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Moderate to fresh winds mostly northerly and westerly, fair and cold at night.

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VOLUME XV

NANAIMO, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1915

NUMBER 54

STIRRING VALOR OF CANADIANS

Brave Stand of Canadian Troops at Ypres Will Live Long in Annals of Heroic Deeds.

London, April 30.—The following communication is from Sir Max Aitken, Canadian corresponding officer, now serving with the Canadian division in France and its publication is authorized by the War Office.

The recent fighting in Flanders, in which the Canadians played so great a part, cannot, of course, be described with precision of military detail until the time has been made possible by the Co-ordination of Revelant Diaries and the piecing together of a narrative both lucid and exact, much of which, so near the event, is confused and blurred. But it is considered that the mourning in Canada today for husbands, sons, or brothers, who have given their lives for the Empire, should have, with a little reserve as military considerations allow, the rare precious consolation which in the agony of bereavement, the record of the valor of their dead must bring and indeed the mourning in Canada will be very widespread. For the battle which raged for many days in the neighborhood of Ypres was bloody, even as men appraise battles in this callous and life-consuming war. As long as brave deeds retain the power to fire the blood of Anglo-Saxons the stand made by the Canadians in those desperate days will be told by fathers to their sons, for in the military records of Canada, this defense will shine as brightly as in the records of the British army of the stubborn valor with which Sir James MacDonnell and the Guards beat back from Houtougout the division of Fox and the army corps of Belle.

The Canadians have wrested in the trenches, over the bodies of the dead and wounded, the right to stand side by side with the superb troops, who in the first battle of Ypres, broke and drove before them the Flower of the Prussian Guards. Looked at from any point, the performance will be remarkable. It is amazing to the soldiers when the genesis and composition of the Canadian division are considered. It contains no doubt a sprinkling of South African veterans, but it is constituted in the main of men who were raw material at the outbreak of the war, were neither trained as men to be engaged in scientific warfare. It was, it is true, commanded by a distinguished English general. Its staff was supplemented, without being respiced, by some general staff officers of the British army. But in its higher and regimental commands were to be found lawyers, college professors, business men and real estate agents, ready with cool self-confidence to do battle against an organization in which the study of military science is the exclusive pursuit of laborious lives.

With a valor how desperate, with resourcefulness, how cool and how frightful the amateur soldiers of Canada confronted overwhelming odds, may perhaps be made clear even by a narrative so incomplete as at present.

"The salient of Ypres has become familiar to all students of the Canadians in Flanders. Like all salients it was, and was known to be, a source of weakness to the forces holding it, but the reasons which have led to its selection were apparent, and need not be explained.

"On April 22 the Canadian division held a line of seventy-five thousand yards extending in a northwesterly direction from the Ypres-Poel Chapelle road and connecting at its terminus with the French trenches. The division consisted of three infantry brigades in addition to the artillery brigades. Infantry brigades, the first was in reserve, the second was on the right, and the third established contact with the allies at the point indicated above.

"The day was a peaceful one, warm and sunny, and except that the previous day witnessed a further bombardment of the stricken town Ypres, everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian lines. At five o'clock in the afternoon a plan carefully prepared was put into execution against our French allies on the left. Asphyxiating gases was projected into their trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out over the trenches. The fumes aided by a wind, floated backwards, poisoning and disabling over an extended area those who fell under their effects. The results were that the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance. The glories which the French have won in this war would make it imperative to labor on the compelling nature of the poisonous discharges under which the trenches were lost. The French did, as everyone knew they would do, all that soldiers could do, and the Canadian division officers and men look forward in many occasions in the future in which they will stand side by side with the brave armies of France.

"The immediate consequence of this enforced withdrawal was of course, extremely grave. The third brigade of the Canadian division was without any rest, or in other words its left was in the air. It became imperative necessary to extend the Canadian line to the left rear. It was not, of course, practicable to move the first brigade from reserve at a moment's notice, and the line, extending from five to nine thousand yards was naturally not the line that had been held by the allies at five o'clock and a gap still existed on its left.

