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enjoys a well-merited reputation, it is absolutely pure, and will not harm the most delicate fabric. A piece of Sunlight Soap used in your next wash will convince you of its excellence.



How the British Troops Captured Hill Sixty.

London, April 25—8.00 p.m.—“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.

“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 prisoners fell into our hands; but it was then that the real struggle began, for the Ger-

mans quickly recovered from their surprise.

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 No. 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 mine craters, on the crumbling sides of which our men were clinging, in an endeavour 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 hillside 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, al-

though 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.”

By Wednesday, the “Eye-witness” says the British had firmly established themselves on the hill.

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 recapture 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.

From Mr. Kieley.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—In reply to the letters published in the papers of yesterday, I wish to state that the Nickel management never intended that the showing or advertising of the German soldiers entering into Brussels, would, or could be taken as a glorification of the German Army, or its methods as implied in the letters of Mr. Valentine and Mr. Dempster.

We wish to say that these films were billed as features, simply because they are timely, being part of the current events films which are shown all over the world, these particular pictures having been seen all through Canada, and as the Nickel always made it a point to advertise exactly what it shows, the pictures were announced for what they are, and as the title reads.

However, had either of the above named gentlemen approached me on the matter I would have been only too pleased to show them the pictures privately, and if there was any offence, immediately withdraw the film without being forced to adopt the method they found necessary.

Nevertheless, believing these gentlemen to be actuated with the best of intentions and with a great big desire to offend no one, we have decided to withdraw the series of pictures.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for valued space.

I am, sincerely,

J. P. KIELEY.

ANNIHILATION OF FOUR THOUSAND GERMANS.

Havre, April 30.—The virtual annihilation of 4,000 Germans who crossed the Rperlee over a bridge near Steenstraete, is described by the newspaper Vingloene Siege. Belgian heavy artillery destroyed the bridge, while field artillery showered them with shrapnel. Many tied handkerchiefs to their bayonets and raised them in sign of surrender, but immediately their own quick fire, the newspaper says, opened fire and mowed them down pitilessly. Many survivors were made prisoners by the Belgians.

At the House.

TUESDAY, May 4th.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Downey from South Branch for a telegraph office, by Mr. Currie, on behalf of the Speaker, from Victoria Village for a public well; by Mr. Targett, from Hant's Harbour, on the subject of prohibition; by Mr. Jennings from Moreton's Harbour, Cottel's Island and Summerford, on the same subject; by Mr. Abbott, from Stock Cove, on the subject of roads; by Mr. Kent for a pension for Mr. Costigan, of H. M. Customs, Bell Island, which petition was supported by Messrs. Dwyer and Higgins; by Mr. Clapp from Duggan's Cove, asking that the place be made a port of call.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Considerable progress was made with the Estimates, some of the votes, however, being deferred pending the tabling of certain information concerning the departments.

While the Poor Relief Grants were under discussion, Messrs. Halfyard and Coaker called attention to the uneven scale of salaries of the Commissioners throughout the Island.

Mr. Kent also made particular reference to conditions at Bell Island. The vote for the Lunatic Asylum was the occasion of much comment from Mr. Coaker on conditions at institution.

While on the vote for the General Post Office, Mr. Kent asked the Premier if any arrangements were being made with regard to the retirement of the Postmaster General and the appointment of a successor.

The Premier replied that nothing whatever had been done in the matter. Mr. Jennings emphasized the necessity of an adequate mail service for Northern Labrador during the coming season and referred to the greater need for the same while the war is in progress because of the many fishermen of the north who have given their sons for service in the Navy.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries endorsed what Mr. Jennings had said and assured the House that every effort would be made to have a satisfactory service during the coming summer. The votes for fog alarms, light houses, and other public matters elicited questions from several members of the Opposition, which were answered by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The House took recess at 6.30 p.m.

AFTER RECESS.

Discussion on the Estimates was resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. Grimes strongly protested against voting \$220 or an increase of \$120 for the operator at Brigus on the ground that only \$120, with a messenger paid \$36, was cut out for Clarke's Beach telegraph office with an equal amount of work at both places. He pointed out that the former telegraph operator at Brigus had to give way to an inexperienced person for political reasons. This, he continued, was characteristic of the principles of the Government in spending money and emphasized the point already raised by Mr. Kent, namely, against the filling of positions in the Civil Service by those whose only qualifications are that they were supporters of the Government at the last election.

Messrs. Coaker, Jennings, Stone, Winsor, Halfyard and Targett made similar remarks about offices in their districts, the only reasons existing for misfits in offices being that the Government had to satisfy the demands of certain heeled.

The Committee then rose and asked leave to sit again to-day.

The Products Company and Stamp Resolutions were deferred and the House went into Committee on Bill Respecting Local Affairs.

Mr. Halfyard referred to the family grants given in the out-of-pocket for digging wells but in reality for vote catching purposes. He understood that the member of every district had charge of his own grant now, yet Mr. Crosbie gave \$60 to one P. J. Brien, Tilting, and was eulogized in the papers for doing such.

Mr. Hickman who represented the same district as Mr. Crosbie thought it near time for him to tell a tale about Bay de Verde. He was surprised to hear that \$60 had been sent to Pogo District by Mr. Crosbie in view of the fact that the bridge at Freshwater, B. D. V., was practically washed away sometime ago and the people were continually questioning him (Mr. H.) as to why there was no allocation forwarded to make repairs. Last year he wrote ten letters to the Minister of Public Works but never got even an acknowledgment to one. Mr. Hickman hoped that the Government would take the matter of unwarranted allocations into serious consideration.

Some amendments were made to the Bill, which will be read a third time to-day.

The Bill dealing with the Management of the General Hospital was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

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