

PRINCESS PATS FULLY JUSTIFIED FAITH OF LADY WHOSE COLORS THEY CARRIED TO BATTLEFIELD

N. B. MEN QUICK TO OFFER FOR "SUICIDE SQUAD"

Twelfth Battalion Has Furnished Its Quota of Men to Undertake Most Dangerous Work.

(Continued from page 1)

made that. In addition there must be a training depot for new men. We were that also. The 4th Brigade includes the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 17th Battalions. The 6th Battalion, 2nd Brigade, was originally cavalry, but enlisted as infantry. They were taken out of the 2nd Brigade to be made reserve for the cavalry. Strathcona and R. D.'s, and the 10th Battalion sent to take their place. All the other battalions at the base or reserve have since been cleaned out of men. We have sent men and officers to fill the ranks of other Canadian battalions who formed the division at the front, and everybody is familiar with what they have done. If our colonel has been taken over to command a battalion at the front it would look as though he were regarded as a pretty fine officer. Major Guthrie wounded now, has been in command of the 10th Battalion since Col. Boyle was killed. Guthrie was our second in command.

"If it had not been for Col. McLeod the 12th Battalion would have been broken up long ago. He has fought tooth and nail to keep all of us here, officers and best N. C. O.'s, and to get new men from home so that we could go as a unit. He succeeded in having the made reserve battalion, and we were to be filled up with new men. He was promised definitely that we would finally go as a battalion but no new men have come, and since he has left us four officers of our corps have been notified for the front. It would seem that as soon as his strength is taken from us they are attempting to break us up and attach us to different units at the front.

The Suicide Squad.

"Col. McLeod is still in command of the 12th Battalion. He has been seconded only that he borrowed from his own battalion to do duty for a while somewhere else, and has been promised that if we get men to go as a unit he will be returned to his own battalion.

"Another thing, people say and think that the poorest battalions are always left behind in reserve. Since we first arrived in Tidworth last January we have been sending drafts of men to different battalions. The first was about one hundred and fifty men and twenty N. C. O.'s to the Princess Pats, who turned out to be as good as anything that supposedly crack regiment had. The 10th Battalion has a whole bunch of our men. Their hand grenade squad at one time was almost entirely composed of men from the 12th. This squad is called the "Suicide Squad," as they go ahead of a bayonet charge. This is a volunteer squad at all times.

"A good many of our best men went to the 14th Battalion. Capt. Sturdee is in the 15th Scottish, and a large number of our men are in the Highland Brigade. In the 10th Regiment during a long march to the trenches scores of men fell from exhaustion. Not one man of all those in that regiment who had been taken from the 12th left the ranks.

Story in Telegraph Was Far From the Real Fact

"Discipline is something a person absolutely cannot understand until he has been in the army. It is the thing which makes a man do what he is told when he does not want to do it. When twelve hundred men with the one idea in their heads of getting to France and at the Germans are told that they are to stay in England and let the others go to the front, it would look as if that bunch of twelve hundred men must have considerable discipline to stay behind without losing a large proportion by desertion? We lost six who deserted our corps and joined other regiments in Kitchener's new army. Think of that, six men out of that whole bunch who deserted in order that they might go to the front.

"A few weeks ago I saw in the St. John Telegraph a paragraph which rightly made me break regulations and write. The Telegraph stated that the 12th Battalion was entirely a western one. All the westerners we ever had were less than a company from Kootenay. The battalion is entirely of men from Quebec and New Brunswick with five men from Prince Edward Island. Major Guthrie was, with the exception of Col. McLeod, the most popular officer in the 12th Battalion, and is now the idol of the 10th, which he commands or did command until he was wounded.

"After going through a winter at Salisbury Plains and enduring a lot of other things which it is not advisable for an officer to complain about, and then being stuck here for reserve for four months, we do not like to hear these yarns and insinuations about our fellow officers. Don't forget that 12th stayed here because the 4th Brigade was made a reserve brigade, and the 12th was a part of it. Reserve battalions must exist, however hard it must seem to the men formed in them."

No Knights of Old More Faithful to Trust Reposed in Them by Lady Whose Colors They Carried—Sir Max Aiken, Eye-Witness With the Canadian Forces at the Front, Reviews Work of the Princess Pats Since They Went Forward to the Firing Line.

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 Aiken, 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 Aiken writes as follows: "On Sunday, August 23rd, 1914, when the colors were presented on a gray and gloomy day, Princess Patricia 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 corps. 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 battalions which carried her colors to the battlefields of Flanders, but every member of the battalion resolved, as simply and as finely as the knights of medieval days, that he would justify the belief in his 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, which seems so long ago, when, with all the pride and circumstances of military display, it received the regimental colors, amid the cheers of the citizens of Ottawa. Their Mettle Soon Tried.

