

21. 1915  
ED-FEMALE  
OF GOOD EDUCATION  
OR TO LET  
OR SALE  
FOR OCCASION  
AND HABITS  
IT, M. D.  
ON EARTH  
ADS

# OUR ARTILLERY DID GOOD WORK IN YPRES FIGHT

Lieut. Col. Morrison, Formerly of  
Hamilton, Tells of Canadian  
Guns in Big Battle.

## PROUD OF THEM

Our Soldiers Stood the Gaff Better  
Than Many of the  
Regulars.

Ottawa Despatch.—The first detailed account of the work of the Canadian artillery to reach the Dominion has arrived in the form of a letter from Lieut. Col. E. W. B. Morrison, formerly director of artillery at the Militia Department and now commander of the First Artillery Brigade. The letter is dated May 1, when the artillery had been in continuous action for ten days, and coming from the pen of a former well known newspaper man (for Col. Morrison was at one time editor-in-chief of the Ottawa Citizen and prior to that a Hamilton newspaperman) is one of the best "eye-witness" reports of the fighting which has been received.

The feature of the narrative is the information that half of the first infantry brigade, under Gen. Mercer, of Toronto, and one battery under Col. Morrison were all that filled the gap a mile and a half wide after the French troops had been forced to retire before the German gas attack. The letter follows:

"I am writing in the trenches under a heavy shell fire, but we are not firing ourselves this morning, and I thought it might be interesting to put on record the experiences and service of the little old First Brigade in this terrible battle, which has now lasted about ten days and nights, as nearly as we can keep track of time. You know how I have always predicted that when 'Der Tag' came our gunners especially and all our Canadian soldiers would show the world some fighting that none but the 'Scotch could equal.' You all used to laugh at me, but my expectations have been fulfilled.

"But to return to my own brigade. When the French were routed on that Thursday afternoon northeast of Ypres—I think it was April 2—we were going forward from Poperinghe to the trenches before Ypres. Two half batteries under Lt. Col. MacLaren, of Ottawa, were already in the trenches with the second and third Canadian brigades near St. Julien. I was on the road with a battery and the ammunition column two miles west of Ypres, and the first and fourth batteries, under Major Ralston and Major Sharman, were at Poperinghe, preparing to come up.

"As I approached Ypres tremendous firing could be heard about two miles to our half left, and it seemed to be coming nearer, preceded by a great cloud of dust and smoke. It was about 5.30 in the afternoon. I halted my column and rode ahead to reconnoitre. I had not gone half a mile when I saw broken troops—French—streaming across country ahead of the dust cloud, mounted and on foot. Then came our ammunition wagons without artillery, horses with men on them but no guns behind them, baggage wagons in broken groups and singly, all heading towards Poperinghe.

**CITIZENS IN FLIGHT.**  
"I rode back and selected positions for my guns beside the road and waited, expecting every minute to see the Germans following the shells that were following the retreating French and beginning to flash near us. Then came the saddest sight of all, the miserable innabouts of Ypres, chiefly women and children and very old men, streaming along the road, many of them wounded, many more too young or too old to be helped at all. "With these came wounded soldiers, partially asphyxiated, soldiers ambulances, traction motors, staff officers in racing motors trying to get to the front, behind all the town of Ypres beginning to blaze in the thickening gloom, under a hail of shell fire, but even in the region to the northeast the steady roar of a battle. It almost seemed for a time as if my column would be swept by the back rush to the rear, but we closed up tight and stemmed the tide of misery and panic. My men were as cool as veterans—a great deal cooler than many veterans I have seen.

"I had communicated with headquarters, and we had orders to stand fast. Worst of all was the anxiety as to what had occurred. We were eventually compelled to leave the road and take a position in the field beside the road, and the stream of fugitives continued.

"At 3.30 a.m. orders arrived to advance rapidly and support a counter-attack by General Mercer's brigade of infantry along the canal on the north side of Ypres. It was early dawn. We went forward on the rush and with "king" (Col. Morrison's horse) I scouted the position quicker than he ever did at Petawawa. You would think he knew what was happening.

