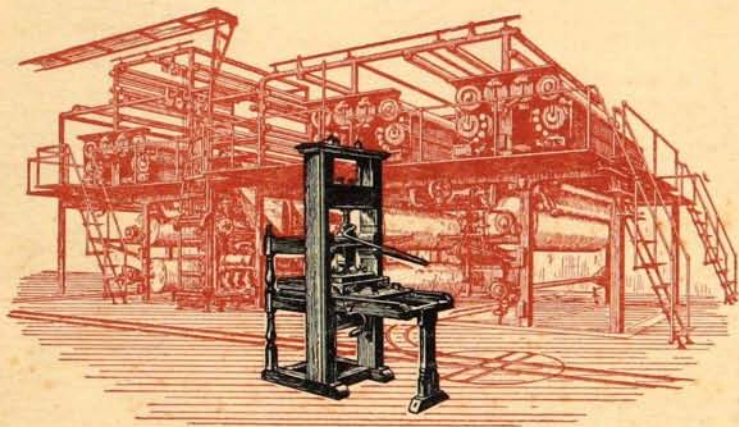


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The Gazette

MONTREAL

1778 - 1943



165 YEARS
IN THE LIFE OF A NEWSPAPER



Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec

THE GAZETTE'S 165th ANNIVERSARY

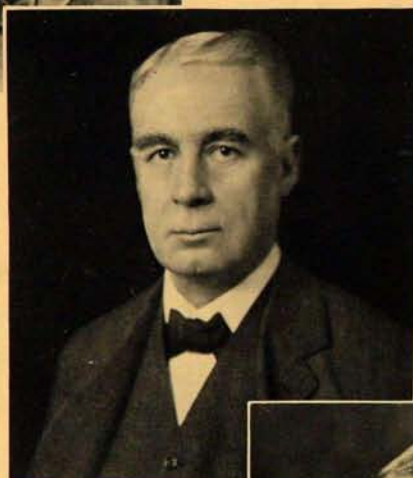
Foreword



THE Gazette in Montreal is observing its 165th anniversary in a world at war. This fact gives the occasion a deepened significance. As it faces the responsibilities of today, The Gazette values more than ever its long record of wartime service—a record unequalled in Canadian journalism. ¶ From the time of the Napoleonic War the news from battlefronts at home and abroad has been reaching Canadians through The Gazette's pages. It is a far cry from the swift reporting of the present to that day in August, 1815, when The Gazette rushed to press with the news of Waterloo, which a brig had been thirty-five days in bringing across the Atlantic. Yet then as now, with the best means available, The Gazette sought to perform the primary duty of a paper in wartime—to find and report the news as promptly, as fully and as accurately as possible. By faithfully recording history through so many years, The Gazette has itself become historic. By its service to so many generations of Canadians it has become a Canadian institution. ¶ On the occasion of its 165th anniversary The Gazette invites its readers of today, through the pages of this brochure, to look back in its files, and to follow the war news of other years as it was unfolded to earlier generations of The Gazette's readers.



RICHARD WHITE, D.C.L.
President 1870-1910



HON. SMEATON WHITE, D.C.L.
President 1910-1936



MAJOR JOHN BASSETT, D.C.L.
President since 1937

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THE GAZETTE 1778 - 1943

A Historical Sketch

It is now 165 years since Fleury Mesplet turned out the first issue of The Gazette from a hand-worked press in his little workshop on Montreal's La Rue Capitale. ¶ It was a time of small things. This first issue consisted of only four pages, quarto size, like the pages of an average book. It contained a variety of literary pieces, but no news and no advertisements. "I had proposed to fill the sheet," Mesplet explained, "with advertisements and with material which might be interesting to commerce. Both are wanting for the present. There are few advertisements, seeing that the paper is not yet known; and you, gentlemen, are as well acquainted as I with the present position of our commerce. Therefore, I believe that I shall have no criticism against me in respect to these two matters." ¶ Viewed in twentieth century retrospect, this first issue appears altogether strange and quaint. Yet its publication marked a social change. It meant that Montreal had a press, a printer and a paper, where it had had none before. ¶ A train of strange circumstances had brought Mesplet to Montreal. A native of Lyons, his first work as a printer had been done in France. In 1773 he moved to London, and a year later emigrated to Philadelphia. His brief stay in London coincided with the residence there of Benjamin Franklin, who was acting as agent-general for the American colonies. Quite possibly Franklin may already have had hopes of bringing the French colonies into a new independent America, and may have encouraged Mesplet's emigration with a view to his possible

usefulness as a printer of Revolutionary propaganda in the French language. ¶ Be this as it may, the American Revolution came a year later. Montreal was seized by American troops, but proved easier to seize than to rule. Congress sent Franklin north as a special commissioner to strengthen its authority, and Mesplet (with his printing equipment) was later sent to join him. ¶ Scarcely was Mesplet settled in Montreal, however, than Franklin and the American army retreated, leaving him to face the incoming British as an object of suspicion. Inevitably he was arrested and imprisoned. But doubtless he was considered unfortunate rather than culpable, and useful rather than dangerous; for in twenty-six days he was released. He decided to remain in Montreal and to set up business for himself. Beginning as a job printer, he realized an old ambition two years later with the publication of *The Gazette*. ¶ The development of *The Gazette* from Mesplet's day paralleled that of the country it served. A weekly in 1778, it became a bi-weekly in 1829, and a tri-weekly in the 1830's. In 1845 it became a daily during the summer months, which, in that era of water-borne commerce, was Canada's busiest season of the year. About 1855, as the railroads were ending Canada's winter isolation, it became a year-round daily. ¶ With the development of the country, *The Gazette's* influence widened, until by mid-Victorian days it ranked as one of the leading papers in British North America. Under the editorship of Lt.-Col. Brown Chamberlain, a man of remarkably varied interests and talents, it played an effective part in the movement which united the British North American colonies as the Dominion of Canada. ¶ In the year 1870, as *The Gazette* was nearing its centenary, it was purchased by Thomas and Richard White—two brothers, who had already collaborated with success in the ownership of the *Hamilton Spectator*. They made ideal partners, since their abilities, though different, were complementary. Thomas White, on the one hand, being a gifted writer and a keen observer of political life, took over the editorship. On the other hand, his brother, Richard White, having marked ability in administration, took over the business management. ¶ Under their regime *The Gazette* became firmly established in the life of the new Dominion, and their work was consolidated and

extended by their successors. In 1885, when Thomas White entered the cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald, the editorial chair was filled by his son, Robert Smeaton White, who was also to be a parliamentarian of note. Similarly, when Richard White died in the first decade of this century, he was succeeded as president by his son, Smeaton (later the Hon. Smeaton) White, under whose administration not only the paper, but the whole business connected with it, developed and flourished along modern lines. Since the death of the Hon. Smeaton White in 1936, the company has maintained a widening progress under the presidency of John Bassett, D.C.L., who had been for sixteen years associated with the Hon. Smeaton White as vice-president. ¶ Today the entire stock of the Gazette Printing Company is owned by members of the White Family and by members of the staff. The management of the company is vested in a board of nine directors. The present composition of this board is as follows: JOHN BASSETT, D.C.L., *president and managing director*; CHARLES H. PETERS, *vice-president and editorial director*; PAUL E. BILKEY, *editor emeritus*; MACKENZIE FURNISS; JOHN STUART MILLER, *secretary*; COLONEL CHARLES A. PETERS, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; W. J. C. SUTTON, *advertising manager*; MAJOR RICHARD S. WHITE; CAPTAIN W. K. WHITE. ¶ This restriction of ownership and management to the members of one family and to the staff has established the independence of The Gazette, made possible its outspokenness, and assured its stability of principle. As it passes its 165th anniversary, The Gazette faces the future with gratitude to its readers for their support, and with confidence in its ability to maintain its historic record of conscientious public service.



