GREAT ALLIED FLEET SHELLS DARDANELLES

Eye-Witness Tells of Awful Work, Kept Up Day and Night.

Seven Shots Wipe Out Approaching Turk Battery.

(By George Renwick.)

Rabbit Is., via London, cable.—Final operations against the Dardanelles to open up a way to Constantinople have begun. Yesterday morning at dayn the most powerful fleet ever engaged in warlike operations assembled at the work of hammering down the Hellespont defences.

All day the firing continued and night brought no cessation of the bombardment. The darkness was lit up by the alternate flashing of searchlights and big guns, while the roar sounded thunderously across the waters. The noise of the bombardment was heard even in the villages on the north coast of the island of Mitylene, 45 miles away.

I left the town of Mitylene at midnight yesterday in a powerful motor catique, and having passed the night at Molyvos, on the north coast of Mitylene, was off the Dardanelles early in the forenoon to-day. During my voyage hither the bombardment heralded itself from afar like the rolling of distant thunder. High above my launch a couple of aeroplanes were soaring in the sky, while off Tenedos lay a number of fighters, two of them bearing Turkish lettering and doubtless captured from the enemy. As we sailed up the strait between Tenedos and the mainland, I had my first view of the bombardment. This was about mid-day, and by this time the noise had become terrific.

SMOKE COVERED ENTRANCE.

Overhead the sky was perfectly clear save for a heavy cloud that rested high above the entrance to the straits. Beneath it hung a curtain of dull grey smoke. This heavy pall of smoke was a curious sight. Ere long the ships came fully into my view. Tall masts and smoking funnels could be seen distantly and smoke was belching forth.

After mid-day the firing grew heavier and about 1.30 o'clock a tremendous column of smoke began to pour up from Kum Kale. A minute later the village of Yens Shehr nearby was pouring forth smoke and flame. At 1.30 o'clock I was opposite the entrance to the Dardanelles and could see four large ships heavily engaged.

Far beyond, where the Narrows lay in a gash of grey, tall columns of smoke could plainly be observed rising into the air and indicating that the work of our gunners was proving effective. A quarter of an hour later, a big fire burst out on the heights above Seddel Bahr and for a considerable time the smoke ascended in a thick dense mass from the spot.

About two o'clock I landed on this island in the Rabbit group, and from its cliffs nearest to the Dardanelles and the entrance to the straits, six miles away, I watched the fascinating spectacle of the bombardment until nightfall. From this point of vantage I could see right up the strait to the Narrows. Away in the distance several small ships could just be made out. They were evidently directing the fire of the big units on the Kilid Bahr and Chanak Forts guarding the Narrows. Across the low Kum Kale ridge I could see a couple of large ships lying in Erenkeui Bay and firing heavily on Kilid Bahr and the mountains beyond.

TRANSPORTS LINED UP.

The largest warships stood at the entrance by the European side, away to the left. Ontside of the entrance stretched a line of transport. About 2.30 the bombardment became still more intense. Great warships sent forth shattering waves of sound. New fires could be seen at several points along the Asiatic shore. The pall of smoke grew thicker and for a time obscured my vision up the strait.

An English warship, evidently one of the Lord Nelson type, and the French Jean d'Arc kept up continuous cannonade. Bright flashes of flame spurted from the mouths of the guns. The roars which followed were almost deafening. At times several shots from the French warship seemed directed against the batteries in and near Kum Kale, and one shell I saw took a huge mass of masonry and rock out of the cliffside there. For some time the bombardment of this particular spot right opposite to where I stood continued. Shells were hurled at it at the rate of about twenty a minute. When the smoke cleared it was evident that all resistance was ended there, for the ships moved from their places and directed their fire higher up the strait.

This movement of war ships enabled me to get an excellent view of the Seddel-Bahr fort, which appeared to be utterly knocked to pieces. Then two French warships took up the game, and distant streake of smoke told me that Keppez Point and Chanak were feeling the effects of their deadly fire. The sight of these great ships in action thundering death and destruction, was awe-inspiring and yet strangely attractive. First came the rapid flashing of flame, and the crash of broadsides, then the flagship's heliograph flickered an order, and the grey hulls moved again in mazes of their awful but fascinating dance. Once more they stand still, and again their thunder and lightning roar and flash forth.