"The new line of which our recent point of contact with the French formed the apex, ran quite southerly and to the west. It became necessary for Brigadier General Turner commanding the third brigade, to throw back his left flank southward to protect his rear. In the course of the confusion which followed on the readjustment of the position, the enemy who had advanced rapidly after his initial successes, took four British 4.7 guns in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, two miles in the rear of the original French trenches.

"The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian division, enormously outnumbered, for they had in front of them at least four divisions supported by

"The result of the first days operations was the establishment of strong British, Australian and French troops at three points, namely the Australian and New Zealand troops on the lower slopes of Sari Bahr to the north of Gaba Tepek, of British troops at Cape Tekeh, at Cape Helles and near Morte Bay, and of a French force on the Asiatic shore at Kum Kaleh after a gallant attack toward Yenil Shehr.

"During the afternoon on the 26th strong counter attacks by the enemy began and hard fighting occurred. Meanwhile, the disembarkation of the army proceeded and was favored by good weather.

"At daybreak on the 26th the enemy was still occupying the village and positions at Seddul Bahr, which was a labyrinth of caves, ruins and trenches and entanglements. Aided by the fire from the fleet this position was stormed by the British frontal attack through undamaged wire entanglements. Seddul Bahr was taken about 2 p.m., four pom-poms being captured. The situation at this end of the peninsula was definitely secured and the disembarkation of French and British forces proceeded.

"On the morning of the 27th, after repulsing a Turkish attack upon their left toward Cape Helles, the allied forces advanced and at 8 p.m. were established in an entrenched line running from a point about 2 miles north of Cape Tekeh to a small plateau above De Totts battery. From this line, an advance has been made in the neighborhood of Krithia.

"Meanwhile, the Australian and New Zealand troops at Sari Bahr who pushed on with the utmost boldness after the landing on the 25th, had been engaged almost constantly with the enemy, who made strong repeated counter attacks, which invariably were repulsed. The Australian and New Zealand troops fought with a fine spirit of determination.

"On the morning of the 27th, a fresh Turkish division was launched against Sari Bahr preceded by a heavy artillery fire. A hot engagement followed. The enemy came on boldly, time after time, but the Australian and New Zealand troops defeated their every attempt and by 3 p.m. had resumed the offensive.

"The French troops at Kum Kaleh were also four times strongly counter-attacked on the 26th, but retained all their positions. Five hundred Turks, who, in the course of one of these counter attacks, were cut off by the fire of the fleet, were made prisoners.

"The operation of the landing army in the face of modern weapons, under sea as well as on the land, in spite of wire entanglements and of land mines and deep pits, with spikes

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HEAVY FIGHTING RUSSIAN FRONT

Germans Repulsed With Heavy Losses in The Region of Sosuia—Russia Repels All Attacks in The Carpathians.

Petrograd, April 30.—An official communication issued by the war office this evening says:

"On the whole front to the west of Niemen yesterday we closely pressed the German advance guard. During the evening of the 28th near Osowetz, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of the village of Sosuia, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

"Enemy attacks, which were barren of results, took place between the rivers Pizsa and Skawa, north of Vakaha and on the right bank of the Omulew and continued all day of the 28th. The enemy yesterday covered by the fire of their heavy artillery in the sector between the Pizsa and the Skawa, fell back towards his own trenches.

"Near the village of Jednorojez on the evening of the 28th, the Germans suffered great loss as the result of four attacks. Near Starojal, German forces which took the offensive, were driven back.

"On the left bank of the Vistula small parties of the enemy made fruitless attempts to advance.

"In Galicia, in the region of Gorlice, the night of the 29th we repulsed new German offensive movements.

"In the Carpathians near Polen, the evening of the 28th, the Austrians again attacked unsuccessfully north of the Usok pass. In the Kholovetz forests the Austrians during the night of the 28th and 29th, delivered an attack. We allowed them to approach our wire entanglements before firing a shot. Then we shattered them with a sudden heavy fire.

"In the direction of Stry we took the offensive and pushed forward vigorously toward the enemy's trenches. Part of the defenders of the trenches were bayoneted and in addition we took 400 prisoners, including seven officers.

