

LONDON ADVERTISER GRAND CONTINENTAL TRIP DAILY BALLOT

GOOD FOR TEN VOTES.

If Credited to Miss or Mrs.

Address

On or before May 7, 1915.

District No.

This ballot, to be good, must be clipped and sent to The Advertiser before the above expiry limit. Clip along edges.

BRITISH LINE FORCED BACK TO THE SOUTH OF ST. JULIEN

Left Flank Obligated To Change Position, Owing to Retirement of the French—Heavy Losses Inflicted On the Germans.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, April 26.—(11.15 p.m.)—The British war office has issued the following statement respecting the battle around Ypres.

"First—Severe fighting to the northeast of Ypres still continues, the general situation remaining unchanged. Our left flank, in readjusting its line to meet the altered conditions due to the original forced retirement of the French, had to face to the north and to extend to the west beyond St. Julien.

"This extension weakened our line for a time and, after a very gallant resistance by the Canadians against superior numbers, St. Julien was captured by the enemy. Our lines now run south of that place.

"Second—Our troops to the east of Ypres have borne the brunt of repeated heavy attacks which they have stubbornly opposed throughout the battle, in an entirely unexpected situation, which has demanded the exercise of gallantry and fortitude by the men, and quick resource and other military qualities by their commanders.

"Third—Attacks were also delivered yesterday by the Germans on the east of the Ypres salient. In spite of the use by the enemy of asphyxiating gases, the attacks were repulsed and German officers and men were captured.

"In the fighting during the last three days we have inflicted very heavy casualties on the Germans. Our losses also have been heavy. The German wireless report that four English heavy guns were captured is untrue.

"One of our aviators dropped bombs on the Courtrai station this afternoon and destroyed the junction. Although wounded, he brought his machine safely back to our lines."

ALLIES FIND PROTECTION AGAINST DEADLY GASES

PARIS, April 26.—(10.40 a.m.)—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"To the north of Ypres, on the left of the battle front, we have made very sensible progress and have driven back the enemy, inflicting on him heavy losses. The Germans have employed new asphyxiating gases, but a means of protection has been put into service, which has given the best of results among our Belgian allies and ourselves.

"A spirited infantry engagement has taken place near Fay, to the north of Courtrai, for the possession of an excavation caused by the explosion of a German mine. Our troops dislodged the enemy from it and have maintained the position, notwithstanding two counter-attacks.

"In Champagne, near Beaunejour, the Germans attempted an attack which was immediately arrested.

"Enemy Checked On Meuse. On the heights of the Meuse, the attacks of the Germans on the front comprising Les Eparges, St. Remy and the trench of Calonne have suffered a complete check. Despite the extreme violence of the German effort we remain masters of the whole of the position at Les Eparges, the slopes of which are covered with bodies of dead Germans.

"At the trench of Calonne our withdrawal of the day before yesterday, which was temporary and in which we suffered the loss of not a single cannon, was immediately followed by successful counter-attacks on our part. The Germans delivered their attack with not less than two divisions.

"In the Vosges the enemy after a bombardment of extreme violence, succeeded in gaining a foothold on the summit of Hartmanns-Werkkopf. We occupy, at a distance of about 100 meters from the summit, the positions from which we carried out our attack on March 23 and it was from those positions that we set out on the 26th to capture the summit by an assault which lasted several minutes.

"The following official review of recent events at the front was given out at the war department today:

"In the Vosges, as in Champagne and the Argonne and at Artois (Department of Calais), the proximity of the French and German trenches and the strength of the defensive works forced the adversaries to have recourse to gas and mine. To the east of La Fontenelle, at the summit of the hill, we organized a very powerful line of resistance.

"The Germans began to besiege this position toward the end of March. Subsequent noises led to the belief that a subterranean contest had started. The heaviest kind of actions developed thereafter.

"During the entire night of April 10 our infantrymen fought, using grenades and other fiery earth barriers the Germans sought to erect, the combat occurring beneath the level of the ground, the surface of which was swept by quick-firing.

"French Take Initiative. On April 13, toward 8.30 o'clock in the evening, the Germans, profiting by the darkness, attempted a decisive action against the right works. With bombs and grenades that crossed the space that separated them from the French and believing they had surprised the defenders of the trench they cried out to the Frenchmen to surrender. But the evening before we had dug a branch of the underground works, which permitted the defenders to evacuate the post, which previously had been mined.

"As soon as the Germans were installed there the order was given to explode the mine. A man delegated to a grenade immediately replaced him. A violent detonation shook the entire works. It was followed by cries of terror and pain. One hundred kilograms of explosive had blown up the position and the old branch of the underground works.

