

ATTACK ON HILL 60 ONE OF THE GREATEST EXPLOITS OF BRITISH TROOPS DURING WAR

Germans, Terror-Stricken by British Attack, Drive Bayonets Into Comrades in Front of Them

Capture of Hill 60 One of Greatest Achievements of War — Enemy Hurlled Tons of Metal and Explosives at Hill After Losing It, but British Troops Stood Their Ground.

London, April 25.—"Trenches, parapets and sandbags disappeared," says the British official "eye-witness," in describing the effect of the explosion of the British mines which preceded the attack and capture by the British of Hill No. 60, to the southeast of Ypres, recently.

"The whole surface of the ground," the narrative continues, "assumed strange shapes. Here it was torn to huge craters; there large mounds of fallen debris were to be seen.

"As the reports of the explosions died away, and while dense columns of smoke and dust still hung in the air, our men, led by their officers, sprang from the trenches and rushed across the intervening space of some forty to fifty yards lying between our line and the gaping craters before them, the front covered by the attack being only some 250 yards in length.

"When the mines had actually exploded nothing was left of the occupants of the hostile line, but in the neighboring trenches our assaulting infantry witnessed an extraordinary scene. Many German soldiers, possibly owing to the fact that they were working, were surprised while in their shirt sleeves, and without equipment. Stunned by the violence of the explosions, bewildered and suddenly subjected to a rain of hand-grenades thrown by our bombing parties, they gave way to panic.

Maddened by Terror, Killed Their Comrades

"Cursing and shouting they were falling over one another and fighting in their hurry to gain the exits leading into the communication trenches. Some of those in the rear, maddened by terror, were driving their bayonets into the bodies of their comrades in front of them.

"Of all this our infantry had but a momentary glimpse before they fell upon the enemy with the bayonet, burst through the maze of trenches, poured into the craters and pressed on down the communication trenches, until at last they were stopped by barbed wire defended by bomb throwers.

"The first line of trenches was captured in a few minutes with little difficulty, and fifteen prisoners fell into our hands; but it was then that the real struggle began, for the Germans quickly recovered from their surprise.

"From our line the hill is a salient which is exposed to fire from three sides, and it was only a few minutes before the German gunners took advantage of this fact and opened fire. Soon the whole position became obscured by smoke of bursting shells. Meanwhile our batteries had run to support the attack, and a terrible artillery fire was maintained far into the night.

"From many points along our line to the north and south of Hill No. 60, could be seen the flashes from the shells, while the flashes from the guns were so nearly continuous that they resembled the effect of musketry fire. Under this fire our men had to work, throwing up parapets towards the enemy, blocking their communications and generally rendering the position defensible.

"Nor was the enemy's infantry idle. Advancing up the communication trenches they threw hand-grenades over the barricades, and also into the mine craters, on the crumbling sides of which our men were clinging, in an endeavor to obtain a foothold.

"Throughout the night the fighting continued, culminating early in the morning of the 18th in two massed attacks by the enemy.

These were beaten off, principally by the fire of our machine guns, some of which had been rushed up.

Nevertheless, in spite of the heavy losses, which left the hillside piled with dead, the enemy continued his pressure during the whole of Sunday, until we were gradually driven from the southern edge of the hill. At six p. m. help reached our front line in the form of reinforcements, who swept the Germans from the foothold they had gained.

"Prior to this the close proximity of the contending sides had led to a slackening in the bombardment; but it then broke out afresh, and with almost as great intensity as on the preceding evening. Our position, however, was more secure, and, although the shelling and bombing never ceased altogether, the night may be said to have passed in comparative quiet.

"The narrative says the bombardment was maintained Monday, April 19, and that the Germans extended their shelling to the entire Ypres area, including the town itself, in which, it is asserted, fifteen children were killed. Toward evening the Germans made another attack on Hill No. 60,

but the eye-witness asserts, "again did our machine guns do tremendous execution, and the attack was beaten off."

One of Finest Exploits of the War

Another attack at 8 o'clock in the evening," the narrative continues, "suffered the same fate. Still the Germans would not admit defeat, and all night long, parties armed with hand-grenades made repeated efforts to drive us off the hill, their attacks alternating with bombardments from artillery of all kinds and also trench mortars.

