

# GERMAN SHELLS COULD NOT CHECK THE CANADIANS IN CHARGE ON ENEMY TRENCHES

## PRUSSIAN GUARDS FLED BEFORE THE CANADIANS

Wounded Soldier Tells of Comrades Putting 45 Germans to Bayonet.

### RECAPTURE GUNS LOST IN RETREAT

Preparations for Yser drive included machine guns commanding every Allied trench.

The New York Herald publishes an interesting account of the Canadians' work at Ypres, as described by a wounded Canadian. This Canadian soldier said:

"Last Thursday we received orders to proceed immediately north of Ypres and we set off without any food or water, each man taking 400 rounds of ammunition. We arrived at our destination and waited for early in the day until nearly midnight, when two battalions of us were given the signal to break through and charge the enemy, who was about five hundred yards away.

"We were immediately mown down like a lot of sheep by the enemy's artillery. Some 2,500 of us attacked the wood, where there were, I suppose, some 7,000 Germans. The place was full of Maxim guns. Before our attack some shells had been thrown into this wood, but not many. We drove the Germans from their trenches in front of the wood and went right through to a point about 500 yards beyond.

"Then we were surrounded and had to cut our way back to the trenches which we had taken and here we dug ourselves in, remaining until the next morning. Then we had to file out on Saturday morning to make room for reinforcements.

"I might say here that on our advance we were enfiladed by a heavy fire on both sides, but in spite of this we moved them before us and recovered three howitzers which the French had left behind in this wood. These we blew up and then we succeeded in recapturing four of our own 4.7-inch guns which the enemy had taken.

"At this point we surrounded sixty Germans and bayoneted forty-five. One of them, an officer, just in front of me, blew out his brains. We couldn't estimate the number of Germans slain, but we saw their searchlights work the whole night through, looking for their dead.

"It was certainly a terrible time—the most awful time we have ever known. They enfiladed us completely at the beginning, but we got them on the run.

"We had the Prussian Guard in front of us and they ran like cowards. The Germans didn't mind where they fired and were continuously shelling the wood dressing stations which flew the Red Cross flag.

"They had certainly prepared for their attacks carefully. A Maxim gun pointed at the mouth of almost every one of our trenches.

"In filing out there Saturday morning I was wounded in the arm by a piece of shrapnel. Some of our men who were surrounded were wiped out. We lost most of our officers and the dressing stations were full of wounded, but it was fine to see, as I came down, the troops going up to hold the position we had won. Among them were Indian Lancers and French Lancers and 'heaps' of British troops.

"This Canadian survivor spoke very bitterly of the gases used by the Germans.

"You go black all over," he said, "or black and yellow. The gas makes

### PRESENTATION TO

#### YARMOUTH PRIEST

Yarmouth, April 30.—Rev. Father W. E. Young of St. Ambrose church, Yarmouth, has recently been very ill with pneumonia. He has somewhat recovered and is now contemplating a trip to Bermuda to recuperate. A committee from the congregation met him this week and presented him with the following address, accompanied by a purse of gold:

To Rev. Father Young, P. P., Yarmouth, N. S.

Dear Rev. Father:

It was with feelings of acute pain that we heard of your recent serious illness. For nearly nine years you have labored in the vineyard of our church in Yarmouth, during which time we have been impressed with your unfailing zeal and indefatigable energy in the ministrations of your holy office, and have been edified and inspired by your ever good example, your many priestly virtues, which are reflected in the rectitude of your conduct and in your Christian life. Many of us can bear testimony to your kindly sympathy for us in our sickness and distress, your interest in our spiritual and material welfare, and your utter unselfishness in your work amongst us. It is well known, dear Rev. Father, that you were stricken down because of your hard work, solicitude and untiring efforts for the spiritual welfare of your flock. Our prayers for your speedy restoration to health have been frequent and fervent, and we cannot allow the good news of your convalescence to pass without giving expression to our joy and happiness. Please accept the accompanying gift as a slight token of our esteem for you, and rest assured, dear Rev. Father, that we shall not forget to pray for your complete restoration to health.

