PRUSSIAN GUARDS FLED BEFORE FIERCE RUSH OF CANADIANS

Canadians Fought Bravely at St. Julien Against Big Odds

Counter-Stroke of Allies on Yser Canal Saves the Situation in Second Battle of Ypres

CANADIANS CHARGED UNDER DEADLY FIRE FROM BOTH SIDES

Wood Full of Germans Cleared in Victorious Rush—Canadians Without Food or Water For Whole Day—Prussian Guards Ran.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, April 26.—The following appears in tonight's Evening News as from a Canadian who took part in the recent engagement: "After the breaking of the line on our left we received order to stand to by the side of the canal, then we had orders to proceed immediately to the north of Ypres.

"We set off without any food or water, nothing except wet equipment, each taking 400 rounds of ammunition. We waited at this point from early in the day until nearly midnight, when two battalions formed in line by half companies in extended order, received the signal to break thru and charge the enemy, about 500 yards away.

Deadly Fight in Wood.

"We were at once mown down like sheep by the enemy's artillery. Some 2500 of us had attacked a wood where there were 7000 Germans; the place was full of maxim guns. We drove them from the trenches in front of the wood, went right thru about 500 yards to the other side, then we got surrounded and had to retire to the trenches which we had taken. There we dug ourselves in, remaining till Friday morning, the enemy shelling us all the time with shrapnel. Then we had to file out on Saturday morning to make room for reinforcements.

Recovered Howitzers.

"In our advance we were enfiladed by heavy fire from both sides, but in spite of this we mowed them between us, and recovered three howitzers which the French had left behind in the wood. These we blew up and then succeeded in recapturing our own four 4.7 guns which the enemy had taken.

"At one point we surrounded 60 Germans, 45 of whom we bayoneted," he continued. "I saw one German officer blow out his brains.

"It is impossible to estimate the number of German dead, but German searchlights worked all night trying to locate them.

Prussian Guard Fled.

"It was certainly a horrible time, the most awful time I have ever known. They seem to have 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, they were continually shelling the dressing-stations with the Red Cross flag. They certainly planned the attack most carefully, with a maxim gun pointing at the mouth of almost every trench.

Clear-Cut Victory.

"We all lost everything we had. We were, in fact, 48 hours without food, some of the men were 72 hours. We lost most of our officers and dressing stations full of wounded, but it was fine to see as I came down, troops going up to hold the position we had won; Indian lancers, French lancers, and heaps of British troops."

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE

"Canada Has Reason to Be Proud of the Gallantry of Her Sons."

DOMINION THRILLED

Governor - General Deeply Sympathizes With Relatives of Fallen.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The minister of militia today received from the Duke of Connaught the following letter, apropos of the Canadians' part in the fight at Ypres.

Dear General Hughes,—I write to you, as minister of militia, to express to you my deepest sympathy in the heavy losses of valuable lives amongst our first division in the splendid fight they have made at Ypres.

Canada has every reason to be proud of the gallantry of her sons who have nobly done their part in this great struggle for the liberties and honor of our empire against the tyranny and injustice of Germany.

Proud of Comrades.

As an English officer I am proud of our Canadian comrades and feel that they have brought honor to the British army as well as to themselves, and that their heroic work will thrill the dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Assuring you again of my heartfelt sympathy for the relations of all these Canadians officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have so nobly fallen on the field of battle.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

Arthur.

P.S.—His Majesty, Lord Kitchener, and Sir John French have cabled to me their admiration of the conduct of our Canadian troops. I have answered them and have also cabled to General Alderson expressing my appreciation.

MONTREAL TO HOLD BIG PUBLIC SERVICE

Largest Protestant Church in City Has Been Offered.

MONTREAL, April 26.—A movement is under way to hold a great public service in Montreal in memory of the Canadian officers and men who fell in last week's fighting against the Germans, and several ministers have expressed approval of the proposal. St. James' Methodist Church, the largest Protestant church in this city, has been offered for the service by the pastor, Rev. C. A. Williams. Owing to the fact that the casualty lists are not yet completed the date of the memorial gathering has net yet been set.

GUELPH OFFICER WOUNDED.

Special to The Toronto World.

GUELPH, April 26.—Lieut. P. W. Pick, who commanded the 30th Wellington Rifles from this division, is reported wounded.

