

CANADIAN EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF BRAVERY OF A BRIGADE OF MEN FIGHTING AT ST. ELOI

Nova Scotia Battalion Especially Chosen Out—Many Instances of Gallantry by Soldiers—Were Under Heavy Fire.

CLERGYMAN LEAD DEFENDERS

Ottawa May 1.—The heroic defence of the St. Eloi positions by one of the Canadian infantry brigades is recorded in the weekly communiqué of the Canadian general representative at the front. The splendid part played by a Nova Scotia battalion, and many individual instances of gallant and conspicuous service are given in the despatch, which follows:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, via London, April 30.—During the week the main efforts of the enemy on the Canadian front were once again centred on our St. Eloi positions. For seven days one of our brigades held this section. It was an eventful experience for the men concerned. On the second night four separate bombing attacks were made by the Germans on advanced posts of a Nova Scotia battalion. In each instance the enemy was repulsed by detachments under Lieuts. W. A. Cameron and L. S. Johnston.

On the same night another of our posts, under command of Lt. G. C. Farish, was heavily bombarded with grenades. After daylight a German bombing party advanced against this position under cover of intense artillery fire. When well clear of its trenches it was greeted with rapid rifle machine gun and rifle and returned hurriedly, leaving a number of dead or wounded on the field.

Our military observers estimated that at one time German shells fell at the rate of twenty-five rounds per minute. At night a succession of enemy flares dispersed the darkness and hostile machine guns and rifles swept the ground between the trenches. Nevertheless, neither nature nor the enemy fire could curb the enterprise of our men. Trenches were dug, parapets raised, patrols sent out and many useful reconnaissances made. Two nights in succession Major J. A. Ross of the Victoria Rifles, left our trenches to reconnoitre the enemy's positions. On the first occasion he was accompanied by Lieut. C. G. Green Shields and on the second by Lieut. Victor Ducloux, officers of his battalion. Lieut. Green Shields at the outbreak of war enlisted in the French Foreign Legion, having secured a transfer to this battalion. He was wounded last Autumn, but rejoined his unit on April 1st.

On another night an excellent reconnaissance was carried out by Lieut. Ducloux, accompanied by Lieut. Ross Robertson, Lieut. Charles Duphin took out patrols on three successive nights, securing useful information as to the enemy's dispositions. Separate reconnaissances by parties under Captain Stairs and Lieutenants Smith and McNeil, of a Nova Scotia battalion, yielded good results. Lance-Corporal W. Hobday went out in front of our trenches while a hostile attack was in progress in order to observe and report on the movements of the enemy. Lieutenant S. A. Vernon, intelligence officer of the Canadian corps, and Lieut. A. L. Walker, of the brigade staff, made a close inspection of the enemy's forward positions.

BOMB ATTACKS BEATEN OFF.
On the next three nights further bombing attacks were delivered by the enemy and beaten off. A party of Germans succeeded in getting into one of the disused trenches on the front of a New Brunswick battalion. A patrol consisting of Lieut. Mowatt and Ptes. Ramsay, Kennedy and Chatterton stumbled on the enemy. Private Bamsey, who was leading as guide, was suddenly hit on the head and fell. Almost at the same instant the explosion of a bomb wounded Lieut. Mowatt in the feet, while another bomb hit Private Kennedy in the chest, but fortunately failed to explode. Private Chatterton, who alone of the patrol was un-wounded, returned to our lines for help. Sergt. Henderson started out at once with reinforcements, when the enemy retired and our wounded were brought in.

Throughout its turn of duty in the front trenches this brigade was repeatedly subjected to heavy bombardments, both by day and night. In spite of fierce retaliation by our artillery the German guns flung thousands of shells against the narrow frontage opposite St. Eloi, still further churning the soaking earth and adding to the difficulties of movement.

On the night of the 25th a German attack was repulsed. The enemy was driven back to a position where it could be sighted, but finally the gun became so badly clogged that it could not be sighted. A new gun was then secured and

advanced post was recaptured by our men. The body of a German officer remained in our hands.

At another point one of our posts was driven in by a bombing attack. A counter-attack dislodged the enemy and forced him back.

