CANADIANS CHARGE ENEMY

Swept Back by Terrific Onslaught They Reform and Retake Lost Guns

A despatch from London says: The sudden German assault north of Ypres, which won for the Germans an advance of a mile and a half and threw their first troops on to the west bank of the Yser Canal, has been blocked—at several places hurled back. But it was not until Saturday morning, after the enemy had stormed and taken the village of Lizerne only to be driven out of it by a series of desperate counter-attacks, that an effective check seemed to have been administered. Advices from the front tell of most sanguinary fighting still in progress, with the Germans launching every ounce of force into the violence of their forward rush, and the allies, contesting the issue with equal hardiness, standing fast in the face of their furious offensive.

The War Office report says:

"The fight for the ground into which the Germans penetrated between Steenstraate and Langemarck still continues. The loss of this part of the line laid bare the left of the Canadian division, which was forced to fall back in order to keep in touch with the right of the neighboring troops.

"In the rear of the latter had been four Canadian 4.7-inch guns, which thus passed into the hands of the enemy. But some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant and successful advance, recapturing these guns and taking a considerable number of German prisoners, including a colonel.

"The Canadians had many casualties, but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout."

But while the Canadian troops were quick in assuming the offensive, they apparently were not much before the Belgians and the French, both of whom were equally affected by the suddenness of the German assault, for, according to the news from Paris, important inroads have been made into the new territory acquired by the Germans, while all of the allied forces are consolidated.

The German success seems to have been wholly dependent upon their use of bombs filled with asphyxiating gases, and the first advantage they were able to gain from this effect upon the allied soldiers. The gases which spread from these bombs were felt as far back as the second line defences. They caused a severe smarting of the eyes, which made it practically impossible for the gunners to work with any degree of accuracy. The first line trenches were made wholly untenable, the atmosphere being so laden with the gas that the troops had to fall back or drop in their tracks.

Enemy Drove Wedge.

The space that was thus opened—this was west and south of Langemarck—served as a breach through which the Germans drove a forward wedge that gained such impetus over the unprotected ground that the advance troops were able to cross to the west bank of the Yser Canal before they were stopped. Meantime, to the north and to the south of Langemarck the entire German front over a distance of seven miles pressed forward with a violence that has scarcely been equalled since the notable drives made last October. Their forces had been heavily augmented by the massing of troops for this very occasion, so that the allied forces found themselves outnumbered from one end to the other.

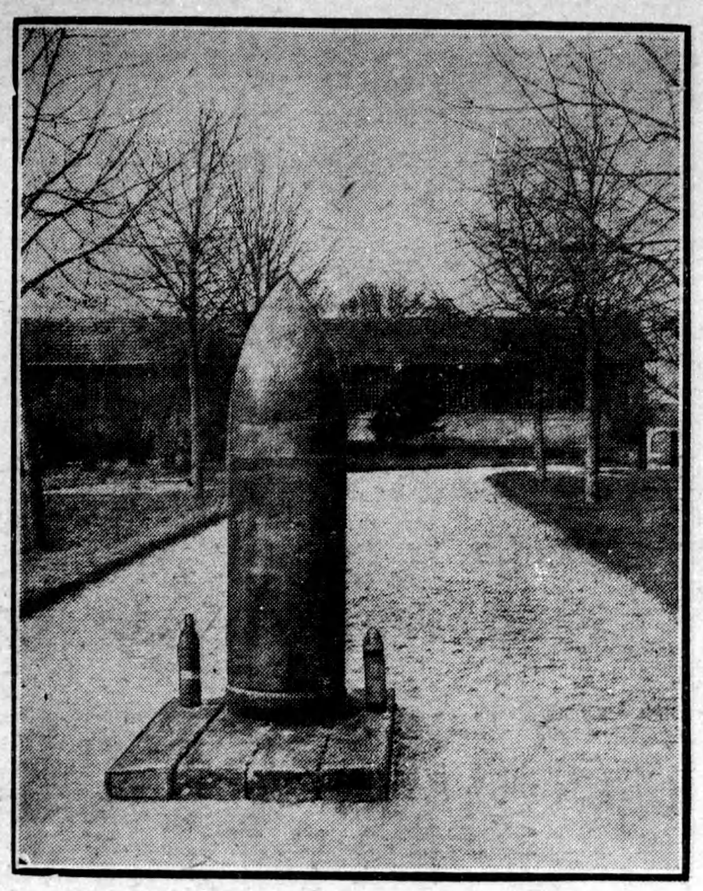
Along this front the Belgians were at the north, the British, including Canadians, at the south, and the French at the centre. To-day's news tells of the British line bent back last night, having pressed forward again, and of an equal advance by the French and Belgians.

