# CANADIANS SAVED THE LINE

## 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 attack, for, according to the news from Paris, important inroads have been made into the new territory acquired by the Germans, which all of the allied forces are consolidating.

The German success seems to have been largely dependent upon their use of bombs filled with asphyxiating gases, and the first advantage they were able to gain from the 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.

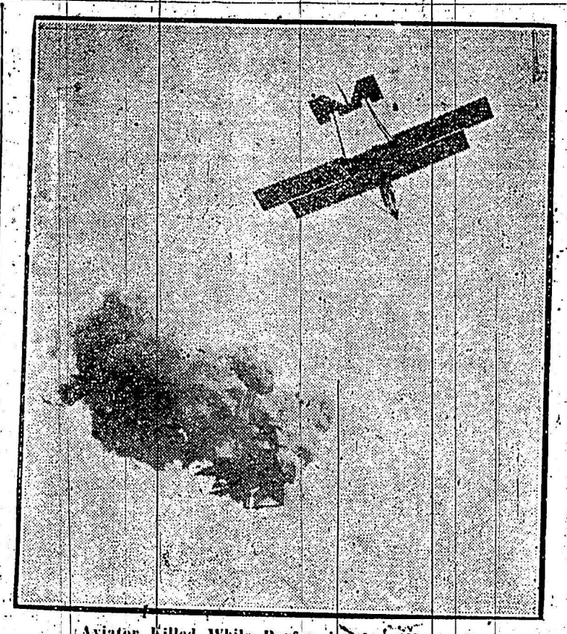
Along this front the Belgians were at the north, the British, including Canadians, at the south, and the French at the centre. To-day's news tells of the British line bent back last night, having pressed forward again, and of an equal advance by the French and Belgians.

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 25 cannon and a large number of machine guns were captured. The 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.



**Aviator Killed While Performing for "Movies."**

This photograph was made on March 16 at Universal City, Cal., as Aviator Stites was doing a series of aerial thrillers for the moving picture photographers. The "stunt" was suddenly terminated when something went wrong with the machine and Stites was dashed 500 feet to his death. The picture shows the machine just as it started tilting on its fatal plunge to earth. An instant before the dummy aeroplane below Stites had been blown up as part of the "stunt." One theory is that the explosion shown in the picture caused Stites' machine to capsize.

# STEADY UNDER TERRIFIC ATTACKS

## 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."

# GERMAN AVIATORS MAY BE EXECUTED

## Russia Will Institute Reprisals Against Those Who Kill Civilians.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Russia is to institute reprisals in some form against the Germans for the bomb-dropping upon undefended towns of Poland. Announcement to this effect was made at the General headquarters, which denounced the Gcerman aviators so engaged as "apaches." It is hinted that all such men who may be captured will be tried by court-martial, and if it is shown that they wantonly brought death to inoffensive civilians they will be executed. There is special interest in the statement because a Taube was brought down near Sambroff yesterday and the two men aboard made prisoners. They may be the first to be brought to trial.

In a statement the general staff says:

"Though the German air raids are becoming more frequent, they cause practically no damage except when the bombs fall among a dense population. Our aviators confine themselves to bombardment of military works."

### 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.

# NAVAL ACTIVITY INCREASES

## Traffic Temporarily Suspended While the British Submarines Approach German Coast

A despatch from London says: Indications of increased naval activity comes from various sources. All steamboat communication with Holland has been suspended by order of the British Government, and taken in connection with the news from Berlin that British submarines have been in the Bight of Heligoland, where the German Admiralty lays claim to having sunk one and perhaps more, this is believed to foreshadow some movement in the North Sea.

The stoppage of traffic to Holland was announced in an official statement given out in Amsterdam in behalf of the British Government, which said:

"All shipping between Holland and the United Kingdom is stopped for the time being. No ships will leave the United Kingdom for Holland until further notice, and ships from Holland will not be admitted to the United Kingdom. It is hoped shortly to resume limited cargo and passenger traffic. Special arrangements have been made for the transfer of mails."

The reports of the intention of Great Britain to stop traffic with Holland influenced the rates at Lloyd's and checked the tendency to reduce insurance rates. Nobody in the market seemed to be aware of the cause of the stoppage.

Merchant and fishing vessels arriving at Copenhagen report the presence of an Anglo-French squadron off Savanger, Norway, and stories also are current in the Danish capital of a German fleet cruising in the North Sea.

