

ETHELBERT WRIGHT TELLS OWN STORY

Lighthouse Keeper at Wolves Tells of Disappearance of Lord Brothers

YOUNG WOMAN HERE

Mabel Wood, His Sister-in-Law, Corroborates Mr. Wright's Story—Fearful Storm Three Years Ago Supposed to Have Carried Missing Men to Sea, and Ugly Stories Have Been Circulated Only Within Last Month.

The passing of two fishermen who went down to the sea one winter's night, three years ago has been recalled to the people of the Charlotte county coast in a distressing fashion during the last few weeks and the story of the disappearance of Sydney and Mark Lord is now being told in detail for the first time.

A wild blizzard swept the coast one night in January, 1912, when the Lord brothers, lobster-fishermen, are supposed to have gone to their death from the Wolves and the people whose storm blotted the coast line from the seamen's view and the storm lashed waters carried them out to an unknown sea.

A dory which they had used was missed and several articles of clothing were found on the beach when the weather cleared—and the people knew that the fishermen had passed with the storm.

Recently ugly rumors, rumors affecting most gravely the character of a well-known resident of Beaver Harbor, have been whispered along the coast, finally, the man whose reputation is at stake has decided to take action and clear his name from even the shadow of a doubt.

Ethelbert Wright, keeper of the light at the Southern Wolf, near Beaver Harbor, is in St. John to set the truth of the disappearance of the Lord brothers before the public again and to take action against the person or persons who have attempted to injure him.

Miss Mabel Wood, who is the sister-in-law of Ethelbert Wright, and who with Wright's wife resided in the Southern Wolf Light at the time of the disappearance of the Lords, was present last night during an interview. The Telegraph had with Mr. Wright and corroborated in detail what Mr. Wright stated.

Miss Wood who is employed at Woodville, King's county (N. S.), arrived in St. John yesterday on the Digby boat to assist Mr. Wright in setting the facts before the public. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law who crossed the Bay to meet her.

W. J. Mahoney who is acting for Ethelbert Wright, will now arrange a hearing as action had been deferred, pending the arrival of Miss Wood.

Interviewed by a Telegraph reporter last night, Mr. Wright made the following statement: "Sydney Lord and Mark Lord, brothers, who resided in Deer Island, had been operating as lobstermen on the coast of the Southern Wolf where they had built a camp.

"In January, after having made a trip to the mainland to get provisions for the island in rowboats. They had left their motor moored to the light-keeper's mooring post.

"They passed the light at 3 o'clock one afternoon. On the day following their arrival, a fearful blizzard prevailed and lasted for several days. A wild sea resulted.

"Sunday came, and fair weather. I said to my wife, 'It's funny the Lords are not pulling up their traps, they always pull the traps on Sunday.' An afraid they were in the storm and are lost, I am going down to their camp to investigate. I went down and saw they were not there, and that a dory they had picked up was afloat.

"I returned to the light and said to my wife: 'I am afraid they are lost in the dory they picked up a short time ago.'

"My sister-in-law, Mabel Wood, who lived with us since she was a child, accompanied me back to the camp, and we hauled the two small boats up on the shore so that the craft would not go adrift.

"We then collected a pile of brush and poured oil on it and lighted a signal so that people on the mainland would know something was wrong at the light.

"A powerboat started from the North shore that night, but was compelled to put back owing to rough weather. It came to the island next morning. Frank Pendleton, Mr. Stewart and several others were in the boat. They showed them the camp. I also notified the department of marine and fisheries at St. John.

"I sent a pair of mittens and a hat, which I had picked up to Sydney Lord's wife. Linwood Lord, a brother of the missing men, later came to the Wolves and after having had dinner with me, returned to the mainland with the boats and other property of his brothers. That was the last I heard of the fatality until recently."

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The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV ST. JOHN, N. E., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915 NO. 72.