We rejoice to hear that on your physician's advice, you propose to take a well-earned rest, and we sincerely hope that by this means your recovery may be speedy and complete, and that you may long be spared to minister to the parish of Yarmouth.

Father Young, although completely surprised, feelingly replied, thanking the donors for their gift and for the expressions of good will contained in the address.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

#### Royal.

B. Brafmane, New York; W. A. Milligan, Toronto; J. P. Tweddell, Quebec; J. Montague, Ottawa; V. Stuart, C. H. Parker, J. M. Scovill, Montreal; A. M. Bouillon, Quebec; R. A. C. McNally, P. L. Lewis, Montreal; R. L. Clark, Boston; E. B. Hatch, Boston; Wm. J. Ratin, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Halifax; Miss Gutelius, Miss T. Gutelius; R. W. McLellan, Fredericton; Chas. H. Binks, Montreal; P. B. Black, Sackville; J. A. Lanctot, Montreal; Miss H. B. Cann, Miss Cann, Mrs. Thos. Killam, Yarmouth; F. E. Killam, Norfolk, Va.; E. Cowan, Scotchtown; P. B. Bent, Halifax; W. H. Steley, Toronto; J. T. Walsh, Montreal; E. G. Evans, Moncton.

Rev. R. J. Power, of Chalmers Church, Halifax, will occupy the pulpit at St. Andrew's Church, tomorrow at both services. The soldiers will meet for worship with us at the morning service.

Your eyes swell and if it gets into your stomach you are done for. Two or three of our fellows were killed that way."

## Comfort and Cure for Baby's Skin Troubles

Dr. Chase's Ointment Cured When Baby's Body Was Covered With Distressing Eczema.

If every mother could try Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing, skin irritation and resulting eczema which tortures so many babies, what a blessing it would be for the little ones.

This letter will give you an idea of what a wonderful work this Ointment is doing in the way of bringing comfort to children who are so unfortunately afflicted with eczema. It is so easy for this trouble to develop from chafing or irritation caused by the clothing, and so difficult to get it cured, that Dr. Chase's Ointment is appreciated when once its healing qualities are known.

Mr. M. L. Duclos, Postmaster, Duganville, N. B., writes: "I believe it is my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema. My baby was seized with eczema and his face and arms were covered with this terrible disease. After trying all sorts of ointments the disease continued to

spread until it covered the entire body. When the itching became bad he would scratch himself and was sometimes found in his cradle covered with blood. Hearing about Dr. Chase's Ointment I bought two boxes and before this was all used the child was cured. That was a year ago, and there has been no trace of eczema since. I recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to all who suffer from eczema as being the best treatment in the world for itching skin diseases."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is for sale by all dealers at 60 cents a box. It is a good idea to keep it at hand along with the bath soap, to be used for roughness of the skin, chafing or irritation. Prevention is so much better than cure. Powders clog the pores, but Dr. Chase's Ointment cleanses the pores and thereby keeps the skin soft and smooth. Sample box free if you mention this paper. Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

## ST. JOHN HEARS A NEW SONG HIT

Peculiar Love Ballad Which Is Latest Rage.

The soldiers are marching to a tune, the orchestras and bands are ringing out a melody, and the young folks are singing the air of a new song which has come into the Dominion like the balmy breath of Spring from the lakes. The song is called, "When You Were A Tulip and I Wore A Big Red Rose," and is already a universal hit in many cities. Here is an extract of the chorus, clipped from a copy of the music just received:

### When You Were A Tulip and I Wore A Big Red Rose

"When you were a tulip, a sweet yellow tulip, and I wore a big red rose, when you called me, 'I was then Heaven's blessing, no one knows. You made life cheerier, when you called me dear, I was down where the blue grass grows, Copyright Lee Van

The song, while containing no high notes, possesses a certain harmonious effect when sung and is also being used as a one-step and a waltz. It is rarely that a popular song with such a refreshing jingle and catchy tune has reached St. John.

## PRES. POINCARE A VERY CAPABLE EXECUTIVE

His own country knows and esteems the man who is at the helm in this time of crisis.

