

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA RESULTS IN GAIN OF 500 YDS. ON THREE MILE FRONT

Italian Troops Engage In First Real Battle Of The Campaign

Italians and Austrians in Battle for Possession of Tolmino—Russian and German Squadrons Exchange Shots in the Baltic—Roumania Still Wavering, but Feeling in London She Will Join Allies When Italy Gives the Word.

London, June 6.—The Allies, in their offensive on the Gallipoli Peninsula on June 4, captured and held two lines of nearly three miles. In Mesopotamia the British forces have received from the Turks the surrender of Amara and taken more than 2,000 prisoners, thirteen guns, a gunboat, barges and steamers. The pursuit of the Turks, who were dispersed into the marshes, continues.

As in all trench warfare, which characterizes the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula has assumed, the Allies found their general advance hindered through the inability of part of their force to penetrate the wire entanglements, which the artillery fire had not sufficiently destroyed. This left other sections of the force open to an enfilading fire and therefore part of the ground gained had to be given up. Some also was lost when the Turks counter-attacked.

A gain of 500 yards on a front of three miles in this sort of fighting, however, is considered satisfactory by the British, particularly as it induced the Turks to counter-attack, in which they suffered very heavy losses.

Two battles are in progress in Galicia. The Russians have made a considerable advance on the lower reaches of the San and have driven the Austro-Germans back to the Lenz river; while to the southwest of Lemberg the Austro-Germans are advancing, although the Russians are contesting every inch of the roads to the Galician capital, which is the objective of the Germanic allies.

Italy's First Battle

The region north of Arras remains the interesting point on the western front. Here the French claim to have gained more ground, and, according to their report, have repulsed very violent German counter-attacks. The Germans, on the other hand, assert that they have repulsed French attacks.

The first important battle of the Italian campaign is raging for possession of Tolmino, where the Italians have met with the first serious opposition in their advance across the Austrian frontier.

Italian warships have been busy destroying cables and highhouses in the Adriatic and have again bombarded Montfalcone. There has also been some naval activity in the Baltic, Russian and German squadrons exchanging shots in the vicinity of the Gulf of Riga.

Roumania is going through a crisis similar to that experienced by Italy before the latter country entered the war. Those who favor neutrality and those who favor war held counter-demonstrations at Bucharest today and the political parties are getting into shape to put forward their views. The general opinion held in London is that Roumania will join the Allies when Italy gives the word, and that Bulgaria will follow her lead.

With the King of Greece suffering a relapse and in a serious condition, no change in the attitude of that country is expected immediately.

THE SCOFFERS TODAY



THE "EMERGENCY" SIR ROBERT BORDEN WARNED THEM TO PREPARE TO HELP HIM TO MEET.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE NORTH OF ARRAS IS COMPLETELY BROKEN, IS FRENCH REPORT

Paris, June 6.—German attacks of unusual violence were made yesterday in the region north of Arras, northern France. The French war office announced today that the German offensive had broken down everywhere, with heavy losses to the attackers.

The statement follows: "In the region to the north of Arras the enemy undertook yesterday evening a very violent effort to re-capture the positions which he had lost recently.

"The whole of the front from Ablain to Neuville, and particularly the sugar refinery at Souchez, underwent a bombardment almost continually, to which our artillery replied energetically.

"Five German counter-attacks were launched on the slope of Chapelle-De-Lorette. The counter-attacks have been incessant in the wood to the east of the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez.

"The German offensive was overwhelmed everywhere and we maintained all our positions, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Between the Aix-Noulette-Souchez road and the Ablain-Souchez road we took several trenches of the enemy in which we made about thirty prisoners."

GEN. SMITH-DORRIEN PRAISES FINE WORK OF THE CANADIAN FORCES

Toronto, June 6.—Col. D. W. McPherson, commanding No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance, in a letter to Major C. J. Currie, commanding No. 11 Field Ambulance, encloses a letter from General Smith-Dorrien to Gen. Alderson, praising the gallantry of the Canadian forces. Referring to the battle of April 22 and the following days, he says, in part:

"The more details I learn, the greater to me does the resourcefulness and bravery of brigadiers, battalion commanders and individuals become apparent. I am convinced that with less gallantry and less determined troops, the disaster which occurred outside the line they were holding might have been converted into a serious defeat for our troops. I regret exceedingly the loss of so many brave officers and men, but they did not lay down their lives in vain. I should like to communicate to the whole Canadian division my thanks and admiration, as Army Commander, for the services they rendered to the Second Army during the critical German attack on our Allies on the night of April 22."

CONFIRMS REPORT OF PURSUIT OF MEGANTIC BY A SUBMARINE

Quebec, June 6.—The story that the steamer Megantic had been chased by German submarines at the beginning of her westbound trip was confirmed here tonight on the arrival of the vessel by Captain Metcalfe.