While much of the brilliant fighting seems to have been done by the Canadian troops, it remained for the French zouaves and the Belgian carabineers to drive the Germans from the village of Lizerne, a few minutes after they had occupied it Saturday morning. These fighters did not, however, stop at having regained the lost village, but pressed on, and also recaptured some of the ground beyond it.

Germans Lost 9,000.

There is very little information at hand to-night from which estimates of killed and wounded can be made. News from Berlin says 2,470 prisoners were made, and that 35 cannon and a large number of machine guns were captured. One report says that the Germans lost 9,000 in killed and wounded at the encounter which gained the west bank of the Yser Canal for them.

The 4.7-inch guns of the Canadian division, lost and then recaptured, belonged to the heavy Artillery Brigade, and were 45 pounders from Montreal.



One of the Huge Shells from a German Siege Gun.

The great enemy shell shown in the photograph is of peculiar interest for two reasons. For one thing, it has established by ocular proof the existence of the giant German siege-howitzers, an existence which some have questioned. For another, it has yielded the first opportunity to note actual measurements and details of the size, weight and capacity of the 42-cm. (16½-inch) howitzer projectiles. The tremendous shell is set up for purposes of comparison side by side with, on the left, a French 75-mm. field gun shell, and on the right, a German 77-mm. field gun shell, which are each as nearly as possible 3 inches in diameter. The big shell fell in soft ground near one of the outer forts at Verdun. It did not explode; whereupon it was dug up, the charge extracted, and measurements were made. The projectile was discharged from a firing point distant 7½ miles from the Verdun fort, is 1½ metres (practically 5 feet) from tip to base, and weighed 956 kilogrammes. or 2107.6 lbs., i.e., only 133 lbs. short of a ton.

GALLANT STAND IS ADMIRED

Canadian Division Has Repulsed Two Fresh Onslaughts by the German Forces

A despatch from London says: All England is talking of the Canadians' splendid advance. Latest reports from the front indicate that heavy fighting continued Saturday and Sunday, when the Germans twice attacked the Canadian line, but both times were repulsed.

The Canadians had not been out of the trenches since their charge to recapture the guns, but have had the warmest trench fighting since reaching France, and were steady under the strain. The extent of the casualties is not known at the record office, but all the surplus officers on leave have been hurriedly recalled in anticipation. Strong drafts of men are ready to leave. It is reported that the Princess Patricias also were in the battle.

Sir John French's Message.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Gen. Hughes received the following cable from Col. Carrick, assistant eye-witness for the Canadian forces: "Sir John French telegraphed Gen. Alderson as follows: 'I wish to express to you and to the Canadian troops my admiration of the gallant stand and fight they have made. They have performed a most brilliant and valuable service. I reported their splendid behavior to the Secretary of State, and I have a reply from him saying how highly their gallantry and determination in a difficult position are appreciated in England.'"

Gen. Hughes replied: "Sincere thanks for message. Please convey to Sir John and the Canadians the pride and joy of their comrades in Canada for the part they have so nobly played. The Canadians have justly proved that there was no surrender and that, by whatever fault the guns were lost, they were not allowed to remain in possession of the enemy."

INDIAN HEROES FOUGHT TO LAST

300 Held Post Against 2,000 Germans Till the Last Round Was Fired.

A despatch from London says: An official report issued Sunday night tells of the heroic defence by 300 British Indian soldiers of a position in East Africa against 2,000 Germans. The Indians held a hill until their ammunition ran out and all but twenty of their number had been killed. The failure of the British expedition against Tanga, German East Africa, as previously announced in Berlin, also is mentioned, and against this is offset the success of the British in several engagements on the Frontier and on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

The report, which was issued by the War Office, deals with operations in the British East African Protectorate between November and March, and is as follows:

"An attempt by British Indian troops to take Tanga, in German East Africa, was unsuccessful, and the force re-embarked and proceeded to Mombasa. Simultaneously an attack on a German outpost at Longido resulted in the Germans evacuating their position after suffering heavy losses. The British also drove the Germans out of British territory across the Umba River.

