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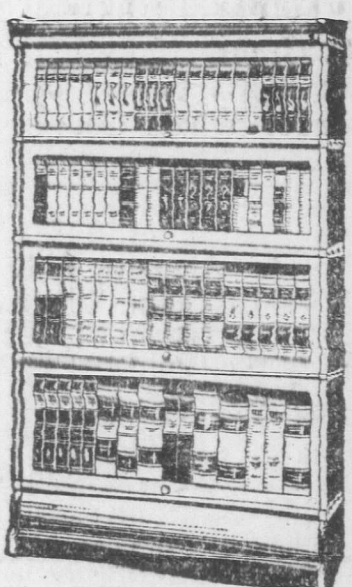
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## HOW BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED HILL 60

London, April 25.—"Trenches, parapets and sand bags disappeared," says the British official "eye-witness," in describing the effect of the explosion of the British mines which preceded the attack and capture by the British of Hill No. 60, to the southeast of Ypres, recently.

"The whole surface of the ground," the narrative continues, "assumed strange shapes. Here it was torn into huge craters; there large mounds of fallen debris were to be seen."

"As the reports of the explosions died away, and while dense columns of smoke and dust still hung in the air, our men, led by their officers, sprang from the trenches and rushed across the intervening space of some forty to sixty yards, lying between our line and the gaping craters before them, the front covered by the attack being only some 250 yards in length."

"Where the mines had actually exploded nothing was left of the occupants of the hostile line, but in the neighboring trenches our assaulting infantry witnessed an extraordinary scene. Many German soldiers, possibly owing to the fact that they were working, were surprised while in their shirt sleeves, and without equipment. Stunned by the violence of the explosions, bewildered and suddenly subjected to a rain of hand grenades thrown by our bombing parties, they gave way to panic."

### Falling Over One Another

"Cursing and shouting they were falling over one another and fighting in their hurry to gain the exits leading into the communication trenches. Some of those in the rear, maddened by terror, were driving their bayonets into the bodies of their comrades in front of them."

"Of all this our infantry had but a momentary glimpse before they fell upon the enemy with the bayonet, burst through the maze of trenches, pouring into the craters and pressed on down the communication trenches, until at last they were stopped by barricades defended by bomb-throwers."

"The first line of trenches was captured in a few minutes with little difficulty, and fifteen pris-

### Terrific Artillery Duel

"From our line the hill is a salient which is exposed to fire from three sides, and it was only a few minutes before the German gunners took advantage of this fact and opened fire. Soon the whole position became obscured by smoke of bursting shells. Meanwhile our batteries had begun to support the attack, and a terrific artillery fire was maintained far into the night."

"From many points along our line to the north and south of Hill 60, could be seen the flashes from the shells, while the flashes from the guns were so nearly continuous that they resembled the effect of musketry fire. Under this fire our men had to work, throwing up parapets toward the enemy, blocking their communications and generally rendering the position defensible."

"Nor was the enemy's infantry idle. Advancing up the communication trenches they threw hand grenades over the barricades, and also into the mines craters, on the crumbling sides of which our men were clinging. In an endeavor to obtain a foothold."

"Throughout the night the fighting continued, culminating early in the morning of the 18th in two massed attacks by the enemy."

"These were beaten off, principally by the fire of our machine guns, some of which had been rushed up."

### Hill Covered With Dead

"Nevertheless, in spite of the heavy losses, which left the hill-side piled with dead, the enemy continued his pressure during the whole of Sunday, until we were gradually driven from the southern edge of the hill. At six p.m. help reached our front line in the form of reinforcements, who swept the Germans from the foothold they had gained."

"Prior to this the close proximity of the contending sides had led to a slackening in the bombardment; but it then broke out afresh, and with almost as great

intensity as on the preceding evening. Our position, however, now was more secure, and, although the shelling and bombardment never ceased, altogether, the night may be said to have passed in comparative quiet."

### Killed Fifteen Children

The narrative says the bombardment was maintained Monday, April 19; and that the Germans extended their shelling to the entire Ypres area, including the town itself, in which, it is asserted, fifteen children were killed. Toward evening the Germans made another attack on Hill 60, but the "eye witness" asserts, "again did our machine guns do tremendous execution, and the attack was beaten off."

"Another attack at eight o'clock in the evening," the narrative continues, "suffered the same fate. Still the Germans do not admit defeat, and all night long parties armed with hand-grenades made repeated efforts to drive us off the hill, their attacks alternating with bombardments from artillery of all kinds and also trench mortars."

### Fought in Small Space

"The attack upon and the defence of Hill No. 60," the narrative declares, "will go down in history as one of the finest exploits of the British soldiers during the war. Officers who experienced the bombardment prior to the attack of the Prussian Guard on the 11th of April, and also underwent that directed against Hill No. 60, say that the latter, by far, was the worse of the two."

"What our troops withstood can, in some degree be realized if it be remembered that the space fought over during four and one-half days was only from 250 yards in length by about 200 yards in depth."

### British Stood Firm

"Upon that small area the enemy for hours hurled tons of metal and high explosives, and at times the hill top was wreathed in clouds of poisonous fumes; and yet our gallant infantry did not give way. They stood firm under fire which swept away whole sections at a time, filled the trenches with dead bodies, and so cumbered the approach to the front line that reinforcements could not reach it without having to climb over the prostrate forms of their fallen comrades."