By Wednesday, the "eye-witness" says, the British had firmly established themselves on the hill.

"The attack upon and the defence of Hill No. 60," the narrative declares, "will go down in history as one of the finest exploits of the British troops during the war. Officers who experienced the bombardment prior to the attack of the Prussian Guard, on the 11th of April, and also understood that directed against Hill No. 60, say that the latter, by far, was the worse of the two.

"What our troops withstood can, in some degree, be realized if it be remembered that the space fought over during four and one-half days was only fifty yards.

"Upon that small area the enemy for hours hurled tons of metal and high explosives, and at times the hill top was wreathed in clouds of poisonous fumes; and yet our gallant infantry did not give way. They stood firm under a fire which swept away whole sections at a time, filled the trenches with dead bodies and so cumbered the approach to the front line that reinforcements could not reach it without having to climb over the prostrate forms of their fallen comrades."

The desperate efforts of the Germans to recapture the hill, the "eye-witness" says, "probably were due not only to the intrinsic value of the position, but to the fear of personal consequences to the Generals concerned, if they failed to hold it." He adds that the Bavarian Generals who were responsible for the unsuccessful action at St. Eloi were placed on the retired list.

The troops who opposed the British on Hill No. 60, the "eye-witness" says, "were composed of Saxons and men recruited from all parts of Germany."

OFFICIAL REPORTS FRANCE

Paris, April 25 (2.40 p.m.)—The war office statement of this afternoon is as follows:

"In Belgium our counter-attacks continued successfully, in close cooperation with our allies. The Germans, who attacked us with two army corps, continued to employ annihilating gases during the day. Some of their projectiles which did not explode were found to contain a large quantity of these gases.

"We have made considerable progress towards the north, on the right bank of the Yser Canal. The British troops, notwithstanding the violent attack of the Germans Saturday evening, have on our right maintained all their positions.

"In the Argonne we took a German trench, captured two machine guns and made some prisoners. The action was a local one, although it was of the most violent character.

"On the heights of the Meuse, at the Colonne trench, the Germans made an attack with an entire division on a front of one kilometre (about two-thirds of a mile). At first they compelled our first line to give way, but were completely driven out by a counter-attack."

RUSSIA

Petrograd, April 25 via London

The following official report was given out last night:

"In the Carpathians during April 22 and the night of April 23 the Austrians after long preparations with heavy guns, delivered a series of attacks against the heights occupied by us in the region of Polen, but they were repulsed with enormous losses. The Austrians also failed in attempts in the day-time on the 23rd to attack our positions in the region of Voloskate.

"Today we progressed in the region of Telepoch and further southeast at Slanka. Our troops, after desperate fighting, captured a series of important hills.

"Elsewhere on our front there have been only fusillades and cannonading."

AUSTRIA

Vienna, via London, April 25 (9.10 p.m.)—The following official communication was issued by the Austrian War Office tonight:

"On the Carpathians, in the Orava Valley, near Kozioiwka, we have gained a new success. After a sap attack, executed with the greatest doggedness, our troops yesterday stormed the height of Ostry, to the south of Kozioiwka. Simultaneously the Austro-German troops succeeded in gaining ground on and to the south of Road 652, which the Russians had captured.

"With the capture of Ostry Height and Zwinin Ridge, which was taken at the commencement of April, the reduction of the Russian positions, which had been stubbornly defended for months on both sides of the Orava Valley, is now accomplished.

"There have been local artillery engagements in the other sectors of the Carpathian front. In Galicia and Poland it is generally quiet."

CHOSE BY P. E. I. LIBERALS AS CANDIDATE

Charlotte town, P. E. I., April 25—At Liberal convention in Summerside on Saturday John Richards, leader of the provincial opposition, was nominated as candidate for Prince Edward Island county.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMSON-HANSEN — On April 24th, 1915, at the Immigration Hall, by Rev. R. Helne, Phil. D., Mr. Harry Williamson of Maple Creek, Sask., to Miss Helga Hansen of Odense, Denmark.

DIED.

