

SOME BATTLES OF THE GREAT WAR IN WHICH CANADIANS TOOK PART ARE NOW RECALLED

On 1st August, 1914, Canada offered to send one Division in the event of war; Britain accepted. The Government called for 20,000 volunteers; within a month 40,000 were encamped at Valcartier. The permanent force of 3,000 was brought up to war strength; R. C. R. relieved 2nd Lines at Bermuda; Militia detachments were called out for home defence. Those gathered at Valcartier representing over 200 Militia Corps were assigned to 59 overseas units an Infantry Division Cavalry Horse Artillery of Communication units and first reinforcements. Others raised were P. P. C. L. I. and an Automobile Machine Gun Brigade Drilled by their own officers with equipment and clothing hurriedly made in Canada. The troops embarked at Quebec.

The Crossing

On 3rd October, 30,621 men in 30 ships left the rendezvous in Gaspe Bay with a British naval escort. After 11 days the Contingent reached Plymouth, then moved to camps up on Salisbury Plain there to train for 16 weeks. Stores, clothing and equipment were completed or replaced and after being reviewed by the King the First Division was ready to join the British Expeditionary Force. Meanwhile a second division was mustering in Canada.

Ypres 1915

The 1st Cdn. Div. 18,500 strong embarked at Avonmouth between 7th and 12th Feb. by the 15th all had landed at St. Nazaire. While the Div. lay East of Hazebrouck detachments were schooled in the ways of the trenches near Armentieres. The line at Fleurbaix was occupied on 3rd March. After three weeks the Div. moved back to about Estaires and thence to Oxelaere and Watou, prior to extending the front 4,400 yards on 17th April, by relieving the French in the N. E. face of the Ypres salient from Gravenstafel to N. of Keerselaere.

On the afternoon of 22nd April the Germans released dense clouds of chlorine to the left of the Canadian line and attacked. A wide breach four miles deep was opened but Cdn. counter attacks from the exposed flank prevented the turning of the British line by this new weapon.

St. Julien

At dawn on 24th April, following a second discharge of asphyxiating gas on the Canadian front, convergent assaults were delivered from Poelcapelle and Langemark. These flattened the salient in three days but the line still held. British reinforcements made it secure. The Div. was relieved May 4th, when this battle ended.

The P. P. C. L. I. in the 27th British Div. near Bellewaarde withstood renewed attacks on 8th May; the Canadian Artillery which remained until the 14th also took part. Canadian losses 6,104, of whom 1,988 killed.

Battle Of Festubert

While billeted south of Steenwerck and Baillieu the Div. received drafts and was joined by a dismounted detachment of the Cdn. Cav. Bde. 1,500 strong before entering the battle on 18th May, N. E. of Bethune, where on the 15th the British had launched an offensive against the German positions covering the Aubers ridge. Assaults were delivered on the 20th, 22nd and 25th May. In advancing the line 600 yards on a front of 2,500 yards, Canadian casualties were 2,204.

Givenchy Action

Taking ground to the right on 1st June the Div. attacked on the 15th; field guns were pushed close up behind the parapets but artillery ammunition failed, and the dense wire entanglements denied success. Casualties were 1,005. Ten days later the Div. now augmented by the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade from England was withdrawn from line, and on 28th June took over trenches in the low lying valley of the Douve between Ploegsteert Wood and Wulverghem opposite Messines.

Most units were now under strength; until May 1915, there was no regular way of supplying reinforcements from Canada; thereafter full

battalions recruited for service in France were perforce depleted in England, and because reserve formations maintaining the base Depot at La Havre at a strength of about 4,000; many untried officers resigned their commissions to go to the front, where promotion was now made from the ranks. By the end of August Cdn. troops in France numbered 23,431, in England 57,206, in Canada, 62,362.

The Canadian Corps

The Canadian Army Corps, formed in France, 13th Sept. 1915, was immediately joined by the 2nd Cdn. Div. which had assembled and trained in England, and on 24th Dec. by the 3rd Canadian Division fashioned from units already in the field. On 26th Jan. 1916, the Cavalry and R. C. H. A. again became a Cavalry Brigade, and served as a part of the British Cavalry Corps until the end. Throughout the winter the Cdn. Corps, with H. Q. at Baillieu held from Ploegsteert by Wulverghem, to Kemmel.

