

Weather Forecast:
Fair and Warm

The London Advertiser

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HOME
EDITION

BRILLIANT ACTION OF CANADIANS FRENCH RETREAT LEFT CANADIANS IN GREAT DANGER

ANNIHILATION NEARLY FATE OF CANADIANS

Masterly Retreat Only Thing
That Saved Them.

WERE IN TERRIBLE PLIGHT

Retirement of French Forces
Left Them "In the Air."

SEVERE DISCIPLINE TEST

Dominion's Men Came Out of
It With Flying
Colors.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Toronto, April 24.—The Toronto Star's war reviewer, in discussing today the Canadian work at Langemarck, says: "The fact is that the Germans suddenly overwhelmed the French force between Langemarck and Dixmude on Thursday night and outflanked the first Canadian division, threatening it with wholesale capture. This compelled the Canadian contingent to retire precipitately, abandoning all its four 60-pounders, or 4.7-inch guns, and probably many of its forty-eight 18-pounders. The Germans claim to have captured 30 cannon besides the 60-pounders, and as the heavier guns known locally as garrison artillery were well in the rear of lighter field guns, it is probable that some of these were taken."

No Fault of Canadians.
"It was no fault of the Canadians that they yielded ground. They composed the extreme north wing of the entire British line in France and Belgium, and when the French force holding a few miles of line between them and the Belgians on the north retired to the west of the canal three miles away, they left the Canadians' left wing hanging in the air, with the enemy swarming to the rear of our force."

Annihilation or immediate retreat were the only options given them, and they did well to extricate themselves without more serious losses. A situation of that kind is the severest test of discipline any troops can endure, and it is no ideal boast to say that Canadians came through with flying colors."

What Germans Forgo.
It will be noticed it was the 47 guns of the Canadians that figure in the British official statement as having been captured by Germans, then retaken by Canadians. This is the Canadian heavy artillery, all in fact, that were with the contingent. British dispatches say nothing about the Canadian field artillery 18-pounders; there were more than thirty of these with the Canadian contingent."

In the official statement from Berlin yesterday, the Germans claimed the capture of four heavy guns and other guns. These are evidently the four heavy guns referred to, but Berlin didn't mention that these guns were recaptured by Canadians.

Ultimatum from Japan Reported
Dispatch Says She Has Given
China Three Days To
Reply.

[Canadian Press.]
Honolulu, April 24.—An ultimatum demanding a satisfactory reply within three days to the demands of Japan on China has been sent by the Japanese cabinet to Eki Hakki, the Japanese minister at Peking, for delivery to the representatives of China at the negotiations, according to a dispatch from Tokyo to the Hawaii Shampo, a Japanese newspaper here.

An official statement from the British war office today says that the British troops are still fighting for the ground which they were compelled to yield. The loss of these positions exposed the Canadian division, which was compelled to fall back. The Canadians lost four pieces of artillery, but later recaptured them in a counter-attack, which, although occasioning heavy losses, is described as most brilliant and successful. The Canadians also took a considerable number of prisoners, including a colonel. The statement concludes: "Their conduct has been magnificent throughout."

The Finnish steamer Frank has been sunk in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine. The crew is believed to have been saved.

Free Light and Water for Camp Is City's Duty

Enormous Expenditure For
Troops Calls For Co-Operation
and Assistance From
Public Utilities Commission.

So far London has received from the military paymaster \$1,000 for water used by the soldiers, and \$800 for light furnished.

Just what is the public utilities commission doing to help maintain London as a great concentration camp?

When the annual fall camps are held in peace times the commission gives light and water free to the military authorities. But since the soldiers on active service have been in process of training the commission has charged for every drop of water and every watt of light that has been used.

It would be well if the commission could see their way clear to making a free grant of light and water to the camp. It would show that the city is willing to do its share in aiding the Government and the military organization. The Advertiser feels sure that Chairman Pocock, and Commissioners Chapman, Mitchell and McFarland, will be willing to act together and to make the necessary arrangements to make the bills of the authorities non-payable when they are presented.

It is simply because no one has thought of the necessity for some action on behalf of the city authorities that the bills have been paid each month. Every citizen appreciates the presence of the soldiers in the city apart from the pecuniary advantage and would do his share in keeping them here.