When the Parliament of the French Republic, sitting at Versailles, in January, 1913, announced its election of M. Raymond Poincare as President, the world at large enquired, "Why Poincare? Who is he? What has he done?" For the world at large these questions were still partly unanswered when war broke out eighteen months later, and events showed that, though he might be an unknown personality in other lands, M. Raymond Poincare was the man pre-eminently fitted for his place. Of timely interest, therefore, is the record of his political life—a book anonymous authorship, which, nevertheless, is palpably the work of one of the well-known English correspondents at Paris, who is familiar not only with M. Poincare's career as Deputy Minister, Premier, but also with its relation to and its effects upon the trend of events in French politics during the past twenty-five years. Still more it is a character study, based upon his public speeches and the official records of Parliament, of the man who in the natural course of events will shape the policy of France in coming negotiations of peace, and will control the situation during the period of reconstruction that will follow, his term of office lasting until 1920.

What, then, has France and the world to depend upon in M. Poincare? The nickname fastened upon him in his student days at the Sorbonne tells all, that of "Prudence Lorraine." In his later years, what was once called prudence has become moderation, and the fact that he belongs by birth to the province which still bears the name of French Lorraine assures even a stancher patriotism than that of Frenchmen less closely linked with the tragedy of the "lost provinces."

M. Poincare had already made his mark in the law when, at twenty-seven, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Almost his youngest member, he kept his place with becoming modesty, and not until three years later, in 1890, did he make his first speech. M. Rouvier, in presenting his budget, was assailed by a storm of protest. It fell to the lot of M. Poincare to speak in defence of the Ministry. Although he spoke in the presence of the Minister whose budget he was discussing, his mastery of the subject was apparent at once. The speech made him a marked man, and established him firmly as one henceforth to be reckoned with in debate.

Party alignments in French politics, owing to peculiar conditions, unknown in the United States, are as mobile as water, and there is scarcely a man known in French politics today whose career shows any consistent party

## SAYS SERBIAN WOMEN WERE BURNED ALIVE

Archbishop of Belgrade declares Austrians and Germans conducting barbarous warfare — Large numbers of non-combatants slaughtered.

New York, April 29.—Declaring that the Germans and their allies are conducting a barbarous warfare to annihilate other nations; that the Serbs have been killed in great numbers with a cruelty of which even the savages would be ashamed, and innocent women and children burned alive or murdered by terrible tortures, Archbishop Demetrius, of Belgrade, Metropolitan of the Kingdom of Serbia, is conducting a strong personal appeal to wealthy and influential men in this country for relief funds for the stricken little nation.

Archbishop Demetrius calls the German insatiable and chastises the Austro-Hungarian monarchy for attacking a smaller Power already wracked by wars from which the soldiers had just returned. He is conducting his appeal by correspondence with prominent persons in this country to give succor to those in his nation who he knows are in such need of it.

"As the chief Shepherd of the heroic but sorely tried Serbian nation," he writes, "with wounded heart I address myself to you, generous men in America, and I appeal to your Christian charity."

"Our Serbian nation, in Serbia and Montenegro, was the first to be attacked by the insatiable Germans. The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which for centuries has fed on the tears and blood of enslaved nations, moved its great military power to annihilate before all else our little Serbian nation economic home after the hard struggle with the Ottoman Power, which for five centuries kept it in unbearable and barbarous slavery, crushing its progressive Christian culture."

"Austro-Hungary, which already had tried to frustrate all intellectual and economic progress, in order to be free to subdue Serbia when she pleased, has hastened to attack her when ex-

hausted by two previous wars and unprepared for a third. The Serbian nation, though lacking everything that is necessary, is defending with great self-sacrifice its freedom and its country, breaking at the same time its chains of slavery of all other oppressed nations."

"I beseech you all, generous Christians and kind men, to make according to your power and good will material sacrifices in aid of the poor Serbian soldiers and sufferers. During the long war a great number of Serbian soldiers have been killed or disabled for work. Their homes and their orphans will have to suffer greatly from hunger and destitution."

"The barbarous methods of the German allies, the object of which is to annihilate other nations and culture, have inflicted on us, as well as on the Belgians, bloody and incurable wounds. Whole crowds of our best and noblest Serbs, who as non-combatants peacefully received the Austrian army, have been killed with a cruelty of which even savages would be ashamed. Men and women, old men and innocent children have been murdered by terrible tortures, by arms and by fire. Many have been locked up in school buildings and other houses and burned alive."

