

SANCTUARY WOOD

By Major Frederick Davy, O.B.E.

It is specially fitting during this month—in which we shall be celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Armistice—to recall to mind the sterling heroism and endurance and suffering of the brave men who united their efforts to bring it about. The history of the Canadian Forces in the war is full of stirring deeds such as the example which follows:

In the Spring of 1918 the Germans made a surprise attack upon the Canadian line at Sanctuary Wood. Advancing under a terrific artillery barrage, they took the Canadian trenches overlooking the wood and inflicted terrible losses upon the defenders. Two Canadian guns were captured and the gallant young officer commanding them, Lieut. Cotton, was killed and the 3rd Canadian Division sustained the loss of its general officer commanding, Major General Mercer.

But the captured ground was not allowed to remain long in the hands of the enemy. Speedily and resolutely the Canadian General Staff organized a counter attack and before the Germans had time to remove the captured guns they were driven from their newly acquired position by an irresistible attack by the 13th and 16th Battalions.

The valiant advance, over rough ground full of shell holes and strewn with military debris, was made on a pitch dark night in a pouring rain. As a result of the irresistible attack the wood was cleared of the enemy and the line re-established beyond and over the brow of the Hill. The following description of the contested ground is an actual pen-picture of the scene as viewed at the time of the recapture:

hundreds of once beautiful oaks not one remains whole. Leaves? Not a leaf has escaped the scorching, withering blast which swept across this ground. Stumps, scarred and pitted—some crowned by huge rosettes of spreading splinters—and the split and battered trunks lying at all angles on the ground, are all that remain to tell that on this spot was once a shady wood.

The abomination of desolation hangs over the place but a fatal fascination clings to it also and grips the mind despite an occasional sniper's bullet or stray burst of shrapnel. Scarcely a soldier enters here but feels the strange impulse to remain and prowl about. Look at that ground plowed and pulverized in every part by high explosive and bursting shrapnel. What fetsam and jetsam is strewn about, left in the varying tides of battle. Here is a row of rifles, some broken and splintered, some plastered all over from breech to muzzle with mud. The gallant fellows who held them were annihilated by the torrent of iron and lead that burst above them. Here is a row of holes, the birthplace of a trench line. It stretches for hundreds of yards. What is that one stumbles over? A bulky wooden frame with strange characters upon it. Not ours? No. An enemy device to support the deadly machine gun. Look at that huge shell unexploded, that lies upon the surface.

Birmingham and Manchester knew it not. But touch it not, for death lies enchain'd within it.

These two pits you see almost tell their own tale. They screened two gun positions—you see parts of the sandbag breastworks still remaining—and also a litter of ammunition that caught fire. Canadian guns they were, and the gallant fellows who worked them stuck to their task until every one was wiped out. Over there by that upturned tree was found the body of the lieutenant, a gallant young fellow, beloved by all. He was the son of a Canadian general who had lost another son in action in the South African War.

Every foot of this devastated area is packed with human interest and signs of human suffering. Over and over again first one side then the other has turned its artillery upon it. Over and over again has a torrent of humanity streamed across it and at last mingling with the clay of another earth lie friend and foe alike. See that little heap over there? A Canadian—so it is.

They lie here uncounted. One pitch dark night in a swirling shower of rain they came across, two ballant Canadian regiments, firmly, determinedly, and irresistibly, and won once more from the enemy this blistered and torn corner of the world now known as Sanctuary Wood.

Baptized with the blood of Canada's sons, its earth pressed by their heroic footsteps, its air sanctified by their sterling devotion and lofty hope, how appropriate is its name.

Once again last year the writer visited the scene. Sanctuary Wood now presents a different appearance. A low underbrush covers it and many of the stumps of the trees that remain have sprouted into foliage. Nature's hand has been at work to cover the scars of war. A smooth, firm macadam road built by the Canadian Government under the direction of Brig-Gen. Hughes, of the Canadian Engineers, connects the scene with the Menin Road at a spot which, during the war, was known as Hell Fire Corner. On either side of the road young maple trees—brought from Canada—have been planted and when they grow to maturity the thoroughfare will have the appearance of many a country highway in the Dominion. The high ground overlooking the wood and a large part of the former Ypres salient, has been prepared to receive a noble Canadian monument that will tell to all succeeding ages the story of the heroic defence of the ground by the Canadian forces.