Lieut. Pick has been an officer in the 30th Wellington Rifles for some years, having received his lieutenancy while with the Eramosa Company in 1906.

Lieut. Pick comes from the Township of Nicol, where his parents live.

WILL FILL GAPS IN CANADIAN UNITS

Heavy Losses at Langemarck Make Reorganization of Battalions Necessary.

DRAW FROM DEPOT

Gen. Hughes States Third and Fourth Contingents Will Mobilize at Once.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The complete reorganization of many Canadian battalions as a result of heavy losses in the fighting at Langemarck will be necessary.

Gaps in the ranks will be filled by drawing at once from 4000 to 10,000 Canadians from the training depots at Shorncliffe.

Gen. Hughes announced today that the third and fourth contingents will be mobilized at once in the various military divisions as follows:

Nova Scotia at Aldershot; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island at Sussex; Quebec at Valcartier; Ontario at Kingston, Niagara and London: Manitoba and Saskatchewan at Sewell; Alberta and British Columbia cavalry at Calgary; other British Columbia troops at Vernon, or near Kamloops.

PORT HOPE OFFICER REPORTED WOUNDED

Lieut. Wilson Was Signaling Officer of Forty-Sixth Regiment.

PORT HOPE, April 26.—Mrs. Hattie M. Watson has received a telegram from Ottawa advising her that her son, Clarence Herbert Dean Watson, 10th Battalion, 2nd Brigade, was officially reported wounded.

Lieut. Watson was a dental student and is 28 years of age. He had taken a course at Stanley Barracks, and was signaling officer of the 48th Regiment of Port Hope. He was one of the first officers of the regiment to enlist with the first contingent.

OFFICERS REQUIRED FOR DENTAL CORPS

Militia Department Sends Out Call for Qualified Dental Surgeons.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The militia department issued the following memorandum tonight:

"There are vacancies for officers in the Canadian army dental corps. Qualified Canadian dental surgeons, desirous of serving at the front, should make immediate application to Capt. J. Alex Armstrong, chief dental officer, 209 Sparks street, Ottawa. If applications are telegraphed they should be followed by particulars giving age, and whether married or single, date of graduation and where, and experience generally."

CAPT. McGIBBON WOUNDED.

MONTREAL, April 26.—Capt. Roy McGibbon of Montreal, nephew of D. Lorne McGibbon, was wounded slightly in France, but is doing well. A cable to that effect was received by Mrs. McGibbon today. He was a captain in the first field hospital.

GERMAN ATTACK ON YSER FAILS ENEMY STEADILY ROLLED BACK POISONOUS GAS PERIL OVERCOME

Allied Troops Still Engaged in Terrific Battle to Dislodge Hungarians From Last Remaining Positions Taken in Surprise Assault Northwest of Ypres.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PARIS, April 26.—The Germans who made inroads on the French and British left at Ypres last week-end are being driven back with heavy losses. This was the cheering news given out at Paris by the French war office tonight. The attacks of the allied troops continue to make headway in this section, and the German surprise appears to have definitely failed.

The war office also announced that the Germans have employed a new asphyxiating gas, but that a means of protection has been adopted that is giving the best of results among the French and Belgian troops.

The advantage which the Germans claimed to have acquired over the French troops on the heights of the Meuse was short lived, their attacks on the Point of Les Eparges, St. Remy and Calonne suffering a complete check. The Germans made a very violent effort to recapture these positions, but the French troops rallied under heavy attacks and now control the whole position at Les Eparges. The slopes leading to this position are covered with the bodies of German dead. At Calonne the French war office admits that the French troops withdrew temporarily from this position, but says that this falling back was only temporary, and that not a single gun was lost. A successful counter-attack was then launched upon this position, and the Germans were driven out. No less than two divisions of Germans, or about 44,000 men, were employed in this operation, which proved a fiasco.

A bombardment of extreme violence enabled the Germans to gain a foothold on the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, but the French soldiers retain their trenches captured on March 25, about 350 yards from the summit. From these positions the enemy can be dislodged at any time by a vigorous attack. Seven minutes was all the time required to occupy the summit from this foothold on March 26. Any attempt of the Germans to advance down the westward slope would be shown against the skyline, and present a good target for the Alpine Chasseurs.