It is not likely that the claims of the other places over London will be successful in winning the concentration camp from the city, but it is well for London to realize that the presence of the soldiers is good business as well as good patriotism.

For almost nine months London has been a point for recruiting and organization. It is stated to the Advertiser by one in close touch with the facts that the sum of \$200,000 has been spent each month of that time and on some occasions the monthly expense for the whole district was nearly \$300,000, of which London secured the large proportion.

There is no private soldier who secures less than \$1.10 per day and the commissariat and other expenses probably double this figure, although it is confessed that this is a guess. In the space of one year it is said that the money paid out in London will run into more than \$2,000,000, nearer \$3,000,000; in fact, and what would the city not give to secure an industry that would make such a expenditure?

It is said that it is possible to hold the Western Front in London and the soldiers at the same time. At the same time it may be incumbent on citizens to postpone the fair.

Guelph and Goderich are after the concentration camp and the matter just rests in the hands of the military authorities. At the same time a little appreciation of the soldiers in the form of free grants for water and light would not be misplaced.

Special Letter of Thanks For Heroes of British Navy

[Canadian Press.]
London, April 24.—The admiralty has decided to send letters of thanks on vellum to officers and men displaying daring and resource in the handling of the ships of the fleet. The letters will be equivalent to the well known "Mention in the Dispatches" in the army.

Such letters have thus far been sent to six officers concerned in the sinking of the U-8 and U-12. The latter, says the admiralty, was sunk off the Forth. This is the first information issued of the locality of the sinking of the boats.

"MAGNIFICENT," SAYS BRITISH WAR OFFICE OF CANADIAN ACTION

Recapture of Guns and Their Counter Attack Saved Situation at Langemarck—Captured Many Germans, But Suffered Heavy Loss.

[Canadian Press.]
London, April 24.—12:45 p.m.—The war office today gave out the following official statement: "The fight for the ground into which the Germans penetrated between Steenstraete and Langemarck still continues. The loss of this part of the line laid bare the left of the Canadian division, which was forced to retire in order to keep in touch with the right of the neighboring troops."

GUNS SOON RETAKEN.
"In the rear of the latter had been four Canadian 4.7-inch guns, which thus passed into the hands of the enemy. But some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant and successful advance, recapturing these guns, and taking a considerable number of German prisoners, including a colonel. The Canadians had many casualties, but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout."

GUNS FROM MONTREAL.
[Canadian Press.]
Ottawa, April 24.—The 47 guns with the Canadian division are part of the heavy artillery brigade. They are 45 pounders from Montreal. Officers of the heavy artillery battery of Montreal are: Major F. C. Magge, Portland, N. B.; Captain G. E. Hall, Montreal; Lieut. W. A. Irving, Quebec; Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Montreal; and Lieut. W. H. Robb, Montreal.

"SAM" EXPECTED IT.
Ottawa, April 24.—"They would never leave those guns in the hands of the Germans," said Major-General Sam Hughes, minister of militia, when shown the British war office statement, regarding the Canadian victory.

PRAISED BY SIR JOHN FRENCH

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]
London, April 24.—The Daily Telegraph, writing from Northern France at a late hour last night, says that in the fighting at Hill 60 Canadians specially distinguished themselves, and have been commended by Sir John French for the speed and precision with which they dug themselves in after charging in considerable force and in a very hot corner. Their trench and sandbag work was so good that they suffered only six casualties.

MISS J. MORKIN LEADS ALL IN CONTEST RACE

Has 481,900 Votes — Miss
Winnifred Colbert Next
With 427,900.

MISS KIDNER HIGH, TOO
Miss Weston Ahead in Her
District and Miss Benen-
ati in Hers.

