

BRITISH RAIDER SINKS FOUR CRAFT AT GOLDEN HORNS; RUSSIANS FIGHT GRIMLY BUT CAN HARDLY HOLD WARSAW

FATE OF WARSAW HANGS ON SUCCESS OF BEAR'S STAND AT BUG RIVER

London, July 26, 10:37 p. m.—Field Marshal Von Mackensen's sustained effort to throw any considerable body of Austro-German troops across the Lublin-Cholm railway having to date met with no success, the Germans are now centering their main offensive north of the Warsaw salient, and, having crossed the Narw river along a forty mile front, are driving the Russians toward the Bug where it joins the Narw, north of the Polish capital.

Warsaw still holds out, but the general belief is held here that its loss by the Russians is only a matter of time. Despatches reaching London tonight from Petrograd predict that the much discussed climax to the great struggle in Poland will come within a fortnight, with simultaneous attacks on the city from the north and south.

In the meantime General Von Buelow's troops, driving south from Courland, are thirty-five miles southeast of Shavli, having reached the Poni Wezch railway junction, linked with the Vilna-Drinsk line, which the German cavalry is attempting to seize preparatory to cutting the more important Kovno-Vilna line. The effective German cavalry in this area is estimated at Petrograd at 30,000.

BULGARIA'S STAND DEBATEABLE.

The reported cessation by Turkey to Bulgaria of the Turkish portion of the Debaghat railway has created considerable discussion in England, but the Bulgarian legation at London insists that it has no confirmation of such an arrangement. It is stated in circles here professing to understand the situation that it would have no effect on Bulgaria's neutrality, although this, of course, is debatable.

By a treaty signed at Constantinople, Turkey granted Bulgaria the free use of the line for ten years, but this privilege, it is contended, has been frequently revoked of late. Turkey repeatedly stopping freight traffic, Bulgaria protested against this, and finally a fortnight ago forbade the movement of Turkish consignments across her border. To remedy this situation appears to be the immediate object of Turkey's present move.

Artillery and Mine Operations.

Paris, July 26, 10:20 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"In Artois the cannonading has diminished in intensity. Some shells of heavy calibre have been fired against Arras. In Champagne, on the Perthes-Besune front, and at Vouziers there has been mining operations in which we have maintained the advantage.

"A violent cannonade has occurred in the Forest of Le Pretre. Pont-A-Mousson has been bombarded.

"The enemy likewise has employed his artillery on divers occasions against the positions which he recently lost at Bante-Sapt."

Italians Take 1,600 Prisoners.

Rome, July 26, via Paris, July 27, 1:15 a. m.—The following official statement from headquarters, dated today, has been made public:

"Yesterday of the Lower Isonzo, after the usual highly effective artillery preparations, our infantry advanced resolutely and succeeded in making appreciable progress.

"On the left of the western wing we captured a large extent of wooded ground, called by us Bosco del Capriccio.

"In the centre we carried several lines of trenches serving as defenses for the ridges of San Martino Di Carlo. On the right wing Monte De Busti was won and lost several times, the greater part of it finally remaining in our possession.

"The struggle everywhere was characterized by the greatest determination, notably in the wood, from which the enemy, strongly entrenched, had to be driven at the point of the bayonet. The enemy employed against us asphyxiating bombs and grenades, our soldiers protecting themselves with masks. At the end of the day 1,600 prisoners, thirty of whom were officers, remained in our hands.

"No event of special importance is reported on the rest of the front."

Russians Offer Obsolete Resistance.

Berlin, July 26, via London—Today's official statement says:

"On the Narw front our troops forced a crossing of the river. Furthermore, both above and below Ostrohenka our troops are slowly pushing the enemy back in the direction of the River Bug. The Russians are offering obsolete resistance to these advances. Here also we captured about 1,000 Russians and more than forty machine guns.

"On the northwest front our troops are advancing toward the group of fortifications around Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw.

"In the southeastern theatre of the war, north of the Wojslawice and south of Cholm, on the river Bug, German troops in the recent fighting pushed the enemy still further back. Yesterday we captured here eleven officers, 1,197 men, and eleven machine guns. Otherwise the situation west of the Vistula and with the allied Teutonic armies under General Von Mackensen shows no change."

Depends on Bug River.

London, July 26, 4:25 p. m.—A despatch from Petrograd to Reuters' Telegram Company today says:

"A German air raid on the Vistula bridge at Warsaw failed of its object, though the bombs caused several casualties among the civilians.

"The German advance from the Narw river is 24 miles as a crow flies from the Warsaw-Petrograd main railway, but the Germans still have to fight their way across the Bug river, as well as over sixteen miles of virtually roadless country between the Narw and the Bug.

"The fate of Warsaw really depends on the Bug river, which is a much more formidable obstacle than is the Narw, the crossing of which by the Germans

LEELANAW'S SINKING VIOLATION OF TREATY

American Government So Regards Latest Exploit of German Submarine

IN SAME CLASS WITH THE W.M. P. FRYE

Destruction of American Steamer Will Further Aggravate the Situation Although Probably Not Under Head of 'Unfriendly Act'—Crew Saved and Taken on Board Submarine—British and Norwegian Steamers Sunk.

Washington, July 26.—The torpedoing of the American steamer Leelanaw, a shock to American officials, who see in the incident further aggravation of the situation between Germany and the United States.

Although they hesitated today, in the absence of details, to construe the act as coming within the meaning of the last American note, which pointed out that further violation of international law affecting American citizens was to be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly," the new taken was that Germany, in effect, had ignored an earlier note sent regarding the sinking of the American sailing ship Wm. P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

In that communication the United States vigorously asserted its position that even though an American ship carried contraband of war, it was peculiarly protected from destruction by the stipulations of the Prussian-American treaty of 1864.

Flax, which was being carried by the Leelanaw, was declared absolutely contraband by Germany on April 18, in retaliation against the British contraband declaration. While precedents of international law in recent years have pointed particularly to the declaration of London, have recognized the right of a belligerent to sink a neutral vessel carrying contraband if the ship was certain to be captured, and to detain the contraband, the action has been limited to extreme cases of necessity when the taking of a prize into port would involve danger to the vessel making the capture.

