, intense artillery duels are taking place."

## LABORITE SAYS CRISIS NOW OVER

LONDON, Jan. 9.—John Hodge, chairman of the Labour Party in the Commons, expressed the opinion to-day that the political crisis was over, and that there would be no general election. The division in the Commons on Thursday night settled the question, he said. The Labour Party was evenly divided. If Arthur Henderson, William Bruce and Geo. H. Roberts, the Labour members who resigned from the Ministry, had voted, instead of abstaining, there would have been a majority of Labour in favour of the bill.

"I do not consider the vote of the Labour Congress as constituting, as being representative of Trade Unionist opinion." Hodge said that he and quite a number of the Labour members would continue to support the Government on the ground that it was absolutely essential to present a united front to the enemies of Britain.

So far as can be ascertained, the Government has no intention of delaying the Compulsory Service Bill. The second reading of the measure in the Commons has been announced for Tuesday.

## Hartmannswellerkopf

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The War Office announces to-day that near Hirzstein, south of Hartmannswellerkopf, the Germans yesterday completed the conquest of the trenches, which, on Dec. 21st, fell into the hands of the French. Twenty officers, 183 Chasseurs, and 15 machine guns were captured.

## ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Says Story that Crew of German Sub. were Shot by British is a Fake

Carson and Dempsey, Two of the Crew of the Mule Carrier Nicolsian, Are Both Positive no Members of German Submarine Crew Were Shot Either in the Water or on the Deck of the Baralong—They Further State That the Baralong Flew the British Flag When She Attacked the Submarine

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily News to-day prints the stories of two American members of the crew of the steamer Nicolsian at the time when a German submarine was shelling the Baralong came up and sank the submarine. These men, who since the incident have joined the British Army, are S. T. Carson and Dempsey, and both deny absolutely that the Germans of the submarine were shot either in the water or on board the Nicolsian. They are uncertain as to what flag the Baralong flew on arriving on the scene, but are agreed that she flew the British flag when she attacked the submarine.

Carson is quoted as being absolutely sure that the Baralong's captain, when he ordered a search of the Nicolsian, said nothing about not taking prisoners or about shooting Germans found aboard. He supposes the report of such shooting arose from the fact that shots were merely heard which were fired by the muleteers on board the Nicolsian to put wounded mules out of their misery. Dempsey is quoted as saying that two of the Americans on board the Nicolsian who testified that they witnessed the killing of eleven helpless

## OFFICIAL BRITISH

## To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Jan. 8.—British Headquarters report that enemy bombing attacks, supported by artillery, near Armentieres, were repulsed. British artillery considerably damaged the enemy lines at various points. The Russians report the capture of Chartorsk. An Austrian asphyxiating gas attack north-east of Creznowitz was repulsed.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The complete evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula has been successfully accomplished. All the guns were got away, except seventeen, worn out, which were destroyed. Our casualties were one wounded. General Monro states that the successful accomplishment was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies, and the assistance of the Navy, under Admiral De Robeck.

The battleship King Edward the Seventh struck a mine and was abandoned. On account of heavy sea, she sank. Two men were injured.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British official last night reads:—"We exploded a mine near La Basse this morning. A German aeroplane dropped two bombs behind our lines north of the Somme to-day, but failed to do any damage. Unimportant artillery engagements occurred at various points on the front, during which our guns secured the range of a party of German infantry. Several direct hits were obtained on an enemy battery south-east of Armentieres. In the region south of the Somme a German rocket store was destroyed."

## FRENCH

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The following statement was given out this afternoon by the War Office:—"The night was relatively calm. To the north of the Aisne our artillery destroyed mills at Chailillon, and to the east at Fontenoy, which had been equipped by the enemy for defensive purposes."

## MONTENEGRIN.

CETTINJE, Jan. 6, via Paris, Jan. 7.—The following statement was given out at the War Office to-day:—"Austrian aeroplanes were exceptionally active to-day. They dropped a quantity of bombs on our positions at ant Lovcek, and three on Cetinje, but without result."

## Enemy Consuls Have Been Released

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, under date of January 6th, states that Jean Guillemin, the French Minister to Greece, has announced that the Consuls of the Teutonic Allies, arrested at Salonika, have been released. Greek newspapers, the despatch adds, remark that this action has satisfied the Greek Government.

## Will Reopen Steel Mills

YOUNGSTOWNE, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Believing the situation is well under control, following two days of tranquility after rioting on Friday night, preparations are being made to reopen the plants of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. at East Youngstown and Struthers.

## READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Germans by British mines, Charles D. Hightower and R. H. Crosby, both of Crystal City, Texas, had a grudge against the British members of the Nicolsian's crew.

