

London Press Opinion.

Loss of Kemmel Hill Tactical Success for Enemy Occupation of Calais, Dunkirk and Boulogne Possible.

PREPARING THE PUBLIC.

LONDON, April 28. Some of the newspapers appear to be preparing the public for the loss of the Channel ports. The Times to-day says: "There is no denying that the loss of Kemmel Hill is a considerable tactical success for the enemy, and it will be well therefore to prepare for the receipt of other disagreeable news. If the enemy is able to extend his grip on Kemmel we may be compelled to evacuate Ypres. Such evacuation would not inevitably entail the evacuation of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, but it is well to realize that these consequences might ensue. We must remember that the Germans cannot win the war by the occupation of Ypres and the Channel ports. The Evening News said last night that the capture of Kemmel Hill undoubtedly is a useful step in the direction of Calais and Boulogne, and it is frankly admitted that its loss gravely imperils Ypres. We hope and believe the Channel ports will be saved, yet we must face the fact that their loss comes within the range of contingency to be reckoned with."

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, April 27. (Official)—There was great artillery activity during the night on the whole battlefield north of the Lys River. The fighting in this area was very severe, the enemy making repeated and determined attempts to develop the advantage gained by him on the previous day. After many hours of fluctuating battles the enemy's advance was held at all points. Heavy casualties were suffered by his troops in the course of his many unsuccessful attacks. The enemy's assaults on the French positions from Leclre to Lacytte were pressed with extreme violence, and after three attacks had been beaten off with great loss, his troops succeeded at the fourth attempt in carrying the village of Leclre. In the evening our Allies counter attacked and drove the enemy out, regaining possession of the village. At other points all the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Pierce fighting took place north of Kemmel Village and in the neighborhood of Voormezele, which after a prolonged struggle remains in the hands of our troops. In the afternoon the enemy again heavily attacked our positions at the Ridge Wood southwest of Voormezele and was completely repulsed. Some hundreds of prisoners were captured by us in this fighting. Local fighting also took place yesterday afternoon on the Lys battlefield in the neighborhood of Ginchy, as a result of which forty prisoners were captured by us. South of the Somme the fighting continued during the afternoon to the advantage of the Allied troops. In the Hangard-Villers-Bretonneux sector our line was again advanced at certain points and a hostile attack with tanks early in the afternoon was broken up by our fire and failed to develop. The number of prisoners captured by us in this area is over 900. Successful raids were carried out by us during the night in the neighborhood of Arieux, northwest of Arras, and in the Vieux-Berquin sector, southwest of Hazebrouck we captured twenty prisoners. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

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would be costly and precarious. It hopes that it will be found possible to dislodge the enemy as at Villers-Bretonneux. Otherwise it says a further withdrawal of the Ypres line may be desirable. The Chronicle contends, however, that the present value of Ypres is only secondary. The Daily Mail says it would be folly to minimize the success the enemy has achieved, and if the loss of Kemmel should prove permanent the difficulty in holding Ypres would be increased materially. It concludes by arguing the necessity of maintaining the supply of men.

THE GERMAN BIG GUN.

PARIS, April 27. A description of the destruction by French artillery of one of the long range cannon with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris, is published to-day by the Petit Parisien. All the signs that "Bertha," a French nickname for the big German guns, was going to fire, had been noticed. The smoke curtain had gone and up all around there was a chorus of loud reports. Undoubtedly "Bertha" and two or three hundred millimetre naval guns were all firing simultaneously to disguise the whereabouts of the big cannon. After a short pause the firing was resumed. This time ten naval guns supplied the oblige. French air observers were on the lookout, however, and French aviators signalled quickly that the result of the first salvo was promising, two heavy shells exploding 250 yards north of the big gun, tearing up the railroad tracks leading to the concrete gun platform. The firing was continued, getting closer and closer until finally two enormous shells went through the camouflage. Two formidable explosions were heard and the discomfited Germans saw "Bertha" damaged beyond repair with a rent fifty feet long in the barrel. The aviators reported that they could see plainly through the camouflage two gaping craters in the platform. The French gunners then set about preparing to destroy the third "Bertha," but thus far they have not succeeded for shells arrived in France again during the small hours of the night.

ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

PARIS, April 27. The Inter-Allied Naval Council which met yesterday at the Ministry of Marine, concludes its sittings this afternoon. Important decisions were taken with a view to obtaining closer collaboration between the Allied Naval forces. The following resolution was proposed by the French Minister of Marine, who presided and was adopted. The Inter-Allied Naval Council expresses its admiration for the coolness, daring and splendid courage displayed by the British Navy in the attacks on Ostend and Zeebrugge and for the rapidity with which it gained its objectives despite the immense difficulties of the enterprise and the desperate resistance of the enemy.

