

CUT DOWN BY THOUSANDS

Australians Avenge Death of Their Commander in Dardanelles

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief of the British land forces at the Dardanelles, in a cablegram to the Governor expressing regret for the death of Brigadier-General W. T. Bridges, a commander of the Australian forces at the Dardanelles, who died as the result of a wound, says:

"The irreparable loss was brilliantly avenged Friday by his own troops, who inflicted a loss of seven thousand on the enemy, our loss being under five hundred."

Camps Bombarded.

"There was a lively bombardment of the Dardanelles, directed principally against numerous Turkish camps at Komu Burnu, on the Asiatic side," says Reuter's Athens correspondent. "It is stated that Chanak Kalesisi has been completely destroyed, and that the town of Gallipoli, on the European side of the waterway, has been badly damaged."

"Several of the European forts are still holding out, however," adds the despatch.

"The allies are advancing on Gallipoli Peninsula, supported by the fire of the battleship Queen Elizabeth.

both. The column was attacked near Kilit Bahr by Turks, supported by the cruiser Goeben, which was firing from the Sea of Marmora but drove them back and took 500 prisoners.

Warned the Populace.

Reports from Tenedos says that British aeroplanes dropped proclamations in the town of Gallipoli announcing an approaching bombardment and advising the population to leave the place. Later aeroplanes and warships threw incendiary bombs on the town, destroying portions of it and causing numerous casualties.

Shipping at Smyrna Held Up.

A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says the authorities at Vourla, in the Smyrna roadstead, have prohibited the departure of the Greek steamers Macedoni, Sparta and Nicolas, and also all communication between the ships and their officers who had landed.

The Greek Consul at Smyrna protested to the Vali against this action of the Turkish authorities, but the Vali replied that the prohibition against the steamers had been taken as a result of orders from Constantinople for strategical reasons.



A Large Motor Truck Which Is to Be Taken to France by the Army Service Corps.

AUSTRIA MOVES AGAINST ITALY

Destroys Frontier Bridges and Cuts Railways and Electric Wires.

A despatch from London says: A state of war now virtually exists between Italy and her former allies, Austria and Germany, although no formal declaration has yet been made. Austrian troops have been withdrawn from some of the frontier posts and all navigation services in the Adriatic have been suspended. An indication that the clash is not far off is the fact that the Italian Senate endorsed the action of the Chamber in granting the Government extraordinary powers in the event of war, for which the whole country appears to be enthusiastic.

Unofficial despatches from various points indicate that great military activity is proceeding all along the frontier. It is stated in a report from Brescia that the Austrians evidently consider that a state of war between the Dual Monarchy and Italy already exists.

The Austrians have withdrawn their troops and Customs guard from the frontier at Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone after destroying the bridges, the telegraph and telephone lines and the electric light apparatus. Other bridges on the frontier have been mined. From Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone two roads pass over the frontier and serve for communication between Italy and Austria. On the neighboring mountains Austrian artillery can be seen.

Information gathered by correspondents on the eastern frontier of Switzerland shows that Austrian and German forces, with heavy artillery, have been concentrated at Trenton, Bozen and Meran. Movements of considerable bodies of troops are reported from Munich. The theory is advanced that Germany and Austria expect to break through the Italian frontier de-

fences and carry the fighting into Italian territory. Italian troops are massed in great numbers, however, along the same front.

France Will Settle For Cargo of Dacia

A despatch from Paris says: A law has been promulgated, according to the Temps, opening a credit for the payment of the cargo of the steamship Dacia, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, but later under American register, which was seized by a French warship on February 27. The cargo of cotton, however, was not confiscated, owing to an agreement existing between the French and British naval authorities.

Government Enquiry Into Crucifixion Story

A despatch from London says: In the House of Commons Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, announced that the Government was enquiring into the allegation that Germans had removed the figure of Christ from a large village crucifix and fastened a wounded Canadian sergeant to the cross.

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Customs Officers Have Been Advised to Exercise Vigilance.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Customs officers at all ports of entry in Canada have been notified by the department to exercise greater vigilance toward the exclusion of German publications. The entry of these publications has been prohibited under the proclamations relative to trading with the enemy, but some are finding their way in by mail and express. Special reference is made to a book entitled "Für Vaterland Und Ehre" or "For Fatherland and Honor," which is said to have been distributed extensively through Ontario by a St. Louis publishing firm.

GOOD PROGRESS IN DARDANELLES

Strong Positions Still Bar Allies' Way to the Narrows, However.

A despatch from London says: Steady progress by the allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula is reported, although they apparently have not yet captured the Turkish positions which bar their way to the Narrows of the Dardanelles.

An unofficial despatch reports the landing of fresh troops on the Asiatic side of the straits—a move designed, doubtless, to prevent the Turks from sending any more reinforcements from the eastern to the western side. The despatch reads: "The allies disembarked fresh troops near Kum Kale, on the Asiatic coast of the Dardanelles. It also has been learned there that the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula, who for weeks have lacked artillery ammunition, have obtained an abundant supply of shells in the past few days."

The following has been received from the Mediterranean force:

"General Cox's brigade repulsed with heavy loss an attack on his position made on May 12. A double company of Gurkhas advanced over half a mile. The ground thus won was consolidated during the night in spite of very strong counter-attacks."

The Lancashire territorial division have made considerable progress. Our howitzer battery, with the aid of aeroplanes, blew up the ammunition wagons of the Turkish heavy howitzers, and later made a direct hit on one of the guns in front of the Australian and New Zealand army corps. The enemy trenches and a new gun emplacement were demolished by howitzer fire.

