

PEACE AT LAST HAVE DIED LIKE MEN

Few Left of That Gallant Band Which Received Colors from Hands of Victoria's Grand-daughter—Fight at St. Eloi and Again on May 8 Decimated Ranks—Fortunes of the Battalion as Told by Official Record.

General Headquarters of the British Army in France, June 22, via London, June 23.—Few indeed are left of the men who met in Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, to receive the regimental colors nearly a year ago, but those who survive and the friends of those who have died, may draw solace from the thought that, never in the history of arms, have soldiers more valiantly sustained the gift and trust of a lady?

In this manner, Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian record officer serving with the army in France, concludes a thrilling account of the exploits of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who prior to their departure for the front were presented with regimental colors worked by the hands of Her Royal Highness the Princess Patricia, daughter of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, after whom the valorous regiment was named.

Sir Max Aitken writes as follows:

"On Sunday, Aug. 23, 1914, on a gray and gloomy day, immense numbers of people assembled in Lansdowne Park, in the city of Ottawa, to attend divine service with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and to witness the presentation to the battalion of the colors which the king worked with her own hands. The regiment, composed very largely of South African veterans and reservists, paraded with bands and pipers, and then formed three sides of a square in front of the grandstand. Between the regiment and the stand were the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia and the ladies-in-waiting. The Princess Patricia, on presenting the colors to Colonel Farquhar, the commanding officer of the regiment, said: 'I have great pleasure in presenting you with these colors, which I have worked myself. I hope they will be associated with what I believe will be a distinguished career. I shall follow the fortunes of you all with deepest interest, and I heartily wish every man good luck and a safe return.' Not even the good wishes of this beautiful and gracious princess have availed to safeguard the lives of the splendid battalion which carried her colors to the battlefields of Flanders, but every member of the battalion resolved, as simply and as firmly as the knights of medieval days, that he would justify the belief in its future, so proudly expressed by the lady whose name he was honored to bear."

"It is intended in this article to give some account of the fortunes of the battalion since the day the colors were so long ago, when, with all the pride and circumstance of military display, it received the regimental colors, amid the cheers of the citizens of Ottawa."

"The Princess Patricia, a far greater proportion of experienced soldiers than any other unit in the Canadian division, was not called upon to endure so long a period of preparation as the rest of the Canadian division, and at the close of the year they sailed from England at a moment when reinforcements were greatly needed in France, to take their part in a line very thin and in a position very exposed. For the months of January and February, the regiment took its turn in the trenches, learning the hard lessons of the unglorious winter war."

"A considerable length of trenches in front of the village of St. Eloi were committed to its command. The trenches were placed upon a mound which rose abruptly from the center of the trenches. The early days were uneventful and the casualties not more than normal. On Feb. 22, the Germans completed a trench from which the battalion became constantly subject to annoyance, danger and loss. It was therefore determined by the battalion commander to dispose of the menace. Major Hamilton Gault and Lieut. Colquhoun carried out by night a dangerous reconnaissance of the German position and returned with much information. Lieut. Colquhoun went out a second time, alone, to reconnoiter, but never returned. He is today a prisoner of war in Germany."

"The attack was organized under Lieut. Crabbe. The bomb-throwers were commanded by Lieut. Papineau. The last named officer, a very brave soldier, is a lineal descendant of the rebel of 1837. He is himself loyal to his family traditions, except when danger and war menace the empire. In such moments, in spite of himself, his hand flies to the sword. The snipers were under Corporal Ross. Troops were organized in support, with shovels, ready to demolish the parapet of the enemy trenches. The ground to be traversed was not deep enough for the sappers, the nearest point being only fifteen yards from the Canadian trench. The attacking party rushed this space and threw themselves into the sap. Corporal Ross was killed. Lieut. Crabbe was killed immediately. Lieut. Crabbe then led the detachment down the trench, while Lieut. Papineau ran down the outside of the parapet, throwing bombs into the trench. Lieut. Crabbe made his way through the trench, followed by his men, until his progress was arrested by a barrier which the Germans had constructed. In the meantime troops had occupied the rear face of the sap to guard against a counter-attack. A platoon, under Sergt. Major Lloyd, who was killed, attacked and demolished the enemy parapet for a considerable distance. The trench was occupied long enough to complete the work of demolishing the parapet. With dawn, orders were given for the attackers to withdraw. As the grey morning light began to break they made their way to their own trenches, with a difficult task well and successfully performed."