BURIED IN CLAMMY MUD.
Exceptionally heavy artillery fire was directed on two old craters occupied by detachments of one of our Vancouver battalions. So intense and prolonged was the bombardment that many of the garrison were killed and many others were severely wounded. Parapets were smashed and trenches destroyed. Men, guns and rifles were buried, dug out and buried again in the clammy mud. Soon there was no cover even for the wounded. When the bombardment ceased strong parties of Germans advanced. Waist deep in mud, the few survivors of our garrisons could offer little resistance. Hardly one of their rifles could be got to fire; their machine guns, with the exception of one, were buried and even that gun was useless. The nearest crater to the enemy was on the right, with its garrison commanded by Lieut. Biggs. When resistance was given to be hopeless the few unwounded were ordered to make for the crater on the left. The Germans turned a machine gun on those who made the attempt and resistance was given to be hopeless the few unwounded were ordered to make for the crater on the left. The Germans turned a machine gun on those who made the attempt and resistance was given to be hopeless the few unwounded were ordered to make for the crater on the left.

SERGt. NAYLOR'S HEROISM
In the fighting at St. Eloi many brave deeds were performed by officers and men of this brigade. Three weeks ago when the Germans launched their overwhelming attack against our position, Sergeant H. S. Naylor, a Toronto man who enlisted in Montreal, was in command of a machine gun crew in a detached post when the enemy advanced. The trench had been practically obliterated by the enemy's bombardment and the gun jammed with mud. Heavy fire from three sides was soon directed on the small party, but the sergeant's point where it could be cleaned and again put into action. From this position fire was once more directed on the enemy, checking his advance, but finally the gun became so badly clogged that it could not be sighted. A new gun was then secured and

manned by the remnants of the detachment under Sergt. Naylor. On the following day this gun was also put out of action, being repeatedly struck by shell fragments and choked with mud splashed on to it by exploding shells. While it was being cleaned and repaired the emplacement was converted into a temporary dressing station for the wounded. Later the gun was fired with good effect from an improvised shelter, but this position was also struck by a shell and the gun buried. Once again Sergt. Naylor succeeded in repairing the weapon. Through four days and nights of strenuous exertions Sergt. Naylor remained in the front lines working or repairing his gun. When eventually he left to rejoin his unit he had with him only two of his original detachment. Private Arundell and Lance-Corporal Rose and both these men were so exhausted that they required medical treatment.

In more recent fighting Captain H. D. Kingston, of a Montreal battalion, although wounded in the head, refused to leave his post, and remaining on duty with his unit. In the same battalion, Lance-Corporal H. E. Gillespie several times carried messages to advanced points, and Lance-Corporal Holiday established communication with one of our listening posts under violent fire. Privates J. E. Gillard and E. J. White, stretcher-bearer, tended to the injured with the greatest indifference to personal danger. Private Gillard was mortally wounded while so employed.