THE NAPOLEONIC WAR 1803-1815



THE FLIGHT OF NAPOLEON FROM THE FIELD OF WATERLOO, JUNE 18, 1815

From the painting by the 19th century English artist, Sir John Gilbert

On the morning of Sunday, June 18, 1815, the rain fell in heavy showers over the hay-fields at Waterloo, drenching the soldiers who stood in two great armies, facing each other and waiting. The Duke of Wellington was passing the time in reading the newspapers. Whenever any movement was reported in the enemy's lines, he would look through his spy-glass. Then he would go back to his papers, making remarks and laughing at the fashionable news from London. ¶ The sky gradually cleared, and toward noon Napoleon judged the ground hard enough to begin the attack. From first to last he made little attempt to manœuvre, but flung his troops at the British position in furious frontal assaults. The British held their ground, though their lines were thinned, as regiment after regiment was cut down to fragments. As the day wore on, Wellington kept looking at his watch, hoping that his men could hold out. ¶ At about five o'clock the first of Blücher's troops from Wavre deployed from their forest road upon the French flank. Napoleon at once sent his only reserve—the Imperial Guard—in an attempt to crush British resistance before Blücher's troops could arrive in force. ¶ When this attack also failed, Wellington ordered a general advance. The French then broke, and the pursuit rolled miles away, as Napoleon and his shattered army crowded in confusion along the road to France.

From the London Courier, June 23.

The French after they were routed retired in the greatest disorder—they threw down their arms by wholesale regiments. The Prussian cavalry gave them no rest, pursuing them the whole night. All the roads were choked with the dying and the dead, with cannon, baggage, &c. Bonaparte's carriage, plate, correspondence, fell into our hands. There were several thousand Proclamations found, dated from the *Palace of Laeken*, near Brussels, for he had promised to be at Brussels on the 19th. The loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 40,000. The number of cannon taken exceeds 300. The French imperial Guard is said to have been nearly destroyed. On all sides was seen a total disregard of personal danger. The leaders were mingled in the fray like the meanest soldier. The Duke of Wellington was in close conversation with Lord Uxbridge, when the latter received the ball in his knee. His Lordship had been throughout the day foremost in danger and glory. Marshal Blucher, it is said, was for some moments a prisoner. As to Bonaparte, he was more than once inclosed among the British troops, and disengaged, as it were, by miracle.

"Never before, (says the British commander,) was I obliged to take such pains for victory, and never before was I so high being beaten " as on the 18th of June.

On Monday last the Duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels to visit the Prince of Orange and other officers wounded. His head-quarters were at Nivelles, and he was immediately to return to the army and continue his operations.

The Prussians have re-entered Charleroi, Binch and Fontaine l'Eveque. The two armies expected to be in France to-day. (June 23.)

No accounts of Bonaparte subsequent to the battle have been received. When all was lost he was seen to get on horseback and ride off with all speed.

THESE two items are from *The Gazette's* front-page for August 19, 1815, which was given over to the news of Waterloo. From the *London Courier* of June 23 were reprinted details of the battle, including the fact that Bonaparte "was seen to get on horseback and ride off with all speed." A London despatch of June 24 gave Earl Bathurst's Waterloo speech in Parliament.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Proceedings of Parliament.

Yesterday in the Houses of Lords and Commons. Thanks were UNANIMOUSLY voted to Lord Wellington, and the officers, and non-commissioned officers and privates under his command, for the victory of June 18.

In the Lords, the vote was moved by Earl Bathurst. He said Bonaparte had not now to complain of any of the difficulties to which he had attributed former disasters. He chose his time, place and enemy; and had been repulsed, defeated and routed. He stated the loss of the Prussians on the 16th, at 16,000 men. In the battle of the 18th Lord Wellington performed occasionally all the duties from Colonel to Field Marshal. At the close of the day Bonaparte put himself at the head of his guards, and made a vigorous attack; but the British guards met, overthrew and completely routed the choicest troops of the enemy. By despatches this day received, it appeared the effects of this victory had been 5000 prisoners brought into Brussels, 2000 more on the road, and others whose arrival might be daily expected. But no intelligence has yet been received of the result of the pursuit kept up by the Prussians.

The Earl said that no doubt remained from the effects of this victory that the Allies would obtain the object of the contest.

THE CRIMEAN WAR 1854-1856



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN THE BRITISH MILITARY HOSPITAL
AT SCUTARI IN THE CRIMEA

From a contemporary print.

DURING the long years of peace after Waterloo, the British Medical Corps had been allowed to become antiquated and inefficient. Under the sudden strain of the Crimean War, when fighting was heavy and disease widespread, it simply collapsed. The main hospital at Scutari became a place "crammed with misery and overflowing with despair." ¶ Strikingly enough, these conditions were rectified by a civilian and a woman. Already experienced as a nurse and the superintendent of a Harley street hospital, Florence Nightingale wrote to Sidney Herbert, the secretary of war, offering her services. Her letter crossed with one of his, in which he invited her to take charge of the Crimean hospitals. "My question is," he had written, "would you listen to the request to go out and supervise the whole thing?" ¶ In November 1854 Florence Nightingale arrived at Scutari with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, and at once inaugurated a new regime. Her motives were impugned by conventional and suspicious persons in England, and her work was obstructed by established and alarmed officials in the Crimea. Yet she persisted in her reforms, facing opponents with firmness, and, if necessary, with anger. Criticism was ultimately silenced by her success; for in about five months she had succeeded in reducing the death-rate in the Crimean hospitals from 42% to 2%. ¶ Her own health was permanently affected by her work, but she had laid down the pattern of modern scientific nursing, both for war and for peace.

HER MAJESTY'S ANXIETY ABOUT THE WOUNDED IN THE CRIMEA.

Perhaps, since the commencement of the campaign, no document has found its way to the public so gratifying in its nature as that which we here subjoin. The earnest expression of Her Majesty's anxiety for the brave men who have been wounded in the service of the country, will have the best effect in the army; it will console the unfortunate who have already suffered, and animate to increased exertion their comrades who have hitherto escaped the accidents of war. The letter was addressed by Her Most Gracious Majesty to Mr. Sidney Herbert, and through him to Mrs. Herbert, by whom it was transmitted to Miss Nightingale:

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 6, 1854.
 Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as I hear no details of the wounded, though I see so many from officers, &c., about the battle-field, and naturally the former must interest me more than any one.

Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell those poor noble wounded and sick men that no one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism more, than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So does the Prince.

Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows.
 (Signed) VICTORIA.

A DEFENCE OF MISS NIGHTINGALE.

We can entertain no doubt that every one of our readers will heartily join us in reprobatng the imputations which have been cast upon the motives of Miss Nightingale and the nurses who have accompanied her to the hospitals of the East. It is easy enough now to speak of the "aged and experienced nurses"—of those dreary old creatures who have taken to "nursing" as a profession when "charing" has failed; but if the "aged and experienced nurses" were the appropriate agents of relief, why were they not despatched in time? It was to Miss Nightingale that the thought first occurred—and eternal honor to her for the thought—that, whatever the sufferings of our soldiers in the mismanaged hospitals might be, the one sight that would raise their drooping spirits and cheer their failing hearts would be the presence of an Englishwoman among them. Nor has the event contradicted her anticipation: We know it is a fact, that when the wounded and sick soldiers at Scutari, when they saw their countrywomen ready to attend upon them, de-

On January 27, 1855, *The Gazette* published Queen Victoria's letter expressing her sympathetic interest in Florence Nightingale's Crimean work. *The Gazette* of February 10, 1855, reprinted a spirited editorial from *The London Times* defending Florence Nightingale from the English critics who were calling her "a she-wolf in sheep's clothing."

had not forgotten them, and they could bear their pains with less ado."