ITALIANS OCCUPY HEIGHTS AND MARCH ON TRIESTE; BRITISH BATTLESHIP MAJESTIC LOST; REVENGE ON LAND

ITALIANS CROSS RIVER ISONZO

Advance Detachments Within Thirty Miles of Trieste and Gains Are Made in Carnia Heights.

Submarine Menace Regarded More Seriously As Danger to Sea Borne Commerce—Heaviest Fighting of War Going On in Central Galicia for Possession of Przemysl—French Make Slight Gain.

London, May 27, 10.45 p. m.—The Italians continue their offensive on the frontiers of Tyrol, the Trentino and Istria, and have taken a chain of important positions, crossing the Isonzo thirty miles from Trieste, but they have not yet come into contact with the main Austrian forces, which are waiting for them behind entrenchments.

David Lloyd George today took charge of the department of the war office having to do with the supply of munitions, and with the aid of a strong committee immediately began to organize the factories with a view to greatly increasing the supplies.

The Majestic, lost in the Dardanelles today, was the oldest battleship on the active list of the British navy, and the sixth capital ship lost by the A. fleet since the beginning of the operations against the Dardanelles, and the second which has fallen a victim to German submarines which recently arrived in those waters.

The submarine menace is a growing one, both in the Aegean Sea and homeward, and these vessels promise to take an active part in the operations in the narrow waters of the Adriatic where, as in the Aegean, numerous islands afford good shelter.

While the warships are able to escape them in the waters around the British Isles, with the increase in their numbers, the carrying on of sea-borne trade becomes more and more hazardous. The admiralty still believes that the American steamer Nebraska, now on her way to Liverpool, was torpedoed, and in addition, the British steamer Morwenna, bound for Canada, and the Danish steamer Betty have been sunk by submarines. Only a few days ago the commander of a submarine informed a Danish captain that he had no orders to sink Danish vessels.

Amidst the activities on land and sea and in the air, from the Dardanelles to the waters around the British Isles, Central Galicia remains the scene of the greatest and most important fighting. There the Austrians and Germans continue to batter at the Russian lines to the northwest and southeast of Przemysl, and according to reports which have been confirmed by official statements, they have severed communications between the former Austrian fortress and Lemberg.

Circle Not Yet Forged. If these reports are true, Przemysl which less than three months ago was taken by the Russians after a long siege, is again surrounded. It would appear, however, that while the Austrians are pressing very hard on the fortress, they have not yet forged the circle, the completion of which is being stubbornly opposed by the Russians.

The Germans have forced another crossing of the San river, eleven miles south of Przemysl, and have extended by several miles the zone held by their east of the San.

To the southeast they also claim to have broken the Russian line, and the completion of which is being stubbornly opposed by the Russians.

Despite all these claims, Petrograd announces, with the greatest optimism, the belief that the Russian reinforcements will be able to stem the Austro-German onslaught.

In the west the French and British reinforcements, which are generally denied by the Germans. The latter, who themselves have made another air raid on St. Omer, make no reference to the French statement that 18 French airmen flew over Ludwigshafen, and dropped bombs, set fire to a chemical works, which had been engaged in manufacturing operations for the German war office since the outbreak of the war.

The Allies report continued progress of the operations against the Turks on the Gallipoli peninsula. During the armistice which the Turks asked for, they buried many more than 8,000 dead, while the British gathered up no less than 12,000 Turkish rifles—proof, that Turkish losses have been extremely heavy.



Above, the funeral procession over one grave with 65 victims. Below, Capt. Turner, of the flagship.

Brigadier And Private Join In Successful Appeal For Recruits

Immediate Results Secured at Big Meeting in St. Andrew's Rink—"No Man Physically Fit Can Afford to Ignore Call." Keynote of Speeches—700 More Men Wanted to Fill 55th.

The outstanding feature of last night's recruiting meeting at St. Andrew's rink, the first of the big series for the province, was that every speaker was a man, of whatever grade in civil life or of rank in the Canadian army, who was actually practicing and living the patriotism he preached.

