MAJOR GAULT WINS THE D.S.O.

Officers of Princess Patricias Decorated for Recent Conspicuous Gallantry at St. Eloi

A despatch from London says: The Official Gazette announces that Major A. H. Gault, of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Order, and that Lieut. W. G. Colquhoun and Lieut. Papineau, of the same infantry, have been decorated with the Military Cross. The decorations are for conspicuous bravery.

Lieut. Papineau was in charge of the first party of the detachment led by Lieut. Crabbe at St. Eloi, which exploit was mentioned in Sir John French's despatch published recently. The two other parties were led by Sergeant Patterson and Company Sergeant-Major Lloyd.

According to the official record, Major Gault is honored "for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 27 in reconnoitring quite close to the enemy's position and obtaining information of great value for the attack carried out the next day. On February 28 Major Gault assisted in the rescue of wounded under most difficult circumstances while exposed to heavy fire."

Lieut. Colquhoun is decorated "for conspicuous gallantry and resource on numerous occasions, specially at St. Eloi on January 26, when he rescued with the assistance of one man a mortally wounded officer after three others had failed in the attempt, being under very heavy close range fire the whole time. Again on February 27 at St. Eloi rendered valuable assistance on reconnoitring duty under very difficult and dangerous circumstances."

Lieut. Papineau is rewarded "for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 28, when in a charge of bomb-throwers during our attack on the enemy's trenches he shot two of the enemy himself and then ran along a German sap, throwing bombs therein."

Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.C.

ZEPPELINS MAKE ANOTHER RAID

Dropped Many Bombs in Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, Slightly Injuring One Woman

A despatch from London says: Two Zeppelin airships visited the east coast of England shortly after midnight Thursday, dropping bombs on several towns, doing considerable damage to property. As far as has been ascertained, only one person, a woman, was injured. It is said she was only slightly hurt.

The airship dropped 12 bombs on Maldon, in Essex County, 30 miles north east of London, but only one building, a workshop in London Road, was damaged. Bombs were also dropped in Heybridge Basin, 2 miles across the river. These set fire to some buildings. The airships came up the Blackwater River and over the Marshes and circled around.

At Lowestoft, on the North Sea, in Suffolk County, three bombs were dropped, considerable damage to house property in the centre of the town resulting. A lumber yard also was set on fire. The window panes in many houses were shattered. Three horses belonging to the railway company were killed. After leaving Lowestoft the aircraft passed over Harwich in the direction of Felixstowe.

Previously the aircraft had visited Southwold, 12 miles south of Lowestoft, and having missed striking that town with its missiles, went on to Halesworth, 8 miles inland. It then returned again to Southwold and dropped six bombs.

COLORS FLYING, GUNS TRAINED

Why the British Cruiser Glasgow Sank the Dresden in the Chilean Harbor.

A despatch from London says: The British Government has offered "a full and ample apology" to the Chilean Government for the sinking on March 14 in Chilean territorial waters of the German cruiser Dresden, the internament of which had already been ordered by the Maritime Governor of Cumberland Bay when the British squadron attacked and sank her.

This fact was made public in a White Paper, giving the texts of the Chilean note protesting against the sinking of the Dresden and the British Government's reply.

The note delivered by the Chilean Minister to Great Britain says that the Dresden anchored in Cumberland Bay (Juan Fernandez Island) March 9 and asked permission to remain eight days for the purpose of repairing her engines, which were said to be out of order. The Governor refused the request, as he considered it unfounded, and ordered the captain to leave the bay within 24 hours.

As the order was not complied with, the captain of the Dresden was informed that his ship was interned.

When the British squadron appeared on March 14, the ships opened fire on the Dresden, on which a flag of truce had been hoisted, and called on her captain to surrender. The captain then gave orders to blow up the magazine of the Dresden.

It is pointed out that according to the British information the Dresden "had not accepted internment and still had her colors flying and guns trained."

The British reply continues: "If this is so, and if there were no means available for enforcing the decision of the Chilean authorities to intern the Dresden, she might obviously, had not the British ships taken action, have escaped, again to attack British commerce."