Near Fay, north of Chaulnes, a spirited infantry engagement is reported for the possession of an excavation caused by the explosion of a German mine, with the result that the enemy was dislodged and the French troops retain possession of the crater, defeating two German counter-attacks to do so.

OFFICIAL RECORD

The official bulletin follows:

The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"To the north of Ypres, on the left of the battlefront, 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 the results among our Belgian allies and ourselves.

"A spirited infantry engagement has taken place near Fay, to the north of Chaulnes, 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 Beausejour, the Germans attempted an attack which was immediately arrested.

German Failure 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-Weilerkopf. We occupy, at a distance of about 100 metres from the summit, the positions where 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 seven minutes."

BERLIN CLAIMS EXAGGERATED.

Special to The Toronto World.

LONDON, April 26.—Military critics minimize the German claims of having captured 5000 prisoners, including 1000 Canadians, it being usually the practice of the imperial staff to multiply the number of captives secured by three or four, as evidenced by previous official communiques. At one time the enemy claimed the making of more prisoners than the French active army in the field.

The Germans also report that 45 guns were captured, but do not admit that the Canadians recaptured four of their own and three heavy French howitzers. The Berlin war office also denies that the French and Belgians recaptured the Town of Lizerne and a strip of land on the east bank of the Yser Canal.

THE "UNREDEEMED" ITALY

The map shows, according to press rumors and reports, what Italy demands as the price of her neutrality, and how much is offered by her former allies.

McGill Men Will Raise New Company For Pats

MONTREAL, April 26.—The offer of Capt. Percival Molson and Lieut. George McDonald of McGill Canadian Officers' Training Corps, to raise another company for the Princess Patricias, to supplement the force organized by Major Hamilton Gault, which has suffered considerable loss in the war, has been accepted by the militia department at Ottawa. Word was received here today to this effect.

BORE THEIR BURDEN AS CANADA WISHED

Sentiment Over News From Europe is of Subdued Exultation.

GREAT SUPREME TRIAL

Everyone Shares in the Elation Felt in Canadians' Record.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The sentiment here today is one of suodued exaltation over the news from Europe. The list of casualties when it is complete may be appalling in the death, wounding or capture of many brave Canadians, but every one's heart beats high because our troops underwent a great and supreme trial in a noble and courageous manner, and in a way that brought credit to those at the front and to those here behind.

Our boys did their best, they faced unflinchingly the German attack, they repelled, they even retrived what early in the fight they had to temporarily abandon. They bore their share of the empire's burden as Canadians wished they would and as we here knew they would. They gave their lives as others of our nation will do as the fight goes on.

A great empire devoted to liberty and the rights of the smaller nations of Europe is being forged into a solidarity of high purpose, and Canadians are now in the fire that will try our empire and ultimately make it greater than ever. That fight for freedom will not fail and the results will be felt and enjoyed hereafter by all Canadians, by all Britishers, by all men everywhere. What we achieve for ourselves we even achieve for the German nation. That is all worth fighting for and suffering for. So while everyone deplores the losses, everyone shares in the elation felt in th record of the Canadian contingent in the fighting of last week.

BUSINESS MEN DINE HOTEL TECK

The Hotel Teck, 30 West King street, are now serving excellent dinner, 11.30 to 2.30 o'clock, at 50 cents. Rich appointments. Quick service. Also a la carte menu.

Hamilton's Best Hotel

HOTEL ROYAL

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

Every room furnished with new beds, new carpets and thoroughly redecorated during 1914.

Best Sample Rooms in Canada.

FRENCH PRESIDENT ON BATTLE LINES

Inspected Troops Operating in Oise and Aisne Districts.

NEW UNITS FORMED

In Name of Immortal France He Presented Flags to Regiments.

PARIS, April 26, 10.30 p.m.—President Poincare and Minister of War Millerand spent Saturday evening, Sunday and part of today inspecting the armies operating in the Oise and the Aisne and on the lines north of L'Aigle forest. In the presence of Gen. Joffre and Gen. Dubois the president presented flags to new regiments, which are being formed. The president also delivered an address to the men, saying:

"Officers and soldiers,—I bring to your new formations the cordial salute of the nation. Recruited at the same time from the region of the north, centre and midi, your regiments reflect in their constitution the close solidarity of diverse portions of the country. Composed of young and old they bring together intimately in the same duty and with the same hope of success two generations, and show by stirring example that the unity of France is as indestructible in time as it is in space. In the name of this France, indivisible and immortal, I confide to you the flags which hereafter will be your rallying sign and will soon lead you to victory."