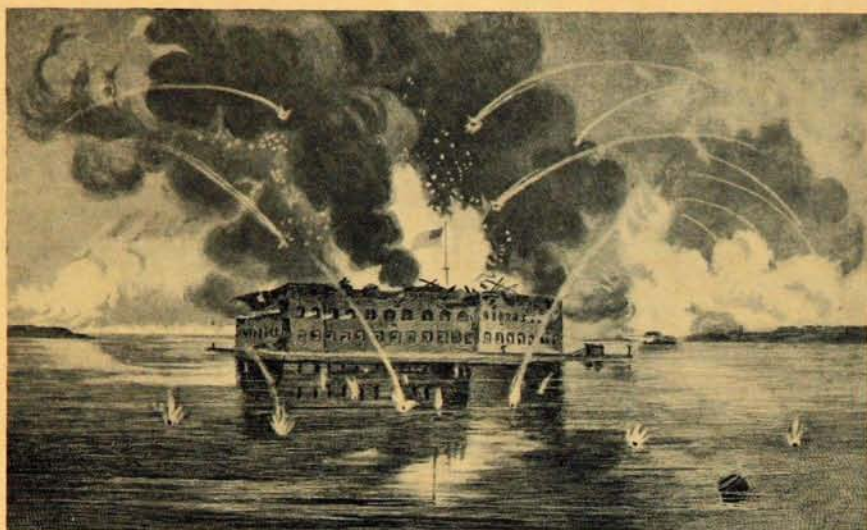
Will it be believed that persons have been found of minds sufficiently impure and polluted to charge Miss Nightingale and her companions with want of delicacy and propriety? What had young women to do among wounded men? Why Miss Nightingale?—why not Sarah Gamp? Why a lady?—why not an iron-fisted old witch, reeking of onions and rum, with one hand on the patient's pillow and another in his pocket? Why, in fact, were not regular nurses sent out? We might, perhaps, be induced to join in with this question, and also to say—why not? The fact is, none were sent, and a noble-hearted Englishwoman stepped in to supply the deficiency. Miss Nightingale invented female nurses at Scutari as one discoverer invented the steam-engine and another the printing-press. Your "regular nurses" came before us as an amendment, not as an original proposition. Oh the sheer *beasts*—has the English language a stronger phrase?—who can attribute indelicacy to such actions, we think it unnecessary to waste a further word.

Miss Nightingale's mission has, however, called forth opposition of another class. She has roused the *odium theologicum*, in some, we hope not in many, personages in these realms. Poor lady! she is a Papist—she is an Anglican—she is a High Churchwoman—she is a Low Churchwoman—she is a Sublapsarian—she is a Supralapsarian—her views upon at least thirty out of the thirty-nine articles are not above suspicion. She stirs her cups of gruel with a spoon which has been blessed by the Pope, or she walks about in slippers which were originally intended for a Low Church curate. She is gone out not as a nurse, but as a Propagandist. We can't but think that, as a mere question of numbers, she will be puzzled with her task. She must convince her neophytes by platoons, and pervert them by battalions. But still, what will become of them and of us, and of the Rev. Oily Grubb, if this sort of thing is to go on? Mrs. Oily Grubb has been through the low scheme, and has written to Mrs. Herbert, and has written to the papers, and we publish her letter elsewhere. She sees through this she-wolf in sheep's clothing. She will expose her pretensions to Low Churchism, and to various other "isms," and will leave her naked and blasted—an awful monument of Puritanic wrath. Where, in the name of every Sunday School in these islands, are such projects to end? Even the Rev. Oily Grubb himself—the partner of her theological anxieties—what might become of him, if Miss Nightingale were to give him but one sly Anglican wink.

We have not the same indignation for Mrs. Grubb, for the other dirty fellows who have ventured to impute indelicacy to a stainless and spotless lady endeavouring to tread, as mortal may, in the steps of One who has left it as a chief command to his followers that they should do exactly what Miss Nightingale is doing at the present moment. Mrs. Grubb can only count five—her arithmetic is exhausted. If Miss Nightingale is to be admired, what will become of the Rev. Oily and the hard books, and the nice little tracts, and, above all, of the glory and honours of the consort of the perpetual curate of Twadleton-cum-Slop? We will answer our own question. They will be thought of when Miss Nightingale is forgotten—and not before.—*The Times*.

PROGRESS OF THE SUBMARINE TELE-

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR 1861-1865



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMPTER BY CONFEDERATE BATTERIES, APRIL 1861

From a steel engraving published at Springfield, Mass. in 1863.

FORT SUMPTER stood upon a small island off Charleston, the capital of South Carolina. It had been built to defend the city from external enemies. But in April 1861 it was confronted with enemies from the city itself. For the State of South Carolina had seceded from the Union, and the garrison of 60 Federal soldiers at Fort Sumpter was isolated and under demands to surrender. After an ultimatum had expired, "the first gun of the war" was fired at the fort from a ten-inch Confederate mortar at 4.30 in the morning of April 12. ¶ Confidence had persisted that the Southern States would be allowed to secede in peace, and that the dispute over Federal forts in the South would be settled without bloodshed. Consequently the sound of this first shell came as something dramatically unexpected. "The firing of the mortar," wrote a contemporary, "woke the echoes from every nook and corner of the harbor, and in this dead hour of the night . . . was a sound of alarm that brought every soldier in the harbor to his feet, and every man, woman, and child in the city from their beds. A thrill went through the whole city. It was felt that the Rubicon was passed." ¶ After a bombardment of about 40 hours, Fort Sumpter surrendered. It had been a bloodless battle; no soldier had been killed on either side. Yet this bloodless battle had precipitated a war in which some 350,000 soldiers were to lose their lives.

LATEST.

The American Civil War Begun.

Fire on Fort Sumter Opened and Returned.

WARLIKE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE REBEL GENERAL, BEAUREGARD, AND THE CONFEDERATE SECRETARY OF WAR.
&c. &c. &c.

CHARLESTON, 12th April, 1861.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery and General Beauregard, immediately preceding hostilities. The correspondence grew out of a formal notification by the Government at Washington, which is disclosed in General Beauregard's despatch.

NUMBER 1.

CHARLESTON, 8th April.

To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—An authorized messenger from President Lincoln just informed Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably, or otherwise by force.

(Signed)

J. T. BEAUREGARD.

NUMBER 2.

MONTGOMERY, 10th April.

To Gen. Beauregard:—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer.

(Signed)

L. P. WALKER,
Sec'y of War.

NUMBER 3.

CHARLESTON, 10th April.

To L. P. Walker:—The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

(Signed)

BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, 12th April.

The ball has opened. War is inaugurated. The batteries of Sullivan's and Morris' Island and other points were opened on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter has returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the seaboard yet. The military are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets. Every available space facing the harbour is filled with anxious spectators.

LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL LINE.

[Reported for The Montreal Gazette.]

Civil War in U. States. PARTICULARS OF BOMBARDMENT.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1861.

The New York Herald's special correspondent says that Fort Moultrie began the bombardment with 2 guns, to which Major Anderson replied with 3 shots from barbettes guns, after which the batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cunningham's Point and the Floating Battery, opened a brisk fire of shot and shell.

Anderson replied only at long intervals, until between seven and eight o'clock, when he opened from two tiers of guns looking towards Moultrie and Stevens' battery, but up to three o'clock he had failed to produce any serious effect.

During the greater part of the day Major Anderson directed his shots principally against Moultrie, Stevens, and the floating battery and Fort Johnston, they being the only ones operating against him. 15 or 18 shots struck the floating battery without effect. Breaches to all appearances were being made in the sides of Fort Sumter exposed to the fire. Portions of the parapet were destroyed and several guns shot away.

The fight will continue all night. The Fort will probably be carried by storm.

It was reported that the "Harriet Lane" had received a shot through her wheel-house. She is now in the offing.

No other Government ships in sight. Troops are pouring into the city by thousands.

CHARLESTON, April 12th.

The answer to Gen. Beauregard's demand by Major Anderson was that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted, that is if not reinforced.

Not a casualty has happened to any of the forces of the nineteen batteries in position. Only seven have opened fire on Fort Sumter. The remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached the city this morning and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter continues. The Floating Battery and Stevens Battery are operating freely. Fort Sumter is returning their fire.

Reported 3 war vessels outside the bar.

THE bombardment of Fort Sumter was recognized by The Gazette as the irrevocable opening of the war between the States. In the issue of April 13, 1861 the news of the bombardment was headlined with the words: "The American Civil War Begun." Further details, received by telegraph, were published in The Gazette on April 15.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR 1870-1871



THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS BY THE PRUSSIAN SIEGE ARTILLERY, DECEMBER 1870
From a drawing published in the 1870's in Elibu Rich's History of the Franco-German War.

THOUGH a series of spectacular victories had carried the Prussian armies to Paris itself, the stubborn defence of the capital checked their advance, and revived the hopes of the French for an ultimate victory. ¶ Knowing that there was little food in Paris, the Prussians had relied upon starvation to compel surrender. Yet the months passed and resistance continued. Then Bismarck urged a relentless bombardment; but he was opposed by General von Moltke who contended that the French fortifications held the Prussians too far away from the city to make a bombardment effective. ¶ When the siege dragged on, Bismarck's counsels prevailed. At Christmas-time in 1870 some 235 pieces of heavy artillery were brought into position. On December 27 the bombardment began. Special contrivances raised the elevation of fire to 30 degrees; the shells carried farther than had been expected; and whole districts of the city were battered into ruins. ¶ Even after bombardment had been added to starvation, the end came slowly. The defenders of Paris not only held out for another month, but made three spirited sorties against the besiegers. Their situation, however, had at last become untenable, and they capitulated on January 28. ¶ The Emperor William of Germany entered Paris in triumph with 30,000 troops, selected to represent all the German races. But the Parisians kept indoors, and the conquerors marched through deserted streets.

