

General Morrison Gives

Graphic Account of

Canadians in Battle

A LETTER from Brigadier-General E. W. B. Morrison of the Canadian Field Artillery gives some interesting details of the recent violent attack on the Canadian front. He tells about General Mercer, who was killed, and General Victor Williams, who was taken prisoner. The letter says:

"They went into a dug-out for shelter from the shell fire and that is the last heard of them. The enemy's infantry attacked over the front as soon as the bombardment ceased.

"Young Cotton and Matthews of Ottawa are also missing. Cotton was in charge of two guns that were used for enfilading distant portions of the enemy's line and were dug in close up to the front. As his duty was to fire parallel to the front, his guns were in emplacements that faced down the line. Consequently, his orders were that in case of an attack opposite to him he was to disable the guns and retire with his men. Instead of doing this, when the Germans charged, he ran his two guns out of the emplacements into the open facing the front and fought to the very last. Neither he nor any of his men have been heard of since.

"Colonel Buller, whom you will remember as one of the aides at Government House (Ottawa), was among the killed. He was in command of the Princess Pats and the regiment



GENERAL MORRISON.

made a splendid stand. They were forced back a short distance, but Buller called on them to charge along a sunken road or communication trench. They followed him with such a rush that he found himself in their way and sprang up on the bank alongside. He was running forward cheering them on when he was shot through the heart.

"Our infantry fought splendidly. Nearly all the battalion commanders were killed or wounded in the first assault.

"It was a terrible battle from the commencement. The enemy had massed a large amount of heavy artillery and simply blew the trenches away, and put the supporting batteries out of business before they assaulted. The division was supported by Imperial artillery. The artillery bombardment in said to have been the worst ever. During the night following reinforcements were brought up and a counter-attack made, which recovered a large portion of the ground lost, but some remains yet to be retaken. You will see the Germans only claim 350 unwounded prisoners and when you compare that with the casualty lists which will have been published before you receive this, you will understand how our infantry stood up to their work. One battalion went in 900 strong and 350 remained after the fight.

