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Successful Landing at Dardanelles

BRITISH WAR OFFICE OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIES

The Obstacles Overcome Almost Insuperable

Mines, Pits, Entanglements and Artillery Block the Way—Casualties Were Very Great

Captains, Officers and Crews of Merchantmen Take Part—Impetuous New Zealanders and Australians Receive the First Shock of Battle—Queen Elizabeth Sinks Turkish Transport

London, May 1.—Disembarkation of the army of the Dardanelles began before sunrise, April 25. Six different beaches were used, and the operations were covered by the whole fleet. The landing was immediately successful on five beaches, although it was opposed with vigor by a strongly entrenched enemy, successive lines of 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 British infantry from the direction of Cape Tekh relieved the pressure on their front.

Arrangements for landing had been concerted to the utmost detail between the fleet and the army. The result of the first days operations was the establishment of strong forces of British, Australian and New Zealand troops on the lower slopes of Zarihar, north of Gaba Tepe, British troops at Cape Tekh and Cape Helles, near Mero Bay, and the French force on the Asiatic shore, at Kumkaleh, after a gallant attack toward Yen 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 favoured by good weather.

At daybreak on the 26th the enemy was still holding the village position of Seddul Bahr, which was a labyrinth of caves, ruins, trenches, pits and entanglements. Aided by gunfire from the fleet this position was stormed by British frontal attacks, through undamaged wire entanglements. Seddul Bahr was taken about 2 p.m., four pompoms being captured. The situation on this end of the peninsula thus was definitely secured, and the disembarkation of French and British forces proceeded.

On the morning of the 27th, after repulsing a Turkish attack upon their left, towards Cape Helles, the Allied force advanced, and at 8 p.m. was established in an entrenched line running from a point about two miles north of Cape Tekh, to a small plateau above De Toltz battery. From this line advance has since been made in the neighbourhood of Kithria.

Meanwhile Australian and New Zealand troops at Sari Bair, who pushed on with the utmost boldness, after landing on the 25th, had been engaged almost constantly with the enemy, who made strong repeated counter attacks, which invariably were repulsed.

The Australian and New Zealand troops fought with fine spirit and determination.

French troops at Kum Kaleh also were four times strongly counter-attacked on the 26th, but retained all their positions.

Five hundred Turks, who in the course of one of these counter attacks, were cut off by the fire of the fleet, were made prisoners.

The operation of landing an army in the face of modern weapons, and in spite of wire entanglements, under the sea as well as on land, of land mines, and deep pits with spikes at their bottom has thus been accomplished. The Admiral reports that the fleet is filled with intense admiration over the achievements of their military comrades.

The casualties to the army necessarily have been heavy. Casualties to the fleet were not numerous. They

appear to have been confined to torpedo boats, destroyers, and boats crews engaged in the landing operations, in which merchant captains and officers and crews of transports also have taken part.

During the operations Turkish warships from Nagara (in the Straits) several times have attempted to intervene, but have always made off directly the Queen Elizabeth was at hand. At 11 p.m. on the 27th, however, a transport of about 8,000 tons was reported off Maldoz, and before she could escape the Queen Elizabeth opened fire. The third shot hit and destroyed her. She sank rapidly, but whether she contained troops or not could not be seen.

On the 28th and 29th the Allied forces rested, improved and consolidated their positions and continued the disembarkation of stores and artillery. All counter-attacks by the enemy, which were incessant on the 28th, but weaker on the 29th, were repulsed. The fleet as well as the supporting army have begun to engage the batteries.

The Triumph bombarded Maldoz, which was in flames last night, the 29th.

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES THE HEROES OF THE DARDANELLES

London, May 1.—King George has sent Acting-Admiral John Michael De Robeck commander of the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles and General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the Dardanelles land forces the following despatch:—

"It is with intense satisfaction that

French Official Report of Progress

London, April 30.—A despatch from Rotterdam to the "Daily Telegraph" dated the 29th says: "The terrible battle along the Ypres-Yser fronts is still raging with little diminution of fury and strength. The Germans are now definitely on the defensive along the whole line westward from Zonnebeke, and then along the Canal to Dixmude. The great offensive for which the Germans made an enormous concentration of troops, and which was intended as a second attempt to hack a passage to the Channel coast has failed.

From Zonnebeke along the newly won territory, past the Pihen Hills towards the Canal the Germans have been brought to a complete standstill. At one or two points yesterday spasmodic attempts were made quite fruitlessly against the British who, now that the tide is stemmed have dug themselves in along the whole front close to the German lines but in the absence of reinforcements the latter are finding it all they can manage to cling to their dearly purchased territory, in the face of assaults by the British in constantly augmented strength.

Paris, April 30.—German warships have been seen off the Belgian coast, according to an official statement given out in Paris to-day. Large shells to the number of nineteen, have fallen on Dunkirk.