BABCOCK—At her residence, 115 St. Monday street, on the 24th inst., Rosa T., widow of George Babcock, aged seventy-seven years, leaving one son and three daughters to mourn.

Funeral on Monday, the 26th inst., from her late residence. Service begins at 2.30 o'clock.

PATERSON—On Saturday, the 24th inst., David Paterson, aged seventy-six years, leaving three sons and two daughters.

Funeral will be held today (Monday) at three o'clock from his late residence, 15 Castle street.

LONG LIST OF OFFICERS AMONG CANADIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 25.—The latest casualty list of the Canadians shows that three majors were killed, Major A. E. Kimmens, of Winona, Ont.; Major E. C. Noseworthy, of Ingersoll, Ont., and Major McLaren, of Calgary.

Eight captains were killed: Capt. George A. Ryerson, of Toronto; Capt. Donald Glover, of Orillia; Capt. W. H. Clark Kennedy, of Montreal; Capt. Gerald O. Leitch, of Ottawa; Capt. Richard Steacie, of Montreal; Capt. C. M. Merritt, of Vancouver; Capt. John Geddes, of Winnipeg, and Capt. Hamilton Maxwell Fleming, of Vancouver.

Seven lieutenants were killed: Lieut. A. D. Kirkpatrick, of Toronto; Lieut. M. D. McDonald, of Toronto; Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, of Hamilton, Ont.; Lieut. Charles D. King Mason, of Saskatoon; Lieut. Guy M. Drummond, of Montreal; Lieut. George M. Richardson, of Montreal; Lieut. A. L. Lindsay, of Stratroy, Ont.

Capt. C. M. Merritt, who was killed was a son-in-law of Sir Charles Herbert Tupper. His son Lieut. Reginald Herbert Tupper, was wounded.

Lieut. Drummond was the only son of Lady Drummond, of Montreal.

Lieut. Brant, was the grandson of General Brant, the famous Indian warrior and friend of the British.

Capt. Gerald Lees was a famous golfer, and had held the Canadian amateur championship.

Capt. Ryerson was a son of Dr. G. S. Ryerson, a well known Toronto physician.

Over eighty officers of the First Canadian Expeditionary Force are now included in the list of killed and wounded as a result of the titanic struggle at Langemarck, and there are fears that this number may be augmented. So far the list of losses among the men has not been called, and it is not expected for several days. This morning the first list among officers came to hand, with one killed and thirty wounded. It was hoped that this was the extent of the losses, but during the afternoon and evening the total steadily mounted.

FIRST BATTALION

Killed

Major Albert Edward Kimmens, Queen's Own Battalion, native of Winona, Ont.

Captain George Crouther Ryerson, Queen's Own Battalion.

Lieut. A. D. Kirkpatrick, Toronto, Ont.

Lieut. M. Daniel McDonald, Toronto, Ont.

FOURTH BATTALION

Captain Donald Glover, Orillia, Ont.

Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, Hamilton, Ont.

Lieut. Col. A. P. Brechall, Canadian Permanent Staff, Gloucester, Eng.

FIFTH BATTALION

Lieut. Chas. King-Watson, Saskatoon, Sask.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION

Major Edward C. Noseworthy, Montreal.

Captain William Clark Kennedy, Highlanders, Montreal.

Captain Gerald O. Lees, Highlanders, Montreal, formerly of Ottawa.

Lieut. Guy Melford, Drummond, Montreal.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION

Captain Richard Steacie, Westmount, Montreal.

Lieut. Geo. M. Williamson, Montreal.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION

Captain Cecil M. Merritt, Vancouver, B. C.

Captain John Geddes, Vancouver, B. C.

Captain Hamilton Maxwell Fleming, B. C.

Lieut. Arthur Lodge Lindsay, Vancouver, B. C.

SEVENTH BATTALION

Lieut. Col. W. Hart McHarg, Vancouver, B. C.

SEVENTH BATTALION

Died of Wounds

Lieut. Col. Russell L. Boyle, Crossfield, Alb.

FIRST BATTALION

Wounded or Missing

Major A. J. Hunter, Toronto.

Lieut. E. W. Clifford, Stoney Creek, Ont.

Lieut. J. L. Youngs, Stratford, Ont.