"The British post at Jassin, held by 300 Indians, was attacked by 2,000 Germans. Jassin was surrendered after its ammunition had been exhausted and the commander and 280 men had been killed.

"An expedition sent from Mombasa occupied the German Island of Mafie, the German garrison surrendering unconditionally. Shirati, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, was attacked and occupied by the British.

Admiralty May Close Ports Without Notice

A despatch from Washington says: Consul-General Skinner, at London, cables that the British Admiralty had given notice that certain ports of Great Britain may be closed to shipping without notice. "Closing will be indicated," the message said, "by three vertical red lights at night and three red balls by day. When these signals are displayed vessels must proceed to examination anchorage or keep to sea."

HIGH SEAS FLEET CREPT OUT

Berlin Claims Her Warships Have Been Cruising in North Sea—Zeppelin Reconnoitring

A despatch from London says: Further indications of "a certain liveliness in the North Sea" were forthcoming from various sources on Friday, and London continues in a state of expectation of a naval battle. A Berlin despatch gives the following statement issued by the German Admiralty:

"The German high seas fleet recently has cruised repeatedly in the North Sea, advancing into English waters, without meeting the sea forces of Great Britain."

So far there has been no comment on the foregoing from British official quarters.

Unconfirmed reports from Blyth and other points on the north-east coast, telling of a Zeppelin cruising over the country, are connected here with German naval activity rather than with the idea of another aerial raid. It is thought likely, if German airships are in the vicinity of Great Britain, that their mission is one of reconnaissance in connection with fleet movements.

The Grimsby trawler St. Lawrence was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea Friday by a German submarine. Two members of the crew were killed, whose skipper reports that the submarine fired on his vessel while engaging in rescuing the crew of the St. Lawrence.

The officers of a Danish steamer which arrived at Tyne report that they encountered the Norwegian barques Eva and Oscar, the former on fire and abandoned and the latter in sinking condition with its boats missing.

MANY CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS

84 of Canada's Sons Named in the Casualty List of Flanders Conflict.

The King's Message.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, has received a message from King George expressing his admiration of the gallant stand made by the Canadians at Langemarck, and sympathizing with Canadians in the heavy casualties sustained.

A causualty list containing the names of 84 officers in the Canadian Division, of whom 22 were killed, one died of wounds, 59 are wounded, and two are wounded and missing, was received Sunday night from Militia Headquarters, at Ottawa.

Rank and file casualties in connection with this engagement have not yet been received at Ottawa, nor has there been any announcement as to their extent.

Among the Canadian officers reported killed are Lt.-Col. W. Hart McHarg, of Vancouver; Lt.-Col. A. P. Birchall, of the Canadian Permanent Staff, in England; Maj. A. E. Kimmis, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Winona, Ont.; Maj. E. C. Nusworthy, of Montreal, and Maj. J. McLaren, of Brandon; L.-Col. R. D. Boyle, of Crossfield, Alta., has died of wounds.

Lt.-Col. Hart McHarg, who was connected with the Sixth D.C.R.O., Vancouver, was the champion rifle shot of the world, winning the title at the last International Rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1913. He won the Governor-General's prize on two occasions, being one of the only two men who ever won the honor twice at the D.C.R.A. meet here. His record at Bisley and the Canadian Annual Rifle matches has very few equals.

Among the wounded are Lieut.-Col. W. S. Buell, of Brockville; Major A. T. Hunter, of Toronto; Major Gilbert Godson-Godson, of Vancouver; Major D. Sutherland, of Norwich, Ont., and Major B. H. Belson, of Port Dalhousie. Major D. R. Sandeman, of Red Deer, is seriously wounded.

Major A. T. Hunter is a widely known local lawyer, and is prominent in Canadian politics as a public speaker and candidate for Parliament. Among the other wounded are Capt. George McCuaig, son of Clarence J. McCuaig, the Montreal financier, and Lieut. Reginald Tupper, a son of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and a grandson of Sir Charles Tupper.

Bubonic Plague in Turkey.