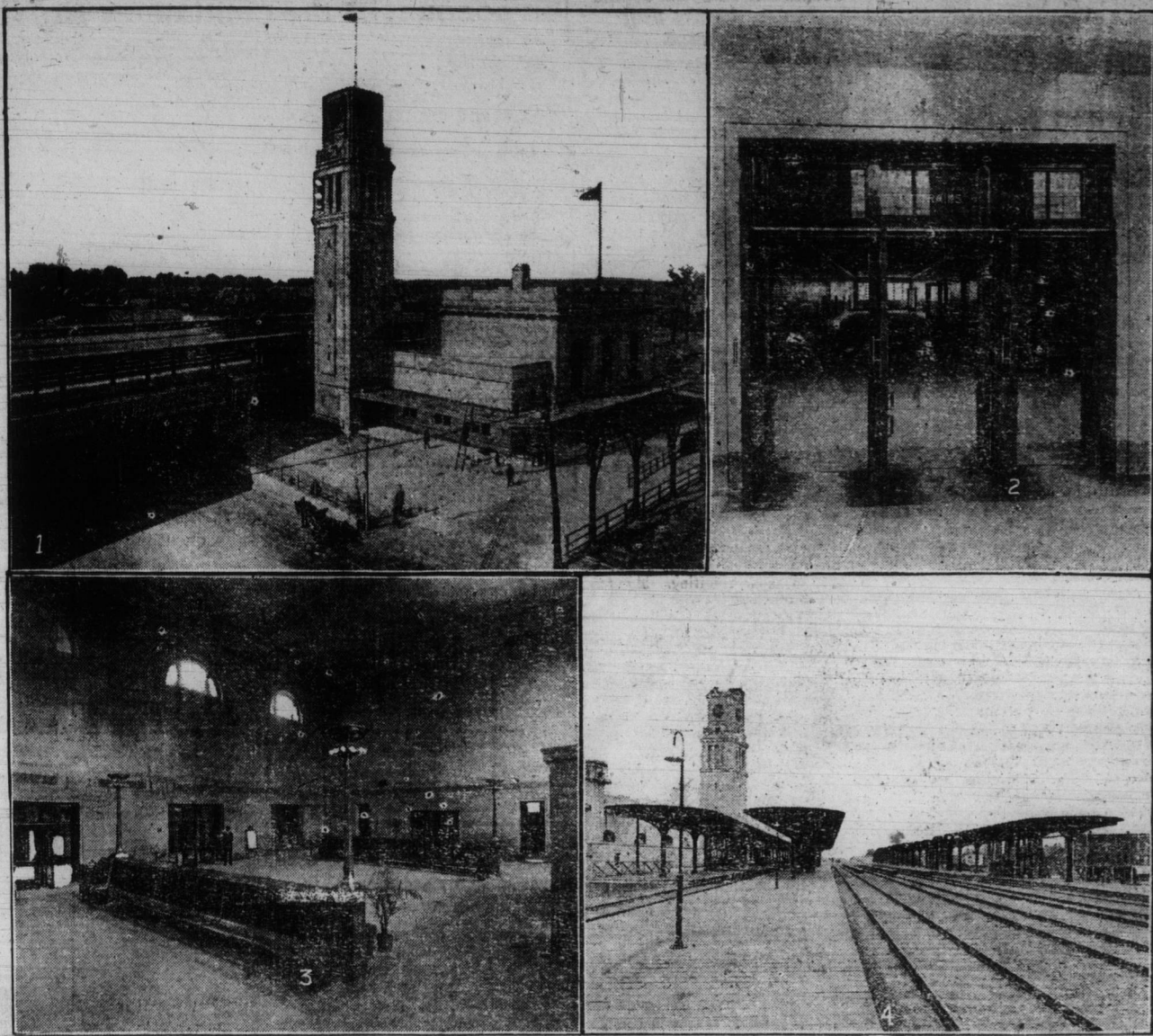
After our troops re-took the ground that had been temporarily lost they fought at one point the bodies of a big sergeant-major of the Mounted Rifles and two men of the Princess Patricia's. Around them lay the bodies of 12 Germans killed with the bayonet before they had been "done in."

The Germans showed more decency than on former occasions, notably not firing on stretcher bearers. One of our men was wounded and captured, and the Wurttembergers gave him a cup of coffee, and said to him, "cheer up, old man you will be over in England in a few days."

This probably alluded to the vainglorious accounts then in circulation regarding the naval battle. However, the wounded Canadian watched his chance and slipped into the bush and got away from his captors. He was caught again, but again escaped and returned safely to our lines.

A young Ottawa boy named Bruce Hill, who came out as gunner in my old 1st Brigade and had since got a commission distinguished himself by remaining in his forward observation position after the Germans had charged past and kept up communication by telephone with his battery for several hours until the wire was cut by shell fire. He waited until dusk and made his way back, carrying his telephone instruments with him. Unfortunately next day he was wounded, but I understand, slightly. As I indicated before, the prospects are good for a busy summer, especially on this part of the line.

North Toronto Station



(1) New C.P.R. North Toronto Station. (2) Entrance to Train Platforms. (3) General Waiting Room. (4) Train Sheds.

THE opening of the North Toronto Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway a few days ago marked a red letter day in the history of the Queen City of the West. The banquet given by the Mayor and Aldermen of Toronto to Mr. A. D. MacTear, the genial general manager of the C.P.R., showed distinctly the amicable relations which exist between the Company and the city. The new station was turned over into the hands of the city and under skilful hands was elaborately decorated with a profuse supply of bunting, and the evening ceremony, at which Mr. MacTear formally declared the station open for business was attended by thousands of people, who thronged every part of the station. Mayor Church paid a great tribute to the Canadian Pacific and rejoiced in the extremely happy relations which existed between them.

