

GERMANS DWINDLED AWAY BEFORE AUSTRIANS DESTROY BRIDGES ON BORDER  
FIERCE CHARGES OF HIGHLANDERS BRIDGES ON BORDER

Canadian Scottish Advanced Again and Again Until Guns Were Reached and Then They Annihilated Enemy's Forces—Most Remarkable Feature of the Battle of Langemarck.

From France a letter has arrived giving a short but vivid description of how the Canadian Scottish (15th Battalion) performed one of the most remarkable feats of the battle of Langemarck and probably the war. It tells of the recovery of the four big British guns from the German by the bayonet work ever done by any body of soldiers. These Highlanders, who come from Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, were a small sprinkling of Toronto men among them, charged the German horse five times before the guns finally passed back into British hands. This fight took place in the St. Julien wood and has been mentioned as an outstanding feature many times in the British press, the illustrated periodicals publishing two-page sketches of it.

**How Guns Were Saved.**  
Sergeant John Mills, 36th Peel Regiment, 4th Battalion, in the course of a letter says:  
"Meantime to the west of St. Julien the Canadian Scottish were at work recovering the four British guns which had been lost earlier in the evening. I am indebted to the young Scotsman I have referred to above for a description of how this heroic piece of bayonet work was carried out.  
"He told me that he and his comrades were falling back when they got the order to advance again. There was a moon and they could see a wood in front of them. They formed four lines. The first line charged the Germans with the bayonet under a heavy fire; then the second line charged, passing thru the first line and carrying beyond it. This was repeated till all four lines had charged, and then the bugle sounded and they made a rush together. The Germans fought doggedly, but in the end they seemed to dwindle away. Excitement, admittedly, blots out clear recollection of these moments. Men were shouting what they felt. They remember as if in a dream. The bayonet charges were repeated again and again until the guns were reached.  
**Scene of Carnage.**  
Ypres during the days of the battle was a scene of carnage. The diarist describes it in his terse way as "Valley of the shadow of death; you must gully up with all your might thru the town as the enemy have guns laid on all the cross roads and bridges. Takes a cool head to go thru." Another observer said Ypres was the most dangerous spot within miles. Part of the town was ablaze, but the fire was extinguished. The streets were littered with debris from falling houses, with dead and wounded, and with broken down vehicles.  
**Moved Them Down.**  
"The St. Julien road about this time, that is late on Thursday night, was a scene of confusion and danger. Men and dying horses on it. The Canadian troops were fighting bitterly as they retraced along this road to the village of St. Julien. One of the Canadian infantrymen saw a scene on the road during the night which he says made him forget his own danger completely. "This was a battery—which he thought was the 10th Montreals—firing into the advancing Germans at a range of 150 yards. The shrapnel simply was holes in the closely formed ranks. Hundreds of them went down with a very round, and in very much longer checked for a little. But in spite even of this obstacle the Germans came on."  
**The Mad Fourth.**  
"The writers of this battalion suffered probably more heavily than any other unit in the division. It was 'The Mad Fourth' which started the Canadian attack.  
"We started to advance about 1200 yards from the Germans, and it was a scene of confusion and danger. Men and dying horses on it. The Canadian troops were fighting bitterly as they retraced along this road to the village of St. Julien. One of the Canadian infantrymen saw a scene on the road during the night which he says made him forget his own danger completely. "This was a battery—which he thought was the 10th Montreals—firing into the advancing Germans at a range of 150 yards. The shrapnel simply was holes in the closely formed ranks. Hundreds of them went down with a very round, and in very much longer checked for a little. But in spite even of this obstacle the Germans came on."  