It is added: "The captain of the Glasgow probably assumed, especially in view of the past action of the Dresden, that she was defying the Chilean authorities and abusing Chilean neutrality and was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to sally out and attack British commerce again."

Lonesomest Tommy Gets 3,000 Letters

A despatch from London says: Rifleman A. C. White, who was described by a sentimental fellow-soldier in a letter to a London paper as the lonesomest man in the British army, has become the bane of the British army postal service. White was lying in a hospital near the front, with no one to write to him or to send him presents. But after the pathetic description appeared, an extra force of men had to be employed to handle and carry his mail. His letters have now passed the 3,000 mark, and his parcels are numbered by the hundreds. Every mail White has a bigger bag than many companies.

French Aeroplane Victor in Long Chase

A despatch from Bordeaux says: The tale of an exciting chase in the air and a battle at an altitude of over 8,000 feet between a French aeroplane and a German albatross machine, in which the French aviator was victorious, was related by Lieut. Chambre, the observer on the French machine.

The pursuit began at Rheims, according to Lieut. Chambre, and lasted until the air craft reached Chalons, an approximate distance of 25 miles. The German used over 100 quick-firer cartridges without doing further damage than to pierce the wings of the French machine. The eleventh shot fired by the French aviators caused the German aeroplane to fall, and on reaching the ground it caught fire. The German officers escaped injury and were taken prisoner.

RECORD OF PIRATES' CAMPAIGN

Over 1,000,000 Men Transported by Water—11,000 Ships Have Arrived or Sailed, With Loss of 40

A despatch from London says: Great pride is taken in the record during the eleven weeks since the German submarine terrorist campaign started. The Admiralty transported more than one million men by water. Five men represent the total losses in transport work of the Admiralty since the beginning of the war. Another record has been established in the transport of horses from India with the loss of only two. In the merchant marine more than 11,000 British merchant ships have arrived at or sailed from British ports in the last eleven weeks, while less than forty British merchant ships have been victims of German submarines, and in the same time the number of new ships launched for the British merchant marine makes the total number of ships and the total tonnage of British merchant marine greater than before the "reign of terror."

AIRMEN RAID RHINE CITIES

Bombs Were Dropped on a Shell Factory in the Suburbs of Baden.

A despatch from Paris says: Allied aviators have been very active on the western front. A squadron flew over the Rhine and dropped bombs on workshops in the suburbs of Baden which were being utilized for the manufacture of shells. Ten bombs were also dropped on the powder factory at Rottwell in Wuerttemburg, six striking the mark, and as a huge red flame shot up surrounded by dense smoke it is believed that the magazine was destroyed. Another airship squadron dropped twenty bombs, the majority of which struck their mark, on the electric station ten miles north of Metz which supplies the town and forts of Metz with power and light. The aviators report that much smoke arose from the central station. On the return journey the allied airships encountered three hostile aviators, to whom they gave chase, forcing them to land.

Although subjected to a heavy cannonade from the Metz forts, the allied squadron suffered no mishaps. The aeroplanes which visited Baden were struck by shell splinters, but returned safely to the lines.

Tried to Wreck Cathedral.

Several bombs have been dropped by a German Taube aeroplane in the vicinity of the cathedral at Amiens. Ten persons were killed or wounded. The material damage done was slight. There are a number of Canadians in the Amiens Hospital.

The enemy continues to launch counter-attacks at Les Eparges, but without success, while at Bois de Montmartre three German batteries were silenced and an ammunition depot blown up.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

The various committees in charge of supplies report satisfactory progress.

A sheet shower was held on Wednesday last in the Physics Building, which resulted in an addition to our store, amounting to about seventeen hundred sheets. In addition to this, the necessary quota of the following articles has been reached—Surgeons' gowns and masks, nurses' caps, covers for hot water bottles and pneumonia jackets.

In spite of efforts, however, the number of articles required is still great. In the first place, ten thousand sheets are still needed, and this is an urgent necessity not to be denied. Next to sheets the most pressing needs are pajamas, of which nearly two thousand suits are required, and surgical nightshirts. Also let us not forget the need for socks. Each letter from the front emphasizes the urgency of the demand for them.