Colonel H. H. McLean, brigadier, was at one end, and plain Private Fred Hyatt at the other. Both spoke on the platform on an absolute equality as men have in democratic British armies since the days of Cromwell's Ironsides.

There was plenty of enthusiasm. The results, too, were considered satisfactory for the first meeting. Several names were enrolled. But the need of the 55th is plain—Over 700 men, more than some in the province had thought would be called for, are wanted, and wanted at once.

Points of View. It was noteworthy that three very differing points of view were represented in the speeches. Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsey, officer commanding the Railway Construction Corps, of whom there were nearly 600 present, put forward one point of view when he said that, as railway men in Canada they had come to the conclusion they could not stay out of the fight. Then Major E. C. Weyman, of the 26th, put the second point when he said: "Men with good eyes and ears, between the ages of 18 and 45, whose hearts are right and whose limbs are supple, I am here to tell you who are wanted at Sussex." It was the argument of one who in his own company had 75 men and wanted 150 more.

Then the third point—in some senses the most remarkable—was that of the well-known Socialist and Labor note, Private Hyatt, formerly secretary of the Trades and Labor Councils.

"As a Socialist, I have many times spoken against war, and I was speaking against it when war broke out in this very hall. But if we are to attain what I want and have always stood for, that is, peace, we can only do it now through beating the Kaiser first. The answer to the call has not given us all the men we want. Some of the position are, words of striking and picturesque language. In England they are using this method of attracting the attention of the man on the street."

STIRRING EVENTS AT DARDANELLES

British Lose Battleship Majestic But Submarine E-11 Enters Constantinople in Passing Through Sea of Marmora.

She Destroys Two Turkish Vessels Loaded With Ammunition and Valuable Supplies—Five Lines of Trenches On Two Hills Captured—Turks Leave 12,000 Rifles On Field.

London, May 27—The torpedoing and sinking of the British battleship Majestic is announced by the admiralty in the following statement: "An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank H. M. S. Majestic, Captain H. P. G. Talbot, this morning, while it was supporting the army on the Gallipoli peninsula.

"Nearly all the officers and men were saved." The battleship Majestic was a vessel of 13,900 tons, and of 10,000 horse-power capacity. Her officers and crew, on a peace footing, aggregated 757. The Majestic, which was built in 1895, carried four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and sixteen 3-inch guns, and twelve three-pounders. In addition the vessel was armed with five 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The sinking of the Majestic makes the fifth British battleship lost in the Dardanelles campaign and the second by a hostile submarine, the Triumph having been sent to the bottom in the Gulf of Saros last Wednesday. The French also lost one battleship in the Turkish campaign—the Bouvet.

Evening Things Up. The British admiralty issued the following report from the vice-admiral in the eastern Mediterranean: "The submarine E-11, Lieutenant-Commander Martin E. Nasmith, has sunk in the Sea of Marmora a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition comprising charges for heavy howitzers, several gun mountings and a six-inch gun. She also chased a supply ship with a heavy cargo of stores, and torpedoed her alongside a pier at Rodosto. A small store ship was also chased and run ashore.

"The submarine E-11 entered Constantinople and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode."

More Than Half Saved On Despatch. London, May 28, 2.58 a. m.—A despatch to the Times from its Mudros correspondent says that 460 men of the crew of the British battleship Triumph, which was sunk Wednesday by a submarine in the Gulf of Saros, were saved.

The officers and crew on board the Triumph in peace times numbered about 700 men.

Turkish Story of Loss. Constantinople, via London, May 27, 8.40 p. m.—An official communication issued here today concerning the sinking of the British battleship Triumph, Wednesday, the Gulf of Saros, says: "The Triumph was accompanied by two destroyers, while other vessels were on guard to protect the battleship, when a German submarine attacked and sank her. The torpedo which the submarine fired exploded amidships. The Triumph and all the minutes later capsized. She floated keel upward, however, for twenty minutes.