SENSATION IN VIENNA.

LONDON, April 27. The correspondent of the Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Co. reports that a great sensation has been caused in Vienna by the announcement that the Nuncio there has begun a disciplinary enquiry, at the request of the Austrian Government, into the case of the Archbishop of Salzburg. He is charged with having placed himself at the head of the Southern Slav movement, the aims of which are said to constitute high treason.

PAYING LAST RESPECT.

DOVER, April 28. A large party of American airmen attended the funeral this afternoon of the seaman and marines killed in the Zeebrugge raid early this week. Business was practically suspended during the services. The procession started from the market place where the flag-draped coffins of those who had given their lives in the dash on the Belgian coast base were placed in motor lorries for the three mile procession through the city streets to the cemetery.

BURNED AT ANCHORAGE.

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 27. The German steamer, Prince Etzel Fredrick, which has been interned at Puerto Colombia, was burned and sunk at her anchorage there to-day. The steamer was owned by the Hamburg-American Line and displaced 4,600 tons.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYERS DEFEATED.

LONDON, April 27. Two British destroyers defeated five Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic the British Admiralty announced to-day. "Two of our destroyers in the Adriatic engaged five Austrians, the report said. The enemy fled to Durazzo for shelter. British air forces raided the seaplane base at Durazzo, Tuesday, and apparently were successful. Five more British and French destroyers joined in the pursuit toward Durazzo which continued until after midnight on Monday. Our casualties were seven killed and nineteen wounded."

CHASING THE GERMANS.

LONDON, April 27. Reporting military operations in the East African battle zone an official statement issued to-day by the War Office says the advance of British and Portuguese forces which are pursuing the Germans in East Africa into Mozambique is proceeding under more favorable weather conditions.

A MATTER FOR THE IRISH EPISCOPACY.

ROME, April 27. The Courier De Ditalia, a semi-official Vatican organ, speaking with reference to the attitude of Cardinal Logue concerning conscription in Ireland says, "The Holy See always let the episcopacy of each country free to take the attitude they think best in the internal affairs of their country. Thus whatever Cardinal Logue may consider expedient to deal with conscription in Ireland cannot affect the impartiality and neutrality of the Vatican in this war, nor be considered as a violation of the policy constantly followed by the Holy See since the war began."

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS" THROUGH HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, April 27. According to the Hague Vatterland the agreement between Holland and Germany has slightly improved since yesterday. While it has been agreed to re-open the Limbourg railway there is still a difference regarding the nature and extent of the transport over the road and by waterway. The "Telegraaf" under the heading, "If it must be," recalls the German attack on Belgium and says "if Holland is now to be placed at the same cross roads as Belgium, then the Government may be certain that the nation will rally round it in the hour of danger. Everyone will ardently hope that this cup may be spared us and is it not almost unthinkable that the crime which has branded Cain's mark on the forehead of the violator should be repeated against us? But if it must be, our motto will be that 'they shall not pass' neither they, nor their war necessities. We want peace but we fear dishonor more than war. Holland will remain herself."

RETIREMENT IN SOLONIK.

LONDON, April 28. A retirement by the British troops in the Saloniki front from villages which were recently captured is reported in an official statement issued by the war office yesterday in operations in the Macedonian theatre of war.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER WANTS TO QUIT.

LONDON, April 27. Dr. Von Seydler the Austrian Premier has for the second time presented his resignation, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich to-day. The Premier is quoted as saying that he desired to quit office because he found the situation untenable.

RUSSIAN COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

LONDON, April 28. A despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: It is reported there that a counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd. It reports that while no telegrams have been received from Petrograd for several days, there are rumors from Finland that there is serious rioting at the capital and that the rumor is persistent that Grand Duke Alexia Nikolievitch is the real leader in Russian Affairs.

RAID CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 28. The total British casualties in the operations on Tuesday against Zeebrugge and Ostend were 688, according to an official announcement last night, those were divided as follows: Officers killed 16, died of wounds 3, missing 2, wounded 29; men killed 144, died of wounds 25, missing 14, wounded 555.

ANZAC DAY CELEBRATED.

WELLINGTON, April 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Anzac Day was observed as a general holiday throughout New Zealand. All the speeches emphasized the necessity of New Zealand being prepared to resist economic as well as warlike invasion.

