

TURKS IN FULL RETREAT AFTER DECISIVE SETBACK IN PERSIA BY THE RUSSIAN FORCES

CANADIANS TAKE PART IN ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE

Ottawa Gets Confirmation of Report that Canadian Troops Engaged in Important Engagement — Another Large Casualty List but No Names Yet—Canadians were Outnumbered at Least Six to One in Fight at Lange-mark.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 5.—"I am amazed at the magnificent showing of our boys against overwhelming odds," said General Hughes when asked regarding his views of the battle of Lange-mark near Ypres. "I am amazed, especially after their startling experience with the asphyxiating gas used by the Germans."

The Minister of Militia points out that ten thousand Canadian troops were opposed to sixty thousand Germans. They had to retreat at first, and lost four guns in the process. Then with a yell of rage they turned upon the Germans and routed them completely, recovering their lost guns and inflicting terrible slaughter upon the Germans.

"The Germans killed in that battle number 12,000," points out General Hughes, "while the Canadians lost only 700 killed. The German wounded must have been enormous."

"That is right good hitting, if I know anything," he added. Confirmation has been received here that the Canadians were in action again last Friday, but it is not known yet whether it was the infantry or the artillery. The action was on a much smaller scale than the previous fighting in which the Canadians were engaged, but there was a considerable number of casualties including a small list of killed. No names have been received as yet.

GEN. HUGHES MAY VISIT BOYS AT THE FRONT.

Regarding the Canadians being in another sharp engagement so soon, General Hughes remarked, "Our boys are there and that's what they are there for." He does not think the situation along the western front gives any cause for gloomy forecasts. There is an increasing probability that General Hughes will visit the front soon to see the conditions at first hand again.

In connection with the casualty lists it is to be noted that there are fewer British born, especially among the officers than would appear from the addresses of the next of the next of kin. This is due to the fact that the wives of many Canadian officers have gone over to England and their addresses are given there.

ENEMY USES POISONOUS GASES IN ATTACK ON HILL NO. 60, NEAR YPRES

London, May 5, 10.02 p. m.—The following official communication was issued this evening by the British War Office:

"The general situation remains unchanged."

"Fighting is in progress on Hill No. 60, southeast of Ypres, on which the Germans attained a footing this morning under cover of poisonous gases, which were excessively used and were

favoured by weather conditions. "A feeble attack, also preceded by an extensive use of poisonous gases, was made east of Ypres and was easily repulsed, our artillery inflicting severe loss on the enemy."

"In the neighborhood of Givenchy, the Germans exploded a mine, and again employed poisonous gas. Four men were poisoned, but otherwise the enemy's efforts in this direction failed completely."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN CHINA

Peking, May 6.—The Third Secretary of the Japanese legation today visited Tsao Yulin, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and estimated that the legation might still be able to prevent hostilities. He asked whether

China's reply of May 1 to the Japanese demands was final. Tsao Yulin said that he had no instructions beyond that reply, but after the visit of the Japanese secretary had ended Tsao Yulin repaired to the Winter Palace, where he saw President Yuan Shi-Kai. Leaving the Winter Palace Tsao Yulin visited the Japanese legation.

Despatches received here from Tsinan, province of Shantung, report that Japanese troops have mounted nine cannons in the suburbs of that city. The Chinese troops, obeying a general order from Peking, did not interfere.

Washington Has No Word of Ultimatum. Washington, May 5.—Secretary Bryan said today that the United States had not been advised of the issuance of any Japanese "ultimatum" to China. As the State Department here is well informed on the progress of the important negotiations in Peking, this led observers here to the conclusion that in all likelihood the latest Japanese note, while drastic and severe in tone, does not necessarily mark the conclusion of the negotiations.

DISTINCTION FOR A JAPANESE SCIENTIST

Tokio, May 5.—The work of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese scientist, now connected with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in the United States, is to be recognized by the Imperial Academy of Japan. Dr. Noguchi's distinctive work has been in snake venoms and serum diagnosis of several diseases. He joined the Rockefeller Institute in 1909 and since then has made a number of important discoveries like the causative micro-organism of infantile paralysis.

He received his medical diploma in Japan at the age of twenty-one years. For two years he was engaged as an assistant in Dr. Kitazato's Institute for the Research of Infectious Diseases. In 1901, he went to the United States and studied at the University of Pennsylvania till 1903. He afterward did research work in Europe.

GERMANY'S SUGGESTION IS TURNED DOWN

United States declines suggestion that matter of reparation for sinking of American vessel be made through Prize Court.

Washington, May 5.—The text of the American note to Germany declining the suggestion that reparation for the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, by the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich be made through a German prize court, and reiterating the representations for indemnity, was made public today by the State Department. It already has been presented to the Berlin foreign office in the form of a communication from Ambassador Gerard.

The note says in part: "I have the honor to say, by direction of my government, that while the promptness with which the Imperial government of Germany has admitted its liability is highly appreciated, my government feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of this case, and would involve unnecessary delay to adopt the suggestion in your note that the legality of the capture and destruction, the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity, should be submitted to a prize court."

"Unquestionably the destruction of this vessel was a violation of the obligation imposed upon the Imperial German government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia, and the United States government by virtue of its treaty rights has presented to the Imperial government of Germany a claim for indemnity on account of the resultant damages suffered by American citizens."