"I had just got my one battery in on the canal bank when Mercer's half brigade was ordered to advance. Later we find that his two regiments and my one battery were all that filled in the gap that the French troops had left in the line, about one and one-half miles wide.

the ridge, at what is now known as Hill 29, and held on.

## HELD THE GAP.

"In the afternoon they were reinforced by the 12th battalion of infantry, and my first and fourth batteries arrived and dug in emplacements. Sections from the second and third Canadian brigades also reported to me, so that when the second attack took place I had 16 guns in the firing line. This attack lasted till dusk and was a bloody affair.

"Mercer's two regiments were supposed to be in support of the British brigade, but they also charged, and part of the fourth battalion, under Lieut. Col. Becker, of London, were the only troops to actually reach the ridge. During the night they had to be withdrawn.

"Mercer's regiments and the British brigade were then withdrawn to Wettje and their places taken by a division of French troops, and my guns were sent under the French general commander from Ypres to the point on the canal leading north, where the Germans had gotten across. "Since that for ten days we have been firing about 150 rounds per gun per day, supporting French attacks on the ridge, subjected day and night to a grizzling from 17-inch, 12-inch, and 3-inch shells.

"Of the men actually engaged with the guns I have already lost over 50 killed and wounded, and about the same number of horses killed, though the latter are a mile in the rear.

"My men are standing the gaff splendidly. Whatever may happen, I think Canada can depend we will finish in style."

## GOOD GAINS AT DARDANELLES

One Report Has Fort Kilit Bahr Silenced.

Strong Positions Still to be Overcome.

London Cable.—Steady progress by the allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula is reported, although they apparently have not yet captured the Turkish positions which bar their way to the Narrows of the Dardanelles. A roundabout message by a news agency stating that the fortifications at Kilit Bahr at the end of the Narrows nearest Constantinople have been silenced is an unofficial report.

An unofficial report reports the landing of fresh troops on the Asiatic side of the straits—a move designed, doubtless, to prevent the Turks from sending any more reinforcements from the eastern to the western side. Correspondents of Italian newspapers are arriving at Athens with the intention of following the operations of Italian expeditionary corps in the Dardanelles.

## AN OFFICIAL REVIEW.

The following review of recent operations at the Dardanelles was given out to-day by the Official Information Bureau:

"The following has been received from the Mediterranean force: "General Cox's brigade repulsed with heavy loss an attack on his position made on May 12. The following day a double company of Gurkhas advanced over half a mile. The ground thus won was consolidated during the night in spite of very strong counter-attacks.

"On May 10 the Lancashire territorial division made considerable progress during the night, and on the following night advanced further. The same day our howitzer battery, with the aid of aeroplanes, blew up the ammunition wagons of the Turkish heavy howitzers, and later made a direct hit on one of the guns in front of the Australian and New Zealand army corps. The enemy trenches and a new gun emplacement were demolished by howitzer fire.

"Every day sees an improvement in the Anglo-French position. The enemy are reported as having lost very heavily.

A telegram from Salonika says the Germans have lost 43 officers and 600 men in fighting at the Dardanelles during the last six days. In the vicinity of Constantinople trains have been stopped owing to the shortage of coal. No food supplies are reaching the city, and distress is increasing.

## DR. DERNBURG

Will Not be Given Safe Conduct by Britain.

Washington, Despatch.—When Dr. Dernburg, Germany's unofficial spokesman in this country, leaves the United States probably will not carry any safe-conduct from the British Government. It has been announced at the German Embassy that Dr. Dernburg has decided that the time has come for him to leave this country and it became known also that he desired a safe-conduct from the British Embassy to guard him on the return voyage to Germany.

The State Department has not officially requested the British Embassy to grant such a safe-conduct for Dr. Dernburg, and it now seems to be likely that the request never will be made. Action by the State Department was conditional upon assurance that the request would be favorably received, and information now at hand indicates that the British Government is not disposed to entertain any request for a safe-conduct. It is probable, therefore, that the matter will never be taken up, and the German representative will be left to his own devices as to where he will go and how he will go there.

