

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Midtime — East to north winds, continuing cool and showery.

VOL. XXI NO 102

FREDERICTON, N. B. TUESDAY, MAY 4 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD NEAR THE DUTCH BORDER; GERMAN SUBMARINES ORDERED TO SINK AMERICAN SHIPS

CANADIANS MADE A GALLANT STAND

Important Statement Issued by the Militia Department on Great Battle--Report That Casualties Total Six Thousand is Officially confirmed--Cut off From Reinforcements Brave Canucks Beat Back Great Horde of Germans.

Ottawa, May 3--How the Canadian forces lacking reinforcements and overwhelmed by German hordes, made one of the bravest stands in history is detailed in a statement this afternoon by the department of militia. It was issued in the light of information from the front, and goes further than the report issued by the official eye-witness. The report that the Canadian casualties aggregate six thousand is officially confirmed.

Attacked by German forces, which are estimated at least one hundred thousand, and which kept an unceasing fire whose effect was intensified by the deadly fumes of poisonous gases, a plucky band of Canadian heroes, three brigades, bravely stuck to their posts.

Lacking reinforcements for hours, the ranks thinned by the fire of machine guns, they beat back attack after attack. In the terrific fight about six thousand fell or are missing. Included in the number and exposed to a particularly dangerous fire were the Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments of Montreal.

Whether they were completely annihilated or only detachments taken, remains to be seen. On that point there is no detailed information.

WONDERFUL BRAVERY.

The statement follows:

"Memorandum regarding what may be termed the battle of Langemarck, near Ypres, Belgium.

"From a cablegram received, the following is an extract:

"Other ranks, 22nd to 30th--killed, 705; wounded, 2,162; missing, 2,536.

"This makes a total of 5,403, and is exclusive of the officers already reported. In short, our casualties from the 22nd to the 30th amount well up to 6,000.

"From authentic data, it appears that, on the 22nd, the Canadians held 5,000 yards of trenches near Ypres. They were the extreme left of the British line. Next them were the French troops, and next them, the Belgians. This has always been regarded--being a very flat country--as the weakest part of the British line, that is, the most difficult to hold.

"The Canadian position was held by two of the three brigades.

"On the right was the 22nd, under Brig-General Currie, made up of the 5th Battalion, Colonel Luxford, from the Plains; the 7th, Colonel Hart MacHard of Vancouver, B.C.; the 8th, Colonel Lipsett of Winnipeg; and the 10th, Colonel Berl of Calgary and Manitoba.

"On their left were the Highlanders Brigade, made up of the 13th (5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal, Colonel Loomis), the 14th, (the Montreal Regiment, made up from the Victoria Rifles, the Grenadier Guards, the 66th and other corps in that city under Colonel Frank Meighen, with Colonel Burland as senior major; the 15th (made up of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto and the 91st of Hamilton, including large numbers from the region of Sudbury, North Bay and Hailbury, under Colonel John Currie, M.P.), and the 16th Canadian Highlanders (made up of the 50th Gordon Highlanders of Victoria, B.C.), the 72nd Seaforth's of Vancouver, B.C., and the 72nd Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, under command of Colonel Leckie of Vancouver.

"The 2nd Brigade was under command of Brig-General A. W. Currie of Victoria, B.C., and Major Hubert

Kemmis-Betty of the Headquarters Staff, Ottawa, as brigade-major. The 3rd, or the Highland Brigade, was under the command of General R. E. V. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., of Quebec, with Colonel Garnet Hughes, son of the minister of militia, as brigade-major.

"The 1st Brigade was in reserve some miles in the rear. It was commanded by General Malcolm Mercer of the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, with Major Ross Hayter of Halifax as Brigade-Major. It included the 1st Battalion (made up of Western Ontario, under command of Colonel Hill of Niagara Falls, with Major Berether of London and Major Welsh assisting him); the 2nd Battalion (made up of Eastern Ontario, under command of Colonel T. Watson of the 6th Royal Rifles, with Colonel C. H. Rogers of Northumberland county and Colonel Frank A. Howard of Brantford, assistant); the 3rd Battalion (under command of Colonel Renlie of Toronto), and the 4th Battalion, (made up of Central Ontario, North Northwestern of Toronto, formerly under command of Colonel Labatt of Hamilton and Colonel W. S. Buell of Brookville). Owing to Colonel Labatt's illness, Colonel Birchall, of the permanent staff was placed in command.

THE SITUATION AS IT WAS

"The situation on the 22nd therefore appears to have been that the Canadians held the extreme left of the British line, covering a front of five thousand yards, or about three miles. To their left were the French, and again to the left of the French were the Belgians. It is understood there was a main line of trenches, with a supporting line a short distance in the rear.