"Enemy Had Enough. We immediately established a barrier against which the Germans hurled themselves. Their officers could be heard during the night urging the men forward, but the men, terrorized by the explosion, answered, in groans: 'Nein, nein!'

"Our artillery, guided by searchlights, opened fire on the enemy's works. Upheavals of the ground showed the efficacy of our fire. During the entire night Red Cross automobiles rolled along the roads.

"At daybreak, the effects of the explosion could be judged. Hunan debris hung on our accessory defences and bodies were scattered about. Thus ended the La Fontenelle sapping of the Germans.

SPANIARD WOULD OBTAIN GIBRALTAR

High Official Proposes To Exchange Ceuta For 'The Rock.'

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, April 27.—Public men of Spain are now beginning to discuss the possibility of that country realizing its territorial aspirations in view of the probable reconstruction of Europe after the war. Senor Azcarate, first vice-president of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, in an address which has aroused comment, declares his country should take advantage of the present opportunity to complete the integrity of her territory by obtaining the cession of Gibraltar from Britain.

"I do not share the general enthusiasm for Tangier," he said. "Its possession would be a burden to us, but we could exchange Ceuta (a seaport town in Morocco 17 miles southeast of Gibraltar) for Gibraltar, and in that way Britain would continue to dominate the straits, the thorn of Gibraltar would be removed from our flesh and the bonds of friendship binding us to Britain would be closer."

2,000 CANADIANS ROUTED 7,000 FOES

Graphic and Thrilling Story Told by Wounded Canadian Scot.

BULLETS AND BAYONETS

Splendid Dash Against Field Forts and Machine Guns.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

LONDON, April 27.—A member of the Canadian Scottish who had just been received in hospital with bullet wound in arm, gave a graphic description of the famous Canadians' charge which led to recapturing four lost guns. For nearly an hour last Thursday," he said, "for three quarters of an hour or more, we had been digging when we received orders to march through Ypres to St. Julien.

"We had no packs, no food, no water and no overcoats. We had, in web equipment, 150 pounds of cartridges and were served out with bandoliers containing in addition 200 rounds. Those of us who had not eaten had no time to go back and feed. After we marched to St. Julien we met the 10th Canadian Battalion. There we lay down in a field with orders to extend in half companies. There were about twenty lines of us. Before us, about 400 yards away, were German trenches behind which was a little wood, sort of a thick wooded spinney. It was our business to take these trenches and clear that wood.

"The 10th had orders to make an advance supported by us. At the order we charged. No German soldier was visible in the trench or wood. We charged against an unseen enemy. We did not know what we would find in the trenches or in the wood which lay beyond us.

"As we went on we were met by heavy machine gun and rifle fire. Men were mown down, line after line, but those who remained standing never faltered.

"Between us and the trenches there was a wood hedge. Through the hedge our men went at the trenches. It was bullets and bayonets. We turned the Germans out by some quick work and pushed on through the trenches. Into the wood and 500 yards behind the trenches there were little sandbag forts, everywhere defended by little bands of Germans with machine guns and rifles.

"The attack had evidently taken the enemy by surprise, for we found horses still tied up in that wood and there were 7,000 Germans but our 2,000 cleared them out. There was little fire to support us but it was bullets and bayonets throughout.

"In the wood we found some French howitzers which the Germans had captured. The breech locks had been taken out, so these Canadian engineers blew up. Within the wood there was hand-to-hand fighting, but we had done what we were ordered; we had taken the trenches and we had recaptured the guns, and the next day trenches which we had captured and held were heavily shelled, but throughout the day reinforcements of our men came up.

"I must tell you in conclusion," said the Canadian hero, "of the two men who did scout work during that charge in our corps, there is Parson, a little man physically, but all pluck. He has emptied his pistol, and with an empty pistol he captured a huge German. There was also our paymaster, who is over sixty, and had never been in action before. He went into the fight with his revolver, and his walkingstick, and did great work with both. He came out with a slight wound, and he refused to go back to the dressing station."

"Few Officers Left. Another wounded Canadian attached to the front brigade says: 'Our officers gallantly led the way, but at the end of few of them were left. My regiment was the German trenches, and we gave them steel. We not only drove them from the trenches, but into the wood and right through it. They were simply routed. The bullets seemed to come from all directions, but we went on and recaptured not only our own 4.7-inch guns, but some French heavy guns.

"The slaughter was appalling. Many of our own wounded as well as wounded Germans lay in front of us, but we could do nothing for them. When darkness came German searchlights lit up the ground strewn with dead and dying. Of course, it was impossible to obtain anything to eat, and many of us went without food for even water for 24 hours, but nothing mattered so long as we were the Germans back, and we were in the highest spirits. At length, Saturday morning broke and other troops, British, Indian and French came to our relief. We were just waiting the close that I was hit in the arm. We learned that the German advance had been completely stopped, and that we had saved the situation. There was not a happier lot of men in the world, and all we want now is to have another go at them."

