RUSSIANS LOST 21,500 PRISONERS IN RECENT FIGHTING, BERLIN SAYS

Berlin, May 4, via London, 6 p. m.—The Russians lost 21,500 prisoners to the Germans and the Austrians in the recent heavy fighting in Western Galicia, according to an official statement given out in Berlin today. This is the engagement in which the Germans and Austrians claim a notable victory.

The German army headquarters today issued the following statement:

"In Flanders yesterday we pursued our attacks from the northeast with great success. This morning we captured Zevecote, Zonnebeke, Westboek, the forest of Polygonous and Nonnebosschen. These positions have been hotly contested for many months past. The retreating enemy was under the flank of the fire of our batteries to the northeast of Ypres.

"In the Argonne district an attempt made by French troops north of Four De Paris to re-capture the trench which we occupied May 1, resulted in failure.

"Artillery exchanges in the country between the Meuse and the Moselle also were continued yesterday.

"In the eastern arena of the war:

"Th numbers of Russians captured during the pursuit of the retreating enemy in the direction of Mitau has been increased to more than 4,000.

"A renewed Russian attack to the southwest of Kalwarya, north of Suwalki in Russian Poland, has been repulsed. We took 170 prisoners. Russian attacks to the southeast of Augustowo resulted in failure with heavy losses to the enemy. In addition to four officers killed the Russians in this engagement lost two machine guns and 420 men were captured by us.

"Near Jedwabno to the northeast of Lomza a Russian night attack was repulsed.

"In the southeastern arena of the war:

"The offensive movement between the wooded slopes of the Carpathians and the Upper Vistula is progressing well. The booty of the first day was 21,500 prisoners, sixteen pieces of artillery, 47 machine guns and a quantity of war material of all kinds, the exact amount of which has not yet been ascertained."

CLEAN-UP-WEEK AT BRIDGETOWN SUGGESTED

Bridgetown, May 4—At the town council on Monday night the matter of the firemen with the apparatus going out of town a mile one night last week to operate on a fire, was brought up by Councillor E. C. Hall. He wanted to know by whose authority the men were called out. Coun. A. L. Besler who took out the hose cart and men, explained that Captain E. A. Hicks rung in the alarm and sent the men out. It is usual to pay the men two dollars each at all fires. In this case the men will get nothing for their night's work, and they would have left the hose out there if they had known that they were not to be paid. The mayor and the members of the council indicated their displeasure at the act of the firemen, and warmly objected to the town being unprotected during the three hours after midnight. The fire wardens were instructed to notify the men not to go outside of the town limits again, at a fire of any kind, unless satisfactory arrangements were made beforehand with the council by the outside parties.

At the close of the session of the town council last night, the board of health listened to a suggestion of the health inspector, Dr. M. E. Armstrong, who thought that an effort should be made to have a clean up week in town. The idea was well supported by the councillors, and it was resolved to ask the people by posters and newspapers to devote the week commencing May ten. All rubbish in the front and back yards of the town will be gathered up and taken to the dump at the river side. A barrel of whitewash may be provided and placed at the town hall for the use of the poor people.

HEROIC FORTITUDE OF HALIFAX BORN MAN.

The reported fortitude of Captain Francis W. Townend, R. E., whose death on March 29 from wounds received on the previous day has already been recorded in our columns, has been graphically described by a motor-ambulance driver at the front. It may be recalled that Captain Townend was born at Halifax where his father, Rev. W. J. Townend, was chaplain to H. M. forces for many years and was a grandson of the late Hon. W. J. Stairs. The officer was with a party of Indian engineers who were inspecting telegraph wires when a shell burst in their midst. The driver hurried up, and in the shell hole found the captain with his legs apparently half buried. "He told us to attend to the others first; he was all right. And then, as we moved him, we saw that he was standing on the stumps of his legs! Both had been shot off at the knee. He was perfectly conscious and calm. He looked at his legs as we moved him on to the stretcher and asked me quietly (his handsome face showed no pain) to tie something tight round both thighs to stop the bleeding." The driver goes on to say that another horrible wound was found in the officer's arm, and while it was being dressed the captain said he thought he would give up football next year. As he was being carried to hospital, where he died, he was perfectly collected, and laughed quietly and talked, apologising for the trouble he was causing. The driver adds that the wounded man showed such courage as he had never seen before. "I thought, 'I have seen a man.'" The officers of the Meerut Signal Company, to which Captain Townend belonged, have asked the family to be allowed to erect a monument over his grave in Bethune Cemetery.—Canadian Gazette of London.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The handsome sum of $353.73 will be sent to the Red Cross from St. George's Society as a contribution to its splendid patriotic work. This gift represents the net proceeds of the St. George's night entertainment held at the Imperial Theatre, and is a splendid supplement to the gift of $450 previously made by St. George's Society to patriotic purposes. It does not, however, represent the total of the St. George's night receipts made possible by the St. George's Society for the young ladies of Loyalist Chapter, I.O.D.E., who were given the privilege of providing the refreshments, realized a profit after all expenses were paid of $191.80, which will be used in patriotic work yet to be designated by the young ladies whose part in the evening's entertainment gave such satisfaction.

RED CROSS WORK AT EAST FLORENCEVILLE

The basket social held at East Florenceville on December 10th, 1914, for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, receipted the sum of $67.40. From that amount the following payments have been made:

S. W. Smith, for use of hall	$ 4.00
W. E. Kilpatrick, for flannel	1.68
M. W. Caldwell, for flannel (59 yards)	17.70
The Litle Woolen Mills, for yarn	12.78
W. E. Kilpatrick, for flannel	8.00
W. E. Kilpatrick, knitting needles	35
For two yards flannel, 10 dozen buttons, two reels	1.00
Total	$40.00

Leaving a balance on hand of $26.89

From the above mentioned purchases the following garments have been made and shipped to the Red Cross depot at Halifax, N. S.:

12 pairs socks, 9 pairs mittens, 2 pairs wrestlets, 2 scarfs, 7 flannel nightshirts, 18 flannel dayshirts; also 16 pairs socks direct to the front.