Why Paris cannot be Bombarded.

DISTRESS IN PARIS.

Peace or War?

[From French Sources.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19th.—The *Herald's* Brussels correspondent telegraphs this morning that the bombardment of Paris is declared to be impossible. It is not humanity which restrains the Prussians, but simply an impossibility for them to succeed, as they have neither the number nor the calibre of guns necessary. They have only 500 guns, mainly 24-pounders, and the French outworks which command the batteries can destroy them the moment they open fire. Paris has two months' supply of food.

A correspondent writes from Vendome that neither of the French armies, commanded by Chansy and Bourbaki, number less than 100,000 men, and they can draw reinforcements from the other parts of France of nearly double that number. The appearance of the French armies is favourable. Many of the men are small

The Bombardment of Paris.

THE NEW YEAR BEFORE PARIS.

[From Prussian Sources.]

The *Herald's* special from Berlin says it has been determined at Versailles to continue the bombardment until peace has been declared or Paris capitulates.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 1.—King William gave a reception to-day in the Palace to the officers of the army in honor of the opening of the New Year. The King in his address said the great events which must have preceded our celebration of such a day in such a place are due to your heroism and perseverance, and to the bravery of the soldiers. Our goal is, however, still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall achieve a lasting peace. It would be censurable to make any peace which should involve the continuation of the duties which have brought you here.

THE WAR.

TEXT OF THE ARMISTICE

Extent of the Line of Demarcation—Its Application—Its Object.

BERLIN, February 2.—The following is the text of the convention between Bismarck and Favre:—

Count von Bismarck, Chancellor, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Government of the National Defence of France, are furnished with regular power to determine the following arrangements:—

ARTICLE 1. A general armistice over all the line of military operations in the course of execution between the German and French armies shall begin in Paris this very day, and in the departments within the term of three days.

The duration of the armistice shall be twenty-one days, dating from to-day, and, excepting it be renewed, will be terminable everywhere on the 19th of February, at noon.

The belligerent armies shall preserve their respective positions, which shall be separated by a

LINE OF DEMARCATION.

This line shall commence at Pontzenue, on the east, in the Department of Calvados, and shall be continued on Luguerrès, in the north-east of the Department of Mayenne, passing between Brion and Fromontil. Touching the Department of Mayenne at Luguerrès, it follows the limits which separate that department from the Department of Arne, and south to the north of Morannis, and will be continued in such ways as to leave the Germans in occupation of the departments of Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher, and Yonne, as far as the point where the Departments of Cote-d'Or, Nièvre, and Yonne touch each other. Then setting out from this point the tracing of the line will be reserved for the understanding which will take place as soon as the contracting parties are informed of the actual situation of military operations now being executed in the Departments of Cote-d'Or, Doubs, and Jura. In any case, the line will pass through the territory comprising in these three departments, thus leaving the Germans in occupation of the departments situate to the north, and the French of those situated to the south of this territory; also, the Departments of the North and Pas-de-Calais. The fortresses of Givet and Laugres have the right of maintaining

THE dramatic seige of Paris by the Prussians was closely reported by *The Gazette*. An item in the issue for December 21, 1870 explained why besieged Paris had escaped Prussian bombardment. On January 4, 1871 came news that the bombardment had at last begun. Details of the final armistice appeared in *The Gazette* for February 7.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN 1882



THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE STORMING THE TRENCHES AT TEL-EL-KEBIR,
SEPTEMBER 13, 1882

From a drawing made in the 1880's for James Grant's History of the War in the Soudan.

IN 1882 an Egyptian political leader named Arabi Pasha thrust aside the Egyptian government and set up a military dictatorship. His rule was characterized by Moslem fanaticism. The lives of Europeans throughout Egypt were imperilled, and plans were prepared for the destruction of the Suez Canal. After the European quarter at Alexandria had been twice attacked, British bluejackets and marines landed and took possession of the city. ¶ The navy having done what it could, an army under Sir Garnet Wolseley was despatched from England. It landed at Port Said, and advanced into the desert towards the strong position which Arabi Pasha had taken up at Tel-el-Kebir. ¶ By a night-march, Sir Garnet finally came within striking-distance of the enemy. After a pause, he ordered his men to move carefully forward through the darkness. There was no sound, as their footsteps were silenced by the sand, and they were not sighted until only 300 yards away. Arabi's infantry at once crowded the parapets, but the British charged, forced them down into the trenches, and flung themselves headlong among them. There was fierce hand-to-hand fighting, but within 20 minutes the rebels had been driven from their position and scattered into the desert. ¶ The swift victory at Tel-el-Kebir brought an end to the rebellion, re-established order in Egypt, and led to the close relations between the British and Egyptian governments which have continued to the present day.

Distribution of Arabi's Forces.

ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING FOR BRITISH ADVANCE.

Arabi Flooding the Country.

Aden to be Fortified by the British.

Skirmishing Between the Outposts at Kassasin.

The Alexandria Conspiracy.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

ISMALIA, September 6.—No advance can be expected before the 9th instant. The Duke of Connaught's Brigade of Foot Guards will arrive at Kassasin on Wednesday. The transport arrangements were being rapidly completed. A party of natives has been engaged to bury the dead at Kassasin.

GROWING BOLD.

KASSASIN, September 6.—The enemy are showing increased boldness. Yesterday a force of 200 was observed within half an hour's march of the British camp. Infantry disguised as peasantry frequently fire at British videttes.

ARABI'S FORCES—CUTTING THE CANAL.

It is reported that Arabi has 28,000 troops at Tel-el-Kebir, well armed and in good condition. He has large forces at Shoubra, Ghiza and Moukattan, where he is constructing formidable earthworks. He has 6,000 men at Cairo and several thousand camped outside the city, close to the Pyramids. Damietta is garrisoned by a regiment of black troops, and a large number of the same troops are within reach in case of necessity. Arabi has an Italian and four Germans on his staff, all able officers. It is reported that he has flooded the entire country above

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

British Marching on Tel-el-Kebir.

THE ATTACK EXPECTED AT DAYLIGHT.

WOLSELEY'S PLAN OF ATTACK.

BLOWING UP THE ENEMY'S DAMS ON THE FRESHWATER CANAL.

THE TURKISH EXPEDITION AND THE MILITARY CONVENTION.

ALEXANDRIA, September 12.—Advices from Cairo deny the rumor that Nubar Pasha's house and other buildings had been arranged to be blown up.

KASSASIN, September 12.—The British forces have left the camp. Wolseley made an advance this morning, and the Duke of Connaught and Sir William Hamson. He has a large force of the last reconnoissance.

BLOWING UP THE DAMS, September 12.—The British forces are to blow up the dams on the Freshwater Canal.

CUTTING THE LINE OF COMMUNICATION, September 12.—The British forces are to cut the line of communication between Tel-el-Mahut and the British camp.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK, September 12.—The British forces are making preparations for the attack on Tel-el-Kebir.

THE ENEMY'S DAMS, September 12.—The British forces are blowing up the enemy's dams on the Freshwater Canal.

Tel-el-Kebir Taken

OCCUPATION OF ZAGAZIG.

COMPLETE ROUT OF ARABI'S ARMY.

