

WONDERFUL SIGHT OF DUEL FROM BOTH LAND AND SEA

Was Witnessed By An English Correspondent From the Western Side of the Gallipoli Peninsula Last Week.

The Turkish Fire Was Ineffective--The Spectacle Was Most Fascinating--The Allies Land Forces Have Secured a Firm Hold of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

London, May 6.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent, George Renwick, with the Allied fleet, sends the following dispatch describing the fighting at Gaba Tepe, on the western side of the Gallipoli Peninsula on Tuesday, April 27th, and Wednesday, April 28th:

"In the hours of darkness, between Monday and Tuesday, the motor launch on which I entered the bay under Gaba Tepe, a wonderful spectacle was presented to my eyes. It was a night battle on land with a portion of the fleet assisting. Across the valley running inland from the bay, the opposing guns were at work. The ships, too, were busy, and the searchlights wandering glare could be seen picking out targets for the great guns to batter to pieces.

"So continuous and heavy was the fighting, at times one could discern the outline of the valley across which the two land forces were contending. Shrapnel, too, was bursting in the night sky, and often the whole valley seemed to be transformed into a river of fire.

"During Monday, as I learned later, the Turkish position ran roughly from the crest above Maidos to that above Boghaili, our forces being along the seashore and occupying the region which is mapped off as Hazmak Valley. Our left had been thrown along the northern and commanding ridge toward Boghaili, and the enemy's left advanced westward along the southern ridge in an endeavor to drive us back and cut our forces off. The warships met the advance with shrapnel, while the land forces on the opposite ridge rained down a hail of deadly shells upon them. It was generally these operations outlined in the flashes of flame which I witnessed from the bay during the hours of darkness between Monday and Tuesday.

A Modern Artillery Duel.

"For almost the whole night the fire was kept up, and from an excellent point of vantage on Tuesday morning I saw an artillery duel in modern style going on. Puffs of smoke, evidently from our guns, indicated that we had held and extended our position along the northern ridge. Here and there at intervals the Turks would reply feebly from farther inland and from the southern ridge, but the latter position had now become extremely dangerous because it was commanded by the ships out at sea and the valley end, and by the land forces on the heights opposite.

"This artillery duel continued intermittently for the greater part of the day, the Queen Elizabeth—or it may have been a sister ship—joining in, and at the same time, engaging in indirect fire on the enemy's positions on the southern ridge. Late in the afternoon the Turks made another attack, but no advance could be noted on their part.

"During this time the ships away at the entrance of the Dardanelles were very active bombarding the Narrows, and, judging by the smoke I could see rising beyond the peninsula, a good deal of work was going on inside the Straits.

"Soon after five o'clock I witnessed another extraordinary artillery duel. A heavy raincloud swept down

suddenly from the north, enveloping the whole region in a dense mist. Under cover of this the Turks ran their guns along the southern ridge and suddenly opened a heavy fire across the valley. They were promptly answered by a fire of our guns, which also profited by the darkness to change their position.

Turk Fire Ineffective.

"The Turkish fire, therefore, was not very effective. Owing to the fact and because the obscurity had prevented any observation from being taken, the ships off shore had perforce to remain inactive, and the duel had been fought out by land batteries alone. Vivid flashes of flame lit up both sides of the valley, shrapnel bursting everywhere. For twenty minutes this duel in mist and darkness continued with the utmost ferocity, and by the end of that time the enemy's fire had slackened and the southern ridge had been searched by our guns with blazing shrapnel.

"The Turkish object was evident. Our transports had been moved north to that part of the coast, and the enemy evidently had the double intention of driving us back to the shore and of preventing the landing of supplies under cover of night.

"Again, throughout the next night the ships' batteries and the land guns were busy, and daylight, when it came, seemed to indicate that our forces were masters of all the ridges. "Wednesday the point of interest was the southern portion of the peninsula. Forces had evidently been landed in Merito Bay, between the headlands of Sedd-el-Bahr and Es-ki-Hisarlik, and also north of Cape Teke. This (Wednesday) forenoon they seemed to be occupying a line astride two roads leading to the little town of Krithia, and about a mile and a half from the extreme point of the peninsula.

"About midday our guns could be seen advancing and the Turks replying from their position, rather more than a mile from the town, which the guns from the fleet had set on fire earlier in the day.

A Fascinating Spectacle.

"A thick cloud of dust marked the Turks' retreat along the coast road, and when they reached the position just mentioned the artillery duel could be easily followed. Most of the movements of the batteries on both sides were quite visible, and the fascination of the spectacle was increased by the heavy shrapnel fire of the Queen Elizabeth, whose shells burst over the enemy's lines and in front of the advancing guns.

