BATTLESHIP GOLIATH SUNK

British Submarine E-14 Avenges By Sinking Two Turkish Gunboats

A despatch from London says: The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles. It is feared 500 lives have been lost.

Announcement of the loss of the Goliath was made in the House of Commons by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill also announced that the British submarine E-14 had penetrated through the Dardanelles and into the Sea of Marmora, sinking two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

The Goliath was torpedoed and sunk by Turkish destroyers last night.

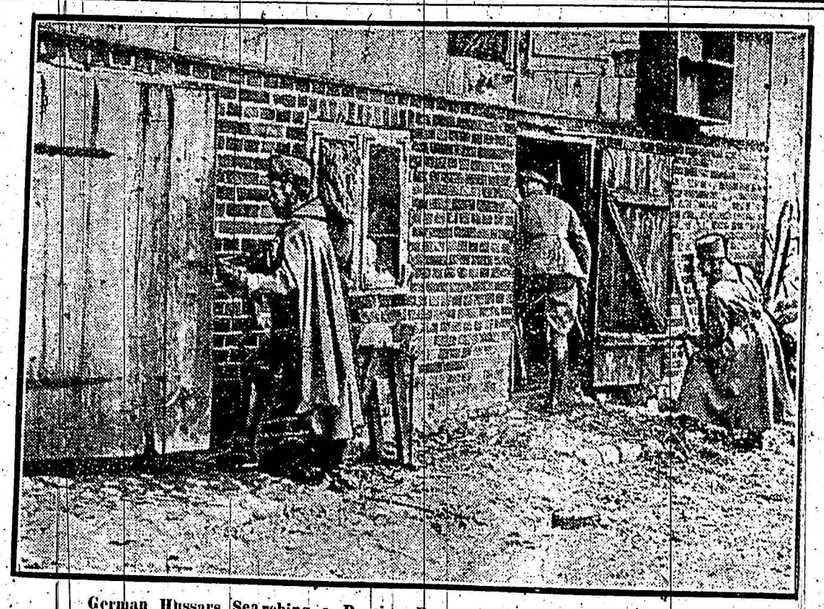
The Goliath was attacked and sunk while protecting the flank of the French troops in their land operations.

Despatches to the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Michael De Robeck, commander of the British fleet in the Dardanelles sphere of operations, said that twenty officers and 160 men of the Goliath's crew had been saved. The battleship normally carried a complement of 750 men.

The Goliath was a sister ship of the Canopus, Ocean, Glory, Albion and Vengeance. She was commanded by Captain Thomas L. Shelford.

The Goliath was one of the older British battleships of the pre-dreadnought type. She was built in 1898. Her complement was 750 men.

The Goliath was 450 feet long on the water line and 74 feet beam. Her displacement was 12,950 tons. She was armed with four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns; twelve 12-pounders, six 3-pounders and two machine guns. She had four torpedo tubes.



German Hussars Searching a Russian Peasant's Shop for Hidden Russians.

TWENTY CANNON, 6,000 PRISONERS

French Official Report on the Booty Captured During the Past Week.

A despatch from Paris says: The offensive of the allies was continued to the south-west of Angres, where two lines of trenches were captured and a strongly fortified wood, in which the bodies of 400 Germans were found after the battle.

Fighting in the village of Neuville St. Vaast continues. More houses held by the enemy were captured, and the losses inflicted by the artillery were extremely heavy, according to captured soldiers.

A German attack in the Ailly wood resulted in the enemy temporarily gaining a footing in the first line of French trenches, but they were repulsed in a counter-attack, and 100 taken prisoner.

With a forced lull in the fighting north of Arras on account of the condition of the ground as a result of a heavy rainfall the French army had an opportunity of estimating the extent of the victories of the past week. About 100 officers have been captured since Sunday, and the French have also taken 20 cannon, including eight heavy guns, together with 100 minenwerfers and bomb-throwers. The total prisoners taken exceeded 6,000. A conservative estimate places the total German loss at between 50,000 and 60,000.

A fleet of British and French aeroplanes delivered another aerial attack upon the German positions along the Belgian coast, destroying a number of bridges.

Old Rockefeller—"Consent to your marrying my daughter! No, sir. You have no prospects, have you?" Impecunious Suitor—"Well, sir, if that's the way you feel about it, I can't say that I have."

RUSSIAN DRIVE MOVES QUICKLY

New Offensive is Forcing Austrians In Rout to the Pruth River.

A despatch from London says: The Russian offensive in far Eastern Galicia towards Bukowina is meeting with continued success, according to the official report received from Petrograd. Counter-attacks by the Austrians have failed entirely to check the advance of the Russians, and the enemy's forces were in disorderly retreat, his formations becoming demoralized when the Czar's troops penetrated as far as Horodenka, a town some 20 miles north of the Pruth River.

Two Austrian battalions were annihilated by the Russian artillery, and several thousand men were taken prisoner. A number of guns and 50 ammunition caissons also fell into the Russians' hands.