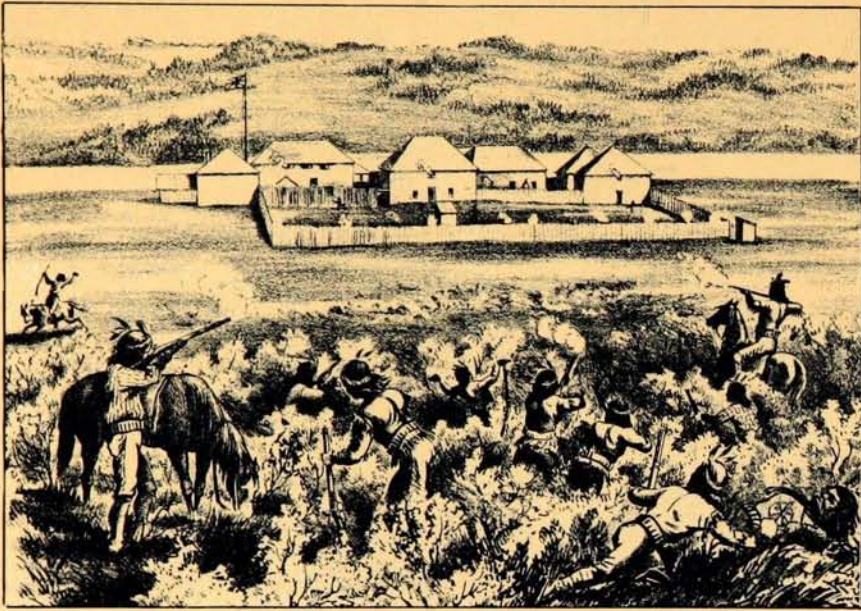
TWO THOUSAND EGYPTIANS KILLED,
3,000 CAPTURED.

BRITISH LOSSES 200 KILLED.

ALEXANDRIA, September 13.—The Khedive has received a telegram from Sultan Pasha, saying the British attack on Tel-el-Kebir commenced at 4.30 this morning.

THE glamor of General Wolseley's expedition into the Egyptian desert made front-page news for *The Gazette* in 1882. The defensive preparations of the rebels under Arabi Pasha were described on September 7. Word that a decisive battle was imminent appeared on September 13. On the following day *The Gazette* announced the sweeping British victory at Tel-el-Kebir.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION 1885



THE ATTACK UPON FORT PITT BY THE CREE INDIANS, APRIL 1885

From a contemporary drawing in The Canadian Illustrated News.

IN the Spring of 1885 twenty-three members of the North-west Mounted Police were stationed at Fort Pitt, a remote post on the North Saskatchewan River. Their commanding officer was Inspector Francis Dickens, a son of the English novelist. ¶ On April 2 they received word that the Cree Indians under Chief Big Bear had risen in rebellion and had already massacred the settlers at the neighboring post of Frog Lake. A few days later they saw Big Bear with a large body of Indians suddenly appear on the rising ground to the north. ¶ He did not attack immediately, but attempted to negotiate. He offered to allow the garrison to escape if they would let the ammunition and other stores fall into his possession. "Try to get away this afternoon," one of his notes read, "as the young men are all wild and hard to keep in hand." ¶ When his offers were refused, the fight began. The fort was subjected to heavy fire, and then an onslaught. But the mounted police resisted with determination, and the Indians drew back. ¶ Inspector Dickens realized, however, that his position was too perilous to maintain. Under cover of night he destroyed the stores and escaped with his garrison down the North Saskatchewan River to Battleford. They were welcomed as men risen from the dead; for no word had come from Fort Pitt for days, and they had been given up for lost.

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

Fort Pitt Reported to Have Been Taken.

MIDDLETON'S ORDERS TO HIS TROOPS

THE ADVANCE TO EDMONTON BEGUN.

The 65th on the Move in Good Health and Spirits.

COL. OUIMET'S MOVEMENTS EXPLAINED.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 21, 1 a. m.—A despatch just received from Battleford says messengers have just returned from Fort Pitt and say that the post has fallen. Two policemen are known to have been killed, and it is feared the whole party is massacred. An Indian told the news that the Indians had gone down, but this is not credited at the Crossing.

WITH GENERAL MIDDLETON'S BRIGADE GENERAL ORDERS—WHAT THE SCOUTS TOLD—THE ADVANCE

CLARKE'S CROSSING, April 21. Middleton has issued the following orders:—The whole force being the major-general commanding dress a few words to them advancing. In the first place thank them all, from the senior and all other officials, for the with which they have borne work and terrible weather. For marching they have made difficulties, and for their general. Regarding the enemy they are nothing but the formation of enable them to face such a force we are better armed, better shoot as well, if not better. The only advantage they cover over us is their natural cover, which they do not respect we must watch the

NEWS FROM FORT PITT.

The Police Arrive Safely at Battleford.

A BATTLE WITH BIG BEAR'S BAND.

The Hudson's Bay Agent with the Indians.

GEN. MIDDLETON STILL AT CLARKE'S.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 22, midnight.—A despatch just received from Battleford announces the arrival there to-day of five policemen by the river from Fort Pitt. They report one policeman killed and several wounded before they left. The rest of the force with the settlers sought refuge with some friendly Indians. Further particulars are anxiously awaited. Big Bear is said to be at the head of the Indians who

THE TROUBLE IN THE WEST.

The Indian Agitation Said to be Spreading.

AMERICAN TRIBES CROSS THE BORDER.

Fort McLeod Threatened and Making Ready.

THE BLACKFEET NOT ACTING WELL.

The Quebec Cavalry School Corps En Route.

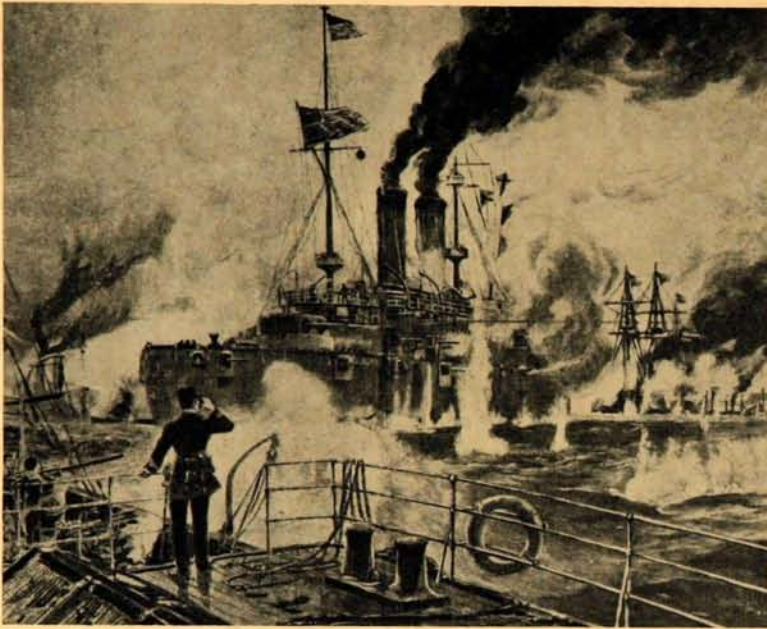
N.W.T., April 22.—It is said that the Fort Pitt had a fight on Wednesday with three hundred Indians of Poplar's bands. One man, son of Wm. Cowan, was killed, and one, L. Ansley, of the Hudson's Bay company, but will recover. Four men left Fort Pitt the day before. The Indians then ran away. He had a parley with the said they only wanted to kill

GOWANLOCK ALIVE.

Police who arrived at Battleford report Mrs. Gowanlock, who was reported killed, to be alive and well, a prisoner of the Indians. It is made of the other persons

THE North-west Rebellion brought warfare to Canada's own soil. On April 9, 1885, The Gazette gave warning that trouble was spreading among the Indian tribes. The rumor that Fort Pitt had fallen to the Cree Indians under Big Bear was reported on April 21. But anxiety was relieved two days later with the publication of definite news that the garrison had escaped.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR 1898



COMMODORE DEWEY ON THE BRIDGE OF HIS FLAGSHIP
DURING THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY, MAY 1, 1898

From a drawing of the period.

WHEN the United States declared war on Spain in the spring of 1898, Commodore Dewey was at Hong Kong in command of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron. He suddenly received a cable from President McKinley instructing him to "capture or destroy the Spanish fleet." "Thank the Lord!" exclaimed Dewey, "At last, I've got the chance, and I'll wipe them off the Pacific Ocean." ¶ Having reached the Philippines, he entered Manila Bay, where he sighted the Spanish fleet in the early morning of May 1. Ordering his ships in single column, with his flagship Olympia in the lead, he approached the enemy, enduring his fire until he judged the proper range had been reached. Then he turned to the waiting officer and said, "When you are ready, you may fire, Gridley." ¶ No naval victory in history has been more complete. After he had steamed twice past the Spanish fleet, every Spanish ship had been sunk. And this had been accomplished without the loss of one U.S. ship or the death of a single U.S. seaman. ¶ To prevent the enemy from communicating with Spain, Dewey had cut the cables. As a result, several days passed before the American people had definite news of his victory. But when the story was finally known, Dewey was hailed as a national hero. Of his achievement in Manila Bay he himself once asked: "Could anybody have done a better job?"