"The crew, who had rushed on deck on being rescued by destroyers and other ships. The submarine was chased by destroyers but escaped undamaged."

Lost Off Seddul Bah. Constantinople, by wireless to Berlin, May 27, via London, May 28, 12.48 a. m.—It is announced that the British battleship Majestic was sunk early this morning off Seddul Bah, which lies at the southern point of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Carry Five Lines. Paris, May 28, 1.35 a. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Athens, dated May 27, says: "Allied aeroplanes flew over the Straits today, subjecting the Turkish positions to an effective bombardment. The Allies carried five lines of trenches on two hills at the point of the bayonet."

Find 12,000 Turkish Rifles. London, May 27, 7.55 p. m.—A statement given out tonight by the official press bureau says that the losses of the British in the recent fighting at the Dardanelles is considerably heavier than had been supposed. The statement was in the form of a report from Major-General William B. Birdwood, transmitted today from Cairo. It follows: "Today General Birdwood reports that during the suspension of fighting, in order that the Turks might bury their dead, much larger losses than the 3,000 dead already reported came to light. Two areas in front of one of our sections where heavy punishment to the enemy had not been previously reported were covered with dead. The corpses were counted in an area 80 yards by 100 yards, and numbered about 400.

ADMIRAL JACKSON SUCCEEDS FISHER

Chief of War Staff Since 1912, Promoted to First Sea Lord's Place—Long and Honorable Career.

London, May 27, 11.57 pm.—Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson has been appointed first sea lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson will remain with the Board of Admiralty in an advisory capacity.

Vice Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, the new first sea lord, is a native of Barnaby, Yorkshire, where he was born in 1855, the year of the Crimean war. He was educated at Chester and entered the royal navy in 1880 and amongst other appointments served as naval attaché from 1897-99, was commander of the Mediterranean cruiser squadron; was in command of the Royal Navy War College; and has served on numerous commissions on naval design and equipment and especially of the fitting out of battleships. He was the first to put into use on a British battleship the wireless system and during the early stages of that interesting development of modern war equipment did much to develop the use of wireless.

"With all this experience he is therefore eminently fitted for the post to which he has now been promoted. For a vice admiral he is still a young man, for it is one of the drawbacks of the navy, if anything, that a man must be old in experience before he can get to a position of prominence under the ordinary system of rank by seniority of service. Vice Admiral Sir Henry Jackson is a K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., and has been given out in London this afternoon. They set forth that on May 6, after the arrival of fresh troops, which included part of the territorial division, a general advance of the allied troops took place. A heavy covering fire was maintained by the allied fleet. During the night of May 6 a portion of the Australian and New Zealand corps had been transferred from Kalesh Tepe to take part in the attack. Very severe fighting took place all day long and by nightfall the entire allied line had been advanced from 1,000 to 1,500 yards. But the left of the advance was checked by a strong Turkish re-

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WEDDINGS

Carrie-Earle. The wedding of Clarence Wilbur Carrie of West St. John to Miss Gertrude Earle, of Tennant's Cove, N. S., took place last evening at the home of Mrs. Albert Yovles, sister of the bride, Tower street, West St. John. Rev. A. J. Archibald officiated in the presence of a gathering of friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Carrie will spend the summer at Tennant's Cove and will return to the West Side for the winter.

McCurdy-McKinnon. A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, May 19, in St. Rose's church, Millford, when the pastor, Rev. C. Colman, officiated. The bride, Miss McKinnon, of Fairville, and Hayden J. McCurdy, of North End. The ceremony was witnessed by many friends. Miss Elsie M. McKinnon, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and James G. McCurdy, brother of the groom, was best man. Following the ceremony, a family breakfast was served at the home of the bride at Fairville. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy will make their home in Alma street. They have the best wishes of many friends.