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TWO BRANTFORD SOLDIERS KILLED

Lt. Cameron D. Brant, of Six Nations Indians, Born Warrior.

INGERSOLL NATIVE SLAIN

Major Norsworthy's Father Informed—Western Ontario Places Mourn.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BRANTFORD, April 26.—Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, son of the famed Chief Brant, of the Six Nations tribe of Indians of the neighboring reserve, is reported killed in action. Official notification has been received in this city of his death while fighting the battle of the empire at the front, side by side with Canadians of the white race.

Lieut. Brant for many years has been actively connected with the Canadian militia. Previous to enlisting for overseas service he was a member of the Haldimand Regiment. Son of a fighting race, he early distinguished himself in military work, and his promotion was due to efficiency only.

Corp. Orr Reported Dead. Corp. J. H. Orr, of this city, formerly color-bearer of the Dufferin Rifles, is reported to be either seriously wounded or dead at the front. Relative here have been notified that he was wounded, and today rumors are rife that he had died from the effects of injuries received in battle. No confirmation of his death can be secured, although efforts are being made to trace the rumors to their source.

Lieut. F. Miller Wounded. Word was received here today that Lieut. Fred Miller, son of Capt. W. Miller, who enlisted with the third contingent at Hamilton, has been seriously wounded in the battle of the Ypres. Lieut. Miller was popularly known in Brantford, having been actively connected with military affairs for some years previous to enlisting.

MAJOR NORSWORTHY BORN IN INGERSOLL. [Special to The Advertiser.] INGERSOLL, April 26.—Major Edward C. Norsworthy, of Moreshead, who was killed in action when the Germans began the drive for Calais, was a son of C. Norsworthy, of this town. News of his death was contained in the morning papers today, and during the morning, Mr. Norsworthy received the news of his son's death. Major Norsworthy had scores of friends among the young people in Ingersoll. He was in his 36th year, the 29th of which he had spent in the army. He was educated in the public schools of Ingersoll and St. Thomas, and later attended Upper Canada College, from which he graduated with highest honors, as well as winning a medal. Later he became a student of the Institute of Actuaries, of Great Britain, which he passed with distinction. When the examination of the Dominion was held there were 36 candidates from the various provinces of the Dominion. The major and his brothers were among the five who were successful in passing.

An Ardent Soldier. He had been associated with the regiment of the Royal Canadian Highlanders, for some time. He was an enthusiastic soldier, and had attended the Military School at St. Johns, Que., where he passed the required examinations. He soon won the rank of second major of the regiment, and was second in command. Letters that came regularly from the front indicated that he was a true soldier, and keenly felt here at the sacrifice that has been made.

LEAVES FOUR BROTHERS IN ST. THOMAS CITY. [Special to The Advertiser.] ST. THOMAS, April 26.—Major Edward C. Norsworthy, who was killed Thursday with the Canadian contingent, is a former St. Thomas boy, and got his early military training as a member of the St. Thomas Collegiate Cadet Corps.

Major Norsworthy was attached to the 1st Battalion, and when enlisting last August, was only 17 years of age. He was a member of the St. Thomas Securities Corporation, Montreal, and left this city fifteen years ago. Charles Norsworthy, Walter Norsworthy, Chester Norsworthy, and L. Norsworthy, all of St. Thomas, and George Norsworthy, manager of the Merchants Bank, Alvinston, are cousins.

RUSHED FROM ALASKA TO GO TO THE WAR. STRATHROY, April 26.—Capt. Arthur Lodge Lindsay, 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed in action in recent fighting in France, was a lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, 3rd Brigade (Canadian-Scottish) first Canadian expeditionary force.

He was a R.M.C. graduate. While at Kingston he won the collegiate championship for athletics at R.M.C. and was an all-around athlete. After graduating from R.M.C. he went to Vancouver with the firm of Clelland & Cameron, as a civil engineer, to continue his studies in his profession. When war was declared he was in Alaska, but the news of war soon reached him and he hastened to join his regiment, the Seaforth Highlanders.

August Lindsay was only 24 years old and was one of the ablest officers in the contingent. His mother, Mrs. W. B. Lindsay, resides on Front street west, and is heart-broken over the sad news.

About Major MacLaren, Maj. J. J. MacLaren, who is reported killed among the officers, resided in Brantford, and had many friends in this town and vicinity. At the time he was declared he was visiting in Strathroy.