OPPOSITION BATTERED DOWN.

About 3 o'clock the atmosphere became clearer, and enabled me to see a number of ships at work, not far from Kephez Point. A little later I could distinguish two battleships still farther in. This I regard as showing that all serious opposition on the shores up to the Narrows had been definitely battered down.

Towards 4 o'clock the firing reached its maximum of intensity. The big battleships lying in Erenkui Bay were now particularly active. Up to this time I had seen no indications of a Turkish reply to the fire of the warships, and it was not until 4.10 that I first observed a great splash of water in the middle of the strait. It was followed by three others, while small clouds of shrapnel smoke dotted the sky above the entrance.

Between 4.30 and 5.30 the warships at the entrance were particularly active. The Jeanne d'Arc, cruising far up the waterway, made a splendid picture, firing briskly as she went. Several other ships could at this time be seen in the neighborhood of the Narrows, moving about and firing heavily. Shortly after 6 o'clock the Turks provided a diversion. Early in the morning, so I learn late to-night, a hostile battery was driven back from the Seddul Bahr by artillery that had been landed at Cape Helles by the allies. It was this battery which I saw returning down the road towards Seddul Bahr, obviously from Krithia. Before it could open fire, it had been observed by one of our warships, which found the range with its first shot. A great cloud of smoke and earth shot upwards. Another shell quickly followed, playing right into the midst of the Turkish gunners, who, however, stood bravely by their guns and managed to fire three shots in reply, ineffectively, so far as I could see.

SEVEN SHOTS WENT HOME.

Then the warship poured seven shots on the spot, and a long belt of grey smoke obscured the battery, which did not again give any sign of life. Towards sundown the firing slackened somewhat, but after dark vivid yellow tongues of flames continued to flash furiously. Under cover of night the Turks evidently become much more active with their artillery, though it was difficult, of course, for me to judge the spot where the artillery duel was taking place.

At the time of the writing this despatch it is nearly midnight. A long stretch of eastern horizon is flickering luridly with the deadly lightning of guns. Their thunder will make it difficult for me to sleep to-night.

Meanwhile the allied troops had been landed on the coast opposite and between 5.45 and 7 o'clock a very fierce artillery duel took place between the guns of the forces landed and the Turkish artillery posted on the heights beyond Eskihisharlek.

The Queen Elizabeth, standing well out from the shore, joined in the duel, which ended in the silencing of the Turkish batteries. The result of operations up to this evening appears to be that the allies now are in complete possession of the long tongue of the Gallipoli peninsula and of the flat shores of Suola Bay, less than ten miles from the narrows across the peninsula. Meanwhile good progress has been made by the fire of the warships towards the reduction of the Narrows forts.

RUSE OF ALLIES FOOLED TURKS

Enemy Devoted Energies to Big Force of Donkeys

While Real Landing Party Got Footing Elsewhere.

(By Hugh Martin.)

Tenedos Cable.—One of the allied forces' landings on Gallipoli Peninsula was made as a result of a clever and comic ruse covered by a vigorous fire from our ships. Nearly one thousand donkeys, with dummy baggage and mounting guns were put ashore at a certain spot. Meanwhile a real landing force easily accomplished its purpose some distance up the coast. The regiment of donkeys, which were decrepit animals purchased in the islands for a mere song, was annihilated. The prisoners taken by the allies in their land fighting already number several thousand, including many German officers, who have been sent to Malta. Among the prisoners are not a few Turks with revolver bullet wounds inflicted by German officers in driving them on to attack or in desperately endeavoring to prevent a retreat. One soldier now in the hospital at Mouldos has three such wounds in his head.

MORE TROOPS LAND THURSDAY.

Paris Cable.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens dated Thursday says: "According to Mitylene advices received here, the landing of the allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula continued throughout this afternoon. Turkish aeroplanes endeavored to drop bombs on an allied ship in the straits.

"An allied squadron entered the straits and bombarded the Turkish forts for seven hours in co-operation with another squadron posted in the Gulf of Saros."

EIGHT MILES UP STRAIT.

London Cable.—"The bombardment in the Dardanelles continues vigorously," says the Daily Telegraphs Mitylene correspondent under date of Wednesday. "The allied ships have reached Vrysey, in front of the Chanak forts, eight miles up the strait. Information received here regarding the landing operations is meagre. It is reported that the allies have occupied the town of Maitos, as well as the town of Gallipoli."