LEST WE FORGET
Armistice Day
November 11th, 1918
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
November 11th, 1923

Sanctuary Wood! The words conjure a pretty picture. Leafy foliage rustling in the breeze, delicate winding paths almost hidden in overhanging verdure, bird voices in the branches and an ancient hallowed shrine with perhaps a dainty spring and rivulet close by—these are some of the ideas conjured to view by the words "Sanctuary Wood."

But the Sanctuary Wood of the great war—far up near the point of the blood-washed Ypres salient—presents a vastly different spectacle. How ghastly it looks from afar. Of the

simply and solely from the authority of the state in which they live. "The conception of the Empire as a League of Nations ought to do away with these claims which are so disturbing and unsettling in the Empire."

U. S. DEMANDS SUPPORT OF FRANCE
Britain Making Final Effort to Induce Poincare to Withdraw Restrictions.

A despatch from London says:—The conference of reparations experts now hangs by a thread, following the Hughes statement from Washington to the French Charge d'Affaires. Lord Crewe, British Ambassador to Paris, will make the final effort to induce Premier Poincare to withdraw two of the restrictions which most worry the Washington Administration, the adjective "present" before the phrase "Germany's capacity to pay," and M. Poincare's insistence that the committee of experts be subordinate directly to the Reparations Commission.

A despatch from Washington says:—Premier Poincare will have to make it clear that he will not insist on crippling restrictions on the action of the proposed committees of experts to determine Germany's capacity to pay reparations if the United States is to take part. The Administrations has its back up and does not purpose committing itself to a conference until it has before it the exact details of what France will adhere to. It was made clear at the White House and at the State Department to-day that all the United States wanted was to be helpful in arriving at the actual figures of Germany's capacity to pay. For this reason it was stipulated in our acceptance that the experts' findings should only be advisory to the Reparation Commission, and it was further made plain that the American or Americans on the commission would not represent the United States Government.

Armistice Day Occasion for Numerous Unveilings

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. E. M. Macdonald, Minister of National Defence, has had requests from Hamilton, Toronto, Fredericton, N.B., and New Glasgow, N.S., to unveil soldiers' monuments on Armistice Day. As he will be absent in the Maritime Provinces it is probable that he will be unable to accept the invita-

tions from Ontario, but may be able to officiate at the unveiling in his own county, at New Glasgow.

Another heavy cargo of British Columbia forest products arrived in Montreal recently from Vancouver, consigned to the British Empire Lumber Corporation, which has completed the erection of a timber yard and re-manufacturing plant on Bickerdike pier. The cargo comprises about 5,000,000 feet.



THE EMPIRE MOURNS HIM
Andrew Bonar Law, born in Canada, Sept. 16, 1858, and for seven months Prime Minister of Britain, died Oct. 30 at his London home, after an illness which forced his resignation in May last. He was dearly beloved for his fine qualities. The honor of burial in Westminster Abbey is the signal tribute paid to the first Canadian to hold the office of Premier of Great Britain.

Dominion News in Brief

Vancouver, B.C.—The crab apple crop, which was approximately ten per cent. greater than last year, has been marketed. A considerable amount of Wealthies are on their way to the British market and there has been found to be quite a demand for secondary grade apples in Norway, Sweden, South Africa, New Zealand and Shanghai. If cold storage steamers could be secured for the Argentine, a large market, according to reports, could also be found there.

Calgary, Alta.—One of the new uses of the Calgary Herald's broadcasting station is to give prices of furs for the benefit of trappers in the far north.

Edmonton, Alta.—Applications are coming in steadily from seed growers of the province to have their registered seed handled through the provincial government seed plant at Edmonton this fall. To date more than 58 seed growers have sent in applications. It is anticipated that the plant will handle about six times as much grain this season as last.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba has decided to adopt the Alberta form of contract for its wheat pool, reducing the percentage of acreage required to put the scheme into effect from fifty, which is the percentage in the Alberta

contract, to forty per cent. The forty per cent. must be obtained by April 1, and when this percentage has been secured, the signers are definitely committed to the pool, according to an announcement by John Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Montreal, Que.—It is understood that the Premier Gold Mines will install immediately a plant with a capacity of one thousand tons a day to replace their present plant of in the neighborhood of two hundred tons daily. This, together with the fact that they are driving a two-track tunnel of some twenty-four or twenty-five feet at the twelve hundred foot level should reflect the improving development of the property.

