

# ZILLEBEKE ONE OF THE RED MILESTONES IN CANADA'S PATH OF GLORY

**Dominion Troops Stemmed the Tide of Advance Against Ypres and Calais During Two Weeks of June, 1916, Adding Fresh Lustre to Their Immortal Renown.**

The Battle of Zillebeke opened on June 2, 1916, and really continued until June 13. The Zillebeke sector is situated two miles due east of Ypres, on a front of two miles from Hill 60 to the upper edge of Sanctuary Wood and the Canadian Main Road. At the time the Canadians were occupying the southeastern portion of the Ypres salient, the British offensive and the Ypres salient was practically stripped of forces. The Canadians were at a great disadvantage. There was no air service. There was little artillery and only a thin line of infantry. There were no reserves of support and no reserve trenches, owing to the nature of the ground, while the Germans had even the advantage of position, being on high ground, while the Canadians occupied the low.

The Zillebeke sector was defended by the 2nd Canadian division, under the command of General Mercer, with the 7th and 8th Brigades in the line. The front line trenches were occupied by the 2nd and 4th Mounted Rifles at the lower end near Hill 60, and Mount Sorrel. The Princess Patricia's two companies of which were largely made up of University men from Toronto, Montreal and the West, occupied the upper part of Sanctuary Wood.

**A Terrific Bombardment.**  
At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd, General Mercer, accompanied by Brigadier-General Victor Williams, began inspecting the trenches occupied by the Mounted Rifles. Unknown to the Canadians, the Germans had for several days been filling their trenches with trench mortars as preparation for a surprise attack which they purposed launching on this day. At 8.45 they suddenly opened a terrific bombardment of the Canadian trenches. For four hours they kept it up. They destroyed emplacements and devastated trenchworks. The Mounted Rifles were blown out of their trenches and fell back. The right flank of

the Patricia's was left in the air. General Mercer was killed and General Williams wounded, later taken prisoner. A mine exploded at the "Loop" destroyed the right company of the Patricia's, but still Captain Niven's Company on the left hung on. Captain Niven was wounded, and No. 7 Platoon, with its commander, Lieut. Haggarty, was wiped out.

**Checked German Advance.**  
To the Germans it appeared that no mortal being could live through the terrific hail of lead and iron. At 12.45 the bombardment suddenly ceased and the enemy, confident of an easy victory, came over, but he had not taken into consideration the indomitable Canadian valor. A remnant of the Princess Patricia's still remained alive, and these, under the command of Lieut. Molson, subjected the enemy to a blasting onslaught as he passed on the right to the rear. Attempts were made to reinforce the Canadians. Colonel Buller was killed as he was leading up supports and Major Gault was wounded. The remnant in the front line hung on all night, though surrounded.

On the following morning at day-break, a counter-attack failed. The 15th Highlanders were badly cut up and Lieut. Maurice Malone was killed while leading his company. The Pats hung on tenaciously until Sunday, the 4th, when they were ordered to the rear, having been relieved by the 42nd Highlanders. It was a pitiful remnant that mustered to roll call. Though they had paid a great price they had achieved a momentous victory. It was the dogged heroism of the Princess Patricia's that balked the Germans from a straight walk into Ypres and on to Calais.

The fighting continued on the Zillebeke sector until June 13, when a counter-attack drove the Germans back, except from the edge of Sanctuary Woods and Hooge. The Canadians suffered 14,000 casualties during the two weeks.



## SHIPS THAT FOUGHT WORLD'S GREATEST SEA BATTLE—JUTLAND, MAY 31, 1916

**British Navy Names Commemorate Glorious Ships and Gallant Men; Deathless Names Are They, Recalling the Deathless Deeds of Generations of Seagoing Britons.**

Names never die in the British navy. It is one of the characteristics of that noble service that its ships after generation. Names of both men and ships link the glories of the past to the greatness of the present by an endless chain of commemorating valiant actions.