"Large numbers of Turkish prisoners are being brought to Lemnos and Tenedos. Although the accounts of the operations received here agree that the British and French are making excellent progress, it is stated that their losses have been very heavy."

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the real difficulties for the allied troops will only commence as they advance further into the interior, where the Turks have strong defences and heavy guns. The correspondent adds that the military authorities in Athens believe that the campaign will be a long one.

CASUALTIES OF THE CANADIANS

Another List of Men Killed and Wounded Around Ypres.

Two Hamilton Men Named in Latter Class.

Ottawa Despatch——The following casualty list was issued by the Militia Department to-night:

FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded—Thompson, George Henry, Wells street, Goderich.

Phillips, Charles William, 12 Alice street, Guelph.

Murray, Thomas Richard, 43 Oxford street, London West, Ont.

Gibson, Wilfred Frank, Church street, St. Mary's.

Ellis, Clarence Anderson, 906 Victoria avenue, Fort William.

Elliott, Joseph (formerly 4th), No. 18 Portland street, Toronto.

McCoombe, Alexander, Detroit.

Curtis, Roy Bennett, 396 Ridout st., London, Ont.

Minchin, H. O., 708 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Kane, James, 10 Warncliffe Road, London, Ont.

MacAllister, Harvey, Detroit.

Hackett, Lance-Corp. Jos., King st., Preston.

Cook, Guy, Loring, Ont.

Perkins, Frederick Chas. (formerly 9th), 147 Howard Park ave., Toronto.

Ritchie, Alexander, Detroit.

Atkinson, Lance-Corp. Harold Lionel, 450 King street, London, Ont.

Kirk, Andrew Owen, Westminster, Ont., dangerously.

Dorrance, Harvey James, Seaforth.

Purchase, Sergt. John, 500 Canterbury street, Woodstock.

Plante, Chester C., Wiarton.

Wright, William, No. 76 Clinton street, Hamilton.

Fleming, Hugh, Vendome Hotel. Sarnia.

Owens, Sergt. A. E., Front street, Watford.

SECOND BATTALION.

Cottrell, Corp. Walter, 965 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto.

THIRD BATTALION.

Wounded—Hurd, G K., 93 Lippincott street, Toronto.

Brown, Chas. M., 182 Jones avenue, Toronto.

Palmer, Wm. H., 65 Ashdale avenue, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Cullum. Arthur Edward, Box 53 Paris, Ont.

Graham, Thomas J. J., 220 Avondale avenue, Hamilton.

Robertson, James, Acton West.

Poole, William, Edmonton.

Edwards, Ernest, 73 Arthur street, Brantford.

Smith, Lawrence, 19 Ontario street, St. Catharines.

Makepeace, Arthur Stuart, Brampton.

Marsden, William. 63 King street, Simcoe.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded— Bicknell, Lance-Corporal Ernest R., England

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded — Ableson, Color-Sergt.-Manchester, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Fitzgerald, Corporal Jos., Ireland.

Bloomfield, Lance-Corporal Geo. Alfred, England.

Vaughan, Lance-Corporal Joseph, Ireland.

Edwards, David J., Wales.

Died of Wounds— Bolton, Joseph, Finniscowle, Blackburn, Eng.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded — Jarman, Joseph Henry, England.

Baxter, Wm. Clark, Scotland.

Jamieson, Alexander, Scotland.

Anderson, David Sheret, Scotland.

Brown, Douglas, England.

Robertson, Geo. D., Scotland.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed—Goodsir, Thomas, Scotland.

Died of wounds—Duffy, James, Scotland.

Thompson, Piper James, Scotland.

Wounded—Bailey, Sergt. Alfred J., England.

Gemmell, Corp. James. Scotland.

PRINCESS PATRICIAS.

Wounded—Finley, John W., England.

Hampson, Albert, Winnipeg.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY.

Died of wounds — Lovekyn, Driver Vynyan Ivor, England.

Wounded—Hampshere, Battery-Sergeant-Major John, England.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY.

Wounded — Stewart, James, Scotland.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Friedrichshafen Zeppelin Factory Again Bombed by Aviators of the Allies.