The writer will be glad of contributions to the wool fund, of offers from women who are willing to knit if wool is sent to them, as well as of contributions of socks.

(Mrs. A.) JEAN McPHEDRAN,
Convenor of the Ontario Red Cross Sock Fund.

MRS. F. N. G. STARR,
Treasurer.
University Hospital Supply Association.

$9,500,000 Insurance On Officers Killed

A despatch from London says: Life insurance claims paid in respect to British officers killed in the war amount to nine and one-half million dollars.

Opposed to Secrecy.

A despatch from London says: J. Austen Chamberlain, member of Parliament for West Birmingham, has appealed to the Government to take the people more into its confidence, and let them know a little more of what is happening. He says the secrecy of the Government is being carried to an extent that is detrimental to the country's best interests.

AIRMEN SHELL GERMAN STAFF

Bombs Dropped on Buildings Housing Kaiser's Leading Generals.

A despatch from Paris says: French troops have made notable advances at widely-separated points of the battle line, one in the region of Arras after a hotly-contested fight, and another in Alsace, where a gain of nearly a mile was made. In the fighting in the northern part of the line the French drove the Germans at the bayonet's point from the hill east of Notre Dame de Lorette, continuing the drive toward Lens and Bouai untaken last month.

A notable feature of the operations was the bombardment by French aviators of several towns occupied by the Germans. One aviator flew over the German lines at the centre of the line and hurled five bombs on the buildings occupied by the Imperial general staff at Charleville and Mezieres. These towns where for the first time the headquarters of the German great general staff has been definitely located, are adjoining fortified towns on the Meuse, in the Department of Ardennes, about 15 miles below Sedan. This position is some ten miles south of the Franco-Belgian frontier and 35 miles north of the German battle line in the Argonne. All the projectiles hit the buildings housing the general staff, according to the official report, which states that the aircraft visit was in the nature of a reprisal for the bombardment of Nancy by a Zeppelin.

It is also announced that a squadron of 15 aeroplanes threw bombs successfully on the military buildings of the Germans at Ostend. The machines were subjected to a violent cannonading, but all returned intact.

At Les Eparges the Germans delivered three counter attacks in an attempt to retake the eastern salient. He was repulsed with heavy losses.

German artillery stationed near Bethune, France, is reported to have shelled a Belgian ambulance, killing three wounded Belgians and six wounded German prisoners.

Plans Hero Colony For Maimed Germans

A despatch from London says: Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial German Chancellor, is considering the feasibility of a suggestion for the establishment of a "hero colony" near the famous old Pforta School in South Prussia, of which he is an alumnus, where those maimed and crippled in the war may take up their life after it is over. The originator of the idea is Paul Kersten, head of a big factory in Bad Koesen. He believes that there will be thousands of noble and patriotic girls and widows of soldiers who, when peace is concluded, will be glad to marry the men who have been injured and who otherwise would gravitate into soldiers' homes. To prevent this is one of the principal objects of the proposed plan. Kersten feels that soldiers in such a situation soon come to feel that they are useless and in the way, whereas they can continue a useful and happy existence if they have their own homes and wives to help care for them. Kersten believes that the loss of an eye or a leg is not a defect that in any way affects future generations. If injured soldiers can marry and live in colonies instead of in homes by themselves, he thinks that the birthrate will have some of the increase that is to be necessary after the war.

British Prisoner Gets Another Trial

A Copenhagen despatch to the London Daily Mail says it is announced in Berlin that the British prisoner, William Lonsdale, has been granted another appeal. The case will come before the supreme military court on April 27.

Lonsdale, who made an attack on a German non-commissioned officer at the military prison at Doberitz, was once sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, after the American Ambassador at Berlin and the American Minister at The Hague had interested themselves in the case at the request of the Lord Mayor of Leeds.

Hungary Clamoring For an Early Peace

A Budapest respatch says: "The desire for peace is the overwhelming sentiment noticeable throughout Hungary in the past few days. How absorbed the people are in this idea can be seen at a glance in the newspapers, which in almost every issue contain prominent allusions, editorials and expressions of opinion along this line.