Treaty Protects American Ships.

Respective of the principles of international law noted on that point, however, the United States has, in its correspondence with Germany, insisted upon the application of article 18 of the treaty.

Germany immediately admitted her liability under article 18 when the Frye was sunk, and agreed to pay damages, but expressed the view that the sinking of the vessel was not "violation" of the treaty by a right that had inferentially been granted by the treaty itself.

Germany replied, however, that she could not admit that the destruction of the Frye was a violation of the treaty. "On the contrary," said Berlin, "article 18 expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband, and to detain the contraband; it follows then that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way, the stopping of the supply may in the extreme case be affected by the destruction of the ship carrying it."

The United States, as late as June 24, replied that "the government of the United States cannot concur in this communication."

The case of the Leelanaw as indicated in the despatches, would be argued along the same lines as soon as an official report was obtained. Saving of the lives of the crew, they thought, could not vitiate the feeling of the American government that Germany had not only violated international law in the case of Americans traveling on unexisting merchantmen, but had four times in the present war violated a treaty of nearly a century's standing.

Under that treaty the United States government considers that the American ships Gullight and Nebraska, which were torpedoed without warning, the William P. Frye and the Leelanaw should have been immune from violence of any kind.

Ample Warning Given.

London, July 26, 11:30 p. m.—All the crew of the American steamer Leelanaw are expected to reach Dundee tomorrow, when it will be possible to obtain a full account of the sinking of the vessel by the German submarine off the Orkney Islands Sunday night. The episode has created widespread discussion in England, coming as it did almost coincident with the delivery of the American note to Germany.

Only meagre accounts of the destruction of the Leelanaw have been received here, but it is clear that the submarine gave the commander of the steamer ample warning, even permitting the crew to collect part of their effects before taking them aboard the underwater craft, which then, through the combined use of shell fire and bombs, sent the vessel to the bottom.

The London evening papers, in telling of the incident, employ, in some cases, suggestive captions, such as "An Unfriendly Act." But because the American note laid so much stress on the delivery of the British note.

JOFFRE PAYS TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN DIVISION

Premier Borden Met French Leader Before Returning to England on Destroyer

NO RELIEF FOR CATTLE SHIPPERS

Imperial Government Decides Embargo Cannot be Lifted—Gun Captured at St. Julien Coming to Toronto Exhibition—Colonel Leckie's Experiments.

London, July 26.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Sir Robert Borden and B. B. Bennett, M. P., arrived at Folkestone from France today on board a destroyer. They spent several hours visiting the Canadian military hospital, arriving at London late tonight. They declared themselves entirely satisfied with their trip, but desired to take further time to make a detailed statement upon it. They met General Joffre last night, and he paid a warm tribute to the Canadian division.

Colonel Leckie, of the 10th Battalion, who has devised an apparatus to combat the effects of poisonous gas in the trenches, has been making experiments in England for the last week.

Information received by the British Red Cross from the Dardanelles shows that Lieut. Bertram French, son of Rev. Arthur French, of Montreal, is at the 10th Stationary Hospital, recovering from his wounds.

The death of Lieut. R. N. C. Davis, of the 8th Battalion, Toronto, is confirmed by a fellow officer just returned from the front. Lieut. Davis was officially reported mortally wounded on May 24 at Festubert. Two soldiers who tried to rescue him were shot. Some doubt had remained as to whether Lieut. Davis still survived. This news was given out by the Ontario government office.

Richard Reid, agent-general for Ontario, has at last secured for the Canadian National Exhibition a captured German gun, which was shipped complete on Friday. The gun is the latest German model, and is supposed to have been taken in the battle of St. Julien, in which the Canadians figured prominently.

Embargo on Cattle Holds.

The government has definitely informed Sir George Perley that the embargo on Canadian cattle cannot be removed. The embargo was originally applied on account of cattle disease in Canada, but the fact that this has been stamped out has failed to move the government to reconsider the matter.

Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank, has arrived in London. Lieut. Holt has been here for some time. G. C. Cassels, manager of the London branch of the Bank of Montreal, who was operated upon for appendicitis in May, is now able to be out, but will be unfit to return to duty for several weeks.

Earl Grey's Albany scheme for all overseas dominions building benefits by the moratorium. The option was to have expired in 1916, but the London county council has extended it until 1917, treating the past year on the moratorium principle.

HALF OF STRIKERS AT BAYONNE BACK AT WORK TODAY

New York, July 26.—Developments in the strike situation at Bayonne (N. J.), late tonight indicated that probably half of the approximately 5,000 employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, would return to work tomorrow morning.

In response to an appeal by Sheriff Kinkead at a mass meeting tonight, the English-speaking men and American citizens among the employees agreed to return to work, although the foreign speaking element earlier in the day had refused an offer from the company which the sheriff had urged them to accept. It is estimated that 1,500 men signified their intention of returning to work and that probably half of the employees speak English or are American citizens. What the foreign speaking element will do when the others go back, is problematical.

Sheriff Kinkead declared he had every means to protect the men if they returned to work and announced that Superintendent G. B. Hennessey, of the Standard plant, would have the works opened at the regular time tomorrow.

Daughter of Poet Longfellow Dead

Manchester, Mass., July 22.—Mrs. Edith Longfellow Dana, wife of Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge and Boston, and one of the three daughters of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, died at her summer home here yesterday. Mrs. Dana had been in ill-health for a long time. Her mother was the poet Longfellow's only wife, who, in 1861, was so severely burned in an accident that she died, was of Mrs. Edith Longfellow Dana and her two sisters, Mrs. James G. Orpe, formerly Miss Annie Allegra Longfellow, whose home additions that of a Dana family in Cambridge, and Miss Edith Longfellow, who still resides on the father's historic home, Craigie House, Cambridge, that the poet wrote in "The Dana's Hour":

"From my study I see the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stairs,
Brave Alice and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair."