Received from St. John Red Cross Society material which has been made up, and returned to them as follows:

56 cotton nightshirts, 19 pairs socks, 6 pajama suits, 6 flannel nightshirts.

The Red Cross has also received several donations from ladies of East Florenceville:

Mrs. C. T. Boyer, 3 pairs mittens; Mrs. J. W. Banks, 2 pairs socks; Miss Zena Hartley, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. W. S. Bell, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. A. B. Gaines, 4 pairs socks; Mrs. L. A. Simeson, 4 pairs socks; Mrs. Kitching, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. I. M. Tompkins, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. James Bell, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. B. C. McIsaac, 2 pairs socks, 2 pairs mittens; Mrs. Wm. Hopkins, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. F. L. Tompkins, 2 pair socks; Mrs. L. D. Boyer, 2 pair socks; Mrs. B. F. Smith, 4 pair socks; Mrs. W. W. Melville, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Jas. McLucky, 4 pair socks, 2 pair wrestlets, 1 scarf; Mrs. Hood Kinney, 1 pair socks; Mrs. L. Brownell, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Jas. McLennon, 1 pair mittens; Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, 15 yards cheese cloth.

Mrs. A. B. Gaines, president; Mrs. F. L. Tompkins, secretary; Viola C. Bell, treasurer.

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ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF NEW HALL

Newcastle, May 4.—The Daughters of St. Samuel gave an entertainment in Douglastown Temperance Hall Monday night to a crowded house. About $75 was realized in aid of the new hall to be built soon. The programme consisted of choruses, dances dialogues, songs and tableaux, and was intensely patriotic, among the exercises being Flag Wand and Military Drill, patriotic songs and choruses and three fine tableaux, "Rule Britannia," Maple Leaf Forever," and "Farewell Mother." The comedy parts were also much enjoyed.

HELIGOLAND

The Island of Heligoland rises out of the North Sea like the Rock of Gibraltar, and at the time of the exchange by Britain the only anchorage shelter was one afforded behind a line of reefs on the southern side of the rock. The village of Heligoland lies at the base of the island, and to reach the village it is necessary to pass inside the reef line from the west. The least water is four fathoms, but off the village, close to, there is an anchorage in seven fathoms.

The German authorities completed just before the war began in August a breakwater protected harbor off the face of the village. This harbor is accessible to vessels drawing eighteen feet and offers excellent shelter to torpedo boat destroyers and submarines. Any attempt to reach the harbor on the part of attacking British submarines necessitates passing inside the line of reefs and through the four fathom entrance, which is the narrowest part. To force an entrance here means, furthermore, that the attacking craft are exposed to the fire of strong shore batteries.

The waters in and about Heligoland and in Heligoland bight, the latter being the stretch between Heligoland Island and the mainland, afford good depths. A depth of ten fathoms is to be had right up to the spot where the Wesser Lightship is usually anchored, while six fathoms can be taken right up to the lighted buoy marking the deep water off the mouth of the Elbe. The ten fathom depth is regarded as good manoeuvring depth for a submarine.

The first British attempt in the Heligoland bight was on August 28 last, when just before dawn two British submarines, taking care to keep clear of the mine area, crept close up to the Island of Heligoland, pretending that one of the craft was disabled, and the other standing by. The boats were observed by the German lookouts, as was also the British light cruiser Fearless, which was being used as a bait to draw the Germans out from behind the reefs. In a short time a flotilla of German torpedo boat destroyers was in hot pursuit, and the Fearless made away at full speed, the Germans in close pursuit. In the meantime the submarines filled their tanks and disappeared.

The Fearles now was bearing the brunt of the German attack, but she also was luring the Germans on to her own destroyer flotilla, which was rapidly coming up. The British actually brought up twenty-four destroyers, acompanied by the Arethusa, the latest and fastest light cruiser in the British fleet. Before the Germans had time to realize what had happened they were nipped by a superior British force. Several German light cruisers now came up, and the Arethusa and the Fearless were engaged by these last arrivals. In the ensuing action two German destroyers were sunk, and although several of the British craft were roughly handled, not a single craft was lost on the British side. The British suffered a loss of thirty-two killed and fifty-six wounded.

Although the action was fought close to Heligoland no attempt was made by the German high sea fleet lying at Wilhelmshaven to sally out to the support.

Britain is fully alive to the fact that the German fleet is, perhaps, stronger today than when the war began. German shipyards have been working with feverish activity and new destroyers and submarines have been added to her forces from time to time. Germany has attempted a wearing down process on the British fleet, but Britain's main dependence, her super-dreadnoughts, have not yet been called into action. The great super-dreadnought squadron is within striking distance whenever its services are required, and Britons have all along felt that when the submarines and destroyers reach into the Elbe that Germany's forces will be compelled to sally forth and give battle as between the major squadrons. The action which now has taken place presages the beginning of naval drives which will threaten from now on the security of the Wilhelmshaven shelter.

SIR CHARLES ATTENDS FUNERAL OF SON KILLED IN BATTLE

London, May 4.—(Gazette Cable).—The funeral of the late James Stewart Tupper, K. C., of Winnipeg, eldest son of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, took place yesterday at Wolvercote, near Oxford. Sir Charles, who had been present at his son's deathbed, journeyed again from Bexley Heath, and entered the church, supported by members of his family, but was unable to go to the cemetery.

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