"All the churches to which the Austrians got access have been desecrated, robbed and destroyed. The schools and the best houses have faced the same way. Belgrade, the beautiful capital of Serbia, its churches, its educational and humanitarian institutions, have been destroyed. The university, the national library, the museum and scientific collections have been ruined."

"For those who have escaped and for the orphans of the fallen speedy help is most necessary."

Archbishop Demetrius is president of the principal Committee in Aid of Soldiers and their families and the other sufferers of the war.

## MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN ARMENIA

Juifa, Transcaucasia, April 29, via Petrograd and London, April 30.—A renewal of the recent massacres of Christians in Armenia is now in progress in the whole district of Lake Van. Conflicts between the Armenians and the Kurds are daily becoming more obdurate. An exceptionally fierce engagement is occurring today at Shatsash.

stand, as Americans know the term—consistency in this respect being sacrificed to the power of various combinations among the thirteen political parties to carry some specific legislation. There is always an exception to be made to so sweeping a statement, and in this particular case the exception is proved by the career of M. Poincare. The very reason that he has not been known outside of his native land is because he has been a strictly honest servant of the French Republic, and as such has never been dragged into the limelight of political scandal. At the time of the Dreyfus revision he was dangerously honest in many statements he made as to the ignorance of the government of facts in the first trial. He has never flinched from speaking frankly on matters connected with the military needs of the country, even when public sentiment was ranged solidly against him—and always he preached moderation.

Three years after his first speech in parliament M. Poincare was Minister of Education in the cabinet of M. Jean Dupuy—the youngest Minister so far in the history of the French Republic. It was during his tenure of this portfolio, which called for many speeches before students throughout France, that he sounded the first notes of the policy which he has advocated ever since, and which he has practiced in his every act as a public official—the necessity for moderation, discipline, moderation, obedience to constituted authority—these were the themes upon which he dwelt again and again during a period when ultra-humanitarianism and anti-militarism

constituted, as he clearly saw, a real danger to the Republic. The students of 1893 are the men of today, and the calm of France is the fruit of these counsels. Since 1890, M. Poincare has held portfolios in five cabinets and held portfolios in four; has been premier once and refused the premiership once, so that in his own country he is by no means without recognition.

This is a book that can be cordially recommended as a sound work of contemporary history.



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### WELSFORD NOTES

Welsford, April 29.—The I. O. G. T. Lodge, Clarendon which meets every Saturday evening is to be congratulated upon its fine roll of membership, numbering 46. The probability is many more will join in the near future. This is very encouraging, particularly so because the Lodge has only recently been organized.

Andrew Graham, and his sister, Mrs. Belyea, of Olinville Road, who have been ill with pneumonia are better.

The many friends of Jones McAuley, of Fowler's Corner, will rejoice to know that he is slowly convalescing, although it will be some time before he will be able to be about as usual.

Miss Margaret Woods, graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, who expects to leave for the front soon, was visiting friends in the locality today. Whilst at Welsford, Miss Woods, with her sister, Miss Mabel Woods, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howe.

Mrs. Fred Jones (nee Woods) held her post-nuptial reception this afternoon. Miss Kathleen Woods received the visitors at the door whilst Miss Crocker ushered them into the drawing-room, where they were received by Mrs. Jones, who was gowned in white satin, trimmed with white-net. Refreshments were served by Miss Ida Kirtley and Miss Alice Nason. Mrs. Bayard poured tea, and Mrs. Quinn poured coffee. Mrs. Jones will also receive this evening.

## Farm For Sale

One of the best old colonial homestead farms in Kings county, formerly known as the CHARLES GUNTER FARM, situated in Springfield, one and half miles from the boat landing at Hatfield's Point and seven miles from Norton station with a two-family house in good repair and two barns, one new last summer with hog house and henhouse. This farm is a self-contained hay farm with about forty acres of flowage interval; will give annually from eighty to 100 tons of hay, together with a large range of pasture land. Will sell with forty sheep or without to suit purchaser. For further information apply to

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