"In Eastern Galicia the attempt of the enemy to make an offensive movement at dawn yesterday in the region north of Nadverna were stopped by our artillery fire."

ZEPPELINS SIGHTED.

London, May 1, 4.50 a. m.—A despatch to the Mail from Weides, on the coast of Norfolk, says that four Zeppelins were seen at six o'clock last night eight miles off the coast by the observer at the life saving station. They were moving southward. Warnings were immediately sent to all towns within a considerable radius.

LARGE AMMUNITION FACTORY EXPLODED.

Petrograd, April 30.—A number of persons were killed, many others injured and much material damage done as the result of an explosion in an ammunition factory in the suburbs of Okhta tonight. Several work shops were destroyed and many of the inhabitants of the neighborhood were hurt by flying debris. The number of persons killed has not yet been learned. It is asserted that the stores of loaded shells were not affected and that work will be resumed in a few days.

DUNKIRK BOMBARDED

London, April 30.—Another British statement given out this evening, said:

"The shelling of Dunkirk is now reported by aviators to have been from a land gun and the reports that the German warships were off that port were due to a misapprehension."

"The statement which was issued by the British Press Bureau is as follows: "The rumor that German warships bombarded Dunkirk is untrue. This rumor probably originated in a misreading of the French official communication issued today."

Geneva, April 30.—The German Empress, dressed in mourning and looking pale and sad, paid a visit to Straasburg, the capital of Lower Alsace last Tuesday and visited 3 hospitals where several officer friends were lying wounded. Her Majesty left Straasburg on the same night for Berlin. She was accompanied by one woman and received only the burgomaster at Straasburg. The people of the city were not aware of her visit.

TURKS REPORT THE ALLIES CHECKED

Constantinople, April 30.—The following Turkish official statement regarding the operations at the Dardanelles was given out today:

"On April 28 the fire of our batteries damaged the French cruiser Jean d'Arc, which left for Tenedos in flames. A British destroyer was sunk by our shell fire on April 28 at the entrance to the narrows.

"Sixteen armored cruisers attacked our advance batteries at the narrows on April 27, but up to the evening the thousands of shells fired upon our batteries and infantry positions resulted in only the wounding of a number of soldiers. Two transports off Sedul were struck repeatedly by our shells and one of them was beached. We sank some boats and sailing vessels.

"The British battleships Majestic and Triumph, which had been damaged, had to withdraw from the fighting line.

"For the last two days the enemy fleet has undertaken no operations against the narrows."

TO GIVE LECTURES HERE NEXT WEEK

Prof. Alexander who begins his series of lectures at St. Paul's Institute with a free lecture next Monday evening is well known to many who have heard him here and in other cities, and who speak of him in the most flattering terms.

He has lectured throughout the United States and Canada and examined some of the most noted characters before the public. He is said to be one of the most entertaining speakers on the platform today, rousing his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, or convulsing them with laughter. He is no believer in "bumpology" and in his opening lecture shows the fallacies of such. He is an old teacher and graduate of medicine as well and those who hear him say his talks are not only original but appeal to all classes. He will no doubt have a big audience on Monday evening.

TELLS OF LIFE IN SUNNY FRANCE

Albert Brown, of Nanaimo, writes from the front to his mother in this city, as follows:

"Somewhere in France" April 11, 1915.

Dear Mother,—I know it is a long time since last writing to you, but I have been so very busy. We had a twenty-mile march last week, and for three and a half days I was working on a particular piece of work in the motor works shop by order of the major. Now we are billeted in a tiny loft about two miles out of town, in some very pretty country, the best I have ever seen in France, its low rolling hills are a very pleasant and welcome change from the flat pancake variety we have had so much of. I am sitting in the warm sunshine in the field while all around me are the rolling fields and pastures with here and there a thin and scattered group of trees among which shine the red tile roofs of the farm houses, away in the distance rises a low hill on the summit of which shines the roofs and towers of a Trappist Monastery, looking like the enchanted castle of a fairy tale, the very air breathes peace and happiness, and over it all hovers the sinister shape of a war plane and away in the distance you can hear the sullen monotone of the guns, while all around the birds are pouring out their songs of praise and thanksgiving, truly "every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

In our last billet one of the tent mates gave me a German telescope sight which had been picked up at the battle of Neuve Chapelle. I was asked if it could be fitted to the Ross rifle and if I could do it. I said yes, so the major said "go ahead and do it." I got leave to town and a note to the officer in charge of the motor works shops asking them to let me work there, got permission and put it on my own rifle. It was a grand success, so we will soon have the pleasure of sniping the Germans with their own sight.