WON'T SWEAR OFF

Deliberate Attempt to Burn Down Sarnia Hotel With Forty Guests Asleep in It.

The Dean of Canterbury refused to swear off indulgent in beverages.

A life-buoy of the German cruiser Koiberg has been found.

There are two hundred Toronto applications for the Royal Naval Air Service.

The Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen was bombarded by allied aviators twice in thirty-six hours.

The secretary of the British Admiralty declared that no hardships had been imposed upon the German submarine crew held in Britain.

Col. W. A. Logie was injured at Toronto Exhibition Camp by the overturning of an automobile.

A Toronto Coroner's jury urged the Ontario Government to "wake up" and erect a Psychiatric Institute.

Queen's Board of Trustees decided to pay half the salary of members of the university staff going overseas on military duty.

John Puritus, of Holyrood, was chosen Federal candidate by the Conservatives of South Bruce, to oppose R. E. Truax, M. P.

Wm. Michael, of Hamilton township, aged 93, died suddenly in the arms of his brother on opening the door to receive him on a visit.

An atempt to burn down the Western Hotel at Sarnia, while forty guests were asleep in it, was discovered by a passer-by barely in time to save the building and prevent possibly the loss of lives.

Arthur Hoeber, painter and art critic, dropped dead of heart disease at his studio at Nutley, N.J. He was 61 years of age.

Fire at Woodstock, Thursday, destroyed the F. C. Bishop hardware store,, at Norwich and gutted the adjoining barber shop of Lou Walters. A spectator was badly shocked by a live wire. The loss is practically all covered by insurance.

Six houses were burned down early Thursday, at Ste. Anne de La Perade, near Three Rivers, on the C.P.R. line, when a mysterious blaze broke out shortly before 4 o'clock, causing damage that is placed to-day above $35,000.

The steamer Elwood of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, went hard aground Thursday morning near Duluth entry and the service of two tugs were required to release her. Lo wwater is thought to have been responsible for the accident. According to local engineers, the water level in the bay here is 15 inches below normal. The Elwood was undamaged.

ANOTHER AIR RAID FAILED

German Attack On English East Coast Did Little Damage.

Three Ipswich Houses Hit and Fired, No One Hurt.

An Ipswich, Suffolk, Cable says——A hostile air craft—whether a Zeppelin or an aeroplane is not known — raided Ipswich early this morning. Several bombs were dropped. One struck a house in Brookshall Road. It was an incendiary bomb and it pierced the roof and fell into the bedroom of a little girl. Some of the furniture was set afire, but the child was rescued by her father, Harry Goodwin.

The flames spread to two adjoining houses, which within an hour were destroyed.

Other bombs were dropped on Waterloo Road. The air craft then passed on to Whitton, where it also dropped explosives. So far as is known nobody was injured.

A Central News despatch says that a Zeppelin was seen during the night at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, where it dropped bombs and set several buildigsn on fire.

TO HONOR DEAD

Impressive Memorial Service at Ottawa for Fallen Heroes.

Ottawa, Despatch—About 3,500 soldiers of the Ottawa Garrison and overseas forces mobilized here participated in the memorial service on Parliament hill this morning in honor of the Canadian soldiers who have fallen on the battle fields of France and Belgium. The Duke and Duchess and Princess Patricia of Connaught attended, together with Sir Robert Borden and several Cabinet Ministers, the militia headquarters staff, Supreme Court judges and representatives of the local clergy, the City Council and school boards. At the conclusion of the ceremony on the steps of the Parliamentary paza the troops marched past his Royal Highness.

Lt. Col. the Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly and senior chaplain of the Ottawa Garrison, took the religious services, assisted by Rev. A. W. MacKay, of All Saints.

"We are assembled to commemorate the gallant death of the Canadians who have fallen on the field of battle," said Dr. Herridge. "We cannot but mourn the fact that they will return to us no more, and we cannot but pray that the comfort of God may rest upon the stricken hearts and the desolate homes throughout the land.

"Yet our sorrow is mingled with joy that they have been so faithful as soldiers of the King. They have proved that the days of chivalry are not yet gone, and that in defence of justice and freedom, our sons will not shrink from the last dread sacrifice. We are proud of them, proud of the honor which they bring to Canada, proud of the heroic stand which saved the fortunes of the day, and on their graves we will place the tribute of admiration for their dauntless courage and of profound gratitude because of what they have done for Canada, for the Empire and for the world."