St. Eloi Craters

A new frontage to the North between St. Eloi and the Ypres-Memlin road, was taken over on 4th April. In the next 12 days the 2nd Cdn. Div. for the craters of mines, lately blown by the British in a vain attempt to improve that dreadful section of the line.

Mount Sorrel

The 3rd Cdn. Div. holding the point of the Ypres salient at Hooge, and 3,850 yds. S. was suddenly bombarded and attacked on 2nd June, lost Observatory Ridge and part of Sanctuary Wood, but held Maple Copse and Armagh Wood. Counter-attacks made no progress until, covered by intense artillery fire, the 1st Canadian Division restored the situation on the 13th June. Casualties were 9,624. Troops of all three Divisions were engaged, they held the line between Hooge and St. Eloi until August then moved back to training areas about Eperlecques, Tilques and Steenvoorde. On 14th Aug. the 4th Cdn. Div. arrived from England, and eleven days later went into the front line in the Ypres salient.

The Somme 1916

The Allied offensive astride the Somme began on 1st July; Cdn. Cav. and Art'y were at Bazentin and Guillemont; troops of the 1st Cdn. Div. were engaged in the struggle at Pozieres N. of Albert, on 31st Aug. Three days later the Cdn. Corps occupied 4,100 yards E. and W. of the Bapaume road.

Tanks were first used on 15th Sept. when the 2nd and 3rd Cdn. Divs. advanced down the slope, stormed Sugar trench and Fabeck Graben, and took Courcellette Mouquet Farm fell on 17th and further gains were made on 20th and 22nd September. The 1st and 2nd Cdn. Divs. attacking on the right of other British divisions, on 26th Sept. secured Zolern. Hessian and Kemora trenches; in the next three days the line pressed forward 800 yards.

Again on 1st October the 2nd and 3rd Cdn. Divs. attacked Regina trench; and again a week later the 1st and 3rd. The Cdn. Corps with the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Cdn. Divs. marched to the Vimy front on 17th October, the Cdn. Art'y remained. Meanwhile the 4th Cdn. Div. had moved to the Somme, and by 11th Nov. in three attacks advanced 500 yards.

The Ancre

In the final assault on 18th November, the 4th Cdn. Div. captured Desire trench.

By 28th Nov. all Cdn. units had been released from this region. In gaining 4,000 yds. on a front of 3,000 losses were 24,029.

Vimy Bridge

During the winter 1916-1917, the Corps reorganized while holding from Ecurie to Bully Grenay: an Overseas Ministry and a Headquarters were established in London; in Canada factories poured out munitions of war, but voluntary recruiting declined.

Early in Jan. elaborate preparations for the Allied offensive N. and S. of Arras were begun. On 27th March, the artillery bombardment,

opened; it increased gradually until 9th April when, with the four Divs. in concert and in line on 7,500 yards of front. Ecurie-Souchez, the Cdn. Corps 100,000 strong crashed through the German lines, swept over Vimy Ridge, took the guns in Farbus and Goulot Woods and covered the southern attack by making Thelus village and La Folie Farm secure. Wilferval and Givenchy were taken on 13th April, Arras on 28th; the line then ran across the Douai plain, for 5,000 yards from near Oppy to Bois de L'Hirondelle. Canadian casualties in April were 13,477.

The Scarpe

The 1st Cdn. Div. stormed Fresnoy on 3rd May, while the 2nd advanced towards Archeville. The 4th pressed on south of the Souchez, in June and took Avion.

On 4th July, the Corps took ground to the North opposite Lens, and on the 16th further left, to the Loos sector; the right was at Mericourt. On 15th August the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Cdn. Divs. attacking under a barrage, drove the enemy from Hill 70; for ten days the battle raged and more ground was made towards Lens. Casualties for July and August were 10,746.