German ship names emblazon the fame of tinhorn generals or tinhorn victories, or tinhorn institutions, as "Kaiser," "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau"—or more geographical accidents as "Leipzig" or "Emden"—or pet pups, such as "Pommern" or "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" or headache powders, as "Seydlitz."

British navy names commemorate glorious ships and gallant men, the sea-godmothers and sea-godfathers of ships and men destined in their turn to pass on deathless names that will inspire other men in other ships to deathless deeds.

There is romance, adventure, inspiration, allegory and centuries of history in the one hundred and fifty names mentioned by Admiral Jellicoe in his account of the Grand Fleet at the world's greatest sea fight—the Battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916.

"Indomitable," "Fearless," "Invincible," "Invincible," "Valiant"—they might have been taken from the pages of the Holy War or Pilgrim's Progress.

Butchers' cows, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$9.25 to \$10; do, com., \$8 to \$8.50; stockers, \$8.75 to \$12; feeders, \$12.50 to \$14; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$15; milkers, good to choice, \$70 to \$85; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$160; light cows, \$13 to \$15; yearlings, \$12 to \$14; choice lambs, \$18.50 to \$20; spring lambs, \$12 to \$15; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$16; hogs, fed and watered, \$22.50 to \$22.85; do, weighed off cars, \$22.75 to \$23.15; do, f.o.b., \$21.50 to \$21.85.

The "Canada" was one of Rodney's ships in the "Battle of the Saints," in the West Indies, 1782. The "Canada" fought the "Ville de Paris" two hours, broadside to broadside, in Rodney's victory. A "Canada" was also in the Battle of Jutland—fourth ship in the third division of the battle fleet.

A "Sir Francis Drake" led the van in the Battle of the Saints for Rodney in 1782, even as the original Sir Francis carried the Armada two hundred years before.

The little destroyed "Ardent," in the Jutland battle, torpedoed the huge German "Tommern."

"The flotilla was again in action a little later with some enemy battle-ships," writes Admiral Jellicoe, "and the 'Ardent' attacked and fired a torpedo, but the result could not be observed, as a very heavy fire was concentrated on the 'Ardent,' which sank with colors flying after a most gallant night's work. It is sad to record that Lieut.-Commander Marsden and one man were the only survivors; they were picked up by a destroyer on June 1st, after having been five hours in the water."

The original "Ardent" was a captive from the French—one of Rodney's prizes in the Battle of the Saints, and the only one to get home. The others, including the gorgeous 110-gun "Ville de Paris," were lost in hurricanes on their way to England.

Admiral Jellicoe's book thus records the last four minutes of a good man and a good ship, both bearing, at Jutland, seagoing names famous since the eighteenth century:

**Captured from the French.**  
"Rear Admiral Hood (the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.), who was on the bridge of the 'Invincible' with Capt. Cay, hailed Commander Dannreuther, the gunnery officer in the fore control, at about 6.30 p.m., saying, 'Your firing is very good. Keep at it as quickly as you can. Every shot is telling.' At about 6.34 p.m. the 'Invincible,' which had already been hit more than once by heavy shells without appreciable damage, was struck in 'Q' turret. The shell apparently burst inside the turret, as Commander Dannreuther saw the roof blown off. A very heavy explosion followed immediately, evidently caused by the magazine blowing up, and the ship broke in

## FORESTS AND RECONSTRUCTION

**CANADA NEEDS LARGE EXPORT TRADE TO BALANCE IMPORTS.**

**Australia Sets An Example in the Matter of Forest Conservation—Enormous Possibilities.**

Statesmen and business men have repeatedly emphasized the part that the further development of our natural resources must play in reconstruction after the war. Any such programme must take full account of the forests. Such increased development will assist materially in providing against unemployment, through the building up of new forest industries, in addition to the 5,000 wood-using industries already in existence. It will be a large factor in stabilizing economic conditions generally.