"Major Gault was wounded in the course of the engagement, in which all ranks behaved with dash and gallantry, although the men had been for six weeks employed in trench warfare, under the most depressing conditions of cold and damp. On the first of March the enemy made a vigorous attack on the Princess Pats with bombs and shell fire. Between the first and sixteenth a fierce contest was continually waged for the site of a sap which the battalion had destroyed. Sometimes the Princess Pats defended them, sometimes British balloons with whom they were brigaded, and whose staunch and faithful comrades they had become. On the 26th of March, carrying out a carefully concerted plan, our men withdrew from the trench lines, which were still only twenty or thirty yards from the German trenches, and our artillery, making very successful practice, obliterated the sap and the trench which the enemy had used for the purpose of creating it. The enemy were blown out

HEROES OF THE REGIMENT



SPONSOR FOR BAND OF HEROES

There did its round of duty with the customary relief in billets. By this time the men were becoming familiar with their surroundings, and gave play to their native ingenuity. Near the trenches they built log huts from trees in the woods and it was a common sight for French, Belgian and British officers to visit the camp to admire the work of the regiment. Breastworks were built also behind the trenches under cover of the woods, and the trenches themselves were greatly improved.

"The battalion presently moved into billets in the neighborhood of Ypres and on April 29, during the heavy bombardment of that unhappy town, which preceded the immortal stand of the Canadian division, it was ordered to leave billets, and on the evening of the day moved once again into the trenches. From April 21 and through the following days of the second battle of Ypres the regiment remained in trenches some distance south and west of the trenches occupied by the Canadian division. They were constantly shelled with varying intensity, and all through those critical days waited, with ever-growing impatience, for the order that never came, to take part in the battle to the north, where their kinsmen were undergoing so cruel an ordeal."

"On May 5 after the modification of the line to the north, the battalion was withdrawn to a subsidiary line some distance in the rear. From 8 o'clock in the evening until midnight small parties were actually withdrawn, and at midnight the trenches were held with a rear guard of fifteen men, commanded by Lieut. Lane. Rapid fire was maintained for more than an hour, and the rear guard was withdrawn in catastrophe. On May 6 the regiment occupied the new line. On the morning of that day there was a repulse with considerable loss to the assailants. A heavy bombardment throughout the day which demolished several of the trenches."

"At night the regiment was relieved by the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and withdrawn to reserve trenches. In this unhealthy neighborhood no place by this time was safe, and on the fifth of May, Lieut. Col. Buller was unfortunately shot in the chest. The splinter of a shell which exploded one hundred yards away."

"Major Gault arrived during the day and took the command. The battalion was still in high spirits, and the arrival of an officer to whom all ranks were attached."

"Just after dark on the night of May 6 the battalion returned to the trenches and relieved the King's Shropshire Light Infantry."

RUSSIANS PREPARED FOR FALL OF LEMBERG

Teutons Entered Lemberg Early Tuesday Morning But Found Little Booty—Lost Positions Taken by Storm, Czar's Forces Fighting Magnificent Rear Guard Action to Cover Retreat—Importance of Victory Difficult to Gauge.

London, June 23, 10.35 p. m.—The Russians have lost Lemberg. They occupied the Galician capital Sept. 3 last, only six weeks after Austria had declared war against Serbia, and held it continuously until Tuesday, when the combined Austro-German forces compelled them to retreat from the city, which is only about sixty miles due west from the nearest point of the Russian frontier.

Whether the fall of Lemberg means that the Russian army operating north of it, in southeast Galicia, is effectively cut off from the army to the north, stretching across Poland to the Baltic cannot yet be said. The newspapers of both Vienna and Berlin say this is the case, and that the Russians have received a blow from which they cannot recover.

If the stroke proves as crushing as the Teutons predict, its effect, military observers here say, should be felt in the transfer of vast German forces to the west, where for days they have been hard pressed by the French.

Up to 10.30 o'clock tonight Petrograd had not conceded the fall of Lemberg. Previous despatches from the Russian capital, however, related details of what purported to be the systematic withdrawal of the Russians from the town, and if these details should prove correct it is believed in military circles here that when the count is taken of the Austro-German booty it will not be large, for, as was the case at Przemyśl, the Russians are said to have worked hard to move everything of military value.

Telegrams received from Vienna concerning the capture of Lemberg, and recounting the celebration of the populace in Vienna over the victory, add that the Austrian correspondents with the Teutonic armies pay tribute to the magnificent rear-guard action fought by the Russians, who are declared to have retreated eastward in good order, leaving behind few prisoners, and even removing the Russian documents from the city, which, since the Russians occupied it, has been called by them Lwow. One telegram from Vienna says Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph purpose to meet soon in the recaptured Galician capital for "fitting ceremonies to mark the end of Russia's dominance of Galicia."

The news of the fall of Lemberg was known on the continent yesterday, but it did not reach London until late this afternoon, when bulletins arrived almost simultaneously by wireless from Berlin and Vienna, by way of Amsterdam. The British press has been expecting such a development, and there was no more than passing comment on it, though it drove home, according to military observers, the fact how ample must have been the Austro-German ammunition supply to accomplish the feat.