IDENTIFY DEAD

Militia Department Plans for Our Fallen Heroes.

Ottawa, Despatch—Arrangements for the identification of Canadian soldiers killed in battle with a view to the return of their remains for interment at home if their relatives so desire will be made as a result of representations by General Hughes, Minister of Militia, to the British authorities. The Minister of Militia suggested that some distinguishing feature should be placed with every soldier buried in France. During the South African War the method adopted was the inscription of the soldier's name on a sheet of paper, but this was made possible by the exceptionally dry climate conditions. Other methods have been to place the name and address in a bottle which is buried with the soldier, while still a third, which has been recommended in this case, is to establish identification by means of perforations in the soldiers' clothing at burial. As for outward marking of the graves, that is impracticable in many cases, since such signs would be obliterated. It will, of course, be easiest of all to record the soldier's identity on his uniform while living but this is contrary to modern military practice, as it would afford the enemy into whose hands the dead might fall an opportunity of ascertaining the location of different units.

GOODS BARRED FROM EXPORT

New List of Articles Held as a War Measure.

Food to U. S. Permitted for Home Consumption.

Ottawa Despatch—A large number of further commodities have been prohibtted from export as a war measure.

An extra of the Canada Gazette has been issued containing a consolidation of all orders-in-Council respecting prohibition. These orders-in-Council, in addition to this consolidation, have been amended by the inclusion of a large number of articles, a list of which is published, the prohibition to be effective from April 30th.

There are four classes of prohibited goods. Class "A" comprises goods, the export of which to allied countries is prohibited. Export to Russian Baltic ports is included under this class. Class "B" includes goods, the export of which to all destinations is prohibited. Class "C" covers the prohibition of exports to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Podtugal. Class "D" covers the prohibition of exports to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The list of prohibitions as now published is in exact conformation with the British list. Class "A" includes a large number of natural manufactured products, affecting the industry of agriculture as follows: Forage and fodders for animals, cakes and meals, dari, hay, fusel oil, hemp seed, lentils, maize malt dust, culms, sprouts or coamings, millet, offals of corn and grain, patent and proprietary cattle foods, peas (not tinned, bottled or packed), straw, provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, hides of cattles, buffaloes and horses, calf and goatskins, leather. The list also includes wood, coal mica, micanite flax, paraffin wax.

The second class includes aeroplanes, aircraft of all kinds and their parts, munitions, chemicals, etc.

The Department of Customs is issuing a general notice to its collectors and others drawing attention to the new list of prohibitions. Special notice is given that goods enumerated under class "A" may be exported to the United States only when for consumption in that country, and Customs officers at ports of exit are required before allowing exportation to see that bills of lading for shipments to the United States under class "A" are made out to specified consignees, and are marked for consumption in the United States only.

In regard to goods permitted to be exported to the United Kingdom when shipped via the United States the bills of lading must be made out to specified consignee in the United Kingdom before the goods are permitted to cross the frontier.

Respecting exports to foreign countries, through the United States, a license of dispensation from the Department of Customs must be delivered to the Customs officer at the port of exit from Canada before exportation is permitted.

FIGHTING ISLAND BUOY MOVED.

Detroit, Des.—Information has come to President William Livingstone, of the Lake Carriers' Association, from the lighthouse service of Canada that Fighting Island buoy, Detroit River, has been moved north and east of its regular station and is placed about 2000 feet off the channel bank. The change of position is temporary to facilitate dredging operations. In its present position the buoy makes a wider channel available.

A PRO-GERMAN DODGE.

Milwaukee, Wis. Despatch—A complaint was filed to-day under the so-called "discovery" statute of Wisconsin to secure information to determine whether the Allis-Chambers Company, a corporation, Otto Falk, its president and others, have entered into a conspiracy with the Bethlehem Steel Company and others not yet known to manufacture and ship shrapnel shells to European belligerents, contrary to the Wisconsin law. A hearing was set for May 5.

LAKE STEAMERS IN TROUBLE.