Edith Longfellow married Richard Henry Dana, lawyer and descendant of noble ancestry, on Jan. 10, 1878. Since her marriage they always lived on little street, Cambridge, and had a summer residence for many years here, overlooking Danas Beach. They had four sons and two daughters, all of whom survive. These children are Richard Henry Dana, Jr., of New York, Harvard, who married Miss Ethel N. Smith; Mrs. Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, Harvard, '08, of Cambridge; Alston Dana, Harvard, '06, who married Miss Dorothy H. Goodale and now resides in White Plains (N. Y.); Edmund Frowde Dana, who married Miss Jessie M. Hilday of England, the latter committing suicide a few weeks ago at Nantucket by drowning; Mrs. Henry C. Dana, 2d, of New York, who formerly married Miss Frances A. Dana, and Mrs. Herbert H. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, who formerly was Miss Della F. Dana.

BRITISH SUBMARINE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Underwater Craft Strikes Again, Sinking Two Gunboats, Transport and Ammunition Steamer

Wharf at Suburb of Turkish Capital Also Damaged by Gunfire—British Airmen Destroy Gasworks and Petrol Depots at Smyrna—Important Town on Euphrates Captured Sunday After Stiff Battle—India's Loyal Assistance

New York, July 26.—A news agency despatch from Athens published here today says:

"For the second time since operations in the Dardanelles began, a British submarine has penetrated the harbor of Constantinople, sinking a Turkish transport, two gunboats and a steamer loaded with ammunition.

"Advices reaching here from Constantinople said the submarine first torpedoed a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora. Proceeding to Constantinople, the British raider sank the gunboats and the ammunition steamer near the wharves.

"One of the submarine's shots damaged the wharf at Tophane, a suburb of Constantinople, where the Turkish arsenal and barracks are located. Turkish soldiers fired several rifle shots at the submarine as she disappeared.

"British aviators bombarded Smyrna yesterday, destroying the gas works and petrol depots, according to Mitylene despatches. A French aviator destroyed a Turkish convoy near the Asia Minor port of Aivali."

ITALIANS OCCUPY PELAGOSA ISLAND.

Rome, via Paris, July 26.—(Midnight)—An official statement issued tonight says:

"The island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic Sea, important on account of its strategic situation, has been occupied by the Italian naval forces."

DESTROYING POSITIONS ON ASIATIC SHORE.

Paris, July 27, 12:05 a. m.—A Havas despatch from Athens says:

"A bombardment of the Turkish positions inside the Dardanelles has continued for the past three days, the object of the Allies being to destroy the enemy's positions on the Asiatic shore.

"Negotiations with the British government on the subject of the search of Greek ships, it is said, have reached a satisfactory conclusion. The British government having agreed to recognize Greece's full rights in consideration of rigorous measures taken by Greece to prevent the shipment of contraband."

NASIRIYEH TAKEN ON EUPHRATES.

London, July 26, 3:55 p. m.—Official despatches concerning the operations along the Euphrates river, in Asiatic Turkey, announce that the British forces, after rushing and capturing the Turkish advanced and main entrenched positions, occupied the town of Nasiriyeh on the morning of July 25.

A British gunboat shelled the city on the previous night, and the Turks, disorganized, retreated northward. The British, in the course of their advance, captured eleven guns and two machine guns. Several hundred prisoners were taken and 500 dead Turks were counted in the main position. The British casualties numbered between 300 and 400.

EXPULSION OF GREEKS MILITARY MEASURE.

Paris, July 26.—The Turkish government in its reply to the Greek protest against persecutions of Greeks in Turkey, explains that the expulsion en masse of thousands of Greeks from their homes was a simple military measure taken to assure the safety of the Turkish empire, and that it should not be considered as persecution of the Greeks.

The order for the evacuation of the towns of Aivali and Vouris, the Turkish government says, never was executed, and as a proof of its good faith the Porte authorizes the return of the Greek consul to Vernik.

The Embos and other Athenian journals considered to represent official opinion, seem to admit the reasonableness of the Turkish argument.

INDIAN PRINCES GIVE LOYAL SUPPORT.

London, July 26.—(Through Reuters' Ottawa Agency)—An official despatch from Simla, India, says:

"The Indian princes are continuing their generous assistance in every direction. The Maharaja of Gwalior has given Right Hon. David Lloyd George, through the viceroy, \$32,000 for munitions. He and two other rulers have offered their workshops to the government for the making of munitions. The Premier of Nepal has also given \$32,000 for the purchase of machine guns. Other chiefs have contributed motor ambulances, horses, aeroplanes and tents, while one offered a camp for the Turkish prisoners. Other gifts include Red Cross motor boats for the Basra (a river in southern Arabia) and at Mombasa (the seat of British East Africa government)."

"The Indian press continues to insist on the most rigorous internment of all Germans."

AUSTRIAN BASE IN ADRIATIC DEMOLISHED.

Toulon, France, July 26.—The new French destroyer Le Bisson has demolished the Austrian submarine and aeroplane depot on Lagosta Island (the southernmost of the Dalmatian group in the Adriatic Sea). The French loss was only one man killed, Lieut. Commande Le Sort has been highly commended for his brilliant exploit.

This despatch indicates that the French navy is co-operating with the Italian against Austria in the Adriatic.

"BLUDGEON WORK BRUTAL AND UNATTRACTIVE."

London, July 27, 2:15 a. m.—A majority of the casualties of the Allies occur in the holding of trenches after they have been won, says the British press representative in the Dardanelles in describing the operations against the Turks up to July 14. His despatch shows that the Turks continue to oppose obstinately the Allies advance and that slow progress is only being made after desperate struggles and much hand-to-hand fighting, and largely by the aid of tremendous bombardments with high explosive shells. From July 12 to 14, the Allies gained considerable ground, according to the narrative.

"Anyone who has not seen the ground," says the writer, "can have no conception of the obstacles our heroic infantry must face in gaining even a few yards of fresh ground. The Turks now withdraw their men down communication trenches during a bombardment, thus our infantry are able to occupy two or three lines with but small losses. Parties of men get too far forward and frequently are lost for hours, while it is not uncommon for one man to gain possession of an advanced trench while the Turks are still holding sections of those behind it."