Every day sees an improvement in the Anglo-French position. The enemy are reported as having lost very heavily."

Prisoners' Exchange Revoked by Germany

A despatch from London says: Correspondence between the British Minister at the Vatican and the Foreign Office discloses the fact that Germany has revoked the agreement made at the request of the Pope for the exchange of British and German civilian and incapacitated prisoners independently of the question of military age.

The Prussian Minister at the Vatican has explained that the action was taken because Great Britain was not treating German submarine prisoners as ordinary prisoners of war.

Not Quite the Same.

He was an ardent lover, and a practical penniless lover. It was St. Patrick's Day; in his hand he bore a pot of real Irish shamrock. "They were raised in the ould sod," he said, as he presented the pot to Biddy—"raised in the ould sod of Oireland." "Sure now, Murphy," cried his lady, in delight, "how really swate of ye it is! How perfect and how fresh! Sure, I do believe that there's a little dew on them yet!" Murphy flushed slightly. "Begorra, I know there is," he reluctantly confessed; "but, it'll be paid to-morrow."

ROUTED BY BRITISH TROOPS

Severe Sandstorm Alone Saved Ottoman Detachment From Annihilation or Capture

A despatch from London says: Official announcement was made by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, that the attempt of the Turks to advance on the Euphrates River against the British in the Persian Gulf sphere of operations has resulted in failure, and that the Turkish forces have been put to rout.

A severe sandstorm saved a Turkish detachment from capture or annihilation in a battle with British troops along the Karkheh River.

The British attacked a Turkish camp at Illah. While the battle was in progress the sandstorm broke and the Turks, shielded from sight by the sand clouds, fled across the border toward Amara, on the Tigris River. The India Office announced that all south-western Persia is now cleared of Turkish troops. "In Arabistan our troops have severely punished some treacherous pro-Turkish tribes who murdered our wounded," said the official statement.

FRENCH CAPTURE 'THE WHITE WAY'

Brilliant Success Gained by Joffre's Army North of Arras.

A despatch from London says: The weather being improved on the western front, both the British and French troops have resumed the offensive north of Arras. General Joffre's forces made a brilliantly successful assault on the Lorette slopes, capturing the German fortified position known as "the White Way." These works are situated on the only remaining ridge of the hill which was still partially in the position of the enemy. As a result of the French success their further advance toward Lens cannot now be hampered, the entire Lorette hill and the lesser ridges which the Germans had defended fiercely for more than six months being now held by the French. The enemy was also driven from the section of Ablain St. Nazaire which linked the "White Way" works to the northern end of the village still occupied by them. Several hundred prisoners were taken, including numerous officers.

Quite Remote.

"Shure, then, you are related to Barney O'Brien?" "Very distantly. Barney was me mother's first child—I was the sixteenth."

Beetles will depart like magic if ground borax mixed with brown sugar is laid about the hearth or other haunts.

NEW REGULATIONS AS TO PASSPORTS

Must Contain the Portrait of the Wife of the Man to Whom It Is Issued.

A despatch from London says: The Home Office is enforcing new regulations regarding passports. Heretofore it has only been necessary for a man to have his own portrait on his passport. The new requirements call for the portraits of wives and children over 14 years of age.

The new requirements were first enforced at Liverpool, where several passengers had difficulty in securing the necessary photographs and having them officially attached to the passport and stamped by the United States Consul, so that they might be permitted to sail.

The Embassy has investigated and found that in the future the new requirements must be strictly adhered to. Through the press the American Embassy has called the attention of all Americans in the United Kingdom to the new rules, and urges them, if the regulations have not been complied with, to take the necessary steps without delay by calling at the Embassy or at the nearest Consulate with the photographs.

Over 400,000 unaddressed letters, postcards, and packets are posted in the United Kingdom every year.

Scented blooms when cut should be laid in cold water for an hour. When transferred to vases they give off a stronger and more lasting fragrance.

FAILURE OF THE CAMPAIGN

Has No Reserves to Support Gen. Eichorn's Army in Extreme North, it Has Been Driven Back

A despatch from Petrograd says: Germany's chief difficulty is lack of men and this now threatens failure of the entire campaign against Russia. She has no reserves to support Gen. Eichorn's army in the extreme north and it has been steadily driven back until now the Russians are fighting near the frontier station of Wirballen. Matters are even worse in the extreme south, near Bukowina, where the Austrian attempt to outflank the Russians and approach Lemberg from the east has been itself outflanked. The Russians are pursuing the enemy, who is making a disorderly retreat across the woods of the lower Carpathians

into the flat lands of Eastern Hungary.

Moreover, Dimitrieff's army, which successfully holds the west bank of the San from Peremysl southward to the woody swamps of the Dniester and has Germany there on the defensive, has enabled Ivanoff to extend his line unbroken from Opatow in South Poland to Kolomea in East Galicia.

Over this 200-mile line the enemy has probably 35 corps, of which 15 are German, which are operating here in a frontal attack. They failed and lost large numbers on the San while attempting to establish themselves on the right bank, they have brought heavy artillery by motor traction against the western sector guns of Peremysl.

THE KAISER HAD A CLOSE CALL

Heavy Shell Burst Among the Machines, Killing Kaiser's Chauffeur and Destroying Motors

A despatch from Geneva says: The German Emperor and his staff had a narrow escape while watching the operations in a village near the River San, in Galicia. According to a despatch from Budapest, a heavy shell burst 500 yards away. It fell among some automobiles,

destroying several machines, including the Emperor's, and killing his chauffeur. The Emperor had left his car only 15 minutes before.

As more Russian shells were falling in the neighborhood, the Emperor and his staff left hastily in machines which they commandeered.