NO NEWS YET.

Not a Word Was Received From
Manila Yesterday.

PLENTY OF RUMORS

Reports of the Capture of
Manila Are Guess Work.

MILITARY AID FOR DEWEY.

He Has Only to Ask for It and
It Will Be Sent—The Last Word
From Manila.

No word came yesterday from
Commodore Dewey.

The break in the Manila cable
Philippines completely off from
communication with the outside.

The Captain-General of the
Philippines cannot communicate
with the Government.

The last message over the
cable, according to the officials
company, was timed at
twelve o'clock Monday evening
and has not been received since.

Nobody knows what
happened in Manila since then. Com-
modore Dewey was at that time
away from the Captain-General's
quarters.

He may have been
killed, or he may have
been captured, or he may have
been killed.

No steamer has
been seen since the fight.
One may arrive at any time.

LAST NEWS
Related to

AT MANILA. How Dewey Sank Spanish Fleet.

Took but a Short Time to Obey
Instructions

SPANIARDS FOUGHT BRAVELY

But Their Gunnery Was Very Poor—
U. S. Ships Hit a Number of
Times but Only Eight
Men Were Injured.

Copyright, 1898, in the United States, by James
Gordon Bennett.
(The New York Herald reserves all rights to
these dispatches, and forbids their publication,
with or without credit, for twenty-four hours.)

[Special service.]
Manila, Philippine Islands,
May 7.—Not one Span-
ish ship in Manila Bay today.
Not one Spanish warship
left except as our prize.
More than two hundred Spanish
ships were wounded and
wounded attest to the accuracy of
American fire.

Commodore Dewey attacked the
Spanish position at Cavite this morning
and swept five times along the line and
scored one of the most brilliant suc-
cesses in modern warfare.
That our loss is trifling suc-
cesses in modern warfare.
That our loss is trifling suc-
cesses in modern warfare.

Our vessels received proved how brave
and stubborn was the defence made by
the Spanish forces.
Miraculous as it may appear, none of
our men was killed, and only eight
were wounded. Those who were wounded
suffered only slight injuries.
Commodore Dewey entered the
Bay last night and
with one

SILENT DEWEY.

NO NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

London, May 6.—The Exchange Tele-
graph Company asserts, on the highest
authority, that the United States de-
spatch boat Hugh McCulloch, when she
reached Mrs Bay, near Hong Kong,
a few days ago, heard of the victory
of Commodore Dewey's squadron and
hurried back to Manila for despatches.

It is further said that the McCulloch
cannot get back to Hong Kong until
tomorrow, when she is expected to
have most important news.

A long silence preceded the announcement of Commodore Dewey's astounding victory in Manila Bay. On May 4, 1898, The Gazette reported: "Not a Word Was Received From Manila." On May 7, it again reported: "No News at Washington." Then, on May 9, came the great story: "How Dewey Sank Spanish Fleet."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902



THE BRITISH TROOPS BEFORE GENERAL CRONJE'S POSITION AT PAARDEBERG,
FEBRUARY 1900

From a drawing by the contemporary English military artist, R. Caton Woodville.

PAARDEBERG was one of the decisive battles of the South African War, as it brought about the defeat and capture of General Piet Arnoldus Cronje. In Cronje the stolid and shrewd resistance of the Boers had been symbolized. It was he who had commanded the Boer force that captured the Jameson raiders in 1896, and who had led the Boers to their great victory at Magersfontein in 1899. In the winter of 1900, however, he was compelled to fall back before a British army under Lord Roberts, which finally surrounded him at Paardeberg. In his position on the high bank of the Modder River he put up a last hard fight, though under continuous shell-fire and repeated attack. Only after a siege of several days and a final furious onslaught of nine hours was the white flag shown. ¶ Cronje himself came forward to meet Lord Roberts. Dressed in black broadcloth and carrying a whip he looked more like a cattle-drover than a general. Lord Roberts saluted him respectfully, and said: "You made a gallant defence, Sir." ¶ Paardeberg has a place in Canadian history, since it was one of the first overseas battles in which Canadian forces took part. Indeed, the Canadians played the most spectacular part in the Paardeberg drama; since it was at that point of the line which they held that the Boers surrendered.

AT BREAK OF DAY

General Cronje Surrenders Force
to Lord Roberts.

MAJUBA IS AVENGED

Three Thousand Boers Deliver
Arms to British.

VANQUISHED MEETS VICTOR

Field Marshal Shows Greatest
Consideration to Enemy, Who
Starts for Cape Town in
Charge of General
Prettyman.

London, February 27.—The War Office early this morning received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

"Paardeberg, February 27.—7.45 a.m.—General Cronje and all of his force capitulated unconditionally at daylight and is now a prisoner in my camp. The strength of his force will be communicated later. I hope that Her Majesty's Government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

The popular feeling created by the intelligence may be described as one of satisfaction rather than elation. There was a jubilant outburst on the stock exchange, and on in the day flags were hoisted, but not generally. The East End displayed many more than the West. The general sentiment voiced itself with quiet congratulations, that become stronger as later reports brought details of the first real victory of the war, on either side.

Enemy's Loss Is Severe.

These details indicate that the loss to the enemy was severe. The prisoners, estimated to number between 3,000 and 4,000, include, besides General Piet Cronje himself, 29 Transvaal and

THEY CHEER "BOBS"

Surrender of Cronje Greatly
Pleases Canadians.

THERE IS JOY IN MONTREAL

Work of the Dominion's Gallant
Volunteers Is Eagerly Watched
and Applauded on
All Sides.

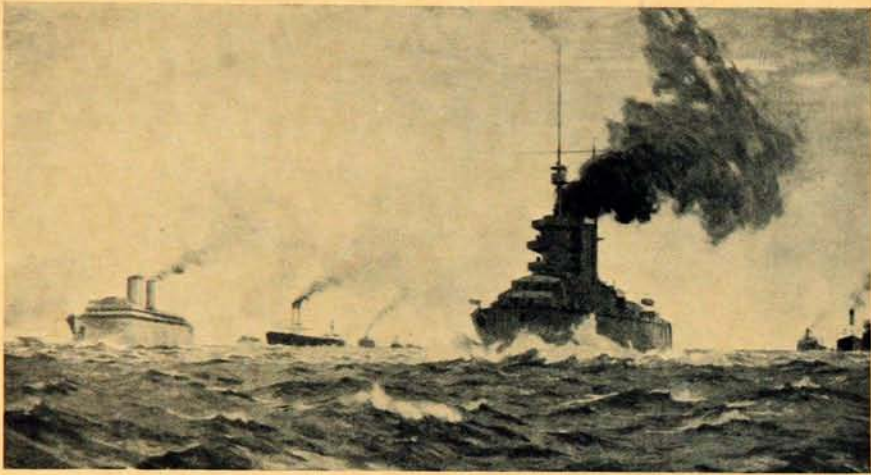
The news of the surrender of General Cronje and his troops yesterday gave rise to much rejoicing among the members on 'Change at the Board of Trade. When the hour of the Board of Trade arrived, Mr. Edgar Judge called the members together, and referred to the satisfaction they all felt at the news from South Africa, but at the same time they did not wish to jeer over a defeated foe. Mr. Coates then led the singing of "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen," which were enthusiastically joined in by those present.

Messrs. Fraser, Viger & Co. had the large show window of the Italian warehouse very artistically decorated yesterday in celebration of Cronje's surrender. A large picture of the Queen was prominent in the display and in the centre a very striking picture of the British lion.

At the High School the news of Cronje's defeat was received with great enthusiasm by the pupils. When the rector announced the British victory the scholars formed into line and preceded by a large banner, marched through the corridors singing "God Save the Queen." Amid great cheering the pupils were then granted a half holiday.

IN 1900 *The Gazette* was carrying news of Canadian troops abroad. In the issue for February 28 appeared the story of how the Boer leader, General Cronje, had at last been caught in a trap and compelled to surrender. Canadian soldiers, including many from Montreal, had had a part in that victory, and on another page of the same issue *The Gazette* reported how Montreal celebrated.