Passchendaele

The Cdn. Corps moved to Flanders on 12th Oct. to continue the British offensive launched early in June to free the Belgian coast and divert pressure from the French. The trenches opposite Ypres now ran from Broodseinde to Polecapelle, across bare clayey ridges and marshy hollows; rain and bombardment had distorted the countryside into a evil waste of muddy pools where movement was inconceivably difficult. On 22nd Oct. the 3rd and 4th Cdn. Divs. occupied 2800 yards in the centre; the objective was the Passchendaele Ridge; four days later they attacked and captured Bellevue Spur; on the 30th a fresh assault reduced Crest Farm and Meetchele Spur. The 1st and 2nd Cdn. Divs. relieved on 4th and 6th Nov.; they attacked on the 6th, and took the Goudberg Spur, Mosselmarkt and Passchendaele and the main ridge was won; on the 10th a further short advance was made. In the following week the Corps returned to the Lens Sector, having gained two square miles at a cost of 12,404 casualties.

Cambrai 1917

The Canadian Cav. Bde. in the Third Brit. Army fought near Masnières on the 20th Nov. and covered the withdrawal ten days later.

In the winter 1917-188, the Cdn. Corps held 8 miles along the Vimy front; new defence works were constructed; the Machine Guns, the Engineers, the Railway and the Forestry services were increased; the 5th Cdn. Div. in England was drafted to maintain units in the field; in Canada, the exhaustion of volunteers induced compulsory service. On 31st Dec. strengths were 68,303 in Canada, 106,538 in England; in France 143,002.

Battle Of Amiens

On 21st March the German offensive began between the Oise and the Senise. The Canadian Cav. Bde fought rearguard actions N. of the Oise; by attacking near Moreuil and Houdes, on 30th March, and 1st April, they checked the advance. The 1st Cdn. Motor M. G. Bde. on 23rd Mar. was sent to the Somme and for 12 days harassed and hindered the pressing enemy. On 24th the Canadian Corps was ordered to extend; by 13th April the four Canadian Divs. held 20 miles S. from Lens; on 7th May the Corps came into reserve near St. Pol, the 2nd Canadian Div. remaining in line, was replaced by the 3rd after eight weeks; on 15th July the Corps again took over the Arras front. Now the repeated German blows were all but spent; the Allied counter-stroke was ready. The Cdn. Corps, relieved 30th July, moved with secrecy and speed to Amiens, and deployed for battle on a five mile front, between Houdes and Villers-Bretonneux.

In the misty dawn of 8th August, under a sudden and violent bombardment, the Corps with the 3rd, 1st and 2nd Canadian Divs. abreast, broke through the astonished enemy; the Cdn. Motor M. G. Bdes. covered the right until the 4th Canadian Div. continued on to Le Quesnel; aeroplanes, tanks and cavalry aided in the victorious advance. By midnight the line had progressed eight miles, next day the attack gained five miles, and on

the 10th, reached Damery-Chilly; during the next week the four divisions pushed further through the maze of old trenches, where the enemy reorganized. Fifteen German Divs. were engaged, 67 square miles recovered, 9,311 prisoners and 201 guns captured; Cdn. casualties were 11,725. On the 22nd, the Corps moved north to strike again from Arras.

Arras 1918

The Cdn. Corps prepared to attack on a 5 mile front, astride the Arras-Cambrai road against a series of ridges, rivers and canals, natural and strongly fortified defences, the pivot of the German armies to the South and the safeguard of the North.

Assaulting early on 26th August, the 2nd Canadian Div. took Guemappe and Wancourt Tower, the 3rd captured Monchy Le Preux; further advances were made next day; on the 28th the Fresnoy-Rouvroy lines were pierced, the Senise crossed, the Boiry taken. Prisoners were 3,614, casualties 6,836. The line had advanced 6 miles. The 1st, and 4th Canadian Divisions, then took up the fight; by 1st September, they had seized Upton Wood, Ocean Work and the Crow's Nest, and so made good the ground necessary for the next phase. Meanwhile for three days the heavy artillery cut lanes in the broad belts of wire covering the main position.

Drocourt-Queant

On 2nd September, the 1st and 4th Canadian Divisions advanced at dawn, overwhelmed the crowded defenders, and seized Drury and the ridge to the South; on the right Cagnicourt, Villers Les Cagnicourt, and the woods about Buissy were secured. In the night the enemy retired; on the 3rd the Canadian line, now 10 miles long, was established west of the Canal Du Nord and along the south bank of the Scarpe. Casualties were 7,218, 6,845 prisoners and 81 guns were taken. By this penetration of 9,000 yards into the famous Hindenburg defence system the Germans far to the South were outflanked and compelled to fall back and reorganize.