There is no official news from Petrograd concerning the Austro-German attack in West Galicia and the Carpathians, except for the statement that the fighting decreased in intensity on a great part of the front. An earlier official note, referring to the enemy's success during the last fortnight, says: "The Germans have gained no tactical success. Our reserves, by a flank blow, enabled our army to rearrange a line of advantageous positions eliminating all fear of final retreat. Our army has received strong reinforcements, and is ready to exact hearty revenge."

Don't believe all you hear, or say all you believe.

Military Examiner—What must a man be to be buried with military honors? Recruit—Dead.

Many a man is able to lead the simple life because his wife takes in boarders.

WILL LOCK UP MALE PRISONERS

Those Not of Military Age and Women Are to Be Repatriated.

A despatch from London says: Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that "all male enemies over military age will be repatriated." He also said that women and children in suitable cases will be repatriated, though some might remain. The Government proposes to segregate all adult male enemies for their own safety and for the safety of the country, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons. In announcing the alien policy of the Government the Premier said:

"At this moment some 40,000 unnaturalized aliens, of whom 24,000 are men, are at large in this country. The Government proposes that all adult males of this class should, for their own safety and that of the country, be segregated and interned. If over the military age they should be repatriated. The Government recognizes there may be cases calling for exceptional treatment. Women and children in suitable cases should be repatriated, but there no doubt will be many cases in which justice and humanity will require that they be allowed to remain.

"It would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of righteous indignation aroused in all classes in this country," the Premier said. "One result of this, unhappily, is that innocent and unoffending persons are in danger of being made to pay the penalty for the crimes of others.

Anti-German riots in the East End of London were renewed with even greater violence. Wherever a German showed himself he was attacked. The police force has been so thinned by drafts sent to the army that it had difficulty in dealing with the angry crowds. Special constables had to be called out.

A number of German establishments were raided and sacked and their contents scattered over the streets. The Germans themselves were forced to go into hiding. The police in some cases were defied by the angry crowds, and some officers were injured during their endeavors to protect the Teutons. The furniture and fittings of German houses and stores were hurled through windows to the streets. When the proprietors were caught they were severely mauled. In some cases their clothes were torn from their backs.

One German was thrown into a horse trough with the reminder that his compatriots had been spending their time drowning women and children. He was only saved from a similar fate by the intervention of the police.

There were several instances of German butchers trying to escape in their carts. They went racing down the streets at a mad gallop, but in most cases they ultimately were run down and their vehicles smashed.

A number of Russian Jewesses were flocking this morning to the police stations in the East End and pleading for protection, explaining that they were being mistaken for Germans.

Reports are reaching the police that private houses belonging to wealthy Germans in the fashionable West End are liable to be burned.

Large placards in the windows of almost all business houses and markets bear the words: "No business transacted with Germans."

Anti-German outbreaks of particular severity occurred in the neighborhood of the East India docks. Sixty or seventy German shops were wrecked. Germans in the vicinity are uniting for self-defence and police reinforcements are being rushed to the scene.

Feeling in Johannesburg.

"Anti-German feeling is running high as the result of the Lusitania tragedy. Extraordinary scenes are being enacted in front of the town hall, where crowds of citizens wait patiently for an opportunity to sign petitions to the Mayor requesting him to call a mass meeting to voice protests against Germany's action.

"A large German flag is spread on the ground, where the petitioners stand while writing their names. Another German flag was publicly burned in front of the town hall. Placards have been displayed urging a boycott of Germans, and a Stock Exchange committee has adopted a resolution asking members of Teutonic birth to avoid the exchange during the war.

"The Mayor has consented to comply with the request that he call a mass meeting."

BOTHA OCCUPIES CAPITAL.

Chief City of German South-West Africa Has Been Captured.

A despatch from London says: An official statement made public at Cape Town and received by the Reuter Telegram Company says that Windhoek, capital of German South-west Africa, was captured without resistance by Union of South Africa forces under Gen. Botha. The population of the town consists of 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives. Gen Botha's troops took a considerable quantity of railway rolling stock. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Gen. Botha, addressing his victorious troops, declared that the capture of the capital of German South-west Africa was of the "utmost importance to the Empire and the Union of South Africa, as it means practically complete possession of German South-west Africa."

Continuing, the General dwelt upon the responsibility of the army of occupation to care for German women and children in Windhoek, saying in this connection:

"I rely on your honor to perform this responsible work well and faithfully."

Kept from Calais.

A despatch from London says: Donald MacMaster, K.C., informs us that a friend of his who has just returned from Germany says the feeling of hatred among the Germans is now stronger against the Canadians than the rest of the British forces. They say: "If it had not been for the Canadian rats we should have been through to Calais."

To the end of his days Lord Roberts always slept in a camp bed.

No correct rhyme has even been found for the word "month."

It takes 2,309 silkworms to produce one pound of silk.