Lieut. P. W. Pick, Mount Forest, Ont.

THIRD BATTALION

Lieut. E. T. Kelly, Haldimand, Ont.

Lieut. J. K. Cronyn, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION

Wounded.

Captain G. R. Rogers, Ottawa.

Captain S. J. Huggins, Ottawa.

Captain E. G. Bogy, St. Catharines, Ont.

Lieut. G. C. Brown, Norwich, Ont.

Lieut. J. R. Riley, Milton, Ont.

Lieut. J. M. McKinley, Canning, N. S.

Lieut. F. W. Miller, Canning, N. S.

Lieut. G. W. Ballard, Hamilton, Ont.

THIRD BATTALION

Major D. B. Sandeman, Red Deer, (seriously).

Capt. R. A. S. Allen, Salmon Arm, B. C.

Lieut. W. Fitzpatrick, Pipestone, Man.

Lieut. J. Kirkaldy, Brandon, Man.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Lieut. E. A. Whitehead, Montreal.

Lieut. H. Quintal, Montreal.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Captain C. H. Ross, Winnipeg.

Captain G. W. Jameson, Winnipeg.

Captain J. H. McGregor, Victoria, B. C.

Lieut. S. H. Goode, Vancouver, B. C.

Lieut. G. S. Ager, Victoria, B. C.

Lieut. J. G. Kenworthy, Vancouver, B. C.

Lieut. V. A. McLean, Vancouver, B. C.

Lieut. S. D. Armour, Vancouver, B. C.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieut. T. A. Kyde, Burtis Rapids, Ont.

THIRD BATTALION.

Captain C. E. H. Morion, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Lieut. J. H. Bennett, 12th Toronto York Rangers, Toronto.

Lieut. H. B. McGuire, 36th Militia Regiment, Orangeville, Ont.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Lieut. A. G. Spencer, Sixth Regiment, Vancouver.

TENTH BATTALION

In this battalion there is a Lieut. A. B. Ball reported wounded, but there is no such name in the list at the front, but in the Tenth Regiment there is an A. L. Bell, who it may be.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Lieut. E. N. Gillat, —

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

Lt. Guy Drummond, son of Lady Drummond, Montreal.

ITALY'S MILITARY STRENGTH 2 MILLIONS

Paris, April 25.—French military writers estimate the full military strength of Italy at 2,000,000 men, of whom 800,000 probably form the active field army. The chief of the Italian general staff is Lt. General Cadorna. Lt. General Cadorna is regarded as a brilliant thinker, cool and tenacious, and is still in the height of his powers.

The principal assistant to Lt. General Cadorna is Lt. General Porro, Under Chief of the General Staff. The latter is sixty-one years old. He is very popular with the army and is reputed to possess high strategic abilities.

SEIZE AMERICAN STEAMERS CARRYING CONTRABAND GOODS

London, April 25.—An Athens despatch to the Evening News says it is reported in shipping circles at Piraeus that warships of the allied fleet have captured and taken to Lemnos the Hadis Daout line steamers Virginia and Magda, which were flying the American flag. They carried cargoes which were declared to be contraband of war.

1,000 Trimmed Hats

We intend to sell 1,000 Trimmed Hats this week. These hats will be Milan, Tagel, Hair and Hemp, trimmed with flowers, feathers, velvet or silk ribbon, actually worth \$5.00 and \$6.00 each, and will be sold for \$3.00 Each.

These hats are in black and all colors, and the value will sell them.

No hats exchanged and none on approval.

Marr Millinery Co. Ltd.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS

Berlin, April 25.—Army headquarters gave out today the following report:

"Western theatre of war: We obtained further results at Ypres. The ground captured on April 23, north of Ypres, was still retained yesterday, in spite of the attacks of the enemy. Further east we continued our attacks and took by storm the Solact Farm, southwest of St. Julien, as well as the villages of St. Julien and Kerseleae, and advanced victoriously towards Gravenstafel. During these engagements about 1,000 Englishmen were taken prisoners and several machine guns were captured.

"A British counter-attack against our positions west of St. Julien was repulsed early this morning with very heavy losses to the enemy.