Quite a number of cases in the police court to-day were postponed owing to illness of Judge Knight.

German Warships Off Belgian Coast Big Battle Still Raging

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German Attempt On Yser Fails

Enemy Struggling to Hold Ground—Belgian Artillery Foil all Attempts to Cross the Yser

London, April 30.—The German attack on the Yser has ceased, says the Times' correspondent in Northern France, writing under date Thursday. The enemy has fallen back on the defensive, says the correspondent, and is struggling to defend the small territory gained.

Foiled in the attempt to cross the Canal, the enemy made an equally vain attempt to force the passage of the Yser at Dixmude. Belgian shells and bombs destroyed pontoon bridges as soon as they were in position, and the gallant Belgian Army still holds its line intact.

Escaped Liner Has Been Recaptured

Paris, April 30.—A despatch from Algierais says that the Hamburg-American line steamer Macedonia, which escaped from Las Palmas, where she was interned on November 18th, has been recaptured, and taken to Gibraltar with another captured German steamer.

Submarine Base Heavily Bombarded

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

Zeebrugge is the base of the German submarine fleet.

French Capture 5 Thousand Turks

London, April 30.—It is reported from Mytilene, says the Exchange Telegraphs Athens correspondent, under date of Thursday, that the French on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, where there have been sanguinary battles at various points, have captured 5,000 Turks, and are continuing their advance successfully.

British Official

London, April 30 (official).—The French Government reports 150 of the enemy and two machine guns captured on the right bank of the Yser.

An airship, probably a Zeppelin, passed over Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, last night, dropping five bombs. No lives were lost.

The Russian Government report further increased activity round the Niemen front, also unsuccessful enemy attacks at various points in Poland, in the Carpathians and at Strij.

And Newfoundland Takes No-Part

A bill passed by the Maine Legislature at the session just closed provides for the appointment of three expert commissioners to investigate ways and means for the destruction of the dog fish. This subject is of as deep interest to the fishermen of New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces as it is to the fishermen of Maine and the New England coast. The dog fish, common to all waters, is increasing so rapidly that its depredations are a more serious menace to the fisheries than the activities of all the fishermen along the coast.

The Maine commissioners are to report at the next session of the Legislature, and if their recommendations are of a practical nature an effort will probably be made to secure the co-operation of other New England States and of the United States government for a combined and sustained fight against the dog fish. The Canadian Fisheries department, under Hon. Mr. Hazen, has given thought to this matter, and would probably work in conjunction with the American authorities or along similar lines if practical plans for fighting the dog fish can be found.

A good horse, according to an Arab poet, is one that can stand perfectly erect upon his legs when drinking from a shallow pool.

Germans Spring Another Surprise

BIG GUNS SHELLING DUNKIRK FROM 18 OR 20 MILES

ENGLAND VERY GREATLY IMPRESSED

Shells Falling On Dunkirk

French Official Report Says German Warships on Belgian Coast—Britain Denies This—Says Bombardment Dunkirk Was From Land Guns

London, May 1.—An official message from Paris says that German warships were seen off the Belgian coast yesterday. The British official story denies the report, and says the bombardment of Dunkirk was by land guns.

Another press despatch from Amsterdam says that urgent orders were received at the Hook of Holland for immediate preparations for service of four Dutch life-boats and two Red Cross boats. These vessels were directed to wait with steam up, so that they could leave at a moment's notice.

The message further says 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.

Germans Give Misleading Reports

Says Official Note From War Office—French Making Continued Progress Where Germans Claim Successes

Paris, April 30.—An official note issued by the War Office gives details designed to show that the Germans continually are giving out misleading facts in their communications with regard to recent battles. Assertions in regard to occupied territory, made in French official reports, are said to have been absolutely exact.

In several places, notably between Henamenil and Angerville, an advance of approximately three or four kilometres is reported.

It is contended in the note that the French are making continued progress in this region, and even now are not far distant from the Lorraine boundary.

British Officers Dies of Wounds

Received While Dropping Bombs on Courtrai—Sons of Famous Naturalist Charles Darwin Among the Dead

London, April 30.—Included in the latest list of officers killed at the front, are the names of Brigadier-General Riddell, Commander of the Northumberland Fusiliers Brigade; Second Lieutenant Darwin, grandson of Charles R. Darwin, the famous naturalist, and Second Lieutenant Rhodes Moorehouse, who died yesterday of wounds received while dropping bombs on Courtrai the previous day.

Report Denied By Official Statement

Land Guns Have Done the Shelling—No Warships off Dunkirk

London, April 30.—A British official statement, given out to-night, says that it is not true that German warships have bombarded Dunkirk.

London, April 30.—A British official statement says that the shelling of Dunkirk is now reported by aerial reconnaissance to have been from land guns.

Reports that German warships were off that port were due to misapprehension.