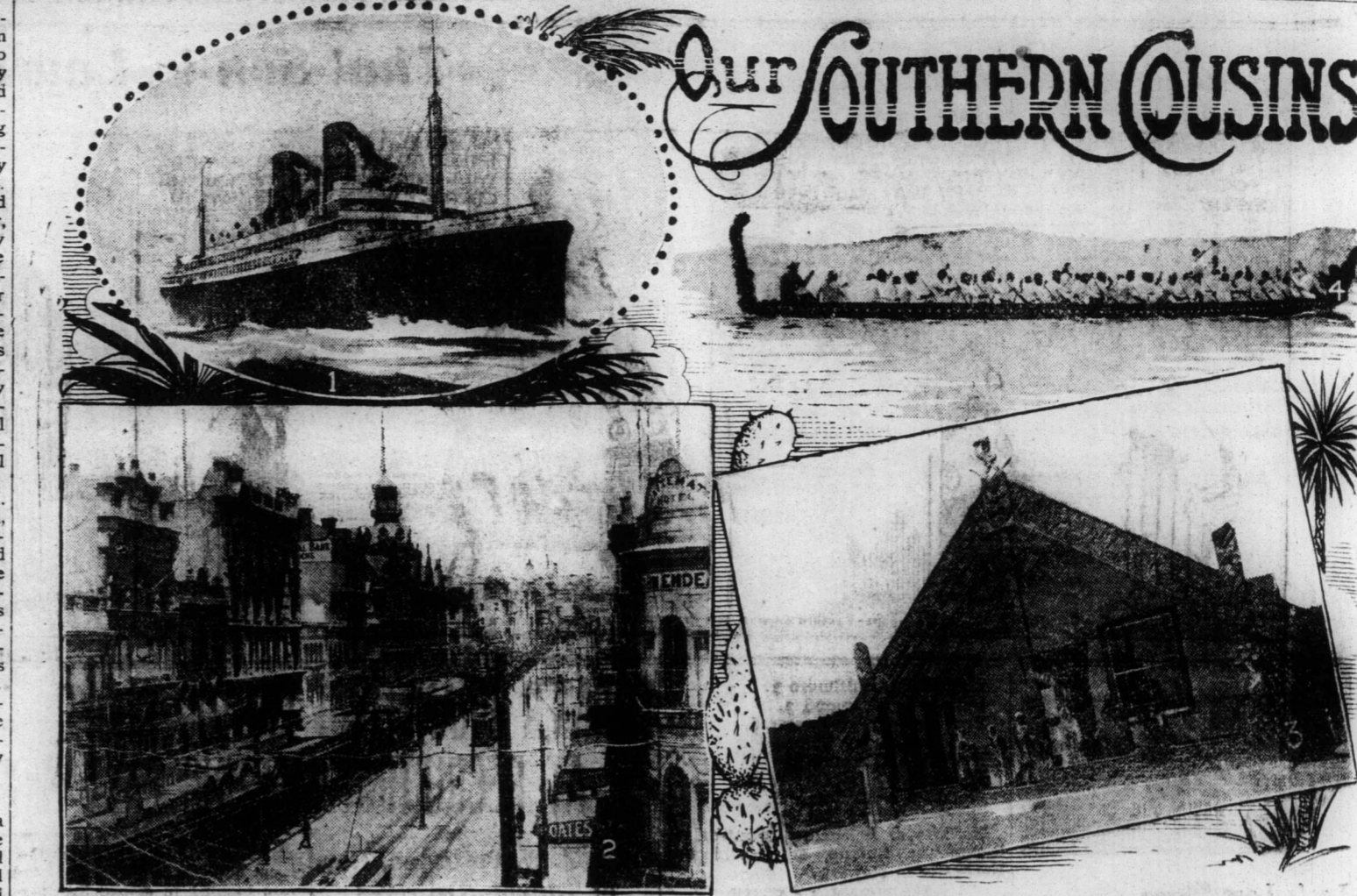
BRAVERY OF CLERGYMAN.
Lieut. E. J. Brooks, of a Nova Scotia battalion, a clergyman before the war, held a crater with a small party for 48 hours and repulsed two German attacks. At the end of his turn of duty he went back over a zone swept by the enemy's fire and assisted in the rescue of wounded men.

In the same regiment, Lieut. P. V. Holder, a student from Lunenburg, N.S., the youngest subaltern in his battalion, went out beyond the parapet of a detached post and shot two Germans. Later, under heavy fire, he succeeded in securing articles of identification from their bodies. Private L. G. Blenkhorn, another student from Canning, N.S., volunteered to carry messages between exposed positions. In one instance he traveled over half a mile under intense fire, the trip taking two hours to perform. Private J. T. Thompson of Granby, Que., was badly wounded while carrying a despatch. Realizing that he could not reach his destination, he scored to take cover, but turned back in face of the enemy's fire and contrived to reach his starting point where he reported to his officer. Sergeant Thompson returned wounded. Private A. F. Angovino, Middleboro, N.S., immediately volunteered to attempt the journey, and came through the hostile fusillade unhurt.

For three nights in succession Captain H. Meredith was out five hours at a stretch under violent fire, placing wire entanglements.

Subsequently to the relief of the brigade the enemy attacked our line in several places. Simultaneous assaults were also delivered on other positions with varying results. On our front the attacks were preceded by intense bombardments. Opposite one of our craters the enemy advanced post manned with two of our garrison of one of our Montreal battalions. Through shell fire or bombs the majority of the garrison soon became casualties and the Germans were able to enter and seize the post. The alarm was given and aided by information brought in by two wounded men of the garrison, a counter-attack was quickly organized. The

reached and found to be unoccupied. The Germans had evidently deemed them untenable, for the crater lips had been flattened out by the bombardment and the interiors presented nothing but a mass of slimy mud, in which there floated the bodies of many dead. At the approach of dawn the enemy withdrew his patrol to a point west of the crater, and all day watching for developments on the part of the enemy. At nightfall Lieut. Merrett again went up to the craters with a patrol and searched the ground for wounded. None were found. A hospital patrol of five was sent, but on observing our men retreated hurriedly to its trenches.