"West of Ypres attempts of the British to make an attack were quenched at the very start by the fire of our artillery.

"In the Argonne we repulsed an attack by two French battalions north of Four De Paris.

"In the Meuse hills, southwest of Combrès, the French suffered a heavy defeat. We began an attack at this point and in the rush broke through many French lines, lying one behind the other. The French attempted at night to take away from us the captured territory, but again failed, with heavy losses to them. Twenty-four French officers and 1,600 men, with seventeen cannon, remained in our hands after these engagements.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle fighting at close quarters occurred only at certain places on our southern front, the fighting at Ally, not having yet come to a conclusion. A French night attack in the wood of Le Pretre failed.

"In the Vosges a dense mist prevented all military activity yesterday.

"Eastern theatre of war: The situation remains unchanged. Two weak attacks by the Russians west of Clechano (near the East Prussian border) were repulsed.

"In reply to bomb dropping by Russians on the peaceful town of Danburg, the railway junction at Bialystok was again bombarded by us. Twenty bombs were dropped.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. INCHES

Letters from Lieut. Cyrus F. Inches, dated April 8th, who is with Major F. C. Magee, gives the officers of the battery as follows: "The personnel at present being, Major Magee, O. C., Capt. Hall, Capt. Reiffenstein, Capt. Chown (paymaster), Capt. Grignon (Vet.), Capt. Mackay, Lieuts. Ryan, Garland, Leach and myself. I should have included the interpreter somewhere in the list." Captain Reiffenstein, mentioned by Lieut. Inches, is the air-man. Capt. Mackay is from P. E. I. and was in Fredericton during the winter.

In a previous letter he writes that Lieut. Kelly whom he had not seen for nearly two months called to see him and was at their mess to dinner. Lieut. Hayes had also ridden in a few days previously.

Lima, Peru, April 23—A despatch to La Prensa tonight states that the British steamer Orcoma has sunk a German merchant steamship near Bayovar. It is also stated that the British cruisers Kent and Orama have received coal from the British steamer Eggeford at the port of Bayovar.

The last report received from the Orcoma was to the effect that she had arrived in Liverpool, February 16, from Valparaiso. It is possible that since then she has been armed and sent back to South American waters.

OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT TUE.-WED. WED. MATINEE

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SLANG FABLE "THE MAN WHOSE FRIEND KNEW A CORKER" SCREENS OF FUN!

Patriotic Australian Children Zeppelin Raid Over Paris Military Scenes in London The Germans Occupy Guise

WORLD NEWS "Kron Prinz Wilhelm" Sensa Shooter Echo of Titanic Disaster Turks Sink Russian Vessels Clever Cartoons Wally van Watt

WED. Marguerite Clarke in Social Drama "THE CRUCIBLE" Famous Players

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HELP PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Entertainment tonight in their Hall, Coburg Street.

The concert to be given under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus in their hall on Coburg street, this evening, is for patriotic purposes, as the proceeds are to be divided between the Belgian Relief Fund and the Red Cross Society. The merits of the entertainment, however, should be sufficient to fill the house. Among the ladies and gentlemen who are to take part in the entertainment are the Misses Lynch, Miss M. Hogan (instrumentalist), Miss Louise Knight, Miss Frances Travers and Miss A. Harney (vocalists), Miss Amelia Green (solicitor), Messrs. F. Hazel, C. A. Munro, a male quartette consisting of Messrs. Lanyon, Long, Rippey and Lingley, and Steven Hurley, recitations.

St. John, N. B., April 23, 1915

Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, Consular Agent for France at this port, is instructed by the French government to notify all Frenchmen living in Canada born in 1897, and also those others of earlier military class, that they are to register themselves at once in the census book of military class 1917 in order to establish the lists of that class. Necessary forms for this registration will be furnished by the different Consular Agents. Those French subjects interested who consider themselves exempt must attach to their statement of exemption a medical certificate stating in detail and with precision their state of health and the reasons why they are not fit for military service. Height, weight and condition of sight must be mentioned in such statement. Those persons not registered in classes 1913, 1914, 1915, are subject to the same conditions mentioned above. They are now notified that they must, without further delay, fulfil the military requirements.