"Thus after each advance it takes a long time to straighten out and consolidate a captured position. It is bludgeon work—brutal and unattractive, and giving little or no scope for skill in tactics or strategy."

ANTWERP FINED \$50,000.

London, July 27, 3:03 a. m.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam the Morning Post's correspondent says:

"The City of Antwerp was fined \$50,000 for popular demonstrations held here on the Belgian late day."

FEAR GREATER TOLL ON ST. MR. EASTLAND

Detectives Report Ticket Collections Show Number on Board Nearly 3,000

STRICT INQUIRY BY OFFICIAL BODIES

Coroner's Inquest Begins Today and Secretary of Commerce Will be on Hand to Direct Federal Investigation—Report That Employers' Organization Chartering Boat Was to Get Rebate According to Number of Tickets Sold.

Chicago, July 26.—Plans for investigations by federal, state and city official bodies to determine who was to blame for the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago river Saturday with a loss of hundreds of lives were completed tonight. A coroner's jury will start an inquest tomorrow, while federal departments headed by Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and officers from the city police department and the office of the state attorney will gather evidence, holding formal inquiry in abeyance until the inquest has progressed as far as possible.

Efforts continued to remove victims of the disaster from the wrecked ship today and to tabulate the dead to determine whether the total death toll would remain around one thousand, as many believed, or creep up to 1,200 or more, as others predicted. Registration of employees by the Western Electric Company showed nearly 400 missing, but many of the names of those included in the 325 bodies already identified. It was said, so that probably a goodly number did not report at the plant although safe.

The probability of swelling the list above a thousand was suggested by the announcement of detectives from the state attorney's office that they had seized the tickets taken from passengers boarding the Eastland for the excursion to Michigan City, Indiana. They asserted that these tickets numbered 2,550 and did not account for children, musicians and the 12 members of the crew. They estimated that the total number of persons aboard the steamer might have been 2,800 or more, instead of the 2,450 previously announced by the officers of the Indiana Transportation Company. The loss of the ship asserted that 2,408 passenger tickets had been collected.

Rebate to Employers.

State Attorney Hoyne in pursuing his investigation tonight seized correspondence which had passed between officers of the Western Electric Employees' Organization, which gave the picnic, and the Indiana Transportation Company, operating the Eastland, and four other steamers set aside to carry more than seven thousand persons across the lake.

The state attorney said this correspondence showed that the steamship company had advised that the more tickets sold, the greater would be the rebate paid to the employees' organization.

Despite an all-day search of the hull by divers and a constant dragging of the river bed between the wreck and a net stretched across the river a block down the current, only a dozen bodies were found. Estimates of the number still held under water varied widely from 150 to 500.

Coroner Hoffman placed W. J. Wood, a naval architect, who has dubbed the Eastland "the crank of the lakes," in charge of all work at the wreck, so that any evidence in regard to faulty construction of the ship or of improper handling might be preserved.

Federal Officers Responsible?

The coroner, the state attorney and city officers reiterated their charge that all possible causes for the disaster could be charged to negligence by federal inspectors or failure of federal officers to enforce marine laws. The last inspection of the Eastland was made by Robert Reid, government inspector, at St. Joseph (Mich.), who found the steamer fit for service and pronounced a position as chief engineer on the boat for his son-in-law, J. M. Merickson.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, aroused by criticisms of his subordinates, will be in charge tomorrow to take charge of the government end of the investigation. He has been directed by President Wilson to do everything possible to disclose responsibility for the upsetting of the Eastland and to discover ways of preventing a repetition of such an accident.

Landsturm Call Adds 800,000 to Austrian Army

London, July 27, 3:04 a. m.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent estimates that the calling up of the last Landsturm class in Austria-Hungary, which he says will be completed October 7, will add 700,000 to 800,000 men to the army.

This class includes men between the ages of 43 and 50.

wore a gown of white voile with under trimmings and carried a bouquet of white carnations and maidenhair ferns...

daughter, Gretchen and her guest, Miss Marguerite Newcombe. Miss Smith was assisted by her daughters, Misses Gretchen and Muriel, and Miss Elizabeth Ketchum...

Mr. and Mrs. James Wenham, of Boston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Branch. Mr. Clarence Jones and Mr. Stewart Staples, of Newcastle, are spending a couple of weeks at Alton Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Allison returned on Sunday from their wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Eaton have returned from a vacation which they were spending in Amherst and Sydney.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hartley motored to Skiff Lake on Tuesday and are spending the week there.

A number of young girls, chartered by the Misses Marion Winsor, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar McKie is spending a few days in Salisbury, the guest of Misses Crandall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. B. MacKenzie is making a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gunn, in Chatham.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Day, of Halifax, made a visit here this week to friends.

Miss Cote, of St. Leonard's, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Veniot.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 3)

The guests were, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth... Mrs. W. W. Fitzmaurice and family... Mrs. W. W. Fitzmaurice and family...

place yesterday at the home of the... Mrs. H. B. Fletcher, Forest Glen (N. B.)... Mrs. H. B. Fletcher, Forest Glen (N. B.)...

HAMPTON VILLAGE

Hampton Village, July 22.—Mrs. F. E. Bishop, of Dartmouth (N. S.), was the... Mrs. F. E. Bishop, of Dartmouth (N. S.)...

CAPE SPEAR

Bayfield (N. B.), July 22.—The school... here vacant for the past term on account... here vacant for the past term on account...

AMHERST

Amherst, July 21.—Dr. and Mrs. Ken-... nedy, of Medford (Mass.), are guests... Kennedy, of Medford (Mass.)...

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, July 22.—Mr. Newell C. Corbett, of Stewiacke, is spending a fort-... Mr. Newell C. Corbett, of Stewiacke...