THE WORLD WAR 1914-1918



THE FIRST CANADIAN DIVISION ON ITS WAY TO ENGLAND, OCTOBER 1914

*From Lt.-Cmdr. Norman Wilkinson's painting for the
Canadian War Memorials.*

DURING the early autumn of 1914 thirty-one transports docked at the port of Quebec. Each received its allotted detachment of Canadian soldiers from the great camp at Valcartier, and slipped down the St. Lawrence. In Gaspé Bay they gathered and waited, in company with four warships of the Royal Navy. ¶ On the afternoon of Saturday, October 3, this armada began to move. Within an hour it was steaming for England in three long parallel columns. ¶ It had been supposed that Southampton would be the port of disembarkation; but as U-boats were rumored to be around the Isle of Wight, Plymouth was selected instead. In the early evening of October 14, the leading liner appeared in the estuary between Plymouth and Devonport, and until dusk of the following day one after another steamed into Plymouth Sound. ¶ The first few arrivals had not attracted much attention. Then the skirl of the bagpipes coming over the water announced that troops were aboard. Soon word ran round that they were the Canadians. Though unexpected, they received a hearty reception. The people of Plymouth dropped their work, crowded the dock-edges, and gave cheer after cheer, while the Lord Mayor boarded the ships to extend an official welcome. ¶ The disembarkation began with the Strathcona Horse, and within two days the "Old First" immortals of Canada were encamped on Salisbury Plain.

CANADIAN FORCE HAS LEFT QUEBEC FOR FIELD OF WAR

Valcartier Abandoned by All
Save Force of Men Dis-
mantling Camp

ARTILLERY WENT FIRST

Most of Embarkation Was
Done by Night—Transports
Went Out in Line, Lap-
land Leading

(Special to The Gazette.)
Quebec, October 2.—Canada's over-
seas contingent has left Quebec. The
twenty-seventh ship of the vessels
bearing the men across the Atlantic
has sailed, and is now probably at
sea, and the Valcartier camp, the
greatest military camp ever organiz-
ed in the Dominion, is a thing of the
past. Less than 700 men remain of
the 33,000 troops who were there a
week ago, and these are only carry-
ing out the work of dismantling the
camp. The last troopship which
sailed from Quebec carried the staff
of the contingent. Colonel Victor A.
S. Williams, adjutant general of the
militia, was in command, but he
said that on reaching the end of the
voyage, this position would be taken
by Major-General Alderson.

It took forty trains to move the
infantry and the baggage to Que-
bec, and the baggage of the con-
tingent was transported in 75 box
cars. The artillery were the first
to move. They went by road, start-
ing on Friday morning of last week.
The first to leave camp was the
second brigade of Field Artillery,
under Colonel A. J. Creelman, of
Montreal. The moving of the gun
continued all day and the greater
part of the road to

MEN OF DEVON WILDLY CHEER CANADA'S ARMY

Plymouth Out En Masse to Wel-
come Our Boys En Route
to Plains

EAGER FOR BATTLE FIELD

"Princess Pat's Pets" Very
Disappointed at Being
Compelled to Remain in
England—British Press
Lauds Canada

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident
Staff Correspondent.

London, October 16.—Throughout
the night of Thursday and all day
Friday the transports at Devonport
Docks, at Plymouth, were busy dis-
embarking the members of the Can-
adian contingent, who immediately
entrained for Salisbury, where their
camps were all in readiness. The
first detachment marched through the
streets were the Strathcona Horse.
Headed by their pipers, they made
their way to their train amid the en-
thusiastic shouts of large crowds of
Plymouth citizens. For the sake of
convenience, the majority of the
troops entrained in the dockyards, and
merely passed through Millbay Sta-
tion at Plymouth. The station was
closed and guarded by the police, but
the throngs of interested spectators
stood outside the

ON October 3, 1914 The Gazette reported that the great Valcartier camp had been evacuated, and on October 17 came the news of the safe disembarkation of the first Canadian contingent at Plymouth. Warfare had grown greatly in scope since the days of Napoleon; for this first Canadian contingent alone was larger than the entire British force under Wellington's command at Waterloo.

THE WORLD WAR 1914-1918



THE FIRST CANADIAN DIVISION THROWING BACK A GERMAN CHARGE
DURING THE SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES, APRIL 1915

From the painting by Richard Jack, R.C.A., for the Canadian War Memorials.

BETWEEN three and four o'clock on the morning of April 22, 1915 the Canadian soldiers in the trenches before Ypres saw a greenish-yellow cloud break out from the German line and come rolling slowly forward on the wind, like an uncanny moving wall. It came up to the Canadian parapets and heaved itself over into the trenches. It caught the men just as they were "standing to," and in a moment they were blinded and struggling for breath. ☞ The remedy came from the Germans themselves. Confident of the effect of their surprise use of chlorine gas, they left their trenches and came charging across the intervening two hundred yards. The least stricken Canadians sprang upon their own parapet and thus lifted themselves above the worst of the vapor. Their quick fire drove the Germans back. ☞ To the Canadian left, however, the colored troops from French Africa had broken and fled, leaving a clear path open to the enemy. The Canadians had to fall back and reform their line to fill the gap; but though "sick, half blind and weak" they held their new position until gradually reinforced. ☞ "The Second Battle of Ypres," Sir Arthur Currie once wrote, "apart from settling the future standard for Canada's fighting forces, had remarkable effect on the people at home. It proved a stimulus to recruiting and awakened the country to a full sense of her place in the war."

HOW CANADIANS FOUGHT AND WON NORTH OF YPRES

With Everything Known to Warfare Against Them They Drove Home Charge

SICK, HALF BLIND, WEAK

They Had to Face Shrapnel, Rifle Fire and Machine Guns in a Country Which Is Absolutely Without Opportunity for Defence

(Special Cable to The Gazette.) London, Monday, April 26.—The cor- telegraphing under

GASES BAD—FOR GERMANS

Fumes Maddened Canadians and Made Charges Fiercer

Northern France, April 26.—All throughout Pas de Calais the praises of the gallant Canadians are being sung. They have been tried in a crucible of intense heat and have not been found wanting. The wounded who came down to the base today—and there are many hundreds of them—were in high spirits, though many of them will never fight again.

The Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France says that some Canadians in the Flanders battle alleged with conviction that the fumes of the German gases, so far from paralyzing them, maddened them, and the vigor of their charges owed something to this amazing stimulus.

ays: very mouth here is of the Canadians, the Middlesex Regi- share. The Cana- the Yser Canal the which marked their d. The quality of quick- played in their retreat. s to the withdrawal of they had no time to get ns across the water. The unusually far up and the attack was rapid and in ce. ng slicker has ever been seen e Germans' final success in across the canal. They it up, behind a cloud of yellow- smoke that emptied the trenches and confused the French of ready-made in length. the

EXPERT TELLS OF HORRORS OF GAS WARFARE

War Office Doctor Found Can- adians Struggling for Breath, Blue in the Face

MANY CHOKED TO DEATH

Irritant Gas, Wafted on Gentle Breeze to Trenches, Pro- duced Acute Bronchitis and Its Accompanying Slow Asphyxiation

London, April 28.—Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, has made public a communication from Dr. John S. Haldane, who was sent to France to observe the effects of the gas used by Germans in opening their attack on Ypres, and to report on what he considered the most efficacious means of assisting them. Dr. Haldane, who bases his report almost entirely on the Canadians were affected,

with Sir Wilmot Horryingham, a physician to the British army, examined several men of the battalions suffering from the effects of the gas. These men were suffering for breath and blue in the face. On examining their blood with a spectroscope and by other means he ascertained that the blueness was due to the presence of carbon monoxide. There was no account for the blueness of the faces for air but one man was suffering from

In April, 1915, The Gazette reported the first battle of the Canadians with the German enemy. It was the story of Ypres, with its gallantry and suffering. The Gazette for April 26 carried the decisive news that the Canadians had "fought and won." Another item in the same issue told of how the chlorine gas had made the Canadians fight all the fiercer. But the price had been heavy. On April 29 was published Dr. J. S. Haldane's report on the "horrors of gas warfare."