## COALITION IS SETTLED FACT IN Gt. BRITAIN

The House Has Adjourned and Union Cabinet Will Form Ere It Reassembles.

## FISHER STAYS

First Sea Lord Appears to Have Won Out Over Winston Churchill.

London Cable.—The formation of a non-partisan Cabinet for the period of the war is an established fact. The spokesman for the two great rival parties, Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, made statements to the House of Commons to-day confirming the reports of a coalition Ministry which several newspapers launched yesterday.

The Prime Minister said that nothing had been definitely arranged, but three things were certain—that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary will continue in office; that no change in contemplated in the policy of the country in prosecuting the war with all energy; and that the reconstruction of the Cabinet will not mean any surrender by persons or parties of their political purposes. Andrew Bonar Law, in endorsing this statement, said: "Our sole consideration is what will be best for finishing the war successfully.

The belief is prevalent that Baron Fisher, First Sea Lord, although he has tendered his resignation, will be retained in his present position until he is made the new First Lord of the Admiralty. The Cabinet's sanctioning of the first naval attack on the Dardanelles was the cause of the trouble between Baron Fisher and Winston Churchill. The Sea Lords did not approve of this attack or any attack on these fortifications without support from land forces.

Speaking in the Guildhall to-day at the meeting called to thank the colonies, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the Government, said:

"Such a combination would be useless, and perhaps worse than useless, except as a means to a combination of the nation—a nation organized from top to bottom for the purpose of ending this war."

The Labor party decided at a meeting this afternoon to accept Premier Asquith's invitation to be represented in the new coalition Government. Arthur Henderson will join the Cabinet. William Bruce and another labor member will be appointed to minor posts in the Government.

Parliament adjourned to-night until June 2. Before its next meeting the new Cabinet will be formed and the first act of the Cabinet will be to challenge a vote of confidence from the House of Commons to demonstrate its position as representing the whole House. The Liberal members held a meeting to-night, and expressed confidence in Premier Asquith, who explained the Government's position to them. The Conservatives also held a party council.

## FISHER AT HIS DESK.

Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, was in his office at the Admiralty to-day, which was taken to mean that the Government had refused to accept his resignation, making inevitable the departure from the Admiralty of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. It is believed by many that Mr. Churchill was given the Marquis of Crewe's portfolio at the India Office, or that he will succeed Mr. Harcourt as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Churchill is a major in the Territorials, and it would cause little surprise if he should prefer the fighting line to a Cabinet position, which would give him no opportunity for his aggressive nature.

The Conservative members of Parliament are reported to consider eight Cabinet members as their share, and Andrew Bonar Law, Opposition leader in the House of Commons; A. J. Balfour, J. Austen Chamberlain, the Earl of Curzon, Lord Selborne, F. E. Smith, the Earl of Derby and Walter Hume Long are regarded as certain.

The Labor members have decided to support Arthur Henderson for a position. It has been an article of the Nationalist faith that no member of that party should serve in the British Government, but John Redmond will have an opportunity to break precedents if he will consent to do so, and thus have the Cabinet embrace all the parties represented in the House.

The Daily Mail, however, says that it has learned that John Redmond has declined an offer of a place in the coalition Cabinet.

While Opposition newspapers have been advancing a national Government, most of them pay tribute to the ability and the effort of the Asquith Cabinet.

## AFTER GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Ottawa Despatch.—Customs officers at all ports of entry in Canada have been notified by the department to exercise greater vigilance toward the exclusion of German publications. The entry of these publications has been prohibited under the proclamations relative to trading with the enemy, but some are finding their way in by mail and express. Special reference is made to a book entitled "Für Vaterland Und Ehre" or "For Fatherland and Honor," which is said to have been distributed extensively through Ontario by a St. Louis publishing firm.

## KAISER'S ESCAPE

Russian Big Shell Killed the Emperor's Chauffeur.