The Princess Pats, containing a far larger 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 expeditionary forces, and at the close of the year they sailed for England at a moment when reinforcements were greatly needed in France, to take their part in a line very thinly held and very fiercely assailed. For the months of January and February, the battalion took its turn in the trenches, learning the hard lessons of the unrelenting winter war.

A considerable length of trenches in front of the village of St. Eloi were committed to its charge. Its machine guns were placed upon a mound which rose abruptly from the centre of the trenches. The early days were uneventful, and the casualties not more than normal.

On February 28th, the Germans completed a sap, 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 supplement

it, but never returned. He is today a prisoner of war in Germany. The first to fall.

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. At 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 trench. The ground to be traversed was short 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 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 the British battalions with whom they were brigaded, and whose staunch and faithful comrades they had become. On the 6th 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 of the forward trenches and fragments of dead Germans were thrown into the air, in some cases as high as sixty feet. The bombardment was the Canadian soldier is always adaptable, and the battalion learned, when they captured the sap on February 28th, that the German trenches were five feet deep, with parapets two feet high and that every day they were pumped and kept dry. This knowledge resulted in a considerable improvement in the trenches occupied by the regiment.

The experience was welcome, for the men had been standing in water all the winter months, and the regiment had suffered much from frost bite.

On Way to Meet the Enemy. On the 14th of March, while the Princess Pats were in billets, the Germans, perhaps in reply to our offensive at Neuve Chapelle, made a vigorous attack in overwhelming numbers upon the trenches and mound at St. Eloi. The attack, which was preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment, was successful, and it became necessary to attempt, by a counter-attack, to arrest any further development. The battalion was billeted in Westeure, where, at 5.30 on March 14th, preliminary orders were received to prepare for departure. At 7 p. m. the march was begun. At Zevecoete the Princess Pats met a battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and marched to Dikeshush. At 9.30 it reached the cross roads of Krulstrathoek. Here a short halt was made, after which the Germans reached Voormezele, where it is drawn up on the roadside.

While it was in this position reports were brought in that the Germans were advancing in large numbers towards the eastern end of Voormezele. The battalion commander therefore, as a precaution against surprise, detailed number four company of the battalion to occupy the position on the east. Soon after 2 a. m. orders were received to co-operate with a battalion of the rifle brigade in an attack on the St. Eloi mound, which had been lost early in the day. The zone of operations of the battalion was to the east of the Voormezele-Costavern road. The actual situation in the front line was till obscure. It was known that the mound and certain trenches to the west of it were in German hands. It was also known that towards the east we had lost certain trenches known to our intelligence staff as "P" and "A". It was uncertain whether the trench was still held by our troops. It was decided in a matter in which certainty was unattainable, to proceed towards a certain easily recognized objective. This course at least promised information for if trench "P" had fallen it was certain that that battalion would at once be heavily attacked. If it was still intact the battalion would, it was hoped, cover the commencement of an assault along the German line against trenches "A" and "P" and the mound successively. The alternative was to advance southwards with the battalion right on the Ypres-St. Eloi road. The adoption of this plan would have meant slow progress through the enclosures round St. Eloi and the subsequent attack would have been exposed to heavy flanking fire from trenches "P" and "A". The progress of the battalion was necessarily slow. The street in Voormezele was full of refugees. Communication was difficult to maintain across country without constant short halts. It was necessary always to advance with a screen of scouts thrown out.

Suicide to Attempt to Pierce German Line. It was ascertained in St. Eloi that trench "A" had been re-taken by British troops. This knowledge modified the plan provisionally adopted. The battalion altered its objective from

LT.-COL. GUTHRIE BADLY INJURED BY EXPLOSION

Eyesight Affected and He Received Other Serious Wounds—May Not be Able to Return to Firing Line Again.



LT.-COL. P. A. GUTHRIE Special to The Standard.

Frederick, June 23.—Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie's eyesight has been seriously affected by explosion of "concrete" at feet while he was leading a charge by the 10th battalion on the evening of May 26th, as a result of which he suffered a broken ankle, a dislocated hip and other wounds.

Letters received by Mrs. Guthrie from No. 2 stationary hospital at La Touquet, France, were written by attendants in the hospital and indicated that in addition to his eyesight being affected his wounds were more serious than at first believed. It was stated that it would be fully two months before he would be able to be around, and it is now considered doubtful if he will be able to return to the front before late in the fall, if at all.

Havana Prices.

Havana circular of June 18th reports: During this week the requests for haddock and hake has been more animated, although prices remain unchanged. But a slack demand still prevails for codfish, the holders of which have lowered their quotations. We quote cod at 7 1/2, haddock at 6 1/2 and hake at 5 cents per pound. The active demand which has been in evidence for Norwegian cod during this week, has avoided a descent in values, in spite of the heavy arrivals here reported, and we, therefore, continue quoting at \$11.50 per case. Owing principally to holder's wishes to sell their stock, accompanied by the lack of demand for other sources of cod than the variety just alluded to, prices declined and today can be quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.50 per case. There is no change to report in our quotation of \$1.35 per large box of bladders and the same limited demand still prevails. As potato buyers are giving their preference to potatoes in barrels, price for this package has improved, while bags declined. We quote at \$2.00 per barrel and 1.25 cents per pound, for bags.