"The 1st Brigade, as stated, was some miles to the rear, in reserve. The guns were posted far to the rear. Four heavy Canadian guns, it seems, were some two or three miles in rear of the French lines.

"In the afternoon of the 22nd, following a prolonged and terrific artillery fire, the enemy's trenches being on an average of about two hundred yards from the allied lines, and the wind being from the enemy's directions towards the allied line, dense volumes of heavy gas were projected towards the allied line, evidently by compression through tubing, and upon reaching the allied trenches were found to be asphyxiating.

"It is generally supposed chlorine was principally used. The fumes seemed to have enveloped all the French front, and part of the Highland Brigade, and in many instances proved immediately deadly, in other cases completely disabling the soldiers, while in others the effect was only temporary. Immediately thereafter the whole German force, made up, it is estimated, of upwards of ten divisions, advanced.

"The French and Belgians, over a front of nine thousand yards, or upwards of five miles, gave way--indeed, many of them were completely prostrated and incapable of action. This portion of the line fell back beyond the canal, in some cases a distance of ten thousand yards, or about six miles.

"By the sudden retirement of the French, the heavy Canadian guns in their rear had not time to get away and consequently, for the time being fell into the hands of the enemy. Meantime, the Highlanders being left without any protection on their flank, (Continued on page five.)

Amsterdam, May 4--An incessant cannonade far exceeding any that has yet taken place has been audible from Belgium in the last two days along the eastern frontier of Holland. Hundreds of fugitives from the area behind the German lines are arriving at Bruges, Ghent and Eyloo, while long trains bringing wounded, are passing various points towards Germany.

TO SINK AMERICAN SHIPS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, May 4--The Financial News prints the following:--

It is reported from a Dutch source that German submarines have been ordered to sink every American vessel sighted, especially Passenger steamers, regardless of the loss of life in order to demonstrate the absolute impotence of the United States.

The British steamer Minterene was torpedoed by a German Submarine off the Scilly Islands Monday. Two firemen were killed by an explosion.

A Capetown despatch announces that the British Colonials under General Botha have occupied Orymbingue in German West Africa.

Northern France cable declares the Biggest and Bloodiest battle of the Flanders campaign is now raging. The Allies artillery is continuously shelling the German Campat Langemarck. Two German airmen have been brought down.

SHELLED A LIGHTSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, May 4--Copenhagen reports that a German warship has shelled and set fire to Lagstar light ship on Mland Island at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia.

A Petrograd official announcement says that the Austrian claims of Victory in Western Galicia are denied by the war office. They say that the enemy have had minor successes, but the Russians have won back all the ground lost. The Germans have defeated at several places in Poland.

LEFT SAILORS TO DIE

London, May 4--The British Admiralty, in a statement issued this morning, says that after the naval action in the North Sea on Saturday afternoon when the British destroyer Recruit and two German torpedo boats were sunk, strenuous efforts were made to rescue the German sailors. Lieut., Henry J. Hartnoll going into the water himself to save a German. In consequence two officers and forty-four men, out of a total of fifty-nine, were picked up.

"German prisoners, the admiralty statement adds, stated that they had sunk a British trawler before being sighted by a British destroyer Laforey, and that had picked up a two-striped officer, that is a lieutenant, and two men.

"When asked what had become of their captives the Germans stated that the prisoners were below and, as the time was short, it must therefore be concluded that the officer and two men perished."

CREWS SAVED BUT VESSELS LOST

London, May 4--The Norwegian steamer Baldwin was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea on Sunday.

The members of the crew, numbering seventeen men, were allowed to take to their boats. Today they landed at Leith. Nine shots were fired into the Baldwin before she went down. The Norwegian steamer Baldwin was of 698 tons net register, and 231 feet long. Built in 1903, she was owned by Det Selmerke Rederi, of Trondhjem, Norway.

WATER RISING RAPIDLY

The water in the river here rose eight inches since last night and only the highest of the wharves are out of water. A further rise is expected. The strong east wind still prevents much lumber running into the booms and still keeps the drift drive hung at Oak Point. From all sections there are cheering reports concerning the drives.

A. & B. CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. & B. Club last evening, A. F. Randolph was elected president, J. A. Thompson vice-president, J. B. Gregory treasurer, and G. H. Clarke secretary. The club met in the evening and elected A. A. Shute president, R. S. Barker vice, J. B. Dickson treasurer and J. W. McKay secretary.