A despatch from Rome says: Reports have reached here from Constantinople that the bubonic plague is raging in Turkey and that the victims of the disease are very numerous. The contagion is spreading in an alarming manner owing to the neglect of sanitary precautions. Several cases have occurred at Salonika.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 27.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at $8.10, in jute bags; second patents, $7.60; strong bakers', $7.40. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, quoted at $6.15 to $6.25, seaboard, and at $6.25 to $6.30, Toronto freight.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.65; No. 2 at $1.64; and No. 3 at $1.61 1-2. Ontario wheat is firm at $1.50 to $1.55 for No. 2, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario quoted at 60 to 61c, outside, and at 63 to 64c, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, quoted at 70c, and No. 3 at 68c, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Barley—Good malting grades, 75 to 78c, outside.

Rye—The market is dull at $1.05 to $1.10, outside.

Peas—No. 2 quoted at $1.75, outside.

Corn—No. 2 new American quoted at 83c., c.i.f., Bay ports, and No. 3 at 82c, Bay ports.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 80 to 82c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran is quoted at $27 a ton, and shorts at $29 to $30.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.40.

Provisions.

Cured meats are quoted as follows:—Bacon, long clear, 13 3-4 to 14c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy, 14 1-2 to 16c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 20 to 21c; boneless backs, 23c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices steady; pure lard, tubs, 11 3-4 to 12c; do., pails, 12 to 12 1-2c. Compound, tubs, 9 3-4 to 10c; do., pails, 10 to 10 1-4c.

Country Produce.

Butter—The market is quiet, with prices generally unchanged. Good grades wanted. Choice dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 21 to 23c; creamery prints, 35 to 36c; do., solids, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—The market is firmer, with sales at 21 to 22c per dozen, in case lots.

Beans—The market is steady at $3.40 to $3.45 for prime, and $3.45 to $3.50 for hand-picked.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, April 27.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82 1-2 to 83c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 69 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 69 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 67 1-2c; No. 3 local white, 66 1-2c; No. 4 local white, 65 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 80c; malting, 86 to 88c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.20; seconds, $7.70; strong bakers', $7.50; Winter patents, choice, $7.80; straight rollers, $7.30 to $7.40; do., bags, $3.45 to $3.55. Rolled oats—Bbls., $.75 to $7; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.25 to $3.35. Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $38. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $18 to $19.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 1-2 to 17 3-4c; finest easterns, 17 to 17 1-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 35 1-2 to 36c; seconds, 34 to 34 1-2c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 25c; No. 2 stock, 21c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 47 1-2 to 50c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13 to $13.50; country, $10.50 to $11.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 9 1-2c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11 1-2; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, April 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.58 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.57; No. 3 Northern, $1.54 3-4; No. 4, $1.50; No. 6, $1.46 1-2; No. 6, $1.42 1-2. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 65c; No. 3 C.W., 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 61 3-4c; No. 1 feed, 60 7-8c; No. 2 feed, 59 7-8c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.79; No. 2 C.W., $1.76.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, April 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.61 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.57 1-4 to $1.61 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.52 3-4 to $1.58 1-4; May, $1.55 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 73 1-4 to 73 3-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 54 3-4 to 55 1-4c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, April 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.61 5-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.60 3-8; May, $1.59 3-8. Linseed, $1.98 1-4; May, $1.98 3-4.

New York, April 27.—Flour firm. Rye flour steady. Hay steady. Hope quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 27.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.35 to $7.60; do., good, $6.90 to $7.15; do., medium, $6.50 to $6.75; do., common, $6.50 to $6.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $6 to $6.80; do., good bulls, $6.25 to $6.30; do., rough bulls, $4.60 to $6.75; butchers' cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.40; do., common, $4.60 to $6.75; feeders, good, $6.40 to $7.25; do., rough bulls, $5 to $5.50; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6 to $6.85; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $4.60; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $85; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $75; light ewes, $6.50 to $7.50; do., heavy, $5 to $6.30; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $5 to $10; calves, $5.50 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $8.65; do., off cars, $9 to $9.15.

Montreal, April 27.—The supply of cattle was small, for which the demand was fair, and sales of choice steers were made at $7.75 to $8; good at $7.25 to $7.50, and the lower grades from $5 to $6.50, while butchers' cows brought from $4.50 to $6.50, and bulls from $5 to $7 per cwt. The feature of the small meat trade was the activity in calves, there being a good demand for all the offerings at prices ranging from $2 to $9 each as to size and quality. A few small lots of yearling lambs sold at $8.20 to $9.25, and ewe sheep at $5.75 to $6 per cwt. Spring lambs brought $2.50 to $8.50 each, as to size. The tone of the market for hogs was firm under a fair demand and small offerings, and sales of selected lots were made at $9.50 to $9.60 per cwt., weighed off cars, and in one or two instances as high as $9.75 was paid for small lots.