BORN.

KELEHER—At Chapel street, Lancaster Heights, on June 23, to Mr. and Mrs. James T. Keleher, a son.

MARRIED.

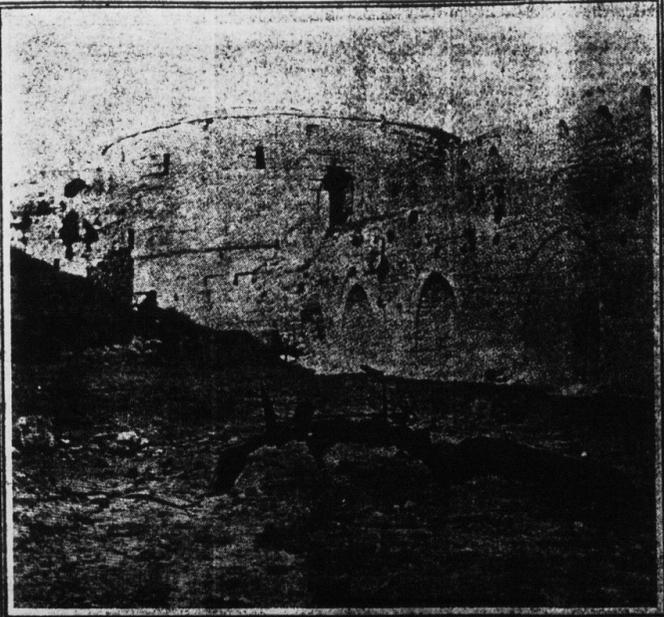
ALTON-EMERY—On June 22, at the home of the bride, by Rev. Victor Jarvis, George King Ulton, formerly of Dorchester, N. B., and Mary Emery of this city.

COX-McGINLEY—At the home of the bride's mother, 74 Mecklenburg street on June 23rd by Rev. Victor Jarvis, Anna Beatrice McGinley to Arthur Earle Cox.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILSON—in loving memory of Mr. Robert Wilson who fell asleep June 24, 1912. "Until the day break and the shadows flee away."

TURKISH FORT AFTER BOMBARDMENT BY THE ALLIES



This view was taken in one of the old forts of Sedai Ebnr in the Dardanelles. In the foreground is the twisted fragment of a Turkish gun carriage destroyed by the fire of the allied battle ships. Many of the faces have been badly pounded, but still hold together sufficiently to provide good cover for machine guns and snipers.

Values Supreme For This Week End.

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Velvet Ribbon, Corded Ribbon, Silk Ribbon—Black and all colors, all widths, for banding these, from 10c. yard up.

Wings 15c. pair up. Flowers 10c. up.

None on approval during these specials.

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LYRIC A DENVER ROMANCE Sings Capacity By the Thimblewright

DO UNTO OTHERS Prizes Photo Drama of Merit

Bill Revolt

War Sup Strikes a men Wi and Pro Army.

Continued country into his edging in the Hon. Maitland Bill, a revolutionize the which ammunition terial is to be pre try.

This comprehen strikes and lockou for compulsory ar power to fine "al profits of employ volunteer army o to go wherever th Mr. Lloyd Geor shortage of manne view of the stand war. This fact, doubtless as well as it was in Engi "The duration o of life and the ar created by the w or defeat, depend of munitions," th "That is cardinal are making progr the line it is due in munitions. Th priority in men, bo in quality. I have central Europea out 250,000 shells merely equal, but we can surpass th Continuing, Mr. ferred to his rec Albert Thomas, a similar to his own he had been very to what France ha in this regard.

"If we can with months," Mr. Lloyd George said, "produce as much the French establish will have an over in the first even "The German may as well rec the duration of the has done. They a great treach w ed an immense r applicable to the assumed that th contribute from fate granie, not tak do this the wh chemical resource and of the has be when this has o ourselves alone tire Teutonic over Entirely a Q

"It will take m obtain the maxi Lloyd George y firms are unable accordance with the duration of the they cannot man entirely a questio lay my hands on of skilled labor, few weeks, our gain."

"I cannot fore move. If she sw the east to the w lines of our tre enable them to tions every aval be produced. It union restriction a great output of porarily be suspe must be a stopp and must be b Employers piferi There must be r during the war." Dealing with he had to overc Munition said that existing ar adequate to sup armies. A vast has been made men to organia ties. For instar ganization in on shells monthly turned out the were expected to Organize Gre Munitions

Great Britain, said, would be munition areas. there would sho which arsenal, ab ous quantities o Mr. Lloyd Ge be intended to centralization, a said, already h the establishme Department. "With regard terial," Mr. Lloyd may be necess control of the m to be sure that

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