HARRISTON HAS SECOND MAN IN CASUALTIES. HARRISTON, April 26.—Lieut. F. W. Pick, of the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, was given a commission as lieutenant in Company A, 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade.

He is the second casualty reported among the men of the 30th, the other being Pte. Corcoran, of Harriston, who was killed at Lieut. Pick's side. As all the men from Harriston, Mount Forest and Palmerston were in the

Smallman & Ingram's Great Display of New and Dainty Wash Fabrics This Week

We may consistently say that this store is London's headquarters for wash fabrics, that is the principal distributing centre for the widest variety of the newest imported fabrics. We buy in large variety, direct from the looms, securing for our customers every possible advantage in value as well as superiority of assortment and fullness of variety. In many lines our prices are consequently lower than the same qualities cost elsewhere, and we frequently secure special lots to be sold much below our own regular prices. We are ready this week with new assortments in voile, gauze, batiste and crepes, in the daintiest colorings and designs.



Putting London First

To have such a poor, old, ramshackle farm as we found here next to the market square nearly forty years ago, and to plow it up and replant it, while others stood by and threw stones at us, and to get in a single lifetime this fairly good result of—

A five-story pressed brick and steel building, with nearly one hundred thousand square feet of floor space, and

The largest retail business in Western Ontario, certainly has helped to put London first.

We have always stood for pride in our city, and have given more employment to London than any store in this section.

We are also distributors of much merchandise made in London, which enables many more people to be employed outside of our building. Whoever promotes the prosperity of London improves the well-being of the entire population.

This store has a title deed of a new kind of commerce, and it works in harmony with everything of permanent advantage to the city.

In the Basement New Stocks

GAS RANGES—New 1915 models.
ALUMINUM AND GRANITE WARE—New stock of cooking utensils.
REFRIGERATORS—New 1915 models.
TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS—Newest bags and suitcases.

Stepladders, Clothes Props, Ironing Boards, Curtain Stretchers, etc.
BASEMENT.

Special Dressmaking \$5.00

Any of our new and extensive range of dainty summer fabrics will be made up to suit customers in our Special Dressmaking Department. You may rely on a pretty dress for the hot weather, shopping, vacation, etc.; dainty fabrics, attractive styles and plenty of each to satisfy the most varied tastes. Our price for making a dress is \$5.00.

Special Afternoon Lunch.
Sliced Tomatoes, Bread and Butter
and Cup of Tea or Coffee,
3 to 5:30—Special, 15c.

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HANDSOME STRIPED VOILE, 25c—A new voile shown in a good variety of pretty colored stripes. The material is very sheer, in a white ground, with clear stripes 1/4-inch wide; colors, mauve, navy, rose, sage, also black; 27 inches wide. Price 25c Dress requiring eight yards and making would cost \$7.00, exclusive of trimming.

VERY PRETTY PLAID GAUZE, 45c—Quite the newest and daintiest check dress goods of the season, distinctive in style; colors are light blue, green, pink, tan and mauve; 40 inches wide. Price 45c yard Six yards and making would cost \$7.70, exclusive of trimming.

CLEOPATRA CREPE, 20c—One of the best values in pretty checks and stripes, and colored shower spot effects, over 20 designs to select from, perfectly fast colors and easily laundered; 27 inches wide. Price 20c yard Eight yards and making would cost \$6.60, exclusive of trimming.

DELTA STRIPE CREPE, 45c—Very stylish in appearance; shown in four new colors only, putty, grey, green and blue; makes a nice cool dress and is not easily soiled; 40 inches wide. Price 45c yard Six yards and making, \$7.70; trimming extra.

LACE STRIPE VOILES, 55c—A new goods for the summer dress, very dainty and effective; lace stripe has a rich appearance; shown in plain colors, sage blue, Belgian blue, rose, wood violet, deep rose, also black; 40 inches wide. Price 55c yard Six yards and making, \$8.30; trimming extra.

NOVELTY PRINTED BATISTE, 40c—The season's newest in printed goods, on white and soft pastel grounds; eight different color combinations are shown; very dainty; 40 inches wide. Price 40c yard Six yards and making, \$7.40; trimming extra.

GREAT VARIETY IN WHITE—Too numerous to mention in detail. We are sure to book many orders for these dresses from our lovely range of voiles, plain, striped and embroidered; organdies, in plain and embroidered patterns; batistes, dimities, muslins and piques, etc., at prices ranging from 15c, 25c, 35c to \$1.25 per yard WHITE CREPES—We give special mention of this white goods for the useful dress that is easily laundered. We have bought large quantities at very special prices, and have values that cannot be beaten; 27 inches wide, 15c yard; 40 inches wide, 25c, 35c, 40c to 6