

The Evening Times Star

PAGES 9 TO 16

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915

SIXTEEN PAGES

TELL WORLD ABOUT
LANGEMARCK FIGHTForesight of General Alderson
a Factor in Victory

THE GALLANT CANADIANS

Territorials Also Won Glory in
the Capture of St. Julien—The
Terrific Fight as the Germans
Came on Behind Poison Cloud

English newspapers received by the last mail contain much additional information regarding the battle of Langemarck, in which the first Canadian Division so nobly distinguished itself.

The correspondent of the London Morning Post, the instance, emphasizes the work of the 16th Regiment, from Alberta and British Columbia, in the battle. With remarkable foresight, General Alderson, who was holding this battalion in reserve, instead of having it parallel to his front, had it perpendicular, that is to say, facing north. When, therefore, the Germans broke through from Langemarck towards the canal and swung south to cut off the Canadians, the 16th was ready to meet them and to advance at the crucial moment to maintain the line intact. This was undoubtedly the critical part of the battle.

From the reports cabled to Canada it has been understood that the reinforcements which were rushed up to the Canadian front at a critical time, and which participated in the taking of St. Julien, were regular troops. It appears, however, that they were English Territorials, and that they, shoulder to shoulder with the Canadians, bore themselves with the utmost gallantry. For many of them it was their baptism of fire, but the Morning Post correspondent says, "on all hands I hear warm eulogies of their steadiness and courage. They behaved like seasoned troops."

According to the Morning Post correspondent, it was on the afternoon of Friday, 20th, that the reinforcements, consisting of British Territorials, were brought round from behind Ypres and moved to the assault of St. Julien. Detachments of the Buffs were already with the Canadians, but three fresh Territorials included the 5th Yorks, the West Kents, and the Gloucesters. The taking of St. Julien was one of those brilliant minor affairs of which this war has been full, but which in any former campaign would have been written large upon the page of history. It was a little epic in itself. Up the open road and along the banks of the little River Haanebeck they poured, moved down by the murderous machine guns and the snipers, and a fair mark for the artillery farther on. With dauntless courage they bore it for hours until at last, in one final rush, they gained the place. Then among the ruins they got a little of their own back with the bayonet, for the Germans held their ground. It was here that the greatest number of machine guns was captured and the deadliest slaughter effected. The pity of it is that the Territorials could not enjoy the full fruits of their gallant conduct, for, with the remodelling of our line, St. Julien was too far advanced and had to be abandoned again.

The British "Eye Witness" explains that an effort on the part of the Germans in the direction of Langemarck was not unexpected, since movements of troops and transports behind their front line had been detected for some days. It was a surprise, however, which was largely responsible for the measure of success achieved.

The "Eye Witness" was much impressed by what occurred behind the Canadian lines during the hot artillery fire which followed the first German onslaught on the right of the line held by the French. He remarks that about this period "our men in reserve near Ypres, seeing the shells bursting, had gathered in groups, discussing the situation and questioning some scattered bodies of Turks who had appeared. Suddenly a staff officer rode up, shouting, 'Stand to your arms' and in a few minutes the troops had fallen in and were marching northwards to the scene of the fight. Nothing more impressive can be imagined than the sight of our men falling in quietly in perfect order on their alarm posts amid the scene of wild confusion caused by the panic-stricken refugees who swarmed along the road."

"In the meantime, to the north and northeast of the town, a confused fight was taking place, which gave proof not only of great gallantry and steadiness on the part of the troops referred to, but of remarkable presence of mind on the part of their leaders. Behind the wall of vapor, which had swept across fields, through woods, and over hedgerows, came the German firing line, the men's mouths and noses, it is said, protected by pads soaked in a solution of bicarbonate of soda. Closely following them, again, came the supports. These troops, hurrying forward, with their formation somewhat broken up by the obstacles encountered in their path, looked like a huge mob bearing down upon the town. A battery of 4.7 inch guns a little beyond the left of our line was surprised and overwhelmed by them in a moment. Farther to the rear and in a more easterly direction were several field batteries, and before they could come into action the Germans were within a few hundred yards. Not a gun, however, was lost. One battery, taken in flank, swung round, fired on the enemy at point blank range and checked the rush. Another opened fire with the guns pointing in almost opposite directions, the enemy being on three sides of them."