## Foreign Journalists Given Opportunity to Visit the Naval Base

Under an Escort Assigned by the Admiralty They Visit One of Britain's Naval Bases and See Impressive Sight—See Late Type of Big Destroyers Some of Which Make 42 Knots—Submarines Capable of Making Long Distant Undersea Voyages Met Officer Who Had Command of Torpedo Tube Which Sank the Bleucher a Year Ago

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Under an escort of officers assigned by the Admiralty, a correspondent of the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists were given the first opportunity to visit one of the great naval bases on the coast, where cruisers, destroyers and submarines are assembled for their watch over the North Sea: and from which point big ocean-going submarines are sent on forages to the Baltic and Dardanelles. It was an impressive sight of consolidated power and alert readiness, with its long line of battle-scarred cruisers stretching seaward, headed by the famous Arethusa, and back of them a vast flotilla of destroyers, then a countless number of submarines, which have recently performed such brilliant work from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorus and throughout the Baltic.

The day was typical of the rigors that the British fleet is now experiencing in the North Sea, with rain pelting, sailors, oilskins, the north wind cutting the sea into foam, and sea-gulls everywhere. The little fishing village of the coast had been transformed by the war into a vast naval rendezvous, with store houses stretching half a mile, prepared to re-equip an armada and send it to sea. Here, also, were the mother ships ranged in long lines along the quay, ready to receive their fighting children each time they come from raid or battle. The huge establishment was vibrant with energy, and in the harbour, mine-sweepers were coming back from their work, hydro-aeroplanes were manoeuvring from the deck, their craft black with smoke from the funnels of the cruisers and destroyers, told of their readiness to dash out to sea after an enemy craft.

The Arethusa and light cruiser squadron had just returned from scouting off the German coast in search of the German fleet, which was said to have ventured out from the Kiel Canal. "Nothing had been seen of the German ships, and the British officers—the same who had now received their stars for the famous fights under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty—were derisive in regard to the idea that the Germans would venture forth. One of the officers was in command of the torpedo tubes when they fired the deadly missiles which struck the German cruiser Bleucher and sent her to the bottom in the great fight last January. He pointed out these same tubes and told how they worked. "First we let go that one," he said, "and then this one."

## GALLIPOLI Successfully EVACUATED

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It is officially announced that the complete evacuation of Gallipoli Peninsula has been successfully carried out. General Sir Charles Monro, according to an official announcement, reports that only one British soldier was wounded in the evacuation; that there were no casualties among the French, and that all the guns were saved, except seventeen worn out ones, which were blown up.

General Monro states the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies. Invaluable assistance was rendered in this operation, one of the highest difficulty, by Admiral de Robeck and the Royal Navy.

"King Edward VII." was a battleship built in 1905. Tonnage, 16,350; cost \$7,367,225; speed, 19.04, and car-

ried a crew of 825. Her armament consisted of 4 12-inch, 4 9.2-inch, 16 6-inch and 24 smaller guns.

It was this one that hit the Bleucher amidships. She was lying there about 1500 yards away. The thing that impressed me after we hit her, was the deadly stillness. It was terribly still until the great big ship threw up her bow and turned clean over and sank. Yes, this is the one that did it. He patted this terrible death-dealing engine affectionately as though it were his child, as, in truth, it has been since it laid the Bleucher low. Scars of the battle were all over the ship, which the officers pointed out with the pride that a Heidelberg student displays when he exhibits his wounds: The deck alley amidships had been shot away by melinite shells having exploded in it. This had been rebuilt. One dent in the side armour was pointed out, which was as big as a washing-bowl. The upper works were literally peppered with shrapnel, but scars were now neatly bandaged with two-inch riveted steel plates, so that the saucy Arethusa was again as good as ever. The party now went aboard the latest type of big destroyers, which are here ranged in great battalions with steam up. They are very fast, some of them making 37 or 38 knots, even touching 42 knots on a measured mile, while all of them regularly do 35 miles on active duty.

Lying outside of them were submarines of the D and E type, the latter being the sea-going craft of great radius, which are now making distant undersea voyages to the Baltic and the Dardanelles. Smaller vessels have the outlines of an eight-oared racing shell, but the big new ocean rangers are as ugly as some submarine monster, with a steel fin running fore and aft, and a camel's hump amidships for the deck. One of the commanders pointed out their fine qualities. They can stay under water for seventy-two hours, he said. Yes, three days, without any inconvenience to the crew from lack of air. D boats are good for runs of twenty-four hours under water, but E boats make seventy-two hours just as easily during these long deep-water runs. They tread their way through the Skagerak or skirt around Tenerife and past Gibraltar with as much ease under water as though afloat. The direction and proximity, or distance from land are all determined with mathematical accuracy by science and navigation, and steering goes on as easily under water as above.


## RESIDENTS FLEE FROM NANCY

PARIS, Jan. 9.—It is announced that safe conducts have been issued to 30,000 persons to leave the city of Nancy. A special train with some of the Bez residents aboard arrived in Paris on Friday. Others from Nancy have gone to Dijon and elsewhere. Statements regarding conditions in Nancy, as a result of the fact that German shells had begun to hit the town, are contained in a proclamation issued to discredit stories of destruction and panic in Nancy, which had been circulating in the Press.

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ried a crew of 825. Her armament consisted of 4 12-inch, 4 9.2-inch, 16 6-inch and 24 smaller guns.

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