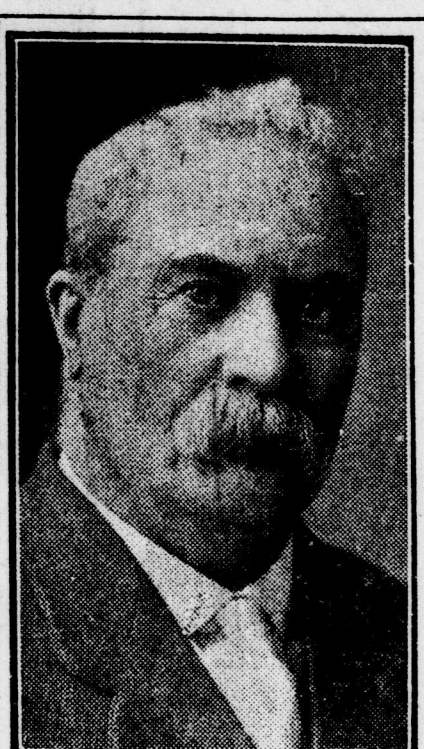
Number One District.
Miss J. Benenati, 128, Albert street, 260,400.
Miss Minnie Raymond, 508, Talbot street, 233,730.
Number Two District.
Miss E. Anderson, 579 Central avenue, 28,330.
Miss B. Ball, 526 Ontario street, 49,910.
Miss Winnifred Colbert, 890 Dundas street, 427,900.
Miss L. Coughlin, 297 1/2 Pall Mall street, 6,610.
Miss J. Morkin, 66 Palace street, 481,900.
Miss F. Rankin, 421 Oxford street, 127,460.
Mrs. Lily F. Real, 563 Dufferin avenue, 93,960.
Number Three District.
Miss Carrie Brighton, 151 Emery street, 74,790.
Miss W. Hicks, 178 Bruce street, 64,280.
Miss M. Long, 84 Elmwood avenue, 5,150.
Miss Edna Page, 118 Bruce street, 27,110.
Miss Edna Weston, 64 Stanley street, 242,580.
Miss Florence Widdon, 180 Wortley road, 111,300.
Number Four District.
Mrs. Bertha Bowman, 741 Nelson street, 12,090.
Miss Pearl Crawford, 634 King street, 313,450.
Mrs. F. Jones, 100 Adelaide street, 153,630.
Miss Emma Kidner, 604 York street, 346,230.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON MUST PAY \$15 MORE FOR TELEPHONES

Charitable institutions in London, operated by the city to relieve suffering and distress in its various forms, are the next to suffer the high cost of using the Bell telephone system. The rates for all charitable institutions in the city, hitherto \$20 per year, have been increased to \$35 per year. The increase goes into effect at the end of this month.

A communication to this effect was received today by the Rev. Canon Cameron, president of the Children's Aid Society. The letter intimated that the increased rate was made at the instigation of the railway commission, and in compliance with its bylaws, and was not the action of the Bell Telephone Company.

"Whatever the reason for the increase it will be most severely felt by the institutions who will find it a great hardship," declared Sheriff Cameron to The Advertiser. "The railway commission is to prevent favoritism and special privilege amongst the users of the telephone. The Bell Telephone Company could have let the rate for charitable institutions remain the same."



FRANK H. COLES SUCCUMBS AFTER SEVERE ILLNESS

Had Been Connected With In-
land Revenue Department
Here For Many Years.

ONE SON AT THE FRONT

Wife, Five Daughters and
Three Sons Survive
Him.

Two sons of the late Frank W. Coles have offered their lives in the service of the Empire. Frank J. Coles, of Toronto, formerly of the city hall staff, served all through the South African campaign, and Major William G. Coles is now commanding a section of the Army Service Corps in France.

After a residence of 54 years in this city, during which time he won the respect and esteem of citizens generally, Frank G. Coles, since 1872 in the Government service, and father of Major William G. Coles, now with the First Contingent, died at his home, 219 Central avenue, at 4 o'clock this morning after an illness of four months.

Mr. Coles was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, in 1844, and came to Canada at the age of 15, settling in London. The early years he spent in the office of the old Prototype newspaper, which was owned by the late John Gibbons, until he was about 28 years of age he entered the inland revenue service, with which he has been connected ever since, his 43 years of continuous service constituting a record in London. He was recognized as a valuable civil servant by both parties, and the sterling qualities were recognized in his unbroken tenure.

Oldest of Choir Singers.
Mr. Coles was one of the oldest choir singers in London, and for many years, after being connected with St. Peter's Cathedral choir for years. Frank G. Coles, he celebrated his golden anniversary two years ago.

Yesterday a cablegram was sent to Major Coles in France, but it is not known whether it would reach him. He is survived by his widow and five daughters—Mrs. W. J. Anderson, Chicago; Mrs. G. C. Bliss, Detroit; Mrs. C. A. Wilson, Misses Ada and Perie, of this city, and three sons—Major Coles, Frank J. of Toronto, and Fred H. of this city.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Monday morning at 9 o'clock to St. Peter's Cathedral, where regular high mass will be celebrated.