The War Office issues the following communication:

As a protection against the asphyxiating gases being used as a weapon of warfare by the Germans, supplies of one or both of the following types of respirator are required by the troops at the front. Either can be made easily in any household.

First. A face piece (to cover mouth

WHERE THE BATTLE OF LANGEMARCK WAS FOUGHT



The Canadians were stationed between the railroad, running northeast from Ypres, and the Ypres-Poelcappelle road, probably along the well-marked cross-road leading from Langemarck and Kerselaer to Zonnebeke, for we read of one regiment "holding the cross-road" at a critical period of the battle.

Ypres, the hill on which it rests, and the "Polder i. m." to the west and northwest of St. Julien, mark the limits of the channel down which the Germans rushed in their attempt to overwhelm and surround the Canadian division when their poisonous gases had broken the line of the Allies and driven the French troops back. It was probably on the slope of this hill that the 47 battery, which the Canadians captured, was stationed.

and nostrils) formed of an oblong pad of bleached absorbent cotton wool about 8 in. by 8 in. covered with three layers of bleached cotton gauze, and fitted with a band, to fit round the head and keep the pad in position, consisting of a piece of 1-2 in. cotton elastic 16 in. long attached to the narrow end of the face pad so as to form a loop with the pad.

Second. A piece of double stockinette, 9-12 in. long, 3-4 in. wide in the centre, gradually diminishing in width to 2-2 1/2 in. at each end, with a piece of thick plaited worsted about 5 in. long attached at each end, so as to form a loop to pass over the ear.

These respirators should be sent in packages of not fewer than 100 to "Chief Ordnance Officer, Royal Army Clothing Department, Piccadilly."

"An investigation into a number of so-called 'charities' which have sprung up since the war led to some sensational results. One of these concerns was installed in a German hotel and was under the control of a secretary who had come within the clutches of the law on no fewer than eleven occasions. Two ladies of mature age who were without penny at the time of mobilization today possess a fine motor-car and a private house. They were making something like £40 per diem, and this huge profit seems to have been gained by spurious agencies for tracing missing soldiers."

"The most remarkable feature of the whole business lies in the fact that in several cases (Austrians and Germans) who had somehow succeeded in escaping from concentration camps got themselves elected as presidents of various organizations in order to carry on swindling on a large scale. Some of the concerns which the police are investigating were commercial in character, and sold various articles at exorbitant prices, customers being induced to buy in the belief that the profits were devoted to good works."