ST. GEORGE

St. George, July 22.—Mr. Fred Greason... of Vermont, is home on a visit, af-... of Vermont, is home on a visit, af-

PORT ELGIN

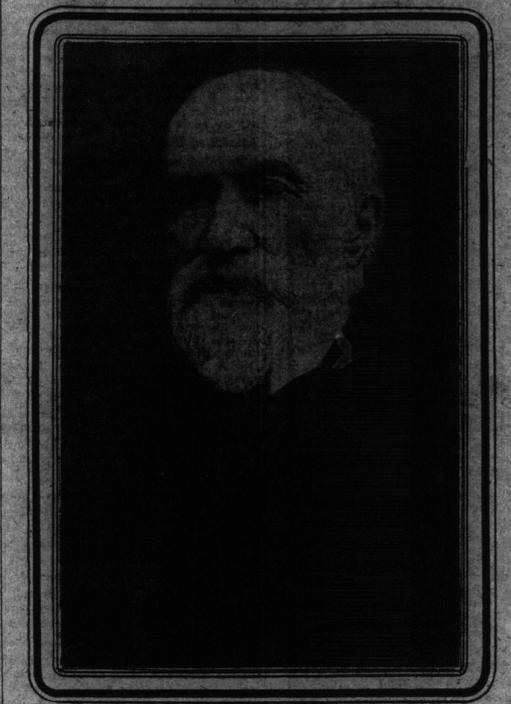
Port Elgin, July 22.—Miss Sadie Davis... of the New Brunswick telephone ex-... of the New Brunswick telephone ex-

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., July 21.—Serg. Chas... Atkinson, of Elmwood, is spending his... Atkinson, of Elmwood, is spending his

SIR SANFORD FLEMING DEAD

ONE OF CANADA'S GREAT MEN



Halifax, N. S., July 22.—Sir Sanford Fleming, engineer, scientist and public... died here this morning, after a... died here this morning, after a

day afternoon. Mrs. Gabriel, widow of... the deceased, and daughter, Mary, ac-... the deceased, and daughter, Mary, ac-

placed at the disposal by the own-... ers. The rector, Mr. Spencer, managed... owners. The rector, Mr. Spencer, managed

ST. MARTINS

St. Martins, N. B., July 21.—The fun-... eral of James Powers, who died at the... funeral of James Powers, who died at the

ST. JOHN

St. John, N. B., July 21.—The fun-... eral of Mrs. Margaret Moore, who died... funeral of Mrs. Margaret Moore, who died

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., July 22.—Mrs. Thomas... Johnson, of Amherst (N. S.), is the... Johnson, of Amherst (N. S.), is the

visit friends in Sackville before return-... ing home.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret... Moore took place from the church here... Moore took place from the church here

Mrs. Heath, of Melita (Sask.), who for... the past week has been visiting her... Mrs. Heath, of Melita (Sask.), who for

The annual meeting of the presbytery... will be held on Wednesday morning... will be held on Wednesday morning

Mrs. Helen W. Irving is visiting her sis-... ter, Mrs. Carey Robinson, of Halifax... Mrs. Helen W. Irving is visiting her sis-

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eight miles down river. Among the... young people going were Miss Ethel... young people going were Miss Ethel

Mrs. J. Law and daughter, Miss Flo-... rence, accompanied Mrs. Law from... Mrs. J. Law and daughter, Miss Flo-

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GREATEST FEAT OF ARMS IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY WAS ALLIED LANDING AT THE DARDANELLES

Sir Ian Hamilton Tells in Detail How Daring and Fearlessness of British Troops in Face of Appalling Fire Resulted in Driving Back of the Turks

Great Tribute to Royal Navy Which Has Been Father and Mother to the Army During the Critical Days of Gallipoli Landing—Touch and Go Struggle from the Start With Odds Heavy on Side of Defenders.

The following lengthy despatch is the first transmitted to the British War Office by General Sir Ian Hamilton, commanding the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, in the Dardanelles. It deals with the landing of the allied forces in the Gallipoli peninsula, a feat that the general himself records as one of the greatest in history, in which troops so distinguished themselves.

General Headquarters, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, May 20, 1915. My Lord—I have the honor to submit my report on the operations in the Gallipoli peninsula up to and including the 25th May.

Immediately on arrival here from London on March 17, I conferred with Vice-Admiral de Robeck, commanding the Eastern Mediterranean fleet, General Adame, commanding the Contre Amiral Guépratte, in command of the French squadron.

At this conference past difficulties were explained to me, and the intention to make a fresh attack on the morning was announced. The amphibious battle between warships and land fortresses took place next day, the 18th of March. I witnessed these stupendous events, and thereupon called your lordship my reluctant deduction that the co-operation of the navy and army was essential to the success of the operation.

The weather was also bound to play a vital part in my landing. Before doing anything else I had to redistribute the troops in the transports to suit the order of their disembarkation.

Owing to lack of facilities at Mudros redistribution of that harbor was out of the question. With your lordship's approval, therefore, I ordered all the transports, except those of the Australian Infantry Brigade and the details of the Egyptian force, to be ordered to the Egyptian ports.

On March 24 I myself, together with the general staff, proceeded to Alexandria, where I remained until April 7, working out the allocation of troops to transports in minutest detail as a prelude to the forthcoming disembarkation. General Adame did likewise.

By April 7 my preparations were sufficiently advanced to enable me to return with my general staff to Lemnos, so as to put the finishing touches to my plan in close co-ordination with the military authorities of the eastern Mediterranean fleet.

The covering force of the 29th division left Mudros harbor on the evening of April 23 for the five beaches, S, V, W, X and Y. Of these V, W, and X were to be main landings, the landings at S and Y being mainly to protect the flanks, to disseminate the forces of the enemy, and to interrupt the arrival of his reinforcements.

The landings at S and Y were to take place at dawn, while it was planned that the first troops should be landed at S and Y, and X be landed at 5.30 a.m., after half an hour's bombardment from the fleet.

The transports conveying the covering forces arrived off Tenedos on the morning of the 24th, and during the afternoon the troops were transferred to the warships and fleet-sweepers in which they were to approach the shore.