The commander stated that the Megantic had been chased for three miles by the hostile submarines, which had failed to get within striking distance, due to the speed of the Megantic and continuous deviation from her course. He stated that during the chase he had sent out "S. O. S." calls which were responded to by a number of British submarines and patrol boats.

BRITISH CASUALTIES LAST WEEK HEAVIEST SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

London, June 7.—The casualty lists for the week-end are the heaviest issued since the war began. They include eighty officers and 5,620 men, of whom 1,674 were killed. This brings the total of British losses during the last week to 900 officers and 20,000 men.

Land and Sea Attack on Turks at Dardanelles Wins Ground for Allies

British and French Launch Attack on Turkish Front Three Miles in Length—Drive Enemy Back and Capture Two Lines of Trenches, Netting Advance of 500 Yards for Allies.

London, June 6.—Official announcement was made tonight that the British troops at the Dardanelles, as a result of their new offensive movement last week, captured two lines of Turkish trenches along a three mile front. The statement follows:

"On the night of June 3-4 the Turks having heavily bombarded a small fort in front of the extreme right French position, which previously had been captured, launched an infantry attack against it, which was repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy. At the same time the Turks set fire to scrub in front of the left centre of the position occupied by the British division and attacked, but met with no success.

"On the morning of the 4th of June, Sir Ian Hamilton ordered a general attack on the Turkish trenches in the southern area of the Gallipoli Peninsula, preceded by a heavy bombardment by all guns, assisted by battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

"At a given signal the troops rushed forward with the bayonet. They were immediately successful all along the line, except in one spot, where the heavy wire entanglement was not destroyed by the bombardment.

"Indian troops on our extreme left made a magnificent advance. They captured two lines of trenches, but owing to the fact that the troops on their right were hung up by this wire entanglement they were obliged to retire to their original line. The regular division made good progress on the left centre, capturing a strong redbout and two lines of trenches beyond it, about five hundred yards in advance of their original line.

"The Territorial division on our centre did brilliantly, advancing six hundred yards and capturing three lines of trenches, but though the advanced captured trench was held all day and half of the ensuing night they had to be ordered back in the morning to the second captured line, as both their tanks were exposed.

"The naval division on our right centre captured a redbout and a formidable line of trenches, constructed in three tiers, three hundred yards to their front, but they, too, had to be

ordered back, owing to the heavy enfilading fire.

"The French Second Division advanced with great gallantry and élan. They re-took, for the fourth time, that deadly redbout they call Leharicot, but unfortunately the Turks developed heavy counter-attacks through prepared communication trenches, and under cover of an accurate shell fire were able to recapture it.

"On the French extreme right the French captured a strong line of trenches which, though heavily counter-attacked twice during the night, they still occupy.

"We captured four hundred prisoners, including ten officers. Amongst the prisoners were five Germans, the remains of a volunteer machine gun detachment from the Goeben. Their officer was killed and the machine gun was destroyed.

"The result of these operations is that we have made an advance of five hundred yards, which includes two lines of Turkish trenches along a front of nearly three miles. We are now consolidating our new positions and strengthening the lines."

Fleet Aided in Attack on Turkish Positions

Paris, June 6.—An attack over the whole Turkish front at the Dardanelles, as a result of which the French and British troops gained considerable ground was announced today at the war office. The statement follows:

"On June 4th, the Allied troops made an attack on the whole of the front, with the object of seizing certain points of support of the enemy. The British centre occupied two lines of Turkish trenches, over a depth of 400 metres. The first French Division took the first enemy line.

"During the operation the Allied fleet gave effective support. The losses of the enemy were very high. Several hundred soldiers and ten officers were made prisoners. Amongst the prisoners there are six German sailors.

"The artillery of the enemy has been dominated constantly during the fight by ours.

"Two Turkish counter-attacks during the night of June 4-5 were repulsed easily."

WINNIPEG NEXT PLACE OF MEETING

Presbyterian Assembly to Meet There in June, 1916—Church Union Resolution Debated.

Kingston, Ont., June 5.—The next Presbyterian General Assembly will be held in Winnipeg, the first Wednesday in June, 1916. Dr. A. B. Baird, of Winnipeg, presented the invitation, immediately following the opening of the morning session Rev. Dr. D. D. McLeod, speaking for the organization "For this continuance of the Presbyterian church in Canada," protested against the assembly receiving the majority report of the Union Commission. A telegram congratulating the Saskatchewan government on abolishing the bar was sent by the assembly today.

The majority report of the Union Commission was presented by Rev. W. T. Clark, of Montreal, and seconded by President Falcoer, of Toronto University.

"The subject must be regarded from a new light," said President Falcoer. "We now know what an appalling disaster it would be to the world and to the Christian church if the Germans were to triumph.

"We find the assembly of today is a new Canada," he asserted. He said that Canada must conserve her resources, and that new conditions would have to be met after the war.