A large export trade is particularly essential to Canada, to redress her unfavourable trade balance, especially with the United States. In this direction, our forests hold a position of peculiar strategic importance, both actual and potential. In British Columbia, for example, it has been shown that the annual lumber cut can be increased five-fold, under good management, without impairing the forest capital stock. This means an enormous export trade to which the short-ages of shipping is still the greatest obstacle.

The present and potential value of Canada's export lumber trade is indicated by the order recently placed by Great Britain for lumber from Canada, aggregating around \$50,000,000 in value. In the east, the value of our pulpwood forests is indicated by the fact that the value of the exports of pulp and paper now total around \$60,000,000 annually. One-fourth of the newsprint used in the United States comes from Canada, and fifteen per cent of the pulp wood consumed in that country is the product of Canadian forests.

Our forests have a wealth-producing capacity, the possibilities of which, from a long-time standpoint, have as yet been realized only in small part. To transmute these possibilities into permanent actualities requires, however, the general acceptance, by the people in general and by Governments in particular, of the fundamental principle that the forest is a crop, rather than a mine, and that cutting operations on non-agricultural lands must be conducted always with a view to the perpetuation of the forest as such. The practice of silviculture is still in its very infancy in Canada, as it is over most of North America. There is still far too strong a tendency toward the practice of forestry anywhere except in the woods. At the same time, it must always be realized that forestry is essentially a business proposition, and that business considerations place definite limitations upon what it is feasible to do in the direction of intensive methods.

On the other hand, the forest lands of Canada are predominantly Crown lands and are therefore, for the most part, the property of the people of the country. It follows that the public interest, from a long-time viewpoint, should govern in determining the conditions under which exploitation takes place. With the present increased stumpage values, many things in the direction of better management are now becoming economically feasible which would have been out of the question in years past.

Canada may well profit from the example set by the states of Australia, in connection with forest conservation. The states of Victoria and West Australia, in particular, have recently enacted forest legislation so progressive in character that our situation in Canada seems backward by contrast. This legislation sets a new pace, particularly as to land classification, forest reservation, control of cutting operations, reforestation, and amount of money to be spent on the protection and development of state forests generally.

Turning again to Canada, we find that, notwithstanding war conditions, truly remarkable progress toward better forest conservation has been made during the past year.

**Crown Prince Also is Liable to Trial.**  
A despatch from London says:—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German Crown Prince, will be liable to trial under the terms of the German Peace Treaty, it was declared by Andrew Bonar Law, the Government Leader, in the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law said that the Commandants of prison camps would also be liable under the terms of peace.

**Tonnage Losses in War.**  
The Ministry of Shipping announces the number and tonnages of allied merchantmen lost through enemy action, as follows:—Britain, 2,197; tonnage 7,638,000. France, 238; tonnage 697,000. Italy, 230; tonnage 742,000. Japan, 25; tonnage 120,000. United States, 80; tonnage 241,000. In addition to the foregoing, twenty British vessels, tonnage 95,000, were lost on admiralty service.

"Mufti" means plain clothes worn by one who has a right to wear a uniform. The word is of Arabic origin.

## Markets of the World

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, May 27.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store; Fort William.  
American corn—Nominal.  
Ontario corn—No. 3 white, 75 to 77c, according to freight outside.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 do, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 do, \$2.07 to \$2.15 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 do, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 do, \$2.02 to \$2.10 f.o.b., shipping points according to freight.  
Peas—No. 2, \$2.10, nominal, according to freight outside and to \$1.21, nominal.  
Barley—Malting, \$1.16 to \$1.21, nominal.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, nominal.  
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$1.11, Toronto.  
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$1.11 in jute bags Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.  
Milkfeed—Car lots delivered, Montreal freights, base included, Bran, \$42 per ton; shorts, \$44 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bag.  
Hay—No. 1, \$32 to \$35 per ton; mixed, \$20 to \$24 per ton, track Toronto.  
Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton.