At midnight these ships, each towing a number of cutters and other small boats, silently slipped their cables, and, escorted by the 8th squadron of the fleet, steamed slowly towards their final rendezvous at Cape Helles.

The rendezvous was reached just before dawn on the 25th. The morning was absolutely still; there was no sign of life on the shore; a thin veil of mist hung motionless over the promontory; the surface of the sea was as smooth as glass.

Thanks to H. M. S. Goliath, Dublin, Amethyst, and Sapphire, thanks also to the King's Own Scottish Borders, which kept off the enemy from lining the cliff, the re-embarkation of the whole of the troops, together with the wounded stores and ammunition, was safely accomplished, and both battalions were brought round the southern end of the peninsula. Deplorable as the heavy losses had been, and unfortunate as was the tactical failure to make good so much ground at the outset, yet, taking the operation as it stood, there can be no doubt it has contributed greatly to the success of the main attack, seeing that the plucky stand made at Y beach had detained heavy columns of the enemy from arriving at the southern end of the peninsula during what will be seen was a very touch-and-go struggle.

Boldness of Navy. The landing-place known as X beach consists of a strip of sand some 200 yards long by 3 yards wide at the foot of a low cliff. The troops to be landed here were the 1st Royal Fusiliers, who were to be towed ashore from H. M. S. Implacable in two parties, half a battalion at a time, together with a beach working party found by the Anson Battalion, Royal Naval Division.

About 6 a. m. H. M. S. Implacable, with a boldness much admired by the army, stood quite close to the beach, firing very rapidly with every gun she could bring to bear.

The landing on V beach was planned to take place on the following lines: As soon as the enemy's defences had been heavily bombarded by the fleet, three companies of the Dublin Fusiliers were to be landed ashore.

The landing on Y beach was planned to take place on the following lines: As soon as the enemy's defences had been heavily bombarded by the fleet, three companies of the Dublin Fusiliers were to be landed ashore.

The landing on W beach was planned to take place on the following lines: As soon as the enemy's defences had been heavily bombarded by the fleet, three companies of the Dublin Fusiliers were to be landed ashore.

The landing on S beach was planned to take place on the following lines: As soon as the enemy's defences had been heavily bombarded by the fleet, three companies of the Dublin Fusiliers were to be landed ashore.

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This map shows where the Allied advance has captured the great fortress of Kilid Bahr, practically completing the occupation of the peninsula on a line across from Gaba Tepe, where the Australians landed.

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William set to organize an attack on the hill above the beach. Any soldier who had undertaken to pull scattered units together after the heavy bombardment for many consecutive hours by close and continuous fire will be able to take the measure of their difficulties.

Under cover of this bombardment and led by Lieutenant-Colonel Doughty-Wylie and Captain Walford, brigade-major R., the troops gained a footing in the village, under the guns of the enemy's most stubborn opposition and suffered heavy losses from the fire of well-concealed riflemen and machine guns.

Needless to say, the difficulties in the way of previous reconnaissance had rendered it impossible to obtain detailed information with regard either to the locality or to the enemy's preparations.

As often happens in war, the actual course of events did not quite correspond with the intention of the commander. The River Clyde came into position of Sedd-el-Bahr in advance of the other ships, and just as the latter reached the shore Commander Unwin beached the ship also.

Up to the very last moment it appeared as if the landing was to be unopposed. But the moment the first boat touched bottom the storm broke, and the men were swept over the beach, the incoming boats and the collie. The Dublin Fusiliers and the naval boats crews suffered exceedingly heavy losses while still in the boats.

Close to the water's edge a broad wire entanglement extended the whole length of the shore, and a supplementary barbed network lay concealed under the surface of the sea in the shallows.

Undaunted workers were still forth-coming, the lighters were again brought into position, and the third company of the Munster Fusiliers rushed ashore, pushing their way through the wire entanglements as well as from rifle, pom-pom and machine gun fire.

For a space the attempt to land was discontinued. When it was resumed the lighters again drifted into deep water, and the second company followed, and by evening the troops had established themselves in an entrenched position extending from half a mile round the landing-place and as far south as Hill 114.

Had the troops all been in open boats but few of them would have lived to tell the tale. But, most fortunately, the collie was so constructed as to afford a fair amount of protection to the men who were still on board, and so long as they made no attempt to land, they suffered comparatively little loss.

Throughout the remainder of the day there was practically no change in the position of the troops, and the situation was probably saved by the machine guns in the River Clyde, which did valuable service in keeping down the enemy's fire and in preventing any attempt on their part to launch a counter attack.

One half-company of the Dublin Fusiliers, which had been landed at the cumber just east of Sedd-el-Bahr village, was unable to work its way across to Y beach and by mid-day had only 25 men left of the 100 who were sent to Y beach that part of the main body which it had been intended to land on V beach; but this would have involved considerable delay owing to the distance, and the main body was diverted to W beach, where the Lancashire Fusiliers had been landed.

Late in the afternoon part of the Worcesterhire Regiment and the Lancashire Fusiliers worked across the high ground from W beach and seemed likely to relieve the situation by taking the defended Y beach in flank. The pressure of the enemy's covering force, however, and his numerous barbed-wire entanglements which intervened checked this advance, and at nightfall the Turkish garrison still held their ground.

Just before dark some small parties of our men made their way along the shore to the outer walls of the Gaba Tepe, and when night had fallen the remainder of the infantry from the collie were landed. A good force was now available for attack, but our troops were at such a great disadvantage as to position, and the fire of the enemy was still so accurate in the trenches that it was impossible to clear the fort and the outskirts of the village during the night.

The Australian and New Zealand army corps sailed out of Mudros Bay on the afternoon of April 24, escorted by the second squadron of the fleet, under Rear-Admiral Thrusby. The rendezvous was reached just after half-past one in the morning of the 25th, and there the 1,500 men who had been placed on board His Majesty's ships before leaving Mudros were transferred to their boats.

Several land mines were exploded by the Turks during the advance, but the destruction of 10 troops was in no way affected. By 10 a. m. three lines of hostile trenches were in our hands, and our hold on the land was secured.