The Canadian Corps paused, rested, refitted and made ready to resume the fight.

The 1st Canadian Division crossed the Canal de la Senise and the fertile plain beyond; abreast on the right the 4th took Denain on the 19th, and by capturing Mont Houy after a brisk fight on 1st of November, secured Valenciennes, the 3rd relieving the 1st, cleared the Forest De Ralsmes and crossed the flooded areas bordering on the Scheldt. Astride the long road to Germany, the Corps followed hard for another 20 miles and on the 9th reached Mons. Next day, before midnight, the 3rd Canadian Division forced an entry; the 2nd seized the commanding heights to the southeast and when the Armistice supervened, at 11 a.m. the 11th of November the line was five miles northeast of the town, beyond Boussoit, La Bruyere and St. Denis, by Casteau, where British and German troops first exchanged shots in August, 1914. Thus ended the fighting in France and Flanders.

HAS OPENED UP LARGE TRACT OF COUNTRY

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 8—The extension of the Ontario Government Railway line, the T. & N. O. to James Ba, has opened up a large tract of hitherto undeveloped country, declared Col. H. F. McLean, manager of the Dominion Construction Company, who built the line of railway, on his way through Moncton this afternoon via the Ocean Limited of the Canadian National Railways to Montreal. There are indications of large mineral deposits, he stated, and it should also develop into a great tourist and sportsman's country. He mentioned seeing thousands of geese there only last week.

With the opening of the Hudson Bay route from Churchill, Man., a great deal of attention has been centred on the north country and doubtless these tours will attract many who are desirous of seeing that part of Canada.

Russia should be well out of the woods industrially as soon as she can tighten a gadget nut without waiting for a foreigner to come along with a 75 cent monkey wrench.

BRITISH RIVAL LOST ART OF EGYPTIANS

London, Nov. 9—Methods of treating animal and vegetable matter so that its original form is preserved without the slightest alteration of structure are claimed to have been discovered by British scientists.

The discovery is expected to change the art of the taxidermist and the work of medical training schools, as well as that of the anatomical and pathological departments of large British hospitals. The almost lost art of Egyptian embalming may be recovered as the result of these experiments.

It is claimed that the new method can be applied with equal success to animals, reptiles, plants and anatomical specimens of all descriptions.

Applying the new process of preservation to birds has been unsuccessful, owing to the oil in their feathers. Experiments now are being carried out to overcome this difficulty.

Following the fixation of the specimen, dehydration takes place and the water is replaced with a wax that fills up all the tissues. The next step in the process is an injection of a substance that sterilizes it so that it can be exposed to the air and handled without injury or deterioration.

Even the flowers of rare plants that bloom perhaps but once in a century may be preserved without losing their original color and form.

CHAUFFEUR GOES VERY FAR AFIELD

(New York Sun)

Many persons in New York like like their jobs and their bosses and dislike to think of making changes.

There is the chauffeur, for instance, whose kindly boss told him the car would have to be put up until business improved, but added that he could take his time in looking for a job.

So far the kindly boss has not prodged the loyal chauffeur, and the loyal chauffeur is keeping a record in case the boss brings up the subject again. The chauffeur is prepared to exhibit a list of the jobs he has applied for without success:

Sales manager for a cosmetic firm, assistant curator of a small museum, assistant manager of a hotel, copy writer for an advertising agency, personal director of a department store and confidential secretary to a lawyer.

The loyal chauffeur says that he has not investigated any ads for chauffeurs, as they "probably are fakes."

TOO MUCH GAS ABOARD SHIP

(New York Sun)

Three New York girls went as passengers on one of these freighters that carry a few royally treated passengers.

One of the girls discovered that another had a two-ounce can of cigarette-lighter fluid in her stateroom. She called the third girl and they held a conference. What if this stuff were to blow up the ship? They agreed to throw the devilish thing overboard without letting the officers know it had been aboard.

The next morning, as two of the girls were engaging the first officer's interest on deck, the third girl stole to the rail and cast something overboard.