(1) S.S. Niagara. (2) Queen Street, Auckland, N.Z. (3) Maori carved house at Whakarewarewa. (4) Maori war canoe.

BEING 1,200 miles from Australia—her nearest relative—New Zealand is probably the most isolated civilized region in the world, and for the reason that most of those who live there are of the same race as ourselves. New Zealand is made up of a group of islands, comprising in all about 14,751 square miles. The coast lines are very flat generally, and the total circumference of the three main islands is 4,330 miles. The interior of New Zealand is interspersed with hills, valleys and plains, all of remarkable beauty. It has been said that both the scenery and climate of those fair lands resemble those of Italy and Sicily. There is always ample rain, but never superabundance of it; azure is the favorite color worn by the sky, and the islands are like emerald and golden gems set in the silver form of the Pacific.

New Zealand is a productive country; the finest sheep and cattle are reared on the rich pastures, and oats, barley and maize are grown in abundance. Along the hillside there are rich forests, and tracts of elevated ground that are too rocky to produce

vegetation that is of commercial value never fall to grow plants that are faithful to the sight of man; no less than 140 species of wild fern are to be found in New Zealand, and many of these are 40 feet in height. There are volcanoes on some of the mountains, and down the sides of others noisy rivers take their rapid courses. Parrots chatter merrily on the tree tops, and pigeons coo in the recesses of the woods. These are practically the only native birds. Native animals are also few, but European birds and animals, and even fish, have been introduced with success. Gold, coal, copper and sulphur are the chief of the New Zealand minerals. Gold was first discovered in 1852, and since that time something like \$30,000,000 worth was found. Auckland is the principal gold-mining area. The Canadian Australasian Line has a regular service of fine passenger steamers between Auckland, New Zealand, and Vancouver. At present the population of New Zealand is something like 1,000,000 people, and nearly all are of British extraction. Still there are 45,000 colored folk. The early inhabitants of the country were the Maori tribes; they came there in their war canoes

in the fourteenth century. In 1642 the islands were discovered by Abel Jansz, a Dutch sailor, and Captain Cook visited the place in 1770. It appears that when the famous captain returned to England he gave the English people a wrong impression of the place; he reported that the islands did not seem to be of much value, also that the Maori people would be a formidable race to attempt to conquer. Anyway, for 70 years after Captain Cook's visit the British Government did not think it worth the trouble to annex the present proud possession. It was in 1840 that the Union Jack was first hoisted on the shores. At that time the Maori folks numbered 55,000. The decline in the race since then is due to disease and to war, for both have played a big part in the history of the Maori. Before the British came these people warred amongst themselves, and later they warred against the British. Up to 1770 they knew nothing about pottery or metal, and until that period their battle instruments were their fists, clubs and stones—they were even unaware of the existence of bows and arrows. For themselves this was all the better, for immediately after the introduction of guns and swords amongst them fully one-fourth of them became no more. As time progressed those of the Maori who were left progressed also, and between 1830 and 1840 many of them became Christians. Now the Maori children go to school side by side with children of our Southern cousins. Maori representatives take their part in the government of their country. Some of the Maori people are skilled at wood-carving and are doing an imaginative poetry and have delighted their poetry and tales to recite and tell. Their homes are pretty and their home life simple.

New Zealand has many things in common with Canada; she is a new country rapidly developing; she is rich; she is patriotic; she has sent thousands of brave soldiers to fight for the Empire in this great war. In New Zealand there are more men than women, and it is quite likely that after the war she will be a resort for some of the superfluous ladies of the Old Country, who, unable to have the opportunity of blessing some man at home, will seek the chance of blessing themselves this way all the better, for one abroad.

Production and Thrift

CANADA'S CALL FOR SERVICE AT HOME

Produce More and Save More

before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce. Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put fighting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

Make Your Labour Efficient

In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and, if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

Do Not Waste Materials

our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

Spend Your Money Wisely

finance the war. Save your money for the next Dominion War issue. There can be no better investment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Pro-German Vote in U.S. Out Against Wilson

From the New York World.

Is the United States a nation? Or is it only a congeries of European tribesmen?