"For several days there has been scarcely any public speech or statement on the war or the political situation which did not touch on this subject. Pronouncedly, the Government newspapers are leading the peace campaign. It is not yet easy, however, to say what terms would be acceptable officially."

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ORDERS WERE NOT OBEYED

Heavy Losses at Neuve Chapelle Accounted for in Sir John French's Report

A despatch from London says: The report of Field Marshal Sir John French, reviewing the Neuve Chapelle battle, has been eagerly awaited. For some days rumors ascribing the heavy British losses (12,811) to some extent to British artillery and to a mistake of a British commander have found their way into print.

In his introductory remarks the British commander specifically states that "considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle. The infantry was disorganized by the violent nature of the attacks."

Further in the despatch he says: "I am of the opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the commander of the first army been more carefully observed."

Field Marshal French fails to reveal the name of the officer whom he so heavily blames for the delay which robbed the British of the fruits of their victory at Neuve Chapelle.

Field Marshal French reports the British losses in the three days fighting at Neuve Chapelle as follows:

	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Killed	130	2,337	[illegible]
Wounded	259	8,173	[illegible]
Missing	23	1,728	[illegible]
Total	412	12,239	[illegible]

Field Marshal French continues: "The enemy's dead on the field, and positive information that 12,000 wounded passed through Lille. Thirty [illegible] their ranks were [illegible]

SEPARATED FROM MOTHERS

Hundreds of Infants Sent Back to Switzerland Cannot be Identified

A despatch from Paris says: William T. P. Hollingsworth has returned from Schaffhausen and Zurich, where he investigated the conditions of returning civilian prisoners on behalf of the American Clearing House for Relief.

Germany has already sent back 30,000 of these civilian prisoners, stating that between 150,000 and 200,000 are yet to be returned. Two trains are arriving in Switzerland from Germany daily, each carrying 500 of the returning prisoners. Three-fourths of these are women and girls. No boys over 16 years [illegible]

NEUTRAL VESSEL SUNK AT ANCHOR

Pirates Submarine Steamer Chartered by the Dutch Government.

A despatch from London says: The Netherlands steamer Katwyk, from Baltimore to Rotterdam, was torpedoed while anchored seven miles to the west of the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea. The crew of 23 men were saved and taken aboard the lightship.

A despatch to Reuter's from Flushing reports the arrival there of the crew of the Katwyk. The men say that while the night watch was being changed a severe shock was felt and the ship began to take in water. As the steamer was sinking [illegible] freighter [illegible] was [illegible] long [illegible] March [illegible] ed Do[illegible] April 14.

To be Made Prisoners On Entering Canada

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says: American steamship companies operating between Seattle and Alaska ports and Seattle and San Francisco were notified by the British Admiralty that all German, Austrian or Turkish passengers [illegible] members of the crews would be removed from any vessel calling at Canadian port and held as prisoners of war.

TRIED TO BURN DOCKYARDS

Fact Only Made Pudlic by the Announcement of a Reward for the Discovery of the Incendiaries

A despatch from London says: There was a rumor in London that a serious fire had broken out in the big government dockyards at Portsmouth; but the censor eliminated all mention of the matter from press despatches.

It now appears that the fire was of a very serious character, and came near wiping out the docks and other valuable properties at Portsmouth. The real extent of the damage is still unknown. It is the common belief in official circles that the fire was the work of incendiaries, presumably German spies.

A carefully worded notice was issued by the dockyard authorities offering a reward of $500 "for the discovery of the incendiaries responsible for the fire at the building slip sheds the night of January 31."

Turks Massing Troops at Gallipoli

A despatch from Athens says: The Turks are daily massing troops in the Gallipoli Peninsula, especially at Kilid Bahr, and all the heavy guns which were formerly around Constantinople and the principal Marmora Sea ports are being removed to the Dardanelles. A great number of German aeroplanes have arrived. A German aeroplane hurled three bombs at an allied transport. The damage caused is unknown.

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