"What was that?" the first officer demanded sternly. The other girls broke down and confessed, but insisted that it was only the night before that they had realized their crime.

"You were perfectly right," the mariner assured them, and told them not to worry themselves now that everything was corrected.

At Malta the ship anchored far from shore though a much larger ship was at dock. The girls asked the captain why. The captain explained that it was because of the great amount of gasoline they had aboard, in addition to the automobiles in the cargo.

Scramble for knowledge is getting serious these days. Teacher in Elgin Ill., suffered a fractured knee when run into by a student trying to make a class on time.

WILL SEPARATE LAYERS AND NONLAYERS

Oakland, Calif., Nov. 9—A contraption displayed at an inventors' congress here, if its designers are correct, will cause a hen to tell whether she has laid an egg.

It is a trap nest with two exits. If she enters and does not lay an egg the hen must go out through the exit leading to a pen set aside for non-layers.

If the egg is forthcoming the second exit opens and allows her to depart to a pen for the laying hens.

The Cuban government is worried because buzzards roost on the capitol dome. Better there than inside.

Man Injured in Back; Shoulder Was Hurt

dent people—they are always tired, nervous weary. Some day they hope to be well. The surest road to health is a well regulated system. You must be free from constipation. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful restorative because they make the bowels regular. These little pills keep the system clear of waste—this means a pure blood supply. Abundance of red, vitalizing blood restores the nerves, increases flesh and vigor, nourishes and feeds every organ of the body. To enjoy the blessings of a healthy, vigorous body, to feel always at your best, to be free from headaches, to have a clear complexion—use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, good for men or women—mild effective, safe. Sold in all drug stores.

GOOD PROGRAM TO BE ON THE AIR TUESDAY

The following is the list of radio programs for Tuesday evening of stations easily picked up in Fredericton:

CFNB FREDERICTON
8.30 a.m.—Weather, News Music.
9.30 a.m.—Rexall Programme.
12.30—Studio Programme.
1.15 p.m.—Stock Market Quotations.
6.45—The Buckley Programme.
7.00—Stock Market Quotations, Weather.

WLW CINCINNATI
7.45—Lowell Thomas.
8.00—Amos and Andy.
8.15—Rubber Program.
9.00—Sisters of Skillet.
9.30—Work Bubble Blowers.
9.45—Southern Singers.
10.00—Cremo Band.
10.30—Great Personalities.
11.00—Chevrolet Chronicles.
11.30—Vicks Chemical Program.
8.00Hymn Song.

WEAF, NEW YORK
7.45—Swift Program.
8.00—Hymn Song.
12.00—Crossley Theatre.
8.45—The Goldbergs.
9.00—Blackstone Plantation.
8.30—Prince Albert Quarter Hour.
10.00—Musical Magazine.
10.30—Fuller Man.
11.00—Lucky Strike Orchestra.
12.00—Song Recital.
12.15—Poet of the Organ.

WJX, NEW YORK
7.45—Literary Digest.
8.00—Amos and Andy.
8.15—Gaytees Program.
8.30—Phil Cook.
8.45—Back of the News.
9.00—Armstrong Quaker.
9.30—Sousa's Band.
9.45—Skillet Sisters.

10.00—Household Evening Program.
10.30—Great Personalities.
11.30—Clara, Lu and Lin.
11.00—Congressman Beck.
10.45—Paris Night Life.

CKAC MONTREAL
8.00—Valda Musicale.
8.15—Allan's Sparkling Harmonists.
8.30—Montrose String Ensemble.
8.45—Clark's Entertainers.
9.00—L'Heure Provinciale.
10.00—Canadian General Electric.
11.00—DeForest Crosley Program.
11.30—La "Presse" Cello Quartet.
12.00—News Events.
12.05—Windsor Hotel Orchestra.

WTIC, HARTFORD
8.45—Sisters of the Skillet.
9.00—Fuller's Orchestra.
9.15—Kyeast Jamboree.
9.30—Work Bubble Blower.
10.00—Crimelights.
10.30—Chevrolet Chronicles.
11.00—The Cotton Queen.
11.30—Variety.
11.45—Bob Newhall, Sport Slides.
11.58—Metate Weather.