"The liability of the Imperial German government and the standing of the claimants as American citizens and the amount of indemnity are all questions which lend themselves to diplomatic negotiations between the two governments and happily the question of liability has already been settled in that way."

The note concludes: "In view of the admission of liability by reason of specific treaty stipulations it has become unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the meaning and effect of the Declaration of London, which is given some prominence in your Excellency's note of April 8th, further than to say, that, as the German government has already been advised, the government of the United States does not regard the Declaration of London as in force."

SOAP IS BAD FOR THE HAIR

Soap should be used every sparingly, if at all, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

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RUSSIANS CONTINUE PURSUIT OF THE TURKS

Battle in Caucasus a Severe Defeat for Ottoman Army—Turks and Kurds Wiping Out Armenian Villages—Only Three Persons of Population of 300 Escaped Massacre in Rasbva.

Tiflis, Transcaucasia, May 5, via Petrograd and London, 3.30 p. m.—The pursuit of the defeated Turkish army under command of Khalil Bey, in the Khor-Dilman region of the Caucasus, is being continued, according to advices reaching Tiflis.

This battle, which has resulted in heavy losses for the Turks, began April 29, at Hantabta, near Urumiah. In the beginning the Russians stood off the Turks, but the latter received reinforcements and on April 30, the Russians abandoned Dilman and entrenched themselves at Masgouh, the first village on the way to Khor. From this position they pounded the Turks with their heavy artillery until the arrival of Russian reinforcements.

Three hundred refugees from Dilman have arrived at Jufia, just over the border in Russia, and 1,200 more are on their way.

The Russian consul here is taking measures to prevent refugees from Urumiah and Dilman entering the Caucasus.

M. Nersus, the bishop of Tabriz, Persia, has arrived here. He describes the situation at Van as desperate.

Confidence Key-Note Of British Commander

An Intimate Picture of Sir John French — Has No Doubt of Outcome of War

By Frederick Palmer Who is at the front in France for the Associated Press.

British Headquarters in France, March 25, (via London.)

It was in the drawing-room of the house in which he makes his office that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary forces on the continent, received the correspondent today and discussed the military situation. Before the conversation was over the British commander, answering a question concerning the result of the war, said: "Indeed, there is no doubt of the outcome. I was never so confident of victory as I am today. I am confident as General Grant was when he took command of the army of the Potomac. He kept at it, and so shall we."

On a long table before the British commander were a number of maps and reports. Otherwise the man who directs the operations of the British army in France appeared completely disinterested in the details of the different army departments situated in other offices about the town. It was to be observed, however, that the heads of these departments reported to Field Marshal French immediately upon a telephone request. Looking younger than his photographs make him appear, ready and alert, Sir John showed no signs of the strain of the last eight months as he stood before his open grate fire and talked of his campaign and the war.

"What were the most important contributing factors making your retreat from Mons secure against overwhelming odds?" Sir John was asked.

Britain's Most Critical Moment. "The dogged tenacity of our little regular army, which contested every foot of the ground as we fell back," was the answer. "Not once did our soldiers lose heart. They understood that we were not defeated but making a strategic retreat before heavy odds and that all the punishment which they could inflict on the enemy by a cool and stubborn resistance from point to point was no less valuable to the ultimate object than if they were advancing. Their confidence that their turn to take the offensive would come remained unshaken. Next in importance was the work of our cavalry in its aggressive alertness in preventing the cavalry of the enemy from getting around us. Our cavalry established a decided superiority over that of the enemy which was of vital assistance."

"And what to you was the most critical moment of all your campaign in France?" was the next question put to Sir John French. One would not have been surprised if he had said when his reserves were virtually exhausted in the battle of Ypres and Armentieres to save the channel ports. His answer had characteristic promptness and decisiveness.

"On the retreat from Mons at Le Cateau. We were in the open country in a very dangerous position and the German ambition for the annihilation of our little army might have been realized if our cavalry had not been equal to its task of covering the flanks of our steady, disciplined regulars."

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ed of Sir John. "Have they consistently broken the rules of civilized warfare?"

For the first time the British commander hesitated before speaking. Evidently as a soldier he wished to be entirely just to his enemy.

"Yes," he replied, "in many instances their conduct has been bad, very bad; I know that it has been." This declaration was made with firm conviction. "But it has varied. It has seemed to depend upon the commanders. If a commander approves of outrages they occur. Yes, in the main, German conduct depends upon the character of the German generals."

French Performance Remarkable. "And the French army; you have been fighting as its ally for eight months; how does it compare with the German?" the correspondent asked. This seemed a happy question. To it Sir John replied:

"The French at the start were laboring under the shadow of their disastrous defeat in 1870, which might

well have led both the French and the world in general to think that the German military machine was heaven-born and irresistible. The French already have learned the contrary, and the world soon must, if it has not. I need not speak of their splendid generalship or their courage in driving the Germans back from the Marne. They have the elan of Napoleon's time, thanks to the spur of renewed confidence. Man for man they are better than the Germans today and their army has continually improved since the war began, while the German army has deteriorated."

"One of the gratifying things to us," the British commander-in-chief said in conclusion, "is how well our territorialists have done, once their period of preparation was over, and they occupy much the same relation to our forces as your national guard does to yours. They have surpassed our expectations. As for the Canadians, I cannot pay too high a tribute to them."

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