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and every condition was favorable save for the moon, which, sinking behind the hills, may have silhouetted them against the sky, betraying them thus to watchers on the coast.

A rugged and difficult part of the coast had been selected for the landing, so difficult and rugged that I considered the Turks were not at all likely to anticipate such a descent.

Although this accident increased the initial difficulty of driving the enemy off the heights inland, it also proved to have been a blessing in disguise, inasmuch as the actual base of the force of occupation has been much better defiled from shell fire.

The beach on which the landing was effected, about 1,000 very narrow strip, bounded on the north and the south by two small promontories. At its southern extremity a deep ravine, with exceedingly deep, scrub-clad sides, runs inland in a southerly direction.

Between the ravine and the gully the whole face of the spur which forms the northwestern side of the ravine. From the top of the spur, ground falls almost sheer, except near the southern limit of the beach, where gentler slopes give access to the mouth of the ravine behind.

Further inland lie a tangled knot of under-features of Saribar, separated by deep ravines, which take a most confusing and irregular direction. Sharp spurs, covered with dense scrub, and falling away in many places in precipitous sandy cliffs, radiate from the principal mass of the mountain, from which they run northwest, west, southwest, and south to the coast.

The boats approached the land in the silence and the darkness, and they were close to the shore before the enemy struck. Then about a battalion of Turks was seen running along the beach to intercept the lines of boats. At this so critical a moment the conduct of all ranks was most everywhere, and the work was spoken—everyone remained perfectly orderly and quiet awaiting the enemy's fire, which sure enough opened, causing many casualties.

The landing of Kum Kale, planned by me as a mere diversion to distract the attention of the enemy, was transformed by the commander of the Corps Expeditionary Force into a brilliant operation, which secured some substantial results.

During the fighting which followed the landing of the French division at Sedd-el-Bahr no troops could have acquired themselves more creditably than they very trying circumstances, and under very heavy losses, than those working under the orders of Monsieur le General d'Amande.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., was in command of the detached landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps above Gaba Tepe, as well as during the subsequent fighting. The fact of his having been responsible for the execution of these difficult and hazardous operations—operations which were crowned with a most remarkable success, speaks, I think, for itself.

Major-General A. G. Hunter-Weston, C.B., D.S.O., was tried very highly, not only during the landings, but more especially in the day and night attacks and counter-attacks which ensued. Unflinching, resourceful and ever more cheerful as to outlook (on occasion) grew darker, he possesses, in my opinion, very special qualifications as a commander of troops in the field.

Major-General W. P. Braithwaite, C.B., is the best chief of the general staff I have ever been my fortune to encounter in war. I will not pile epithets upon him. I can say no more than what I have said, and I can certainly say no less.

I have many other names to bring to notice for the period under review, and these will form the subject of a separate report at an early date.

LIQUOR and Tobacco Habits. Dr. McTaggart's Vegetarian Food for the Habits of the Addicted. Home treatment, hypodermic injection, no loss from business and positive recommendation by physical clergy. Enquiries treated gratis.

WANTED. A third class female teacher for District No. 2, Victoria County. Apply, station to J. J. Baker, secretary to the Victoria County (N. B.) Education Board.

WANTED. First or second male teacher for Catholic district No. 2, parish of G. G. for coming year. Apply, station to J. Bleason Bleumortier, secretary.

WANTED. A second class teacher for School District Parish of Kars, for coming year, stating salary, to Lloyd Beulah P. O., Kings Co., N. B. 28488-8-5.

WANTED. A third class teacher for District No. 2, Victoria County. Apply, station to J. J. Baker, secretary to the Victoria County (N. B.) Education Board.

LIQUOR and Tobacco Habits. Dr. McTaggart's Vegetarian Food for the Habits of the Addicted. Home treatment, hypodermic injection, no loss from business and positive recommendation by physical clergy. Enquiries treated gratis.

MARRIAGES. QUINLAN-MULLIN—On the 21st, at St. Peter's church, St. Charles, McCormick, C. S. S. I. C. Quinlan to Mary A. Mullin.

DEATHS. MCNICHO—At St. John's Margaret Craig, daughter of Robert McNichol, of Moncton.

MCMASTER—At the residence of Mrs. Manawagonish road after a short illness, William and Catherine McMaster, aged 18 years and five months.

BULL—At his home at 100, Kings county, on July 25th, after a short illness, Andrew Bull, aged 75 years.

DAY—At the residence of Mrs. David Magee, on July 25th, Mrs. Day, widow of George W. Young, after a short illness, aged 14 years.

RAYMOND—At her residence, on July 25th, Rhoda Raymond, widow of John Raynham, aged 72 years.

MCNEIL—At her residence, Main street, on the 21st inst., beloved wife of John McShea, besides her husband, three daughters and one sister to Mrs. W. O. Lyman, in the 70th year of her age.

LYMAN—At her home, 22nd St., Fairville, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. W. O. Lyman, in the 70th year of her age, leaving one son and one daughter, Mrs. W. O. Lyman, the wife of W. O. Lyman, in the 70th year of her age, and one sister, Mrs. W. O. Lyman, in the 70th year of her age.

O'NEILL—At McAdam's, Charlotte, wife of John O'Neill, after a short illness, aged 72 years.

STEEL—At his parents' residence, 24th St., on the 24th inst., Leonard, aged seven months, child of Leslie and Besie Steel.

IN MEMORIAM. HUEY—A loving memory to the memory of Ellen Huey, who died July 25th, 1915. "Until the day break and the dew."

It was at an evening party given at the gay gathering of the fire without interrupting the joy of the party.

Wilson's Note Approved. Halifax, July 22.—Bank clearings for the week were \$1,907,658, against the corresponding week last year, \$1,945,988.

AGENTS WANTED. RELIABLE representative to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure four good men to represent us in the fruit-growing belt of New Brunswick. The special agent for the fruit-growing belt of New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise to secure a permanent position and pay to the right men. Stone & Son, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED. For coming year and class female teacher for District No. 2, parish of G. G., Victoria County. Apply to the Victoria County (N. B.) Education Board, South Tilley, 8-14-s.w.