Stirring Appeal.

"Keep your eyes fixed on these three colors. They are the emblem of military honor and national independence; they symbolize all that you have today to safeguard or to revenge by your arms—your native land, still sullied by the impotent rage of an enemy already paralyzed before being defeated; your homes, to which with glory you will return to your fathers, your mothers, your wives, your children, who, with calm courage, supplanting you in the works in the fields and in the shops, and also to those provinces which have been torn from us by violence, and which wait their liberation; the great past of France, of which you are the worthy heirs, and the sacred trust of our traditions, and the future of our civilization.

Liberty of World.

"The splendid army to which you are going to take your place knows that it is fighting for the salvation of France and the liberty of the world. It is a very clear perception of this noble mission which has given it such sturdy faith and such sublime spirit.

"So, my friends, increase the number of those heroes and receive here with the best wishes of our general-in-chief, my grateful admiration and the felicitations of the government of the republic."

MAY GO TO SERBIA.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas will go to Serbia to take charge of the fight against typhus in that stricken land if, in the opinion of the surgeons of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Red Cross, who are already on the other side, his presence is needed.

SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES NOT COMPARABLE TO FIRST

British Strength on Same Ground Has Arisen From Hundred and Twenty to Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men, and Present Struggle is More Like Fight For Neuve Chapelle.

Despite the reports which have so far been published describing the contest now proceeding about Ypres, it is by no means clear that the present struggle is comparable with the great battle of November fought on the same fields. In the earlier struggle some 120,000 British troops, hastily detrained and sent into the gap between the extreme left of the French and the sea were suddenly assailed by somthing like half a million Germans, including the famous Prussian Guard.

No opportunity came to the British to erect permanent or semi-permanent defences, they fought in hastily constructed field trenches. Much of the fighting was bayonet work and nothing in the whole progress of the war in the western field can be compared for casualties with this first battle of Ypres. The British lines endured the storm, presently reinforced by French army corps, they yielded a little, but hung on to Ypres.

As Closely Run as Waterloo.

The purpose of German strategy in November was plain. Calais and other channel ports were the immediate objective, the destruction of the British army and a second advance to Paris a possible outcome. The whole allied left flank in France and Belgium was in deadly peril. Not even Waterloo was a more closely run race than the battle of Ypres.

But a second fight on the same ground opens wholly new horizons. First of all British strength in France has risen from 120,000 to 750,000. Not all of the 750,000, probably not more than half, are on the firing line, but this is treble the number that held Ypres in November. In artillery the improvement has been enormous. To the westward about Nieuport, where 50,000 Belgians, the remnant of the defenders of Antwerp, repulsed the Germans ,there are now 120,000, six divisions reorganized, supported by new artillery.

Allied Lines Fortified.

Beyond these advantages lies that incident to the fortification of the allied lines. For months this work has gone on, trench by trench, one line upon another, the British, Belgians and French have dug themselves into a position, held once under terrible pressure, when it was hardly fortified at all.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to believe that the kaisers' commanders are undertaking to resume the earlier and more ambitious strategy, which aimed at Calais, Dunkirk and Boulogne. All told, with available resources, the British, Belgians and French forces must number close to a million on the narrow front, and a German concentration of equal numbers is not now conceivable.

Merely Local Disturbancecc.c

On the other hand, it is plain that the Germanst have won about Ypres, to the west of the town, if they retain the ground won a local triumph wholly comparable to the British at Neuve Chapelle. They have won it, too, in much the same way. First there has been the concentration of artillery. The great bombardment, supplemented by the use of gas-filled projectiles. Then has come the great rush as at Neuve Chapelle. Finally the German advance has been checked, the Germans have consolidated the ground taken, and the allies have resorted to counter attacks, which have been more or less successful.

Allied Tactics of Nibbling.

Now, on the present evidence, this is a perfect repetition of the allied tactics of "nibbling," which were exemplified at Neuve Chapelle and about St. Mihiel. It is a fight for local advantage, an effort to take a position of real, but local strategic value, and to inflict enormous losses on the opponent by forcing him to make costly counter attacks to regain his lost ground.