WILHELMINA AT CARDIFF.
[Canadian Press.]
London, April 24.—The American steamer Wilhelmina, whose cargo of food supplies has been bought by the British Government, has reached Cardiff from Falmouth. She will now discharge her cargo, which was originally consigned to Hamburg, at Cardiff.

CANADIANS SAVE SITUATION FOR ALLIES; RECOVERING GUNS CAPTURED BY ENEMY AND COVERING THEMSELVES WITH GLORY

Conduct Praised In Warmest Terms By the War Office, Which Admits Their Losses
Were Very Heavy—While Forced To Fall Back, They Took German
Colonel and Many Prisoners.

[BY ED. L. KEEN.]
[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

ONDON, April 24.—The Canadian contingent bore the brunt of the fighting in the latest German drive across the Yser Canal, according to an announcement by the war office today. The "Overseas" contingent, outnumbered and forced to give way, covered themselves with glory, and admittedly saved the day, preventing the onrushing Germans penetrating the main Anglo-French-Belgian line. They lost very heavily, the war office admits, but their conduct is praised in the warmest terms.

THE RETREAT AND EFFECTIVE COUNTER-ATTACK.

When the German charged the forward positions along the line from Steenstraete to Langemarck the Canadians were forced to fall back, in order to avoid complete annihilation. Outnumbered, and subjected to bombardment by enormous German guns, that threw explosive shells and shells filled with the most deadly gases, the Canadians fell back on their main supports, abandoning four of their guns.

Reforming under fire, they dropped into surprisingly strong counter-attacks, capturing the cannon and taking many German prisoners, including one colonel. The Canadians then withdrew, step by step, fighting hard over every inch of the ground. They took with them all of their guns and supplies, finally making their stand at an agreed-on point until supports reached the scene.

SUPREME EFFORT TO REACH THE SEA.

The fighting along the line from Ypres to the junction of the canal and river continues with unabated ferocity. The Germans are bringing up heavy reinforcement, and are plainly endeavoring once again to hack their way through to the sea. The ground over which the fighting is progressing is low, and it is almost impossible for the troops to take cover. In consequence the losses on both sides are admittedly the heaviest since the original fighting of last August. General French has sent reinforcements to the scene, and every effort is being made to check the German offensive.

FIRST LINE PRUSSIANS BROUGHT TO WEST.

The Germans had plainly been preparing for the present assault for several days. Many of their troops who are now engaged are Prussians of the first line, who have been withdrawn from Von Hindenburg's army on the Eastern Russian front. They are well supplied with artillery, including heavy field guns and great Austrian automobile guns.

It is reported that many members of the Kaiser's personal staff are at the front along this new battle line, which is held to indicate the importance the Germans are attaching to the fighting.

The statement of the war office today admits that the Germans were able to take the Steenstraete-Langemarck lines, but does not give any details of the new battle line.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

Allies Completely Consolidate
Positions and Situation Is
Called Good.

ENEMY CLAIMS PROGRESS

Berlin Report Asserts French
Troops Shelled Their Own
Trenches.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, April 24, via London.—2:57 p.m.—The French war department today gave out the following official statement: "Supplementary reports furnish fuller particulars of the way the Germans succeeded in forcing our lines back during Thursday evening to the north of Ypres, between the Yser Canal and the Esplanade road. Thick yellow smoke emitted from the German trenches and driven by northerly winds produced an effect of complete asphyxiation among our troops which was felt even in our second line positions."

Situation Consolidated.
"Counter-attacks made yesterday already have enabled us to regain part of the ground lost. Our situation has been completely consolidated and our action is being carried out under good conditions with the support of the British and Belgian troops."

"The enemy made an attack at Les Perches and another at the Ypres Canal in the forest of Apremont, both of which were repulsed."

"A German attack to the south of the forest of Parroy and further attacks on Reich Ackerkopf were stopped by our fire. The enemy suffered heavy losses."

GERMAN VERSION.
Berlin, April 24.—(By wireless to Sayville)—The German general headquarters today gave out the following official statement: "Attempts made by the enemy to reconquer lost terrain to the north and northeast of Ypres (Belgium) failed. The French and British attacks broke down under the German fire. The number of prisoners—French, English and Belgian—rose to 2,470. The pieces of cannon captured up to the present under the German fire. The number of machine guns and rifles and much ammunition and other war material were taken by the Germans. West of the Ypres Canal the Germans stormed the town of Lizerne."