SENDS NOTE TO AUSTRIA

Roumania Makes Formal Demands for Territorial Concession.

A despatch from Rome says: It is learned here that Roumania has made formal demands upon Austria for territorial concessions in Transylvania, exacting a reply within a reasonably short time.

The time limit, however, is said not to be fixed. Roumania's action is of the greatest significance, as it is obviously inspired by Italy following out the terms of the Italo-Roumanian defensive alliance contemplating simultaneous intervention for the realization of the aspirations of both countries.

Italy two months ago demanded a prompt explanation of Austria's concentration of troops in Transylvania. Now Italy further demands to know whether, besides the concessions offered to her, any have been offered to Roumania. Thus Austria will be compelled to satisfy the ambitions of both countries, otherwise intervention is inevitable.

In Dire Need of Food.

A despatch from London says: Seven million Poles, of whom two millions are Jews, are in dire need of food. This statement was made by Hermann Laundau, a prominent Jewish philanthropist associated with various Jewish charities in London.

"Of these sufferers 5,500,000 are east of the Vistula River and 1,500,000 west of the river," Mr. Laundau said. "The Jews are even poorer than the Gentiles, because of the boycott against the Jews in parts of Poland before the beginning of the war, which impoverished thousands who otherwise would have been able to provide for their families."

GERMANS USED SUFFOCATING GAS

French Forces, Overwhelmed by Noxious Fumes, Had to Fall Back.

A despatch from London says: The enemy scored a small success over the French forces in Belgium Friday by the use of asphyxiating gas. The shells used in the bombardment of the trenches of the allies were filled with gases which compelled the soldiers to retire from the gas zone and drop back toward the Yser Canal to escape the fumes. The British front remains intact, except where the troops have had to readjust their line in order to conform with the new French line.

The reports seem to indicate that the Germans, employing every available man and gun, not only from the other points of the front, but from the interior of Germany itself, are making a desperate effort to pierce the allied line, isolate the left to the north and thus win to the Channel and Calais. They have thrown themselves against the forces of France, Britain and Belgium, apparently unmindful of the cost, and already military observers are preparing to receive reports of the bloodiest battle of the war in this zone.

The German movement came south-west, following the railroad from Thourout to Boesinghe, and came into contact with the allied lines at Poelcapelle. Simultaneously another German force augmented by guns and men appeared before the British to the south, while heavy field guns, more readily transportable owing to the improved roads, once again shelled Ypres.

The situation then was that the French and Belgians were engaged to the north of the city, while the British were in action to the south. Among the French it was noted there were 4,000 French bluejackets who had given such good account of themselves under command of Admiral de Ron Arch. They were thus disposed when the Germans made their first general advance, employing the gas-filled bombs, which made it impossible for men to remain in the trenches near where they exploded. At the same time they advanced to the south more to recover lost ground than to go through, and in this they were unsuccessful.

Refuses to Vote Military Credits

A Paris despatch to the Central News says that the opening session of the Hungarian Chamber was a gloomy sitting. The Chamber refused to vote the new military credits demanded by the general staff. The attempt of Count Tisza, the Premier, to break down the opposition was futile.

The Morning Post's Berne correspondent gives a different version of the opening of the Chamber from that of the Central News. He says that Count Tisza in a long preliminary conference with the leaders of the Opposition, Counts Apponyi, Andrassy, Miichy and Karolyi, tried to obtain their promise not to oppose the new bills to be submitted to the Chamber, but that it is believed he failed to secure their promise.

Started Out For England

A despatch from London says: Fred T. Jane, a well-known naval expert, addressing a meeting at Liverpool, said that it was not generally known that the Germans tried to land an expeditionary force in England and that it was the British navy that made them go back to their harbor again. The navy saved the country and there was never a word of it in the newspapers.

German Merchant Steamer Sunk

A despatch to La Prensa, Lima, Peru, states that the British steamer Orcoma has sunk a German merchant steamship near Bayovar. It is also stated that the British cruisers Kent and Orama have received coal from the British steamer Aggesford at the port of Bayovar.

The last report received from the Orcoma was to the effect that she had arrived in Liverpool February 16 from Valparaiso. It is possible that since then she has been armed and sent back to South American waters.