"By one o'clock it could be seen that our forces had established right across the peninsula on a line a mile south of Krithia. Matters remained comparatively quiet until about 3 o'clock, when the flashing and smoking of the guns indicated a further slight advance on Krithia, which was still burning furiously.

"A little more than an hour later there seemed to be indications of a Turkish retreat behind the burning

town. There was no evidence, however, that the Turks' position had been wholly abandoned. The ships were now actively bombarding, and about five o'clock the enemy's line appeared to be only three-quarters of a mile from Krithia. Up to that time our advance must have been a mile and a half.

"Such was the position when darkness fell. In the afternoon there had been some sudden activity from the northern position. From what I could see I believe we have made continued good progress in throwing a force across the peninsula at that point with the object of commanding the Narrows from the hill above Heavy firing was noticeable, but no definite result could be observed.

"Late in the afternoon a cruiser and a destroyed steamed north into Salva Bay. Boats could be seen making for the shore, and then the ships, with others stationed there, opened fire on what appeared to be a strong column of the enemy that seemed to be neither retreating nor advancing, but was most likely coming south as reinforcements. The fighting was soon over, and it appeared to have achieved its object.

"That part of the Peninsula is easily commanded by the fleet's guns, which keep the northern landing force free from attack in that direction. To-night it appears certain that the firm footing which our two landing forces have secured has given us practically command of the extreme point and also at the western side of the Peninsula, and that their operations may at any moment have an important effect on the attack as a whole.

WAR BULLETINS.

Japan on Thursday night sent an ultimatum to China demanding a satisfactory reply to its demands by Sunday or Japan will use force.

A decisive reply from Austria expected at Rome Friday. All Germans and Austrians have left Rome for home.

The Russian War Office announces that Turkish troops, defeated in Caucasus, are retreating slowly.

Vienna and Berlin despatches claim the Russians are being pressed back all along the line.

INJURIES TO SOLDIERS.

Accidents Responsible For Disability Of Many Men.

London, May 7.—That bullets and shrapnel are not the only physical dangers arising from life in the trenches is shown by the fact that many of the men invalided-home are suffering from hernia and other forms of muscular strain. At the Mount Vernon Military Hospital, Hampstead, a correspondent found some Canadians suffering in this way. Corp. F. C. Hilton, F Company, 4th Battalion, Hamilton, and Pte. Herbert Harper, Toronto, of the same battalion, were with a party conveying provisions to the trenches when machine guns were turned on them. A bullet hit the cart at one time, and they were obliged to take shelter. In doing so they both received internal injuries, Harper falling into a deep "Jack Johnson" hole near the road.

About 60,000,000 salmon are caught yearly in the waters of Alaska. Approximately 100 canneries are in operation annually. The fish are caught by seines, traps, and gill nets.

French military estimates show that about 25,000,000 horse power is developed in the explosion of a charge from one of the biggest cannon now in use.

A MOVE WHICH FAILED.

German Demonstration Aimed To Hold Rig Russian Force.

Petrograd, May 7.—The demonstration by the Germans in North-West Russia doubtless was intended to detain a large Russian force, available for the battle in progress between Cracow and the Carpathians. This German move has completely failed.

The enemy's cavalry turned back on Monday from a point south of the line Libau-Mitau, abandoning a number of light guns which the Russians have sent to Riga. Neither the German fleet nor the transports have been seen off the coast, although the Russian torpedo-squadron searched for them.

ANXIOUS OVER ITALY.

German Press Now Admit Situation Is Serious.

Amsterdam, via London, May 7.—The German papers are beginning to display anxiety regarding Italy's attitude. The Vossische Zeitung, the Lokal Anzeiger and the Tageblatt all emphasize the fact that negotiations between Italy and Austria-Hungary have not yet been definitely broken, and that therefore there is still justifiable hope of a satisfactory solution. They admit that the situation is serious, however, but at the same time insist that Italian intervention on the side of Germany's enemies would make no difference to German determination or confidence in the final result.



MORE OF KITCHENER'S ARMY OFF FOR THE FRONT.

Fifteen thousand troops, being the 11th division of Kitchener's Army, passing through Leicester. The picture shows a little girl distributing cigarettes to the soldiers.

SUNDAY IS MOTHER'S DAY.

White and Red Carnations Are Symbolic Flowers.

Next Sunday, May 9th, will be observed all over the country as Mother's Day and Kingstonians are planning proper ceremonies. Red and white carnations will be the flowers, the white ones to be worn if the mother of the person wearing them is dead and the red ones if she is living. These were selected by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, the starter of the movement, as best representing the love of the child for the mother.