"In the Champagne region the Germans broke up an enemy trench. Near Beaussart the French shelled their own trenches with artillery."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle French attacks failed. The enemy who had entered the German trenches was ejected."

"In the forest of Le Preire the Germans made progress. The enemy who had entered the German trenches was ejected."

"In the Vosges there were no war operations on account of the fog and snow."

"In the eastern war arena there is no change in the situation."

T. Atkins In Canada

They used to call him "sparrow."
And treat him like a pup.
And now he's living up to it.
For he cleans the Germans up.

They used to call him "broncho."
Perhaps they meant his pluck;
But this is surely certain.
He has taught 'em how to buck.

They used to call him "chirper."
And they kinda hit it right.
For no matter how they maul him,
He is always feelin' bright.

CANADA DESERVING OF BRITAIN'S BEST

Archbishop of York Says the
Mother Country Should
Repay Sacrifice.

INSTILL HIGHEST IDEALS

Declares Britain Cannot Rival
Germany in Contest of
Inhumanity.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]
London, April 24.—The Archbishop of York, who was once invited to accept the archbishopric of Montreal, made some reference to Canada's participation in the war at Albert Hall last night. Many good Christians are inclined to look a little fearfully upon his grace's war speech, since he spoke some time ago upon his holding "ordained members" of the Kaiser. "What shall we think of Canada, which is pouring out its very life blood as an offering to its ancient land?" asked the archbishop.

Give Back Best.
"They have given their best to us and we owe it to them that we should give our best in return. What is our best? Is it imports and exports? Is it comfort and high wages? We are learning in these times that there are greater and deeper things than these. The great things of the nation are high ideals, and if we believe in the ultimate uplifting power of British ideals, the best thing we can give these new nations is power to bring into their own civilization our own ideals and convictions."

Cannot Rival Atrocities.
Speaking of the enemy's atrocities, the archbishop said: "There is no man who feels more than I do the need for and the difficulty of putting restraint upon the feelings and anger of just indignation which these inhumanities arouse, but we dare not enter upon any rivalry in inhumanity. We should only be beaten in that contest and therefore, it is unnecessary even to begin it. If the sword drawn on the side of night has stained itself, there is more reason why the sword on the side of right should be unstained."

WOW, BUT IT'S HOT

Thermometer Went to 83 Degrees of Heat Today.

London received its first real touch of summer today when Old Sol sent the thermometer up to 83, the highest mark the mercury has gone to yet this year.

It was truly only a summer day. Women discarded their coats, and many flimsy shirt waists were in evidence, while a number of men appeared on the streets with their 1915 model straw hats. Soft collars also replaced starched ones, in a great number of instances. Springbank street cars, which opened their hourly schedule today, carried a large number of passengers to the city's recreation grounds.

THE DIARY OF MARS

The new battle in Belgium, which has developed suddenly into one of the most important encounters in the west, since the present battle line was formed, is being carried on by a relentless German attack and a determined resistance on the part of the British. It is now apparent that the Germans have brought up heavy reinforcements for this attack, and it is suggested in London that their immediate objective is the capture of Ypres, preliminary to another attempt to break through to the English Channel.

An official statement from the British war office today says that the British troops are still fighting for the ground which they were compelled to yield. The loss of these positions exposed the Canadian division, which was compelled to fall back. The Canadians lost four pieces of artillery, but later recaptured them in a counter-attack, which, although occasioning heavy losses, is described as most brilliant and successful. The Canadians also took a considerable number of prisoners, including a colonel. The statement concludes: "Their conduct has been magnificent throughout."

SWAT THE FLY

Swiss Taking Preventive Measures—Crows Eat Wheat.
[Canadian Press.]
Geneva, April 24.—Information reaching here from the German provinces adjoining Switzerland show that the authorities are taking comprehensive measures against the possible spread of disease through the medium of flies and mosquitoes. Notices setting forth the sanitary regulations of the Government have been sent to every home, in the country as well as in the towns. The Grand Duchy of Baden has been plagued with crows, which have eaten the spring wheat. The Government has offered the equivalent of one cent for the head of every crow killed.