**Wiping Them Out.**  
"The artillery bombardment on both sides was awful. Pte. William McGowan, 3rd battalion, "and we are lucky to be here now. I have seen shells would drop amongst them, wiping out whole sections. A few nights ago, what was left of the first brigade sent out to dig trenches within 200 yards of the enemy's lines. Dead bodies were lying everywhere, and we were to get back with only a few casualties.  
"We are now back a few miles and hope to go back still further, in order to fill in the depleted ranks with new drafts which have come here from the second contingent."  
**Pioneer Sergeant Charles H. Fox, Q.O.R., who received shrapnel wounds, says:**  
"On the 22nd the Germans broke thru the village in which we were billeted. The people were terrified, and women and children gathered about things they could, gather and hurried away. The farmer with whom we were staying loaded all his valuables into a wagon and beat it. I will never forget the scenes. We marched six miles along a road that was undisturbed. We were enlisted and the men were dropping about me like nine-pins. Sergeant Malloy was killed, and Billy Townsend shot thru the chest. The men rushed along, and it was then that Lieut. McDermid was killed. I got a piece of shrapnel in the knee and was moved to a barn. The Germans were high in the barn, and one or two shells struck it. The Buffs told us we would have to leave. They wanted to carry me, but I couldn't see the sense of exposing more to danger, so I said I would walk if they would help me. We went a distance of three-quarters of a mile with shells bursting all around us and German snipers pecking away at us. My wounds were dressed and I was placed in an auto and brought to a hospital. Then I was taken to another dressing station, and finally to this Anglo-American hospital. Col. Ryerson visited us here and said that we would be taken to England, and then sent home to Canada. He lost one son and almost another, but is bearing up bravely. I thank God that my life was spared."  
**Memories of a bit downcast today,** as I had my riding horse killed, and as I was pulling out with ammunition, my lead driver was wounded and both his horses killed," writes Pte. John T. Gomez. "I am sure have been pumping some lead into them, somewhere about a thousand rounds a day. We will give them more if they need it. It is necessary for us to go thru the town, and the poor place is being constantly bombarded by the German shells. It is really a shame, as there is hardly a whole wall left in the place.  
"I heard the first cuckoo of the year. It brought back memories of the dear old Toronto to me, and I trust that some day again I will be with you all at home. I will close for the time being.  
**Sleep in the Hole.**  
Pte. E. J. Lock of the Queen's Own writes an interesting letter of which the following is an extract:  
"We do not sleep in the barns along the routes any more as the Germans destroy these at every opportunity. We arrived at the spot from where I am writing you at 3 a.m., and had to dig a hole in the ground to sleep in. We were very far from the firing line and can be rushed up there at a moment as we are still on reserve. I thought they would never need the Canadian troops at all, but now I think different, as it was a good thing that we were on the job during the last few weeks."  
"Regarding the recent articles in the newspapers that the Germans are short of munitions, there is no truth in this. All our shells are strong and well equipped. We are arming up every day in our lines, and they are very clever fellows. In some cases even they have been passing up their rifles and women have been passing up their spades, a pity about poor Herb Gardner. I saved my hand at him as his company all went out with me. It seems the firing line on that eventful April day before the battle of Langemarck. He looked so fit and fine. At that time the men from his regiment were all falling as they were under rifle fire."