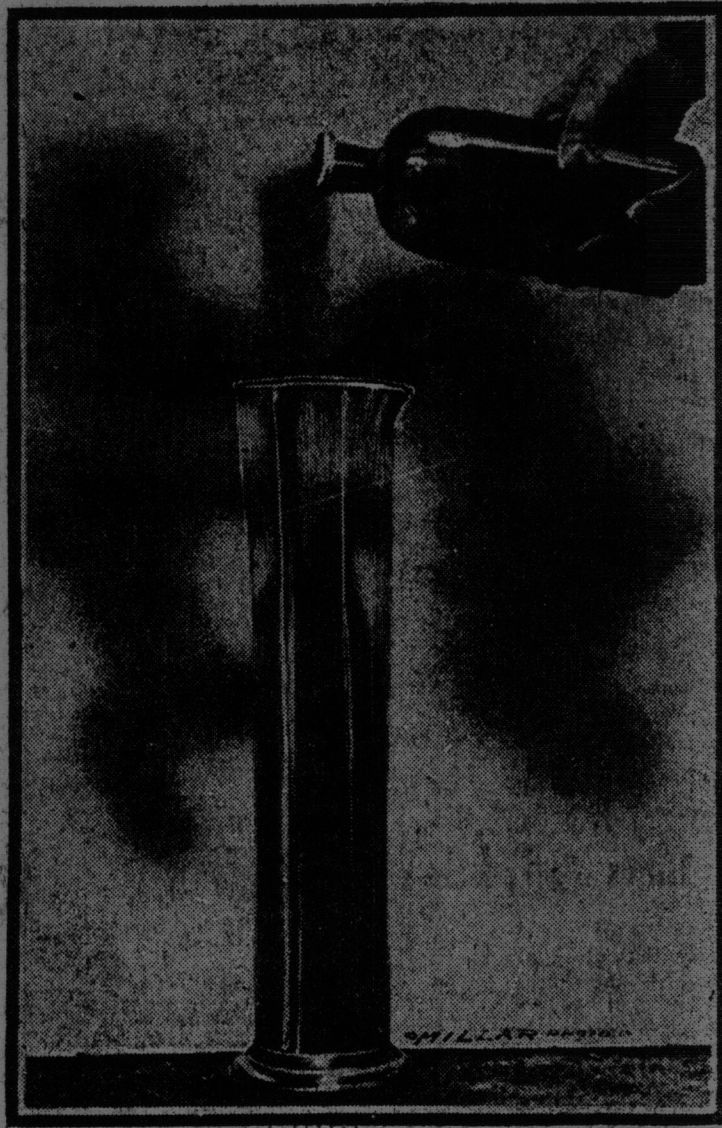
A rifleman in the Rifle Brigade, who has arrived at Letchworth after being injured in France, relates that the Prince of Wales, just before his recent visit to England, paid a visit with the staff to "Midlink Alley," a name given by the Rifle Brigade to one of their splinter-proof shelters. The prince examined the breastworks and spoke to several of the men. For an hour he was exposed to shell fire."

Mrs. C. E. Morgan of Guildford, England, has communicated to the English press a letter in which she says: "I have today received a letter from a company sergeant major in the Queen's Regiment interned in a German camp. Writing on a postcard to thank me for a parcel, he adds: 'Three men have died quite lately.' He gives the names, all men of the Queen's Regiment. Last week news reached a mother through Geneva that her son, a 'Queen's' prisoner had also died. No notification of these deaths appears to have reached the War Office. A private writing to his wife about a month ago, said: 'For the love of heaven, send me bread. If you knew what was going on out here you would not wait to be asked twice.' How many more of our prisoners of war are to be allowed to die without any effort being made to save them?"

TOUCHING TALE OF WAR

A correspondent of the London Morning Post vouches for the truth of the following story: A Welshman and his wife anxious to adopt a child from among the Belgian refugees, journeyed from Abercromby to Swansea to make their selection. On their arrival they found that there were two young children—brother and sister—who particularly appealed to them and who might be adopted but that one could not be taken without the other. In the circumstances they decided to take both.

As the children were being undressed to be put to bed after reaching home a locket was discovered hanging round the little girl's neck. Inside the locket was a photograph which the lady recognized as that of her own sister who had gone to Belgium as a governess many years before, had married and settled down in that country and who now turned out to be the mother of the little refugee. She had therefore unknowingly adopted her own motherless nephew and niece.

HOW CHLORINE GAS CAN BE
POURED OUT

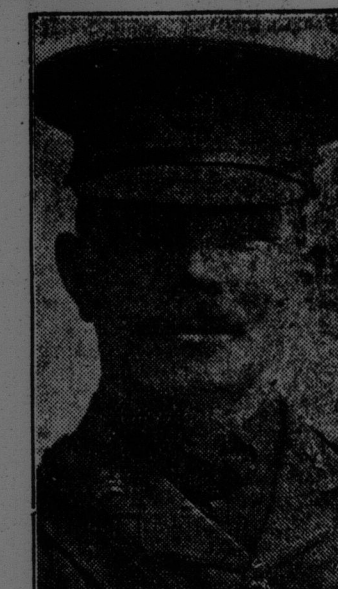
It is heavier than air and can be poured from one receptacle to another.