I looked up the local watchmaker, and he made me free of his bench and

tools. He was a watchmaker to the trade and had been at the business forty years, his father was the same and his sixteen-year-old son (Albert) had his own little bench and tools. He got me to leave my address and said "after the war, a souvenir for you, to Canada."

I am keeping in fine shape, barring a cold, and Arthur is O. K. Goodbye for the present. (The future is in God's hands and His will be done.)

Your loving son, ALBERT.

GERMANS INVADE BALTIC PROVINCE

Uhlans Sweep Around Right Wing of Russian Army and Enter Upon an Invasion of Russian Territory.

London, April 30.—After serious fighting in which the Turks offered a stubborn resistance, British troops, according to an official statement issued tonight, have established themselves on the Gallipoli Peninsula and advanced a considerable distance to the narrow of the Dardanelles. The British forces have cleared the straits of Turks. Thus, it may be said that the second and most serious attempt to force the Dardanelles has been fairly launched.

The Turks, under the guidance of their German officers, placed every obstacle in the way of the invaders, but against the fire from the allied fleet and the gallantry of the army, they were forced to fall back. The British forces lost heavily in the operations.

Six points were selected for the landings which commenced at daylight on April 25. At five points they were immediately successful, but the sixth, near Seddul Bahr, the troops were unable to advance until evening.

While landing operations were progressing, the fleet, besides covering the landing of the troops, kept up a bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles and prevented reinforcements from reaching the Turks from the Sea of Marmora. One Turkish troop ship was struck by the British battleship Queen Elizabeth, which is believed again to be firing her big guns across the peninsula, directed by the airmen. The troops were sunk off Madobe a town well inside the narrows, which the battleship Triumph bombarded and set on fire.

The official account of the landing of the allied troops does not mention operations off Smyrna or in the Gulf of Saros against the Bulair forts, but it is certain that these places are being watched to prevent reinforcements reaching the Dardanelles. The British public was supplied with several sensational today. The misreading of the day French official communication leads to the belief

(Continued on Page 3)

AEROPLANE OVER SUFFOLK

London, April 30.—The Exchange Telegraph says a German Taube aeroplane visited Suffolk county yesterday afternoon but dropped no bombs. Two British airmen are said to have gone up in pursuit of the hostile aircraft.

TRADE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

New York, April 30.—Despatches to Duns Review from branches in the leading trade centers of Canada indicate that favorable weather has stimulated the movement of seasonal merchandise and that a tendency towards moderate improvement is quite general.

Montreal reports that while the situation has not generally changed, summer-like weather has increased orders for drygoods and that city retail trade is more active. Wholesale and retail business is more active at Quebec and labor is better employed.

Toronto reports moderate progress in most lines and trade in country districts show expansion. In the far west and northwest no feature of importance has developed, though conditions appear to be slowly returning to normal.

DUTCH TRADE RESUMED.

London, April 30.—The British admiralty announces that trade between England and Holland may be resumed, but that passenger traffic is not yet permitted.

REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED. Edmonton, April 30.—Orders have been received by the commanding officers of the 49th and 51st battalions now in camp here to have in readiness reinforcements for the front. 253 non-commissioned officers and men from each battalion.

(Continued on Page 3)

NELSON MAN MISSING

Nelson, April 30.—Captain H. J. Locke, of the seventh battalion, given in tonight's casualty list as missing, went from Nelson with the first contingent. He was a rancher at Crawford Bay. He served in the fifth battalion, Royal Warwickshire, before coming to the British Columbia regiment. His wife is in England.