Fredericton, N.B.—At the present time there is a survey of land being made about two miles from Fredericton Junction, by A. E. Hanson, a vein of coal having been found in that vicinity. The extent of the coal deposit will not be ascertained until the survey is completed.

Halifax, N.S.—Apple exports via Halifax to European markets during the period October 1 to 14, were 90,387 barrels, being probably the highest in the history of the apple shipping industry in this province.

The Week's Markets

- TORONTO.
- Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05.
 - Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50c; No. 3 CW, 46 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 44 1/2c.
 - Manitoba barley—Nominal.
 - All the above, track, bay ports.
 - American corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.25.
 - Ontario barley—58 to 60c.
 - Buckwheat—No. 2, 72 to 75c.
 - Ontario rye—No. 2, 73 to 75c.
 - Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
 - Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.05.
 - Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 96 to 98c; outside, 94c.
 - Ont. No. 2 white oats—42 to 44c.
 - Ontario corn—Nominal.
 - Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.50; Toronto basis, \$4.50; bulk, seaboard, \$4.40.
 - Manitoba flour—1st pat, in jute sacks, \$6.50 per barrel; 2nd pat, \$6.
 - Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.
 - Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.
 - Cheese—New, large, 24 to 25c; twins, 25 to 25 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 26 1/2c; 50 lbs., 26 to 27c. Old, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c.
 - Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 to 42c; ordinary creamery, 37 to 38c; No. 2, 36 to 37c.
 - Eggs—Extras, in cartons, 44 to 45c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 39 to 39c; seconds, 31 to 32c.
 - Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.
 - Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 38c.
 - Beans—Canadian hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.
 - Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
 - Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 13c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 13 to 14c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 15c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
 - Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 28c; cooked hams, 39 to 41c; smoked rolls, 21 to 23c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 35c; backs, boneless, 31 to 37c.
 - Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.
 - Lard—Pure tins, 17 1/2 to 18c; tubs, 18 to 19 1/2c; pails, 18 1/2 to 19c; prints, 20 to 21c; shortening tins, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; tubs, 15 1/4 to 16c; pails, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c.
 - Heavy steers, choice, \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair,



PRESIDENT OF CHINA
Tsao Kun, the new President of China, who has issued a warrant for the arrest of the Financial Vice-minister of China, Chien Fang Shih, who was educated at Harvard and is married to an American wife. There are alleged to be serious irregularities in the Chinese finances.

\$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$30 to \$110; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, corn., \$4 to \$5; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$11 to \$11.50; do, bucks, \$9.50 to \$10; do, com., \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to 2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., \$2.85 to \$3; do, f.o.b., \$3.35 to \$3.50; do, country points, \$3.10 to \$3.25; do, select, \$2.75 to \$2.90.

Wheat—No. 2 CW, 56 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 55 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 2 local white, 53c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, 1sts, \$6.30; 2nds, \$5.90; strong bakery, \$5.60; winter patents, choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85; Rolled oats, 90-lb. bags, \$5.05. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.

Eggs, extras, 40c; firsts, 36c; seconds, 30c; butter, No. 1 creamery, 36 1/2c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1.

Com. bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.75; com. dairy type cows, \$1.50 to \$3; fairly good veals, \$10; lighter veals, \$9 per cwt.; hogs, thick smooth and shop, \$9.25.

A Cross of Sacrifice at Valcartier Camp

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canon Scott of Quebec has communicated with the Department of National Defence with regard to the erection of a cross of sacrifice at Valcartier Camp to commemorate the valor of those who trained at that camp and fell overseas. If the proposal is approved, as it probably will be, Canon Scott will proceed with a campaign to raise subscriptions for the purpose.

Large deposits of graphite have been discovered in British East Africa.

A new Government pier is to be erected on the Dartmouth side of Halifax harbor at a cost of \$75,000. The choice of sites has not yet been decided on but it is anticipated work will actually commence in the near future.



THEN—AND NOW.
—From London Opinion.

IN RABBITBORO

SOME TUNE THAT NEW RABBITBORO BLUES AIN'T IT DOC?

THE LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA IS JUST CRAZY ABOUT IT, HE SAYS IT HAUNTS HIM!

WELL I SHOULD THINK IT WOULD HAUNT HIM!

HE MURDERED IT!!