Geneva Cable.—The German Emperor and his staff had a narrow escape on Sunday while watching the operations in a village near the River San. In G. According to a despatch from Budapest, a heavy shell burst 500 yards away, it fell among some automobiles, including the Emperor's, and killing his chauffeur. The Emperor had left his car only fifteen minutes before.

As more Russian shells were falling in the neighborhood, the Emperor and his staff left hastily in machines which they commanded.

## BRITAIN THANKS THE DOMINIONS

Guildhall Meeting Praises Troops of the Colonies.

Premier Asquith and Bonar Law the Speakers.

London Cable.—The thanks of Great Britain to those dominions and colonies that have contributed so lavishly in men and money, at the same time acquitting themselves with the valor of the Canadians in France and the courage of the Australians on the Gallipoli Peninsula, were voted at a great meeting in the Guildhall this afternoon.

Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the Opposition leader in the House of Commons, were the principal speakers. The Premier was unstinted in his praise of the overseas support of the motherland.

"We no doubt are gathering in the hour of trial the fruits of a wise and far-sighted imperial policy," Mr. Asquith said. "It is safe to say there is no part of the British Empire but would suffer annihilation rather than become subject to any other sovereignty. Our standard to defeat the machinations of an enemy who has violated every law of God or man and gone down step by step to the depths of unmeasured infamy. That enemy has mobilized against itself all the powers and influences that are at the back of the free spirit of free men. Let us never for a moment forget what we are fighting to achieve, and still more what we are fighting to avert.

"But war isn't fought with spiritual weapons. Never was an increasing flow of men and munitions more necessary, and the present situation demands a steady and unsleeping organization of all the material forces of the community."

## SIR GEORGE PERLEY'S SPEECH.

Acknowledging the resolution on behalf of Canada, Sir George Perley said: "We have in Canada, as in the other dominions, complete autonomy within our borders, but we naturally look forward to the day when we shall have a voice in all matters of common interest to the whole Empire. The announcement that the dominions will be consulted before terms of peace are arranged produced a splendid impression in Canada. Our people would no doubt have been disappointed if such a course were not followed.

"Three days before war was actually declared Canada offered to send troops and make every necessary sacrifice. Why did we do this? Canada is naturally a peace-loving country, needing all her energies to develop her immense natural resources. We live in amity and friendship with the great American Republic, but we want to hand down our great heritage unimpaired to our descendants. It has been said we came to the assistance of the mother country, but I say we are fighting because the British Empire is at war, and we are proud and willing to do our share to protect her rights and liberties.

"Canada spoke for herself at Ypres. After all our hopes and fears we know Canadians acted as a whole as the Dominions, and proud of themselves worthy of the two great pioneer races from which they are sprung. We in Canada also realize and applaud the magnificent bravery of our brethren from the other dominions as well as from India and the crown colonies."

## CONSCRIPTION

Under-Secretary of War Warns the Commons.

London Cable.—Replying to a demand from several members that compulsory military service should be adopted, Harold L. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, said in the House of Commons this evening that the British Government was fully alive to the necessity of mobilizing its resources for the successful conduct of the war.

## SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Britain is Using All Suitable Vessels Captured from the German Merchant Marine.

Several war front pictures featured the salon exhibition in Paris.

The magnificent new \$75,000 Y. M. C. A. building at St. Thomas has been opened.

The cases of twelve American vessels have been settled by the British prize court.

Great Britain has issued another Blue book dealing with the commencement of hostilities.

Tuesday evening the body of a female child, badly decomposed, was found in the River Moira at Belleville.

The Provincial License Board have cut of licenses granted in Hamilton, London and Essex County.

The jury in the case of the death of Christian Shoup, of Walsingham, placed the blame upon Emerson Shelley.

John Tolmie, ex-M.P., was unanimously nominated by North Bruce Liberals in convention at Tara, as Federal candidate.

The 90th Regiment, Winnipeg Rifles, has offered a second battalion to replace to that extent the losses at Langemarck.