Mr. A. D. MacTear in replying, congratulated the city on the new station, free adaptation of the Italian Renaissance to the requirements of the present day. It is a single story building, faced externally by Tyndall

limestone from the Tyndall quarries, Manitoba; the choice of this Canadian stone has been justified by the excellent color effect of the masonry in the mass, an effect equal to any that could be obtained by the importation of the better kind of building stones from the States. A large and spacious waiting-room 70 feet by 50 feet, of lofty proportions occupies the centre portion of the structure, marked on the South elevation of the building by three large semi-circular headed windows; it faces the South with the main entrance centrally placed on the front. To East and West of this central block are two subsidiary wings roofed at lower level and devoted to station facilities; that to the East to men's and women's rooms with their respective lavatories, and that to the West to ticket offices. To the North of the waiting room is the Concourse beyond which are the parcel, baggage and express rooms. Opening from the Concourse is the midway, which is 20 feet wide and 150 feet long, passing underneath the tracks and from which access is had to the various overhead platforms. Flanking the building at its northwest corner is the

clock tower rising to the height of 140 feet, and four large clock dials, 8 feet in diameter, which will be a great convenience to entire neighborhood. The vestibule under the tower leads to the concourse. A sidewalk (protected by a marquise) is laid along the southwest sides of the station so that patrons may enter there or at main entrance, centrally on the South side or at the lower vestibule, the expectation being that the latter entrance will be used by those passengers who have already secured tickets and only requires to pass directly to the trains, relieving the main waiting room of much of the congestion that might otherwise occur. A private driveway also runs along the west side of the station so that vehicles may drive up to either entrance and pass through under the track to the baggage and express rooms and out on Yonge Street to the North of the station. Internally the waiting room, lower vestibule and concourse are lined with marble for their entire height, the architectural effect being obtained by the use of different colored marbles all set in practically the

same plane so as to avoid as far as possible all offsets and other dirt-collecting projections. The plaster ceilings are treated in a broad manner with large panels. The midway is lined with glazed brick for its full height as are the stairs leading up to the platform. At night the main waiting room will be illuminated by four large bronze standards each topped with a cluster of frosted bulbs and a large reflector. A complete system of electric clocks of British manufacture have been installed; of this the large clock in the tower forms a part.

All ornamental iron work, plastering, marble work, heating, ventilating, plumbing, electric work, etc., have all been carried out by Toronto firms. Wherever possible, and there are but few exceptions, all materials and labor employed in the construction of the building are of Canadian or British origin and Canadian timber has been used for all woodwork whether rough lumber or finished mill-work, this being one of the requirements of the C.P.R. in connection with all their work under construction.

CAPTURED SHIPS.

Millions for Great Britain in Sale of Enemy Craft.

A net gain of \$34,250,000 has been realized by Great Britain from her seizures of enemy ships and their cargoes in the last 20 months of the war, according to the record of the prize court. The Government has captured 157 ships which have been disposed of after decision by the prize court as follows:

	No.	Ton.
Sold	42	54,772
Requisitioned	42	56,162
Detained till after the war and requisitioned	73	85,036
Total	157	195,970

There are many more vessels and a large quantity of cargo still before the court. Some idea of the work already done may be gathered from the fact that more than 1,000 writs for prize court proceedings have been issued.

The goods which have been seized and condemned as contraband represent every possible variety ranging from windmills, tombstones, and human hair to wild animals which were intended for the Berlin Zoo.

According to East Indian mythology, the earth is supported by eight white elephants.

The Horsefly.

A horsefly, it is said, will live for hours after its head has been pulled off.

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That's all. Twenty minutes after taking a ZUTOO tablet your headache will be gone.

One of these little tablets—safe, reliable and harmless as soda—will cure any headache in 20 minutes. Or, better still, taken when you feel the headache coming on, a ZUTOO tablet will ward it off—nip it in the bud.

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TOOK OFFICER'S ADVICE.