Italy in State of War, But No Formal Notice Given.

RATIFIED BY SENATE

Last Doubt of Italy's Participation in War is Removed.

(Continued from page 1.)

at Ponte Caffaro and Ladrone, after destroying the bridges, the telegraph and telephone lines and the electric light apparatus. Other bridges on the frontier have been mined.  
From Ponte Caffaro and Ladrone two roads pass over the frontier and serve for communication between Italy and Austria.  
On the neighboring mountains Austrian artillery can be seen.  
**Thousands Held.**  
Advices received from some from Basle, Zurich and other Swiss towns in touch with Germany and Austria are to the effect that thousands of Italians are being prevented from returning home by the German and Austrian authorities. In addition it is asserted that the employers of Italians in Austria and Germany are refusing to pay the men their wages.  
If these reports should be true they afford a striking contrast to the conditions existing in Italy, where Germans and Austrians are being protected and treated as freemen.  
Reports received from the Italian colonies in London, Barcelona, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Buenos Aires and other cities, say that thousands of Italians there are ready to answer a call for mobilization and that thousands of others will volunteer their services for war.  
**King is Acclaimed.**  
Several hundred thousands persons, led by the mayor of Rome, gathered tonight before the Quirinal. The members of the royal family made their appearance on a balcony amid almost indescribable scenes of enthusiasm. King Victor Emmanuel was greeted with cries of "Long Live the King" and with cheering for war. The crowds, and after accosting the towns of northern Italy acclaiming the war. Among the stories being related here today by arrivals from Rome is one to the effect that Prince Von Buolow requested an interview yesterday of Premier Salandra. The premier pencilled a laconic refusal, concluding with the words: "I thought you had left Italy."  
A despatch from Udine, Italy, says that the Austrian military authorities today, after receiving the news of the sacks to Italy from the Austrian frontier, cut the telegraph communication and also removed rails from the railroad line.  
**Immunity Suspended.**  
Premier Salandra this morning obtained the royal sanction to a decree suspending the diplomatic immunity of the Austrian and German ambassadors to the Vatican, who leave tomorrow.  
"Technically the ambassadors to the Vatican are not supposed to be affected by an Italian war, as the Vatican is a separate sovereign state as long as they are kept within its precincts and its gardens, they would be theoretically immune. In very much longer checked for a little. But in spite even of this obstacle the Germans came on."  
**SCORE'S CLOTHES.**  
A look at our ad on page 8 may save you trouble next month.  
**AN IRISHMAN, SAYS HE.**  
The registrar of alien enemies had a tough problem to solve yesterday in the person of Mike Wilson, who declared that he was an Irishman, but insisted on particulars. Mike's father was a Polish woman, his mother was a Polish woman. He wanted to go to Tomawanda to see a sick brother, and on producing a legalization papers was directed to get a pass from Ottawa.



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LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN UPHOLDS POLICIES

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Gave Elloquent Address and Enthusiasm Ran High.

DECIDED TO REFRAIN Opposition Leader Refutes Charge That Party Balked Government War Policy.

As the guest of the Ontario Liberal Club Federation last night, Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made an eloquent address in which he dealt with the possibilities of an election from the Liberal viewpoint. Enthusiasm ran high in an audience of more than two hundred, especially at the climax of the leader's speech, in which he said: "Whilst I believe in the interests of the country there ought to be a change of government and a different policy. I shall agree for my part that so long as the war lasts I do not care to open the portals of office with that bloody key."  
The opposition leader spoke for three-quarters of an hour. He congratulated the young Liberals on their organization, which was giving Liberalism a new lease

of life, and he proceeded to consider which should be the duty of Liberals in the present conditions. The evidence going to show that the government had determined to dissolve parliament was not a surprise. It was well-known that printers had been at work preparing literature for distribution, that ballots had been shipped to the front and that a gentleman from Winnipeg had been sent with them to do the preliminary work. But the vote of public opinion was thunder-struck in protesting that such a full conclusion of the war to a successful end under existing circumstances would be a national crime.  
Could Not Carry It.  
It had been charged that the Liberals had tried to balk the war policy of the government, in refutation of which he stated his own declaration on behalf of his party at the outbreak of war, that there would be no opposition to assisting the government in raising the revenue, he said, "we put our objection, but we could not carry it."  
He likened the Liberal position to that taken by the Unionist government in the old country. He declared that at any rate there could have been no election held in the month of June, because the government had passed its order-in-council forbidding the judges from preparing the lists in the unorganized districts of New Ontario, and the same applied to Manitoba, where an order-in-council forbade the judges to make the appointment of the polling districts except in the case of the district of Macdonald, in which it was known that a by-election must take place. The law had not been put in motion for at least three years, and an election in Manitoba would have meant that the law would be disregarded and violated. At the last election Manitoba was divided into ten electoral districts for the house of commons, and according to the last census, the province was entitled to fifteen seats.  
Consult the People.  
He thought the people should be consulted as to whether they wanted an election during the war or after the war. Let the premier and his colleagues tell the people of Canada that there would be no election, and they would be assured of the support of the Liberal party. For the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. They would follow the policy which had been pursued in Ireland, where the enforcement of home rule had been deferred, and in Wales, where the disestablishment had been shelved to give the government a free hand.  
He pointed out that Canada's contribution to the defence of the empire was voluntary, and he found in this a lesson for Germany, because the German government was one in which empire could live, and that was the British way. Wherever the British Empire had been established, every man, whatever his origin, had been true to the British flag. It was true that France and England had fought to make many and many a page of history, but they had always fought like Christians, and they were pouring out their blood on the plains of Flanders, now, not only for the liberty of Britain, but for the civilization of the world.  
In concluding, he made a strong defence of the Liberal naval policy, and said that it had been followed, and would not now be under the necessity of having Japanese and Australian cruisers to defend her shores.  
N. W. Rowell Responds.  
N. W. Rowell, M.L.A., responding to the toast of Ontario, contributed the second principal address of the evening. He thought the time was ripe for a session of the imperial conference. Australia had asked for it, but it was said the imperial government and Canada did not desire it. If the imperial government thought there was any danger of being thrust into the discussion at such a conference the question of one summoning such a conference. "We must save the empire before we reorganize it," he said.  
Dr. Howard Spohn, president of the Ontario Federation, was in the chair and during the evening speeches he heard M.P. A. MacMaster, Montreal; Geo. S. Gibbons, London; G. D. Conant, president-elect, Oshawa; G. C. Grant of the University Liberal Club, and Hugh J. McLaughlin, secretary of the federation.