DEATH ROLL IS APPALLING

Enemy Sacrifices Men By Thousands in Effort to Reach Ypres

A despatch from London says: Officers arriving from France tell that the British troops, infuriated over the Lusitania disaster, are fighting with greater vigor and more fiercely than ever before. The news spread quickly through the army, arousing the interest and indignation.

The Morning Post correspondent in Northern France says: "At no time have the Germans displayed greater determination to break through at all costs, sacrificing large numbers of men, violating every rule of God and man, in a desperate, almost despairing effort. The fighting between Ypres and Hill 60, which we still hold, has been of the most desperate description. Despite losses, we have held our own.

Last Obstacle to Lille.

"On the next sector, that of the Aubers ridge, the action has been of a quite different nature. Following up our quiet but steady progress around Armentieres and Houplines, both of which places are now under heavy bombardment, we were enabled to launch an attack upon the ridge, the last obstacle between us and the plains which lead to Lille, some five or six miles away.

"Swinging around at Fromelles to the left of our old Neuve Chapelle battle ground, the horse shoe ridge here runs in a north-easterly direction and before Fromelles there lies a small wood, similar to Pietre wood, which proved a stumbling block at Neuve Chapelle. This was quietly captured by our Indian troops—Pathans and Gurkhas.

"We opened then upon the ridge a bombardment which, if it could not exceed in intensity that of Neuve Chapelle, continued for a much longer period. It was found that, profiting by previous experience, the Germans had greatly strengthened their defences with dugouts and shelters made of concrete and steel. Thus it fell out that, after having carried the ridge and the first lines of the German trenches, apparently obliterated by our artillery fire, we were caught by concealed machine guns cunningly placed, so that they should escape the general devastation.

"When these opened on us at short range our position was made untenable, and we had to content ourselves with the footing of the lower slopes of the ridge in the meantime. To meet our onslaught at Aubers the Germans have brought up great masses of men, and they had apparently been concentrating at Lille.

"Preceded by a terrible bombardment, our troops delivered an attack upon the famous railway triangle west of La Bassee, where embankments had been converted into a strong, efficient fortress. So strong have they made their trenches with concrete and iron plates that it was found our artillery had really made very little impression upon them. Even wire entanglements were pretty nearly intact.

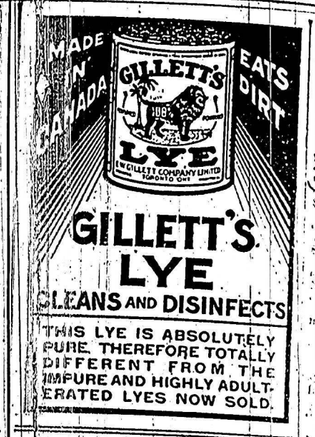
"The enemy also resorted to strategem. He left his two first lines empty of men and materials to undergo bombardment, which was therefore harmless, but he was waiting for our infantry in his third line. At the same time the now famous brick fields of this part of the country were veritable nests of machine guns."

GERMANS TERRIBLY EXHAUSTED

Will Abandon Offensive Before Ypres and Begin Attack Against Dixmude

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam forwards a report from Bruges that the German offensive before Ypres is weakening, because of the vigorous counter-attacks of the allies farther south of the city.

"The British," he says, "reinforced and encouraged by the successful defence, have attacked vigorously and advanced against the Germans east of the city. The Germans are terribly exhausted by their ferocious efforts to win their way to Calais. I learn," he concludes, "that the next ambitious attack of the Germans will be against Dixmude."



Make Your Writing Easier.

Two recent inventions—one in the wave of Texas and the other in Oregonian—bid fair to make writing an easier task and far less [illegible]

One is a device for use with a pen or pencil. A grip is provided for the fingers of the writer, and the shape of the device, with the weight placed in the lower part of it, makes the movement of the writing instrument an easy matter. The other invention is a pen or pencil holder. Slipped over the end of a pen or pencil, this device which is provided with a sleeve through which the index finger is passed, also makes writing a thing to be enjoyed.

MUST ABANDON PIRATE POLICY

Wilson Expects Germany to End Submarine War on Merchantmen

A despatch from Washington says: Germany must abandon her entire submarine programme against merchant vessels if she is fully to satisfy the stand taken by President Wilson in the note sent to Berlin. She must disavow the Lusitania and other outrages upon American life and property of which the United States complains. She must make reparation "so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure," and she must take "immediate steps" to prevent a recurrence of the attacks on the American flag and on American lives and American vessels.

No doubt exists here of the difficulty of the position in which this note places Germany. Nothing less than a repudiation of all she has done and abandonment of practices all she hopes to do with submarine warfare against merchantmen can satisfy the demand that she has violated the rights of nations and humanity. Terrible Germany entirely misjudges the views so earnestly and impressively addressed to her by the United States.

Speed of its diplomatic action is the President's note carries only the demands, but the threat is laid upon the expectation that the United States for practical action, and as regards the most important demand, that of guarantees for the future, immediate steps are required.

Finally, the plain intimation is conveyed that the note itself is all Germany must expect if any action is not forthcoming.

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