A fire in the rear of the Bobcaygeon Independent printing plant, also a Chinese laundry. The buildings, owned by Mrs. M. A. Bonnell, were insured.

Fire destroyed the store and stock of Jos. W. Coffee, cigar merchant and pool room, St. Thomas. The loss is about \$4,000, covered by insurance.

Collingwood citizens in a two days' campaign contributed more than \$12,500 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and have already given \$2,000 to the Red Cross work.

Sir Rodmond Roblin, ex-Premier of Manitoba, stated that there was no understanding with Premier Norris to stay the Manitoba Royal Commission investigation.

The trawler Lucerne was sunk by a German submarine forty miles off Rattray Head Wednesday. The crew of the trawler was landed at Aberdeen.

All steamships captured from the Germans, which are capable of use, are being utilized by the Government. It was announced in the British Commons by Chancellor Lloyd-George.

With the exception of a troublesome cough, the condition of King Constantine of Greece, who is suffering from pleurisy, was said to be favorable. His temperature was given as 101.

Ontario's production of gold, nickel and iron ore increased during the first three months of the year, but the output of silver, copper, pig iron, cobalt and nickel oxides substantially decreased.

Judge A. B. Klein, for twenty-two years Junior Judge of Bruce County, is promoted to be Senior Judge, vice the late Judge William Barrett, and A. M. Greig, K. C., of Almonte, is appointed Junior County Judge of Bruce.

An explosion on a large gasoline launch en route from the American Soo to Drummond Island resulted in the death of two men by drowning. The dead are: Jacob Hanha, forty years of age and August Lempinon, twenty-five.

President Wilson will await a reply from Germany to the recent American note before making further representations to the allies on alleged violations of international law in their commercial embargo on Germany.

The bill to amend the British North America Act, to permit increased senatorial representation in the western provinces of Canada after the next Federal election passed through the House of Lords and received the royal assent Wednesday.

The British Admiralty reports that the British steamer Dumfries was torpedoed at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. All hands were saved. It is added that the steamer is still afloat twenty-five miles southwest of Hartland Point.

## NEW RESERVES HOLD ALLIES

Germany Bring Up New Forces of Men and Artillery.

Bad Weather Hampers Operations in the West.

London Cable.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Amsterdam cables that the Germans have held the allies in check just beyond the east bank of the Yser, Canal by bringing up large reserves of men and artillery. He says that all the big guns of the Germans on the Belgian coast except their aircraft pieces have been transferred to the Yser, while all the landstrum at Bruges, equipped with new rifles, have gone with them.

The 25th bomber says they have discovered a sun spot 100,000 miles wide. And yet we suppose it doesn't look any lighter to an astronomer than a ten-spot does to most people.—Houston Post.

which was required. Otherwise there would have been serious artillery work. The official communication issued by the War Office to-day says:

"Very inclement weather prevails and there has been no action during the day on any part of the front."

"The Germans last night attempted an attack in the Forest of Le Pretre, but were immediately checked by our fire."

**WHAT GERMANS CLAIM.**

Berlin Cable.—The following announcement was made to-day at the War Office:

"On the eastern bank of the canal north of Ypres fighting developed in our favor. South of Neuville a British attack, made after a heavy preparatory artillery fire, was repulsed."

"On Lorette Heights we took some enemy trenches and two machine guns. A French attack against the southern part of Neuville broke down under our fire, with the heaviest losses for the enemy."

"In the Forest of Le Pretre the French attempted to break through shortly before midnight, but were held back by our artillery."

## CASUALTIES OF THE CANADIANS

THIRD BATTALION,  
Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War.

Lieut. Gerald Elliot D. Greene, 33 Hampton Court, Toronto; Major Peter Anderson (formerly 9th Battalion), Edmonton, Alta.; Major Arthur James E. Kirkpatrick, 99 St. Clair avenue west, Toronto; Lieut. Douglas Gordon Allan, 31 Dunbar road, Toronto; Capt. Baptist Leonard Johnston, 49 Woodlawn avenue, North Toronto; Capt. John Everett L. Straight, Islington, Ont.