Archduke Frederick of Austria, commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, and General August von Mackensen, of the German army, both have been made field marshals of the Prussian army in recognition of their services in the Galician campaign.

On the River Dniester, south of Lemberg, the battle is still raging.

WRECK CANADIAN PLANT MAKING WAR SUPPLIES

Belief That Teutons from Detroit Were the Perpetrators—Attempt to Blow Up Army at Windsor Fails

Windsor, Ont., June 21.—The overall plant of the Peabody Sales Corporation, Limited, Walkerville, which has been working on a \$1,000,000 order of uniforms for the British army, was partially destroyed at 3 o'clock this morning by an explosion believed due to a bomb placed by German sympathizers. The entire front of the three-story steel and concrete building at the corner of Sandwich street and Victoria road was blown out. J. E. Lennox, general manager, said he had expected that an attempt would be made, because of acceptance of British war orders. No direct threat had come to the company, but there had been rumors.

The Walkerville police believe the explosion was caused by German sympathizers from Detroit, and that they fled back across the river when they had done their work. Three foreigners were arrested near the scene, but were released. Twenty-seven sticks of dynamite attached to a time fuse set for 3.15 a. m. were found under the rear of the Windsor Armouries this morning. The fuse cap had exploded, blowing off the top of the grip in which it was concealed. The main charge, however, had failed to explode. To this fact several men stationed in the armoury at night probably owe their lives. The charge was heavy enough to wreck the whole building.

Private Pantun, the guard at the armoury, heard what he believed to be a pistol shot about 3.15. He made a hurried investigation, but found nothing. Later he discovered a grip fifty feet from where he had been standing when he heard the report. The bag had been concealed beneath the wall, muffling the sound and making it difficult to trace it.

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"Behind the damaged trenches by the light of the German fires and amid the unceasing rattle of musketry, relievers and relieves combined in the last service which one soldier can render another. Beside the open graves, with heads uncovered, all that was left of the regiment stood while Lieut. Niven, holding the colors of the Princess Pats, battered, bloody, but still intact, tightly in his hand, recalled all he could remember of the Church of England service for the dead.

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"At 4 o'clock the support trenches were inspected and it was found that contact was no longer maintained with the regiment on the left, the gap extending for fifty yards. A few men (as many as could be spared) were placed in the gap to do the best they could. Shortly afterwards news was brought that battalions of the left had been compelled to withdraw, after a stubborn resistance to a line of trenches a short distance in the rear.

"At this moment the Germans made their third and last attack. It was arrested by rifle fire, although some individuals penetrated into the fire trench on the right. At this point all the Princess Pats had been killed, so that this part of the trenches was actually untenable. Those who established a footing were few in number and they were gradually dislodged, and so the third and last attack was routed as successfully as those which had preceded it.

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orderly to the headquarters, in obedience to brigade orders; to telephone to the general officer commanding the brigade complete details of the situation. He returned at 2.30 p. m. The orderlies who accompanied him both going and coming were hit by high explosive shells. At 8 p. m. a detachment of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who were also old comrades in arms of the Princess Pats, reached the support line with twenty boxes of small arms ammunition. These were distributed and the party bringing them came into line as a reinforcement, occupying the left end of the support trench.

"At 4 o'clock the support trenches were inspected and it was found that contact was no longer maintained with the regiment on the left, the gap extending for fifty yards. A few men (as many as could be spared) were placed in the gap to do the best they could. Shortly afterwards news was brought that battalions of the left had been compelled to withdraw, after a stubborn resistance to a line of trenches a short distance in the rear.

"At this moment the Germans made their third and last attack. It was arrested by rifle fire, although some individuals penetrated into the fire trench on the right. At this point all the Princess Pats had been killed, so that this part of the trenches was actually untenable. Those who established a footing were few in number and they were gradually dislodged, and so the third and last attack was routed as successfully as those which had preceded it.

"The afternoon dragged on the tale of casualties constantly growing, and at 10 o'clock at night the company commanders being all dead or wounded, Lieutenants Niven and Edwards took a roll call. It disclosed a strength of 150 rifles and some stretcher bearers.

"At 11.30 at night the battalion was relieved by the King's Royal Rifle Corps. The relieving wire helped those who they replaced in the last sorrowful duty of burying those of their dead who lay in the support and communicating trenches. Those who had fallen in the fire trenches needed no grave, for the obliteration of their shelter had afforded a decent burial to their bodies.

"Behind the damaged trenches by the light of the German fires and amid the unceasing rattle of musketry, relievers and relieves combined in the last service which one soldier can render another. Beside the open graves, with heads uncovered, all that was left of the regiment stood while Lieut. Niven, holding the