"Are you going to ask the men who come back from the war to spend their lives in drugery, instead of combining?" he asked.

"What we ask is that the people may have the opportunity of saying whether

FOUND DEAD ON ROAD NEAR ST. STEPHEN

Body of Caleb Bartlett Found by Auto Party—Face in Pool of Water and Death Probably Due to Suffocation.

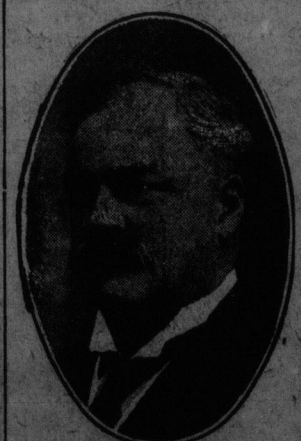
St. Stephen, June 5.—The community around St. Stephen was startled this forenoon by the announcement that the body of a man had been found dead on the Prox road about ten miles from here. The body was found by an automobile party coming from Pennfield. Coroner Lawson accompanied by Marshall Gibson and Deputy Sheriff Robertson proceeded at once to the place and evidence showed that the body was that of Caleb Bartlett, a man of sixty-five years of age. The deceased made his home in St. Stephen and left here last evening to drive to the home of his sister at Rolling Dam. The body was lying with face downward in a pool of water at the side of the road and death was evidently due to suffocation, after the unfortunate victim had fallen from his seat. No inquest was deemed necessary and the remains were placed in charge of an undertaker. Mr. Bartlett was widely known as a woodsman and had recently been employed in a livery stable in Calais.

The vote will probably be taken in the mission fields before October 1, 1915, and in pastoral charges before (Continued on page 5)

HON. MR. HAZEN WILL CONTINUE HIS GOOD WORK

Minister of Marine Back at His Post in Best of Health and Says He Has No Intention of Retiring from Public Affairs—Officials Present Him With Bouquet on Occasion of His Birthday.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, ar-



HON. J. D. HAZEN Minister of Marine and Fisheries

ived back in the capital Friday night and resumed work at his department Saturday morning. He looks the picture of health, having fully recovered from the operation which he recently underwent, and is as well as he has been for many years and ready for anything that may come in connection with his position on public duties.

On his arrival at his office he found a very handsome bouquet of American Beauty Roses, the gift of officials of the Department in celebration of his

55th birthday which was Saturday. Asked as to the truth of the report that he was about to retire from politics and accept a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada, the minister laughed and said that the report no doubt emanated from one of his newspaper friends in New Brunswick. Though he had been actively engaged in public life for over a quarter of a century, he said he was not ready yet, and has no intention whatever, of accepting a position on the bench or any where else.

"As a matter of fact," said the minister speaking seriously, "although a position such as that mentioned has its attractions I would feel, if I retired from public life at the present time when the call to public service in the Empire is more imperative than at any time in the past, that I was like a soldier deserting his post."

MEMBERS OF GERMAN CRUISER AT HALIFAX AS WAR PRISONERS

Halifax, June 6.—Two hundred and ninety-seven Germans, prisoners of war, most of them members of the crew of the converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, sunk off the west coast of Africa on August 20th by H. M. S. Highflyer, arrived here on the steamer Halifax from Jamaica yesterday. They were taken to the concentration camp at Amherst.

SIX MORE TRAWLERS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Torpedoed by Germans in the North Sea—Crews all Reached Safety.

London, June 6, (11 p. m.)—Six more trawlers have been sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. On Peterhead yesterday, the Dogberry, of Hull; Perammon, of Grimsby, and Gazehound and Curlew, of Sunderland, were the victims.

The Hull trawler Bardolph has also been sunk by a submarine. The crews of all the trawlers were saved.

The trawler Ebenezer was sunk in the North Sea Friday by shell fire from a German submarine after the crew had taken to the boats. The crew were landed safely at Lerwick yesterday.

NEW TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND SWEDEN

London, June 7.—A Stockholm despatch to the Morning Post says that a new treaty between Sweden and

ASSURES U. S. GOV'T LUSITANIA WAS NOT ARMED

Note from British Government—Pres. Wilson's Latest Note to Germany Will be Forwarded Today or Tomorrow.

Washington, June 6.—President Wilson will forward his latest note to Germany late tomorrow or Tuesday. It became known definitely today that the note has been held up to allow the President and his advisers to complete its phrasing. It will reiterate the previous demands that Germany exercise the right of search before attacking unarmed merchant ships.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador here, has submitted a note from the British government solemnly assuring the United States that the Lusitania was not armed. This assurance conforms with the investigation conducted by American officials before the ship was given clearance from the port of New York by Collector Dudley F. Malone.

Russia has been ratified at Petrograd. It governs the financial, commercial and industrial relations of the two countries.