PRICE COMBINE, SAY
TOBACCO GROWERS

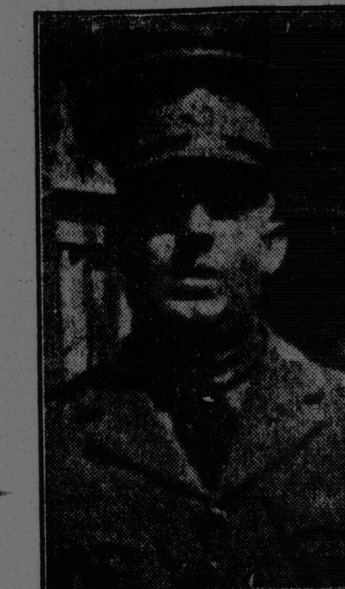
Toronto, May 21.—A deputation of Essex, Kent and Elgin tobacco growers this week interviewed the Hon. James

Duff, minister of agriculture, and asked that a department official investigate the grievance of the co-operative society, which contends that there is a combine of buyers to keep prices down. It is expected that the request will be complied with and if the data gathered warrants action, the federal government will be requested to appoint a Royal Commission to probe the complaints.

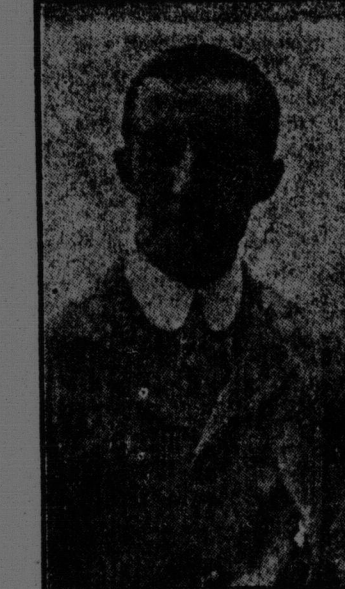
MORE GALLANT CANDIANS WHO HAVE BLED FOR THE RIGHT



LIEUT. DOUGLAS C. MCCOLL
Of Colborne, Alta., 10th Battalion, Of the 106th Winnipeg Light Infantry,
Killed in Action.



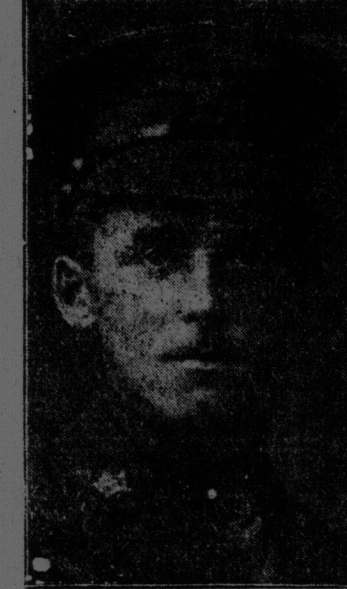
LIEUT. A. R. BALL
Wounded



LIEUT. J. K. BELL
Killed in Action.



LIEUT. J. E. REYNOLDS
The late soldier was in the 90th.



LIEUT. R. HOSKINS
Killed in Action.

ALL CONTRIBUTE
TO WAR FUNDGermans in America Sending
Millions Each Month

DR. DERNBURG'S ACTIVITIES

Notified Germans in Canada of
War in July—Acted on His
Advice and Sent Bank Deposits
to United States

Gaston Alphonse of the Paris Temps, writes to his Journal from New York, under date of April 20:

The German embassy and consulates in the United States have kept an annual census of the Germans in the United States, showing what each possessed and earned, and enabling the German government to levy a war tax on them. This tax was ten per cent of wages or income. These contributions amounted to over \$5,000,000 francs in August and September, and never have fallen below \$5,000,000 francs monthly since.

Dr. Dernburg also organized a syndicate of banks which were pro-German, through which he tried to exert pressure upon those in touch with the government, and upon members of the government themselves. Several statesmen notified Dr. Dernburg that his show of friendship was distasteful to them. Since then the attitude of both Dr. Dernburg and Count von Bernstorff toward Washington has been marked by nuances, abruptness and intimidation, thereby earning for them the gratitude of France, since their conduct has been the best possible propaganda for the allies.

Canada can put Germans in the Dominion into concentration camps, but she is unable to seize their wealth, which as a result of a warning sent by wires from Berlin to Dr. Dernburg, was transferred to United States banks on July 24, ten days before the beginning of the war.