Correction.

Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Sir,—In my note re City Council and local Affairs, you inadvertently stated the "Government Purchasing Agent" while my note says Purchasing Agent, which meant the City Purchasing Agent. Kindly rectify this error and oblige. Yours very truly, P. C. O'DRISCOLL.

Seaman's Institute.

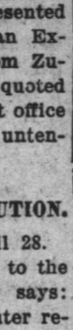
In another column is an advertisement announcing the production of the above picture show, the latest New York sensational War Picture, "The Paw of the Bear." This film has been obtained under special terms as a great asset. It depicts the German attack upon Belgium, the work of the British aviators and the Russian Secret Service. In order that the picture may be seen by all, the management are maintaining popular prices.

What About Bourassa?

(From the Toronto Globe.) The disturbances in Quebec have died down, but so long as the arch-detractor of the peace of the Province and of the Dominion remains "tongue free" there is danger that they will be renewed. Mr. Bourassa is not only an open enemy of the Military Service Act, but he is an enemy of the British Empire. It is from Le Devoir that the people of Quebec have absorbed the idea that this is not Canada's war, and that to the French Canadian it is a matter of the utmost indifference which of two groups of land-hungry powers, all of them oppressors of the little nations, will be the victors in the spoils. Some time ago the Globe pointed out that the Nationalist Leader has been poisoning the wells of public opinion in his native Province for almost twenty years, and that the responsible leaders of the people, save during the agitation over the Naval Service Act in 1910-11, when Sir Wilfred Laurier and his lieutenants were fighting for the life of the Government against the Nationalist-Conservative combination, have never attempted to destroy his pernicious influence by public discussion, and a campaign of enlightenment. The toleration displayed by the Union Government toward Bourassa and his crew of disloyalists is disquieting. Are there still secrets of 1911 undisclosed that may leap to light if Bourassa strikes at Bourassa? A leader in the industrial life of Ontario, writing to the Globe, says: "It is the surprise of thousands loyal Canadians that the Government has allowed Bourassa to poison the minds of the Quebec peasantry, and to issue pamphlets to infuse hatred against Great Britain and the Allies. It appears to me that the patience of the people who are supporting the Allies has almost passed the limit, when we consider the sumpiness of our Government in allowing rank treason to be published for years and circulated not only in Canada, but in France and Italy." There are many other supporters of the Government who think as this man speaks. If the disturbances in Quebec are renewed, the Government should not devote all its attention to the dupes who translate into violent deeds the anti-British policies of the Nationalist Leader. Let the axe be laid to the root of the tree.

CHEAP OYSTER STEWS.

To clear our stock of Oysters, we are serving Oyster Stews at 25c. WOOD'S West End Restaurant.—apr27,18



Public Notice

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to issue the following notice under Authority of Minute in Council passed 28th February, 1918.

Augmentation of the Pay of Royal Naval Reservists Newfoundland.

The Government of Newfoundland have decided to augment the pay of Newfoundland Royal Naval Reservists so as to place them on the same footing as men of the Newfoundland Regiment.

Under the provision of the War Measure Act, authority is given to the Minister of Militia to deal with the matter of augmentation of pay of the Royal Naval Reservists. Now, in consultation with the Senior Naval Officer, St. John's.

It is ordered that a sum of 20c per day be placed to the credit of each Naval Reservist from the time of commencement of the war, in cases where men were then serving, or otherwise, from the time when their services began up to the time of discharge or of death, or to the 28th of September, 1917, inclusive.

As the rate of pay of the Royal Naval Reservists is fixed by the War Measure Act, 1914, and the War Measure Act, 1915, and the War Measure Act, 1916, and the War Measure Act, 1917, and the War Measure Act, 1918, and the War Measure Act, 1919, and the War Measure Act, 1920, and the War Measure Act, 1921, and the War Measure Act, 1922, and the War Measure Act, 1923, and the War Measure Act, 1924, and the War Measure Act, 1925, and the War Measure Act, 1926, and the War Measure Act, 1927, and the War Measure Act, 1928, and the War Measure Act, 1929, and the War Measure Act, 1930, and the War Measure Act, 1931, and the War Measure Act, 1932, and the War Measure Act, 1933, and the War Measure Act, 1934, and the War Measure Act, 1935, and the War Measure Act, 1936, and the War Measure Act, 1937, and the War Measure Act, 1938, and the War Measure Act, 1939, and the War Measure Act, 1940, and the War Measure Act, 1941, and the War Measure Act, 1942, and the War Measure Act, 1943, and the War 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