WANTED—Third class female teacher for District No. 2, parish of G. G., Victoria County. Apply to the Victoria County (N. B.) Education Board, South Tilley, 8-14-s.w.

WANTED—Third class female teacher for District No. 2, parish of G. G., Victoria County. Apply to the Victoria County (N. B.) Education Board, South Tilley, 8-14-s.w.

WANTED—First or second male teacher for Catholic district No. 2, parish of G. G. for coming year. Apply, station to J. Bleason Bleumortier, secretary.

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TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—For coming term, a second class female teacher, for School District No. 5, Parish of Drummond...

WANTED

WANTED—Third class female teacher, School District No. 8, Parish of Blissville, beginning next school term...

WANTED

WANTED—A third class female teacher for District No. 3, Tilley, Victoria County...

WANTED

WANTED—After the heavy immigration to this country will be heavy. We are in communication with hundreds who intend buying farms...

LIQUOR

Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedy for these habits are safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injection, no loss of time from business and positive cures...

MARRIAGES

QUINLAN-MULLIN—On the 20th inst. at St. Peter's church, by the Rev. Charles McCormick, C. S. R., Leonard C. Quinlan to Mary A. Mullin, both of this city.

DEATHS

McNICHOL—At St. John, July 21, Margaret Craig, daughter of the late Robert McNichol, of Moncton.

Canadian Premier

In Paris, Dines With President of France. Paris, July 25—Sir R. L. Borden, premier of Canada, arrived here Saturday for a stay of forty-eight hours. He was warmly received.

WILSON'S NOTE APPROVED

BY THE WHOLE OF U.S. Cornish, N. H., July 25—Telegrams in people in all parts of the United States approving the last note sent to Germany on submarine warfare came to many on submarine warfare came to many on submarine warfare...

IN MEMORIAM

HUEY—In loving memory of our dear brother, Glen Huey, who fell asleep July 27, 1908.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, July 22. Star Governor Dingley, 2886, Ingalls, Boston via Maine ports, A C Currie, pass and mds.

CANADIAN PORTS

Parabro, July 21—Cld, Norwegian steamer Leka, Schotteltdig, Cardiff, with 1,614,705 feet spruce, hemlock and hardwood deals and scantling...

BRITISH PORTS

Tralee, July 2—Arr, bark Wanlock (Sw), St John. Torx Head, July 20—Passed, strms Strmer (Nor), Bang, Bathurst (N B) for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS

New York, July 22—Arr, strm Dwinck, Archangel. Boston, July 22—Arr, strm Palermo, New York.

KINGS COUNTY L.O.G.T.

MEETS AT CORN HILL

Cornhill, N. B., July 22—The semi-annual session of the Kings County District Division L. O. G. T. was held here today, the gathering being a most successful and encouraging one.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE CONVENTION CLOSES

Charlottetown (P. E. I.), July 22—(Special)—The 71st annual session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, which opened here yesterday morning, closed this evening...

GOOD WORK OF THE RED CROSS

D. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Dorchester, N. B., July 21—The Red Cross Society of Dorchester held its regular business meeting on July 21, in the Red Cross rooms. Several letters of interest were read, among them one from Dr. MacLaren, which reads as follows:

CONDENSED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL

A very pretty garden party was held Saturday afternoon at Pandemonium on Hamilton's grounds. The party was held for patriotic purposes and was largely attended.

CONDENSED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL

THIRD BATTALION

Ottawa, July 24—Today's list of casualties follows: FIRST BATTALION. Wounded and Missing. George Charles Barker, Galt (Ont).

THIRD BATTALION

Ottawa, July 24—Today's list of casualties follows: SECOND BATTALION. Wounded and Missing. Walter Edward Secord, Simcoe (Ont).

THIRD BATTALION

Ottawa, July 24—Today's list of casualties follows: THIRD BATTALION. Wounded and Missing. John Cameron, Scotland.

THIRD BATTALION

Ottawa, July 24—Today's list of casualties follows: FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded and Missing. Driver Albert Haycock, Winthrop (Ont).

THIRD BATTALION

Ottawa, July 24—Today's list of casualties follows: FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded and Missing. John Cameron, Scotland.

THIRD BATTALION

Ottawa, July 24—Today's list of casualties follows: SIXTH BATTALION. Wounded and Missing. John Cameron, Scotland.

Advertisement for D. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, featuring a large illustration of a bottle and text describing its effectiveness for cholera and dysentery.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Hugh McAlpine, St. John Boy, Now Listed as "Wounded and Prisoner of War"—George Murray, of Westville, N.S., Slightly Wounded.

Ottawa, July 28—The following casualty list was issued here today: SEVENTH BATTALION. Prisoner of War. Edwin F. Eastman, New Westminster (B. C.).

Ottawa, July 28—The following casualty list was issued here today: EIGHTH BATTALION. Prisoner of War. Edward Yoell, Port Arthur (Ont).

Ottawa, July 28—The following casualty list was issued here today: NINTH BATTALION. Wounded. Oswald Cook, Rossisle (Man.).

Ottawa, July 28—The following casualty list was issued here today: TENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Ernest E. Jolicœur, Ottawa.

Advertisement for Francis & Vaughan, featuring an illustration of a man in a military uniform and text describing their services in boot-making and repair.

We Have Some Great Wearing Boots For Boys. That do not cost much money. They are made from nice plump Box Calf with three rows of linen thread stitching...

Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street. Hand-Made Waterproof Solid Leather Boots. For All Workers—the Mill, Workshop, Foundry, Farm or the Drive. Every pair Guaranteed.

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED FROM BOAT. Halifax, N. S., July 25—Three young men of Halifax were drowned, and one narrowly escaped death, by the upsetting of a rowboat in the harbor about midnight Saturday night.

CREAM WANTED. We are users of large quantities of cream and milk. Accounts settled by check the 15th of every month. Highest prices paid for these commodities. Reference. Merchants Bank of Canada. PRIMECREST FARM, ST. JOHN, N. B.