The point selected by the Germans for their attack, west of Ypres, instead of east, where they advanced in the autumn, is a natural target. Could they actually break thru the line here, and were there no line of defence in the rear, they would penetrate between the eBlgian and the British, throw the Belgians back upon Dunkirk and roll the English in upon the French at La Bassee.

No Such Advantage Yet.

But in the whole western fighting since the battle of the Aisne opened, neither side has succeeded in any grandiose operation. Rods and half miles have been the measure of local advantages and momentary successes in piercing first lines has ended in a dead halt before the second or third.

Conceivably the Germans have again set out to "back their way thru" Flanders. But the last attempt, with all advantages in their favor, was costly and profitless. A general and sweeping success months later is almost unthinkable.

On the other hand by taking the offensive now the Germans may fairly hope to force the allies to conform to their attacks. They may expect to relieve pressure in Alsace and Lorraine by their own operations in Flanders. Above all they will put an end to a condition wholly intolerable to the German high command in which the German force in the west is everywhere on the defensive.

Troops From East Prussia.

It is plain now that for their present operations the Germans have withdrawn troops from the East Prussian frontier. Floods and thaws have made this region impassable for many weeks, hence the Germans in this field have been released for western operations. Probably not a few regiments which shared in the fighting at the Mazurian Lakes are now in the line before Ypres. Others are unquestionably appearing in the Carpathians and contributing to an attempted check of Russian advance.

Purely Local Engagement.

In sum, as it now appears the second battle of Ypres is a purely local engagement, marked by desperate fighting and huge losses, but hardly as serious a battle as that of November, when the whole battle line in France and Belgium was placed in jeopardy and the kaiser came within an ace of winning Napoleon's cliff at Boulogne and carry his front at once to the walls of Paris, at least Amiens and Somme. What the Germans have so far won is an adequate counterpoise to allied gain at St. No. 60 and at Neuve Chapelle. The moral effect is not to be minimized. That Germany is able to resume the offensive with such violence will be a surprise to all allied observers. But it is too soon to talk of a "new drive to the channel," or another attempt to take Calais.

LIEUT. M'GUIRE'S WOUNDS FATAL

Popular Young Orangeville Officer Was Prominent in Athletics.

Special to The Toronto World.

ORANGEVILLE, April 26.—The news of the death of Lieut. Harry McGuire of the 4th Battalion, which reached here this evening, was received with profound regret. He was captain in the 36th Regiment and in command of the local company. He was born in Orangeville, being the eldest son of Blaney McGuire, one of the proprietors of The Orangeville Banner, and was past president of the Ontario Amateur Lacrosse Association and a member of the Dufferin Lacrosse Club. He was but 24 years of age.

Lieut. McGuire belonged to the High School Cadets, and being an enthusiastic military man took a course at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and subsequently obtained his commission as captain. He was a good shot, an excellent disciplinarian and a great favorite with his men. He was an expert telegraph operator and gave up his situation to go to the front.

KING'S MESSAGE

OTTAWA, April 26.—The message from His Majesty the King to the Duke of Connaught, congratulating Canada on the behavior of her troops reads:

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Ottawa.

"Congratulate you most warmly on the splendid and gallant way in which the Canadian division has fought during the last two days north of Ypres. Sir John French says that their conduct was magnificent thruout.

"The Dominion will be justly proud.

(Signed) "George."

FORMER CHICAGOAN SLAIN NEAR YPRES

Capt. Geddes Was Once Prominent on Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Captain John Geddes, once prominent on the Chicago Board of Trade, and recently in command of a company of Canadian troops in France, was killed in action in the course of the recent fighting, according to a cablegram received by George Fuller, a friend, here today. Deceased was a member of the firm of Geddes & Hately until he removed to Winnipeg several years ago.

Important Notice

F. E. Luke, Opt. D., Toronto's well known optician, who has been before the public for 20 years, can be consulted at 70 Yonge St., near King, the only store front in Dominion Bank Bldg. Mr. W. E. Cox, specialist in Diamonds and Waltham Watches, is located in the same stand.

F. E. LUKE REFRACTING OPTICIAN

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