**Country Produce—Wholesale.**  
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 52 to 53c; prints, 53 to 54c.  
Eggs—New laid, 47 to 48c.  
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 30 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 30 to 32c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., \$8.  
Live poultry—Roosters, 25c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, 1b, 35c; turkeys, 30c; chickens, 1b, 30c.  
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:  
Cheese—New, large, 30 to 30½c; twins, 30½ to 31c; triplets, 31 to 31½c; Stilton, 31 to 31½c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 50c; creamery, solids, 54 to 55c; prints, 55 to 56c.  
Margarine—35 to 38c.  
Eggs—New laid, 51 to 52c; new laid in cartons, 53 to 54c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45c; spring chickens, 75c to 80c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducklings, 1b, 25 to 38c; squabs, doz., \$7; geese, 20 to 30c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 65c.  
Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track Toronto, car lots, \$1.75; on track outside, \$1.60 to \$1.65.  
Beans—Can, hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25 to \$4.50; peaches, \$3 to \$3.25. Imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$3.25; Lima, 12c.  
Honey—Extracted clover: 5 lb. tins, 25 to 26c lb.; 10 lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 50 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; Buckwheat, 50 lb. tin, 19 to 20c. Comb: 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5 doz.; 10 oz., \$3.50 to \$4 dozen.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, \$2.45 to \$2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, \$2.35 to \$2.40; sugar, 1b., 27c.

**Provisions—Wholesale.**  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 39 to 41c; do, heavy, 33 to 34c; cooked, 54 to 56c; rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 44 to 48c; backs, plain, 47 to 49c; boneless, 30c; clear bellies, 28 to 29c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 29 to 32 to 35c.  
Lard—Pure, tierces, 34 to 34½c; tubs, 34½ to 35c; pails, 34½ to 35½c; 50 lb. tubs, 28½ to 29c. Comp. tierces, 27½ to 28c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 28½ to 29c; prints, 29½ to 30c.

**Montreal Markets.**  
Montreal, May 27.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 85½c. Flour—Spring wheat new standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10. Boiled oats—Bugs, 90 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4. Bran, \$42. Shorts, \$44. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$38 to \$40. Cheese, finest easterns, 30½ to 31c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 55½c. Eggs, fresh, 52 to 53c; selected, 54 to 55c; No. 2 stock, 52 to 52½c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$30.50 to \$31. Lard, pure, wood pails, 29 lbs. net, 34c.

**Live Stock Markets.**  
Toronto, May 27.—Good heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; choice butchers' steers, \$13.50 to \$14; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.75; do, good, \$12.75 to \$13; do, medium, \$11.75 to \$12.25; do, com., \$10 to \$10.50; bulls, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.50; do, med., \$10.50 to \$11; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.50.



**Will Produce Fish Meal.**  
It is hoped to produce a million pounds of fish meal annually from fish waste and offal at a plant that is to be established at Tiverton, Nova Scotia. Most of the product will probably be marketed in the Maritime Provinces.

## LAST LETTER MARTYR

EDITH CAVELL'S HER BRUSSELS

Urges Devotion to D at Uncharitable Review Pa

The body of a martyred English nurse, Edith Cavell, was buried in Brussels, Belgium, on October 12, 1915. The funeral was a remarkable letter to the world. The nurse was born in York, England, on October 4, 1865. She was a Quaker and a member of the Red Cross. She was captured by the Germans in 1914 and executed in 1915. Her story is a tale of heroism and sacrifice.

"I have told you the story of the difficulties that I have had, even to the point where I was in Belgium last year. I have told you of the difficulties that I have had, even to the point where I was in Belgium last year. I have told you of the difficulties that I have had, even to the point where I was in Belgium last year."

**Be Charitable and**  
"Two or three of you the little talks we had. them. Having already far through life I could more clearly than you the straight path."  
"One word more. Be charitable speech. In years I have seen so many faces which could have been lessened if a few words had been whispered here and been without evil intention. The life even of someone should cultivate amity and loyalty and spirit done against me I pray you I may sometimes have been but I was never with and I have loved you all you realize."  
"My good wishes for all my young girls, be have graduated and the still in the school, and the courteous consideration always shown me."  
"Your devoted director"

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