IRON WORKERS STRIKE

Chicago, April 30.—Twelve hundred bridge and structural iron workers struck tonight when their demands for increase in wages from 68 to 70 cents an hour was refused by the Contractors Association. The men also demand that they be given the reinforced concrete work for which laborers now receive 40 cents an hour. Work on any municipal projects will be held up besides the delay to private buildings now under construction.

BERLIN WAR REPORT

London, April 30.—The official statement from the German army headquarters as received here from Berlin contains the statement that in the recent fighting in the Champagne district the Germans have captured French positions extending over more than half a mile. This part of the statement is as follows:

"In the Champagne district, north of Les Mesnil, the French attempt to win back their former position resulted in failure. A whole group of fortifications, 1,000 yards wide and 300 yards deep has been reversed in its entirety and is being maintained."

PRINCE EDDINE DIES

Amsterdam, April 30.—The death of Constantinople of Prince Sabah Eddine is announced in a message received here today from the Turkish capital. The Prince was a son of the late Sultan Marad V. and was one of the leaders of the Young Turkish party.

FUNERAL OF LATE JOSEPH FOY

The funeral of the late Joseph Foy whose body as announced yesterday's issue of The Herald was recovered yesterday morning from the South Wellington mine will take place from Jenkin's Undertaking Parlors Sunday afternoon at 1:10 to St. Paul's Church at 1:15, the Rev. W. E. Cockshott officiating.

The deceased was born near Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, and was 48 years of age. He came to this province about six years ago, his first position being in Squash Mine. Next he took charge of the sinking of Morden shafts, where he remained for four months, subsequently succeeding Mr. Devlin as manager at South Wellington on the latter's appointment to the post of inspector. He is survived by a widow and eight children, now residing in South Wellington.

HAD VARIED MILITARY CAREER.

Regina, April 30.—Lieut. Currie, mentioned in tonight's casualty list was in charge of a squadron of the Sixteenth Light Horse, and is a farmer in the Moosomin district. He has had a varied military career.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN NORTH SEA

London, April 30.—Another report having to do with naval activity in the North Sea was contained in a press despatch received here today from Amsterdam. This message said urgent orders had been received at the Hook of Holland for the immediate preparation for service of four Dutch lifeboats and two Red Cross boats. These vessels were directed to wait with steam up, so that they would be able to leave on a moment's notice.

The message added that there was no explanation of this order or news of a sea fight but that it was expected the vessels would be instructed to proceed to the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea near the Franco-Belgian border.

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(Continued on Page 3)

FIGHTING WAY UP DARDANELLES

Australian and New Zealand Troops do Splendid Work in Repelling Turkish Assaults on Gallipoli Peninsula

London, April 30.—An official statement given out this evening by the British war office, regarding the operations in the Dardanelles, says:

"The army has been landed successfully at six beaches in the Dardanelles. The casualties of the army were heavy. The fleet casualties were confined to destroyers.

"A Turkish transport off Maidon has been destroyed by the battleship Queen Elizabeth."

London, April 30.—The British war office tonight made public an official communication concerning the operations of the allies against the Dardanelles, as follows:

"The disembarkation of the army in the Dardanelles began before sunrise on April 25. Six different beaches were used, and the operation was covered by the whole fleet.

"The landing was immediately successful on five beaches, although it was opposed with vigor by a strongly entrenched enemy in successive lines, which were protected by barbed wire entanglements, in some places fifty yards wide and supported by artillery.

"On the sixth beach near Seddul Bahr, troops could not advance until evening, when a fine attack by the British infantry from the direction of Cape Tekeh relieved the pressure on their front. The arrangements for landing had been concerted in the utmost detail between the fleet and the army.

"The result of the first days operations was the establishment of strong British, Australian and French troops at three points, namely the Australian and New Zealand troops on the lower slopes of Sari Bahr to the north of Gaba Tepek, of British troops at Cape Tekeh, at Cape Helles and near Morte Bay, and of a French force on the Asiatic shore at Kum Kaleh after a gallant attack toward Yenil Shehr.

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