In December Dr. Dernburg ordered the German merchants in China, numbering 150,000, to send him all the money possible. The money, amounting to \$15,000,000, arrived in California some weeks later hidden in metal building material, and Dr. Dernburg announced that Germany would issue a loan in China of \$50,000,000, saying that he was so sure of American confidence in Germany that he felt convinced the loan would be covered within a day in Chicago alone. This was a safe prophecy, as the money already there, the Chinese funds being utilized for the purpose.

GERMANY HAS LOST
TWO MILLION MENEstimate of London Daily Chronicle;
11,000 Officers Dead; 200,000
Officers and Men Missing

London, May 21.—The Daily Chronicle has received what purports to be an authoritative statement of casualties in the German ranks from the beginning of the war to the end of March. There are two sets of classified lists in the Chronicle's possession. The first set, covering the period of fighting from August 2 to February 14, numbers 180, and the second, from the middle of February to March 31, numbers 45, making a total of 225 lists.

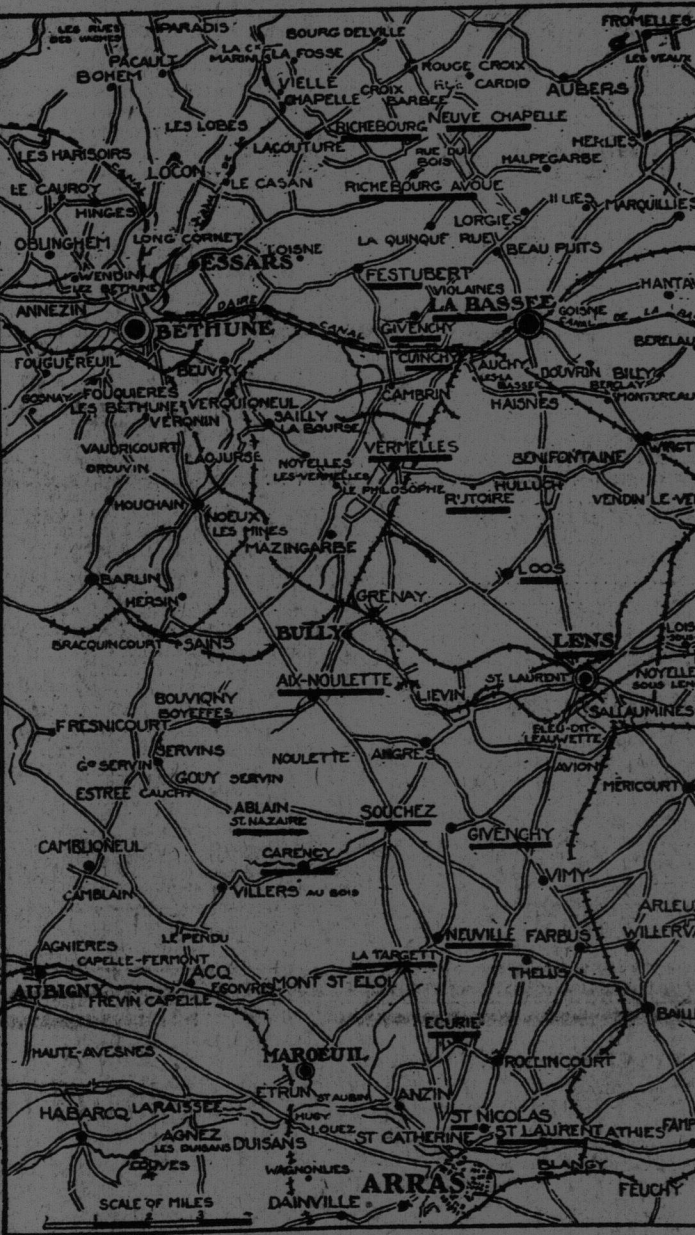
"According to the general statement from which we quote," says the Chronicle, "the following is the classified loss until February 14:

"Dead—Officers, 10,951; non-commissioned officers and men, 287,697; wounded—Officers, 19,800; non-commissioned officers and men, 728,409; missing—Officers, 1,892; non-commissioned officers and men, 177,444; total, 1,215,881."