Port Dalhousie, Ont. Despatch—The steamer Mapleton, bound down loaded Nwith coal from Ashtabula to Quebec struck an obstruction going out of the piers this morning and has to return immediately. She is leaking badly and will have to be lightered and pumped out before leaving here. The steamer Keywest, loaded with grain from Port Colborne to Montreal, is reported ashore east of Port Weller A tug has gone to her assistance.

ENEMY WOULD HAVE BEEN WELL BEHIND ALLIES

Our Flank Was Exposed, But Canadian Bravery Saved Day, Says Eye-Witness.

NEARLY THERE

Enemy Came to Within Two Miles of Their Objective Point, Ypres.

(By "The Eye-Witness.")

London Cable.——The British official "eye-witness" in a narrative of the battle of Ypres says the Germans had prepared to attack the allied line on the 20th, but the wind not being favorble "for their use of asphyxiating gas," they postponed it until the 22nd.

The gas, the narrative says, was distributed along the German front line in front of the French position, and the wind being from the north it was blown directly on the French. The German plan, according to the "eye-witness," was to make a sudden onslaught southwestward, which, if successful, would enable the Germans to gain crossings of the canal south of Bixschoote and place them well behind the British line and in a position to threaten Ypres.

"Allowing time for the vapors to take full effect on the troops facing them," says the "eye-witness," "the Germans charged forward over the practically unresisting enemy in their immediate front, and penetrating through the gap thus created, pressed on silently and swiftly to the south and west. By their sudden irruption they were able to overrun and surprise a large proportion of the French troops billeted behind the front line in this area and to bring some of the French guns, as well as our own, under a hot rifle fire at close range.

"Our flank being thus exposed, the troops were ordered to retire on St. Julien, with their left flank parallel to, but to the west of the highroad. The splendid resistance of these troops (the Canadians), who saved the situation, already has been mentioned by the commander-in-chief.

"Meanwhile, apparently waiting until their infantry penetrated well behind the allies' lines, the Germans opened a hot artillery fire upon various tactical points to the north of Ypres, the bombardment being carried out with the ordinary high explosive shells and shrapnel of various calibres and also with projectiles containing asphyxiating gas.

"The "eye-witness" then tells how a battery of field artillery, which the Germans had virtually surrounded, fired upon the Germans at point-blank range, checked the rush, and did not lose a gun. The infantry meautime had withdrawn to St. Julien. Reinforcements finally were brought up by officers on their own initiative to meet the Germans, who by this time were barely two miles from Ypres.

"These battalions," the narrative continues, "attacked the Germans with the bayonet, and then ensued a melee in which our men more than held their own, both sides losing heavily. One German battalion seems to have been particularly severely handled, its colonel being captured among several other prisoners.

"Other reinforcements were thrown in. As they came up when night fell, the fighting was continued by moonlight, our troops driving back the enemy by repeated bayonet charges, in the course of which our heavy guns were recaptured. By then the situation was somewhat restored in the area immediately north of Ypres. Farther to the west, however, the enemy had forced their way over the canal, occupying Steenstraete, and, crossing at Het Sas, had established themselves at various points on the west bank.

"In the early morning of Friday we delivered a strong counter-attack northward in co-operation with the French. Our advance progressed for some little distance, reaching the edge of the wood about half a mile west of St. Julien and penetrating it.

CANADIANS LOST HEAVILY HERE.

"Here our men got into the Germans with the bayonet, and the latter suffered heavily. The losses also were severe on our side, for the advance had to be carried out across the open, but in spite of this nothing could exceed the dash with which it was conducted. One man, and his case was typical of the spirit shown by the troops, who had lost his rifle, smashed by a bullet, continued to fight with an entrenching tool.

"About 11 a.m., not being able to progress farther, our troops dug themselves in.

"Broadly speaking, on the section of the front then occupied by us the result of the operations had been to remove to some extent the wedge which the Germans had driven into the allied line, and immediate danger was over. During the afternoon our counter-attack made further progress south of Pilkem, thus straightening the line still more."

The writer then tells how the Germans, bringing up strong reinforcements, "and again using gas," captured St. Julien and managed to throw several brigades across the canal. The British made a strong counter-attack Sunday, and, while they gained some ground, it stopped in front of the village of St. Julien. The Germans, the narrative adds, made repeated attacks against the British near Broodseinde, backed by a tremendous artillery bombardment and gas, but they all were driven off, "with great slaughter to the enemy."