That is the only issue in the Presidential campaign. All other questions are of minor importance, whether they relate to prosperity or poverty, preparedness or unpreparedness, war or peace.

If a President of the United States can be defeated for re-election because his foreign policy is displeasing to this or that European belligerent, then the United States is no longer a Nation. If a presidential election can be decided by voters whose hearts and sympathies are all on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean it makes relatively little difference which European tribe governs the territory that calls itself the United States of America.

This country once fought a great Civil War to determine whether the Union should be divided or remain undivided. Yet, fifty years after the close of that war we have developed a new form of secession more infamous than the old secession. The old secession at least clung to the soil. It was pro-South, not pro-German or pro-French or pro-Austrian. It fought under its own flag. That flag was its flag, not a foreign flag.

The professional Germans in the United States have shaped an issue that the American people cannot evade. Every vote cast against Woodrow Wilson in the November election will be a vote for Germany no matter who casts the vote or for what candidate it is cast.

What the German propagandist is seeking is not so much an immediate victory for itself as a defeat for the President. If it can beat Woodrow Wilson by supporting Theodore Roosevelt or Charles T. Hughes, or Elihu Root or anybody else, it will be satisfied, for it will have served its warning to every President to come that a similar fate awaits him if he defies German authority.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

After vainly calling twenty passengers to a Paterson pulpit, vacant two years, the congregation has succeeded in getting a preacher from Iowa.

GOT NO COMMISSION ON CANADIAN ORDER

Col. Allison Testifies Before Davidson Enquiry Regarding Colts' Contract.

Ottawa, May 1.—Col. John Wesley Allison, who has been in attendance at the sittings of the Meredith-Duff Commission since they began setting Saturday morning in the witness box before Sir Charles Davidson, the Royal Commissioner appointed to enquire into various Canadian purchases of war supplies. Col. Allison, who was accompanied by his counsel, Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., was called to give further testimony with regard to the purchase of revolvers and automatic pistols from the Colt's Arm Company in 1915. On a previous occasion he had told the commission that he had not profited, by way of commission, from the transaction between the Colt's Company and the Government. Subsequently, Mr. Samuel Stone, of the Colt's Co., testified that that corporation paid sums of money to Allison from time to time.

Col. Allison gave his explanation in the witness box yesterday, under examination by Capt. John Thompson, K.C., counsel for the commission. He said that he had acted as intermediary in the transportation of pistols bought by the government at a time when there was doubt as to whether or not the United States government would regard sales of weapons by an American concern to a belligerent nation as a breach of neutrality.

HAD REFUSED COMMISSION.

He had received the pistols and revolvers at Waddington, N.Y., and them conveyed to Morrisburg, and thence forwarded to the officials of the Canadian Government. He had not at that time made it clear that he would accept no commission for his services. Subsequently he had become a sort of broker for the Colt's Company, authorized to negotiate sales of arms to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. No specific arrangement had been made as to the remuneration he was to receive, but later he had been offered \$35,000 or \$45,000 by the company. He declined to take the whole of this amount but had accepted in the neighborhood of \$12,000. Col. Allison said that he had taken the smaller sum because he had wanted it to be clearly understood that no part of the payment applied to the Canadian purchases. He had arrived at the amount which he would accept by consideration of his expenses on a trip to Europe, in which he was engaged in business, not for the Colt's Company alone, but for other large interests.

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WHY NOT BEGIN RIGHT AT HOME?

Government Urges Economy in Paper, and Itself is Wasteful.

London, May 1.—Newspapers which have been hard hit by the government restriction on the importation of paper and pulp, are calling attention to certain departments of the government where they claim there is enormous waste of paper.

Probably the country needs no reminder of the fact," remarks the Daily Mail, "that in the extravagant use of paper the state is in a very exposed glass house." The paper itself takes up various departments to show that tons of paper are wasted every year in the production of government publications.

"Huge blue books," it adds, "are introduced at enormous expense. The Royal Commission on the Treatment of Sewage, which sat for years, furnished blue books which weighed forty pounds, contained 5,293 pages, and cost about nine pounds (\$45) a page.

"It is clear that the government has only to set their own house in order to secure a very real saving in the consumption of paper."

Boston children are to have 118 burros from Mexico to ride in the parks.

OLD & V

There is real life in Veno's Light. Choked up tubes and scuffed throats with cold, coughs, and while Veno's Light Awarded Grand Health.

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