"The desperate efforts of the Germans to re-capture the hill, the 'eye witness' says, probably were due not only to the intrinsic value of the position, but the fear of personal consequences to the generals concerned, if they failed to hold it." He adds that the Bavarian generals who were responsible for the unsuccessful action at St. Eloi were placed on the retired list."

"The troops who opposed the British on Hill No. 60, the 'eye witness' says, were composed of Saxons and men recruited from all parts of Germany."

### Second Largest White Country

The population of the United States is now estimated to be 100,000,000, which makes the Republic the second largest "white" country in the world. The Russian Empire leads with 104,000,000 inhabitants, 122,550,000 of whom live in Russia proper. The population of the German Empire is 65,000,000, while that of Austria Hungary is 50,000,000. Italy has 35,000,000. The statesman at Washington exercise authority for a tremendous constituency.—Montreal Gazette.

ADVERTISE IN THE  
MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Officers Tell of Dash at Ypres

By John Kidman.

London, April 29.—The story of how the tenth and sixteenth Western battalions, in a midnight charge, retook the four Canadian guns which had fallen into the hands of the Germans and captured prisoners was told in London to-day by some of the wounded officers. Captain G. E. McCuaig, of Montreal, adjutant of the thirteenth battalion, fifth Royal Highlanders, who was wounded on Thursday and is now in a West End nursing home, said:

"The first thing we saw, which was about half-past four on Thursday afternoon was clouds of poisonous gas hovering over the trenches held by French troops on our left. At the same time there was a heavy roar of artillery at the French front. Half an hour later the French were retreating through the village of St. Julien. These troops were mostly Algerians. The Germans advanced about half a mile and started to entrench themselves about nine o'clock."

"At midnight the two Western battalions, the tenth and the sixteenth, formed up and received orders to charge. For more than two hundred yards they were exposed to a heavy rifle fire and several machine guns, but they kept right on until they reached the German trenches. Here the Westerners retook the guns and also captured some prisoners who surrendered when about to be bayoneted."

### in Ypres at Start

Lieut. G. M. Ainslee, of the sixteenth battalion, who was wounded in the charge described by Captain McCuaig, said he was in Ypres when the shelling started on the afternoon of the 22nd, and on returning found his battalion ready to go forward. As they marched through St. Julien the villagers cheered the Canadians and wished them luck. The roads were strewn with dead horses and heavy firing could be heard."

"The order was to clear the Germans from a wood near St. Julien before daylight. No Germans were visible, but as the Canadians emerged from a dip a terrible hail of bullets greeted them. Men dropped all round, and the front line seemed to melt away. Lieut. Ainslee was in the second line, which dashed on under a bright moonlight which made the bayonets glitter. When the Westerners reached the edge of the wood the Germans who were there threw down their arms and surrendered. Further on a number of small fights continued. Lieut. Ainslee received a bullet in the leg, but, using the bodies of dead Germans as a cover, continued to use his rifle until the stretcher-bearers took him away. By this time the firing, except by snipers, had stopped."

Major G. H. Ross, of the 16th., is in the same hospital with a wounded arm.

### Col Buell's Experience

Lieut.-Col. Buell, of Brickville, Ont., is in the hospital at South Kensington, suffering from shrapnel wounds which almost shattered his shoulder blade, where a bullet is still embedded. He is making fair progress toward recovery."

Col. Buell was wounded on Friday while leading a reserve battalion of Canadians into action to cover the exposed flank of two Canadian battalions who were in the trenches. Col. Buell, to-day, in describing the scene, said the noise was ear-splitting, with the German artillery showing remarkable precision, pounding not only the

Canadian front but also enfilading. In order to minimize the losses, Col. Buell advanced his battalion by short rushes. His men, he said, behaved like regular troops whose steadiness could not be excelled by veterans. There was no faltering among them when they were ordered to advance, though all new thism ent almost immediate casualties. Col. Buell was wounded while he lay on the ground using his glasses between two of the shore rushes. He felt a heavy blow on his shoulder, evidently the spent fragment of a shell. Soon afterwards in attempting to cross a ditch he fell fainting from the loss of blood.

Col. Birchall, who took command when Col. Buell was wounded and continued the charge, was killed. In the charge this reserve battalion lost 23 out of its 31 officers.

### Panama Exposition

The Panama-Pacific Exposition issued a statement recently of its operations from the opening day, Feb. 20, to March 21, which shows a net income for the period of \$55,410.64. The statement shows a total income of \$322,382.07, and total expenditures of \$266,971.43, which includes a \$25,000 reserve for contractual obligations. Total admissions for the period were 2,024,704.

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**JUST OUT: TWO GRAND BATTLE PICTURES IN COLORS.** "The Sinking of the Emden," the famous sea fight in which the gallant Australian cruiser, "Sydney," cornered and destroyed the terrible German raider, "Emden," which had captured 21 unprotected British merchant ships, causing a loss of about \$2,000,000.00; the companion picture shows the exploit of unparalleled bravery in the battle of Mons, when three British gunners drove from the field, with one machine gun, a German battery of 12, for which these heroes were decorated with Victoria Crosses. These **GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITISH ARMS ARE DEPICTED, TRIE TO LIFE** in vivid colors, in these two magnificent Battle Pictures. Size 14 x 20 inches. **PRICE 20c. EACH.** Agents Wanted Everywhere to sell these pictures on commission. Every house in this country will want this splendid pair of pictures.

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