MISSING,  
H. Richards, Rat Creek, Virginia Park, Edmonton, Alta.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION,  
Missing,  
James Henderson, Vancouver, B.C.; Daniel Bilson Merry (formerly 12th Battalion), Trail, B. C.; William Chas. Thurgood, Kerrisdale, P.O. Vancouver B.C.; William Lester Babeck, Dresden, Ont.; Sergt. John Cyril Harney, South Vancouver; William Ernest McLean, Vancouver, B.C.

Wounded,  
Frederick Richard Ivey, Victoria, B.C.

Wounded and Missing,  
Arthur Talbot, Maniwaki, Que.  
Sick from Gas Fumes,  
Arthur Thomas Abraham, Valdes Island, Vancouver, B. C.

Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War.  
Major Percy Byng-Hall, England; Captain Robert Valentine Harvey, England; Captain Thomas Venables Scudamore, Channel Islands; Lieut. Edward Donald Bellow, London, England; Lieut. Philip Joseph Locke, England; Lieut. Henry Charles Victor MacDowall, Victoria, B.C.

EIGHTH BATTALION,  
Dangerously Ill,  
Alexander Clifford Lytle, Belfast, Ireland.

Sick From Gas Fumes,  
Corp. Nathaniel Gray, Ireland; Henry Caunter, England; Matthew Elliot Brady, Dublin, Ireland; Claude William Gray, England; Harold Edward Fulker, England; James M. Colville, Scotland; Malcolm Murray, Scotland; Christopher Hendie Greenwood, England; Albert Towers, England; Townsend Williams, England; Arthur Fenn, 2,021 Gaillagher avenue, Winnipeg; R. Coleman Dyer, South Que.; John Levine, 33 Jarvis avenue, Winnipeg; Louis Stephen Le Moine, 174 Magnus avenue, Winnipeg; George Peacock, Kenora, Ont.

TENTH BATTALION,  
Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War,  
Lieut. Thomas Claude Fryer, London, Eng.

Wounded,  
John Drysdale, Lethbridge, Alta.; W. H. King, Calgary, Alta.; Sergt. Arthur Newton Martin, Youngstown, Alta.

PRINCESS PATRICIAS,  
Died of Wounds,  
Wm. C. Perkin (formerly 28th), Derby, Eng.

Wounded,  
Joseph P. Mohan, Belfast, Ireland; John Ashwood (formerly 23rd), London, Eng.; John Lawrence Gardner (formerly 25th), Manchester, Eng.; Isaac Luke (formerly 28th), Wales; Roy Lambert (formerly 28th), North Vancouver, B. C.; L. Salsbury, Reynoldstone, Ont.; Warren Douglas Hildred (formerly 30th), Woodstock, Ont.; Wm. Heath (formerly 23rd), Point St. Charles, Montreal; George Alfred Carson (gunshot in leg), Regina College, Regina, Sask.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY  
BRIGADE,  
Missing,  
Gunner Wesley C. Swain, Sherbrooke, Que.

FOURTH BATTALION,  
Dangerously Wounded,  
Pte. Wm. A. Longmuir (formerly 9th Battalion, previously reported killed in action), Liverpool, Eng.

Wounded,  
Pte. G. Patterson, Sunderland, Eng.

SEVENTH BATTALION,  
Wounded,  
Corp. Edward Chas. Francis Allen, Beccles, Eng.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION,  
Wounded,  
Pte Michael Pegram, London, Eng.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION,  
Died of Pneumonia,  
Pte. Jos. Dunn (prisoner of war at Camp Gottingen), Gosport, Eng.

DIVISION CYCLIST COMPANY,  
Wounded,  
Pte. James O'Hara, Antrim, Ireland.

DIVISIONAL SUPPLY COLUMN,  
Dangerously Ill,  
Sergt. Cecil Thomas Perks, Storm-ridge, Eng.

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