"We have not any classified statement with regard to the next 45 lists, but on the basis of the 180 earlier lists they would probably add an additional 800,000 to the total."

"It is to be borne in mind that the six weeks covered by the latest forty-five lists include exceptionally severe fighting in Poland, Galicia, the Carpathians, as well as the tremendous and sustained struggles in Flanders and northwest France. The probability therefore is that the grand total of German casualties until March 31 cannot be far short of 1,800,000, and another quarter of a million must certainly be added for the fighting of the last six weeks."

WHERE ALLIES ARE VICTORIOUS.



The storm centre of the war is now between Arras and La Bassée, where both French and British are advancing. The underlined places on the map are scenes of recent severe fighting.

NOT ONE OF THEM
LEFT TO RETIRECol. Currie, M. P., of Canadian
Highlanders, Tells of Fierce
Fighting—Capt. Cory Mentioned

"The 48th have made a name that will go down into history, but the price paid was awful," writes their commander, Lt.-Col. J. A. Currie, M. P., in a letter dated April 29, received by Mrs. Currie, of Toronto.

"We have had a terrible battle, lasting six days. The Canadian division replaced a French Army Corps on the line in Belgium. My regiment and the Highlanders of Montreal held the angle. We were on the right and they were on the left next to the French. The Germans attacked, using chlorine gas and shell fire, and drove the Turks, who had only been several days in the trenches, out. Our division had to restore their line and hold our own. In several desperate charges we drove the Germans back to where they are now held.

Losses Very Heavy.

"Our losses were very heavy. The second day they attacked our trenches, which were partially exposed by the retreat of the French. My men were in small redoubts which we defended so vigorously that they had to retire with heavy losses. The third morning at four o'clock they attacked us again with about forty heavy guns and using gas tried to rush us, but we beat them back and held the line all day till only Marshall and myself and about sixty men were left in support. Then the order came at five to retire. We sent it on but there was no one to retire. They had all died at their posts or were taken."

"The British troops came up and occupied the supporting trenches but I did not see them. They got our first line. Our losses will run about 600 officers and men."

Saved the Day.

"Capt. Alexander and Capt. Cory defended St. Julien for two days and two nights with their company and a bunch of Turks, but they were washed out of the village later with the British supports half a mile off."

"They all say our regiment saved the third day, which was the final and most critical one. Some of my men are returned as missing, but they were the men who stood in the parapets of the redoubts."

"Marshall and myself were the only two combatant officers left of those who went in. Shoemaker and Danseman were with us and both were wounded. I have only 221 of the old guard left. They are keeping us in support every day under an inferno of fire. We have to dig ourselves in, but I have been fortunate—not a scratch. Whether I will be washed out before Kitchener's army turns up I do not know."

MOTHER'S TRAGIC SORROW

More Than 150 Babies Were Drowned
on the Lusitania.

The Illustrated Sunday Herald, Cork, says:

"There were on the Lusitania fifty babies who were less than twelve months old, and more than 100 more whose ages did not reach two years. They have all been drowned. The babies were the talk of the ship, and everybody tried to look after them. Not fewer than 150 of them, it is calculated, died from shock and exposure. They were afterwards seen floating in the water with life-belts tied around their little bodies, but they were past saving. Their mothers recovered consciousness in the sinking boats, only to find that the little ones they were hugging to their bosoms were dead. One mother lost all her three young children, one six years old, one aged four, and the third a babe in arms, six months old. She herself lives, and held up the three of them in the water, all the time shrieking for help. When rescued by a boat party the two oldest were dead. Their room was requisitioned on the boat, and the mother was 'brave enough to realize it.'"

"Give them to me," she shrieked, 'give them to me, my bonnie wee things. I will bury them, they are mine to bury as they were mine to keep.'"

With her hair streaming down her back and her face white with sorrow, she took each of the little ones from the rescuers and reverently placed it in the water again, and the people in the boat wept with her as she murmured a little sobbing prayer to the great God above. But her cup of sorrow was not yet completed, for just as they were landing her third and only child died in her arms."