Advertisement for Adonis Hed-Rub hair dressing. Includes an illustration of a man's head and a bottle of the product. Text: "ADONIS HED-RUB — is a most delightful hair dressing. Adonis will render the hair soft and lustrous. It is an invigorating hair tonic for men and women; cooling and refreshing, and contains no sediment or grease." Manufacturer: THE SOVEREIGN PERFUMES LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

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Advertisement for Automobiles for sale. Text: "AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE Good Value at \$1000 Our Price \$800. Roomy five-passenger 'Cutting Car' in exceptionally good running order. Has comparatively new Kelly-Springfield tires in all around and spare tire. Price \$800. '1912 MODEL MITCHELL' Light six-cylinder five-passenger touring car, in good running order. \$900. 'PAIGE 1913' MODEL Five-passenger touring car, equipped with electric lights and starter. Has been completely overhauled and repainted and is in good running order. Price \$800. STODDARD-DAYTON Light five-passenger touring car. \$900. Any of these cars would make a very good car and can be seen at our garage. The Dominion Automobile Company, Limited 145 BAY STREET 612

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Advertisement for Sanitary Washed Wiping Rags. Text: "SANITARY WASHED WIPING RAGS AND CHEESE CLOTH. E. PULLAN A. 760 Adelaide and Maude Sts. 287

Advertisement for Hotel Teck. Text: "HOTEL TECK 30 WEST KING ST. Newly furnished bedroom accommodation for transient visitors to the races or commercial men. Excellent attendance. Dining room unexcelled in Toronto.

Advertisement for Four Officers Home Guard Going to Front. Text: "FOUR OFFICERS HOME GUARD GOING TO FRONT Lieuts. Baker, Willis, Pote and Douglas Given Farewell Dinner Last Night. That, despite the insinuation of a learned chief justice, the officers and men of the Canadian militia, almost to a man, are ready to enlist and sail to the battlefields of Europe at the very first opportunity—this was the prevailing sentiment expressed last night at a farewell dinner given by the officers of the 109 Regiment at the National Club to Lieutenants Baker, Willis, Pote and Douglas, officers of the 109th, who are leaving immediately with contingents for the front. Lieut.-Col. Stewart spoke of the excellent progress the corps had made since organization. Col. McNaught, Honorary Captain Sparkes, the chaplain, and other officers dwelt on the heavy responsibilities of the officers bound for the front. Mrs. Eunice Martin has been appointed policeman in Lafayette, Ind. Her duty is to see that girls do not violate the curfew law.

Various small advertisements on the right margin, including "German Sponsoring", "Automobiles", "Hotel Royal", "Hotel Teck", "Four Officers Home Guard", "Sanitary Washed Wiping Rags", "Hamilton's Best Hotel", "Automobiles for Sale", "Hotel Royal", "Hotel Teck", "Four Officers Home Guard", "Sanitary Washed Wiping Rags", "Hamilton's Best Hotel", "Automobiles for Sale".