The trawler Fuschia reached Aberdeen to-day with the crew of the trawler Envoy and reported that the Envoy had been shelled by a German submarine last night off the east coast. The men on the Envoy left their ship in a small boat, which, they say, also was shelled by the submarine. No one was injured. The Envoy's crew drifted about in the small boat for two hours before being picked up.

"According to Berlin evening newspapers," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "a German submarine stopped the British steam trawler Glancarse off Aberdeen and took it into a German port on the North Sea." Aberdeen is some 450 miles across the North Sea from the nearest point on the German coastline.

# 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 enough of the Ngwas bridge, 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.

### 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."

# DRIVE ENEMY FROM THE HILLS

## Important French and British Successes in the Campaign in German Equatorial Africa.

A despatch from Paris says: The French War Department has announced that the allied forces had gained a victory in the operations against the Germans in the Cameroons, a German colony of Western Equatorial Africa. The text of statement follows:

"After heavy fighting of the last few months the German troops in the Cameroons have been forced to retreat from the high plateaus situated in the centre of the colony. The seat of Government has been transferred to Jaunde. The movement of the allied forces in this direction continues.

"French native troops from Central Africa have attained in the east the line Lomie-Dume. Towards the west troops commanded by Col. Mayer, following the railway line, have succeeded in forcing a passage across the Kele River. British troops marching in a northerly direction and following the Edea-Jaunde road have taken possession

# MANY OFFICERS FELL IN BATTLE

## 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; Lt.-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, of Vancouver; Major D. Sutherland, of Norwich, Ont., and Major B. H. Belson, of Port Dalhousie; Major D. R. Sandeman. Reed 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.

### Austrian Air Scouts.

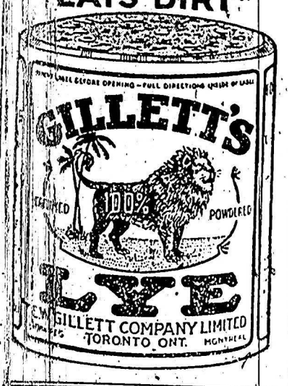
A despatch from Rome says: Word has been received from Ancona that an Austrian aeroplane was seen scouting the Italian coast, along the Adriatic Sea. The aeroplane was equipped with strong searchlights. The authorities are attempting to identify the aeroplane.

# GEN. IAN HAMILTON COMMANDS

## Noted British Officer Referred to as "My Chief" in Message From Gen. d'Amade

A despatch from London says: A Cairo letter to the Times describing the big camp of the allies expeditionary force for the Dardanelles, now at Alexandria, reveals incidentally the fact that Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton is the commander in chief of that expedition. During a review of the forces, the letter says, Gen. d'Amade, commander of the French section, referred to Gen. Hamilton as "my chief."


GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT





# 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 tells of the heroic defence by 300 British Indian soldiers of a post in East Africa against 2,000 Germans. The Indians held a post till their ammunition ran out and only twenty of their number were killed. The failure of the British expedition against Tanga, German East Africa, as previously announced in Berlin, also is mentioned, and against this is set 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 Africa theatre between November 2 and March, and is as follows:

[illegible] attempt by Brit[illegible] to take Tanga, [illegible] Africa, was a[illegible] [illegible] Mombasa. [illegible] on a German [illegible] resulted in [illegible] their [illegible] heavy loss. The [illegible] the German [illegible] artillery a[illegible]

The British pressed [illegible] Indians was attacked [illegible] Germans. Japan[illegible] after its ammunition [illegible] exhausted and the [illegible] men had been k[illegible]

An expedition sent from M[illegible] occupied the German [illegible] the German garr[illegible] unconditionally. S[illegible] Lake Victoria Nyanza, was [illegible] and occupied by the Bri[illegible]

### Wasted Time.

[illegible] "In the time [illegible] you how to do the [illegible] do it yourself." [illegible] replied: "Yes m. A[illegible] makes me to listen [illegible]


Canoes, Skiffs, Motor Boats

THE PETERBOROUGH LINE.

If any canoe can give you satisfaction it is a "PETERBOROUGH." Always and ever the acme of service, model, strength and finish. Over fifty styles and sizes. Write for catalogue. The latest canoe is the Peterborough canvas covered. Ask for illustrated folder. Skiffs for the popular Outboard Motors. Power Launches, all sizes and powers. Get folders telling all about these.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY, LIMITED,
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat $55.00

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 16 Ft., Beam, 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.

Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on "The Penetang Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.