In connection with the movement for the observance of the day leaders urge "a letter to mother" by those who are away from home. This is particularly recommended to the young men in the larger cities. Their hearts are right and they think often of the folks at home but neglect to write. If they knew how eagerly their letters would be received and with what loving solicitude they are cherished in the mother's heart back home they would not fail in this duty. If there are any young men and women in Kingston who have loving mothers at home and who have been neglectful of their duty in writing they should not let this coming Mother's Day pass without sending a letter home. Let it be brief or long, as time and circumstances permit, but let love animate it.

Philippine cigars are now regularly exported to forty countries, the bulk of the shipments, outside the exports to the United States, going to near-by Oriental lands. The total exports last year were 155,000,000 cigars.

BITTER TRAGEDY OF WAR.

Should Japan Break Word in Alliance With Britain.

London, May 7.—The Daily News, discussing editorially the China-Japanese crisis, says:

"The public will find it hard to believe Japan's charge against China of unfriendly and irreconcilable conduct. China has neither the will nor the power to take an unfriendly or an irreconcilable course toward her powerful neighbor and in this matter it is grotesque to suggest she is responsible for the crisis. It will be the last and bitterest tragedy of this war if one of its consequences is that unoffending nation whose independence and integrity the Anglo-Japanese Alliance guaranteed is to be disposed by one of the signatories to that alliance.

The Standard, in an editorial on the China-Japanese situation, says: "In view of the immensity of British interests in China it is scarcely possible for the British public to watch unmoved the rapid developments of a situation pregnant with all kinds of possibilities. We can only hope that the Japanese Councils are inspired, as hitherto, by perfect loyalty to the spirit, as well as to the letter of the alliance and that our Ally will act with the good sense and moderation that have always distinguished their policy."

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IF ITALY GOES TO WAR.

Designs On Dalmatian Coast Is Arousing Serbia's Interest

Nish, Serbia, May 7.—The possibility of intervention by Italy is arousing the greatest interest in Serbia and in political circles, and every indication of Italian designs on the Dalmatian coast is carefully examined. With Italy's claim to the Trentino and Istria, the Serbs are in sympathy; but when Italian ambitions are seen to extend to the Dalmatian Islands and the Dalmatian coast, fear is expressed that Serbia is about to be robbed of advantages for which she has been fighting in the present war should victory crown the arms of the Triple Entente powers. Serbia hopes to reap reward on the Dalmatian coast. Italy, however, is claiming Dalmatia and all Serbia would gain, if the Italian view prevailed, would be a part cut off from the interior of the country by the barrier of the Danubian Alps. Even the free development of this could be hindered by Italy, who would acquire Spalato, the natural route for commerce with Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the ground of nationality, Serbia has a prior claim to Dalmatia, which in 1900 was peopled by over 555,000 Serbo-Croats, as compared with 15,000 Italians.

Unless the injustice done Serbia by the treaty of Berlin is redressed in the manner indicated, Serbia's position at the close of the war will not materially improve. The only changes that would have been effected would be the substitution of Italian or Australian predominance—in other words, the transfer to Italy of the power formerly exercised by Austria-Hungary. The opinion in political circles may be therefore summed up in the following words:

"Let Italy take Albania, if the Triple Entente powers agree and construct there as many ports as she likes, but do not let her strangle or suffocate Serbia by depriving her of arteries essential for her commercial existence."

SPLINTER FROM HEART

Removed by French Surgeons—Operation Was Unique.

Paris, May 7.—A young sergeant in the French Army, from whose heart a splinter of a hand grenade was extracted by Dr. Beaussonat, chief of the Military Hospital, was presented before the Academy of Medicine last night by Professor Armengaud, of Bordeaux. The patient was wounded October 1st at St. Hubert, where the steel fragment of the grenade penetrated his diaphragm, pericardium and the cardiac muscles, lodging within the right ventricle.

The splinter remained in the ventricle four and a half months before it was extracted. The operation was declared to have been unique in the annals of surgery. Considerable difficulty was experienced in removing the piece of steel, as it slipped from the forceps several times. Various complications were feared, but everything went well and the soldier now is considered cured, as his heart acts normally.

Mauretania Returning To Run.

New York, May 7.—Shipping circles were interested in an announcement by the Cunard Steamship Company that its steamer Mauretania, which has been out of service since last October because of the necessities of the British Government for transport facilities, will resume sailings from Liverpool for New York on May 29th.

The increase in shipping facilities is welcome to exporters, who have been hampered because of the withdrawal of important steamers for war purposes.

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DON'T USE SOAP ON YOUR HAIR

When you wash your hair don't use soap. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain multified coconut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and breaks soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly and is soft, fresh looking, bright, sunny, wavy, and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.



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