Fahey Consulted Captured Captain Regarding Dublin Rising.

Perhaps one of the most quixotic episodes of the tragic uprising in Dublin was the arrest and detention of Captain Lindsay, of the Inniskillings. The captain motored into Dublin without any idea that an uprising was on until he encountered a Sinn Fein barricade and was promptly made a prisoner and taken to the Four Courts.

He was allowed to wander freely about the place, but not to leave. The rebels treated him with exceptional courtesy and offered no violence.

The following day the Irish commander, Fahey, sent for him and said:

"Captain, have you ever had any experience in actual warfare?"

"Oh, yes," replied the captain. "I fought in the South African War and in other campaigns."

Immediately came the remarkable quixotic proposal.

"I want to consult you professionally," said Fahey. "Sit down, captain." Whereupon Fahey laid upon the table a plan he had drawn.

"I want your opinion," he continued, "on a sally I propose making," and Fahey outlined his scheme.

"It is hopeless," replied Lindsay. "If you sally forth your men will be outflanked on this side and enflanked

on that," and in the most detached manner Captain Lindsay pointed out where the sally had no earthly chance for success.

"There is really only one thing to do," continued Lindsay, "and that is to surrender."

"Oh, I can't do that," replied Fahey, "but about the sally, I'll take your advice."

The following day Fahey again sent for his prisoner and outlined another military scheme. Again Lindsay detailed exposed its hopelessness, and again reiterated his opinion that the only sensible thing for Fahey to do was surrender.

The next day Lindsay mounted to the roof of the Four Courts and across the Liffey saw the English troops bringing up their artillery. Then he sent for Fahey.

"What size are they?" asked the rebel commander.

"Eighteen-pounders," answered Lindsay.

"What can they do?" Fahey then asked.

"Blow this place to smithereens."

"Let us go to some safe place and talk this matter over," was the next suggestion, and Fahey and his prisoner went down to the cellars of the Courts.

"You have only one thing to do," said Lindsay, "and you must do it quickly. That is, surrender."

"The General says no surrender," answered Fahey, "but I believe in you and will take your advice." He did so and the Four Courts surrendered.

Just before he was led away Fahey said: "Captain, let me introduce you to the wife," presenting a charming little woman. "I don't care about myself, but I would appreciate if you would do what you can to save her from trouble."

Lindsay promised and Fahey was led away. He was afterward sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

He Proposes.
"But I don't love you, Ingomar."
"In these days that is no reason for not being engaged to a mau."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Ontario Anglican Synod decided to raise the stipends of clergy.

The relations between Russia and Britain in the future will be so intimate that it is suggested the Russian language should be studied for business purposes. It might take the place of German in the school curriculum.

Carleton Place, Friday, July 7th

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Scots in Heroic Charge.

A story of the heroism shown by Scottish and other troops at Loos was told by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons. He was referring to the disbanding of four Scottish battalions which had covered themselves with glory at the front, and said:

"The Ninth Scottish Division, which played a notable part in the battle of Loos, lost 6,000 killed and wounded out of 9,500 infantry. One battalion of Cameron Highlanders went into action 850 strong with 30 officers, and the colonel and the adjutant and 110 men alone who were survivors, took and held their objective."

"Four successive lines were swept away, and the fifth went on without hesitation, while two days later the remnant was asked to make an attack and they did it with the utmost elan and good spirit."

"These troops," Mr. Churchill went on, "1,200 selected out of a brigade of 4,600, swept over the parapets to the attack. You talk about the charge of Balaklava and the Fusiliers at Albuera; even these deeds pale by these new divisions raised in the British army. Needless to say, no account of these achievements, other than a very meagre account published many months afterwards, has reached the public."

Morocco, in spite of its close proximity to Europe, is the most fanatical of the Mohammedan countries.

\$1,000.00 REWARD.

For information that will lead to the discovery of whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Special Ailments, and Chronic or Complicated Complaints who cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge St., Toronto. Correspondence invited.

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