The War Brought Closer to England's Shore Than Any Time Since Beginning of Hostilities

London, May 1.—The British public has been greatly impressed by the German bombardment of Dunkirk which is believed in military circles here must have been from a distance of eighteen to twenty miles.

The "Times" dealing with the situation in an editorial, says the incident is of small importance from a military standpoint, but that it brings the war closer to England's shores than at any earlier period of the struggle. We have the "Times" says, in the events of the past ten days, positive proof that from being on the run, the German can at any moment resume the offensive in the West with great and obstinate courage and with an ample supply of men and guns, and in a spirit that will stop at nothing.

A "Times" correspondent in Northern France says "The first shell fell in Dunkirk at 3.30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon and almost at the same moment that three German aeroplanes were seen hovering overhead. Soon after shells came in quick succession and it became clear that the Germans had brought their big guns into range, and that their fire

was being directed by airmen. The bombardment" the correspondent adds, "continued ninety minutes. The inhabitants hid in cellars or fled the town.

The military authorities of Dunkirk were powerless to reply to the enemy's big guns, the whereabouts of which were unknown, but they opened a furious fire on the aeroplanes and drove them off.

On Friday morning all was quiet, and the bombardment had not been renewed up to noon.

A despatch from Havas Agency from Dunkirk says: "British and French seaplanes, which reconnoitred during the bombardment, were able to discover no enemy ships in the vicinity of Dunkirk, although there was a light squadron off Ostend.

London, May 1.—The Admiralty announced that the position of the German guns, which have been bombarding Dunkirk, have been verified by aircraft reconnaissance. It was announced yesterday evening, 12 small and two large bombs being dropped. A reconnaissance was made also in Osterd which was cleared of all important craft.

War Will End in Oct. Says Jas. J. Hill

James J. Hill, who has just arrived from St. Paul, believes with a number of prominent Wall Street men that the war will end this fall not later than October 1.

Wall Street's viewpoint is that there would be no reason to continue the conflict beyond October unless both sides were prepared to fight through the spring and summer of 1916.

"The success of one side or the other will not settle the fight," Mr. Hill said, "but the physical, financial and industrial exhaustion of the belligerents will end the war by next autumn. At least, that is my belief."

Mr. Hill is of the opinion that our heavy exports to Europe will continue, with new records still to come. "We can't kill our best customers," he said, "and if they cannot pay us with gold, why shall have to give them credit. That is a matter for our bankers, and they may be expected to prepare adequately for what financing is needed.

There is going to be enough grain to go around this year. A good, big average of wheat will be planted in this country. It may be estimated that the acreage planted by Germany, Austria and France will be between 40 and 45 per cent. under the average.

"The opening of the Dardanelles, however, should release about 120,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe. The American farmer ought to get \$1 a bushel for this year's wheat crop. Next year, when the war may be expected to be over, wheat may fall to 70 cents a bushel. The very fact that the war is over will have the effect of causing some settling back of wheat prices. Also, the European laborer, with factories destroyed and many industries ruined, will turn back to Mother Earth for his living. That will be an important factor in increasing the world's crop supply and driving prices down."—New York Evening Post.

As one condition precedent to the service of a submarine commander transcends all other—obedience to orders—there may be some dispute as to the category in which he obeys? That which damns them in the eyes of civilization. Butchers are at work.—Brooklyn Eagle.

British Revenue Year Ending Mar. 31

The details of British revenue for the fiscal year ended 31st March, given in late London news papers, form an interesting study. The total is £236,694,080, or £28,451,183 more than the estimate of £208,242,897, partly due to new taxes imposed after the war broke out. We are accustomed to regard Great Britain as a free trade country, yet the customs revenue last year amounted to the considerable sum of £36,662,000, mostly derived from duties upon tea and other articles which in this country are made as free as possible. Excise duties on spirits, etc., amounted to £42,313,000, estate duties £28,380,000, stamps £7,577,000, while the land tax, house duty and income and property tax combined to make a total of over £70,000,000. The balance of the revenue was derived from the post office, crown lands, Suez canal and miscellaneous sources. There was an increase under every head except the land tax.

While the revenue was £236,694,080 the expenditure was £560,473,533. The cost of the war, which is included in the total of the expenditure, was borne by the issue of treasury bills, loans and exchequer bonds to the amount of £431,450,000, so that the government entered upon the new year, April first with an available balance of £83,450,952, or an amount sufficient for about two months.

A SOLDIER'S CADE

So great is the demand for dominions among the fighting men that apparently the manufacturers are unable to supply sets fast enough to cope with the orders placed by the British War Office. This game has long been a favorite with soldiers. The Chinese claim that dominions were invented in what would be the twelfth century of the Christian era by Hung Ming to white away the time during the night watches of his troops. To this day far more complicated domino games are played in China than in any Western country. There they are also used largely for fortune-telling. The Chinese dominions being endowed with astrological names.—London Chronicle.

Germany has been the greatest of all traffickers in millions of war.