THE PRESENT STRUGGLE: *The Canadian Army*



COMMANDOS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE DIEPPE RAID, AUGUST 19, 1942 *From an International News Service photograph.*

IN the morning of August 19, 1942, a great flotilla of self-propelled barges, preceded by minesweepers and convoyed by destroyers, moved across the Channel and at dawn reached the beaches of Dieppe. It was a reconnaissance in force, undertaken by 7,000 Allied troops, 5,000 of whom were Canadians. ¶ Protected by an air-umbrella, the raiders came ashore with tanks and infantry. The fire from the enemy's batteries and machine-guns swept across the beaches like showers of rain. Yet the raiders made good their landing, seized the heavily fortified Casino, and penetrated some distance into the town. Nine hours later, in accordance with the pre-arranged schedule, they withdrew. ¶ The cost of the raid had been severe, the Canadians alone suffering 3,350 casualties. Yet the exceptional hazards had been met in a spirit of gallant self-sacrifice. The War's first Canadian V.C. went to Lt.-Col. C. C. I. Merritt of Vancouver, who had led his men across a bridge under very heavy fire, waving his steel helmet and calling, "See, there is no danger here!" An O.B.E. went to the Rev. J. Armand Sabourin of Montreal, who had ignored the blazing fire upon the beaches and had passed from one crumpled figure to another to administer the last rites of his Church. ¶ In reviewing the expedition, Prime Minister Churchill stressed the importance of acquiring knowledge as well as other resources, and described the Dieppe Raid as the "indispensable preliminary to full-scale operations."

The Gazette.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1942. TWENTY-TWO PAGES
 VOL. CLXXX No. 200
 Price Five Cents

Battles Over Dieppe, Channel Cost Germans 276 Planes; Captured Fusiliers Mont Royal Slain as Comrades Watch; Armada of 500 Allied Aircraft Pounds at Invasion Coast

PADRE DARES GUNS
 Admirals Last Night Aboard
 Ball of Machine-guns Boats

HEROES ARE NUMEROUS
 Captured Fusiliers in Under-
 parts, Called Back to Safety
 by Aiding for Water

OUR LOSSES SEVERE
 Fusiliers and South Saskatchewan
 Units Suffer Heavy Casualties

FORMER THE REARGUARD
 Covers Embarkation at Dieppe
 —Ways Must Be Made
 Then Shout

HOW CANADIANS LANDED AT DIEPPE

ENEMY LOSS HEAVY
 Two Ships Destroyed, Radio Lo-
 cation Station Destroyed

BLACK WATCH ON RAID
 Had Most Successful Demon-
 stration of Co-ordination
 of All Three Services

STEELWORKERS ROOSEVELT MAN VOTE TO STRIKE BEATEN IN N.Y.
 Higher Pay Asked at Democratic
 Steel, Coal, Sydney, N.S.

**U.S.W. Meets, Midwest, Says
 Prospect of Averting General
 Fluoride Strike**

**Farley-Supported State At-
 torney-General Likely to Be
 Privet Against Senate**

WEATHER FORECAST
 Fresh winds, heavy clouds
 and rain.

THE GAZETTE.
 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1942. TWENTY PAGES
 VOL. CLXXX No. 199
 Price Five Cents

Commandos, 90 p.c. Canadians, Wreck Dieppe Defences; Losses Severe in Bitter Nine-hour Invasion Prologue; Non-Essential Jobs Cut to Minimum by New Restrictions

CANADIANS LEAD DIEPPE INVASION REHEARSAL

EFFECTIVE AT ONCE
 Unions Jacked at Dieppe
 Points Way to Assault

**WEATHER IN CHANNEL AS MEN
 WENT TOWARD WAR INDUSTRIES**

PERMITS ARE REQUIRED
 Getting Licenses to Be Re-
 quired by Employment
 Offices, King Announces

**REDS RETREAT
 AT KRASNODAR**
 Abandon West Caucasus City
 Several Forces Head for East

CHARNEL SKY BLACK
 B.C.L.F. Grants Flying For-
 mation to Meet in New Room

EVERY SQUADRON UP
 Line of All German Planes
 Turned Very Heavy
 Weather Against Allies

OPPOSITION IS STIFF
 Canadian Unit, Regarded as Not
 Landing, Retreated, Success

ROBERTS LEADS FORCE
 Bored with Invasion, Troops
 Resisted With Fire in First
 Charge of Night Fire

WEATHER FORECAST
 Fresh winds, heavy clouds
 and rain.

THE headlines of *The Gazette* for August 20, 1942, announced that the Canadian Commandos had played the principal part in the "Nine-hour Invasion Prologue" at Dieppe. The Dieppe Raid again occupied the headlines on August 21, as further details were received.

THE PRESENT STRUGGLE:

The Royal Canadian Navy



H.M.C.S. ASSINIBOINE RUSHING FORWARD TO RAM A NAZI U-BOAT IN
THE ATLANTIC SEPTEMBER 1942

From a Royal Canadian Navy photograph.

THE Royal Canadian Navy has been designed primarily as an anti-submarine fleet, and most of its combats with the enemy have taken place in the protracted and crucial Battle of the Atlantic. The fight that took place in September 1942 between H.M.C.S. Assiniboine and a Nazi U-boat is typical of the work of the Royal Canadian Navy and of its courage. ☞ The action was fought late on a foggy afternoon. The Assiniboine had sighted a Nazi U-boat, but the fog drooped heavily over the sea and contact was lost. After a determined search the enemy was again sighted, and a battle began which did not end until the U-boat had been sunk. ☞ Both vessels put up a hard fight. They manœuvred continuously in order to get into the most advantageous position, and often they came to such close quarters that the members of each crew could plainly see the faces of their opponents. ☞ Finally the Assiniboine had the U-boat straight ahead, and rushed forward to ram it. As the two vessels came together, the Assiniboine let drop its depth charges. One of these actually fell upon the enemy's deck, then rolled into the water and exploded just beneath. The U-boat went down by the bow, and plunged out of sight within a few yards of the Assiniboine's deck. ☞ Lt.-Cmdr. J. Hamilton Stubbs paid tribute to his ship's company. "They cheered so hard every time the Assiniboine scored a hit," he said, "that they must have struck fear into the hearts of the Nazis."

U-BOAT SUNK OFF THE COAST BY H.M.C.S. ASSINIBOINE; SEVERAL PRISONERS TAKEN

ENEMY IS RAMMED

Gunfire Causes Casualties on
Both Sides; Rating Killed

SUB CAUGHT ON SURFACE

Depth Charge Lands on Her
Deck and Explodes
Beneath

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, September 19.—The sinking of a German submarine by H.M.C.S. Assiniboine, (Lieut. Commander J. H. Stubbs, R.C.N.) one of Canada's destroyers, has been announced by the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, the Hon. Angus L. Macdonald.

The submarine was sunk by ramming, after a spirited surface action in which gunfire and depth charges played their part.

Several German prisoners were taken. The submarine captain was among the killed. One Canadian seaman, Ordinary Seaman Kenneth Watson, of Revelstoke, B.C., was killed.

(It was learned from a naval source that the encounter was somewhere in the Western Atlantic.)

In making the announcement, the Naval Minister said that the sinking was only one of the successful actions waged by the Royal Canadian Navy against U-boats. Further details of other actions, he declared, could not be given until it was

certain that their disclosure would not provide information which would be of material aid to the enemy.

In making the announcement of the Assiniboine success, however, the Naval Minister gave full details with the exception of the date and scene of the action.

The submarine, he said, was caught on the surface by H.M.C.S. Assiniboine in dense fog. Instead of endeavoring to dive, she sought to escape into the fog, and for a while was out of sight. The destroyer's captain, however, was able to re-establish contact which was not lost again until the U-boat was sent to the bottom.

Gunfire was exchanged, both vessels scoring hits. A small fire was caused in the destroyer, interfering with the gun control and leaving the gun crews to independent firing.

At times the action was waged at such close quarters that the faces of the combatants could plainly be seen by their opponents.

Toward the close of the engagement a depth-charge fired from the destroyer actually landed on the submarine's deck, from which it rolled into the sea there to explode beneath the enemy's hull.

The details of the action, as released from Naval Service Headquarters, are given in the words of Assiniboine's Commanding Officer, as he described them to an officer on his return to port.

Assiniboine had been sent off from the convoy to pick up six stragglers, Lieutenant-Commander Stubbs related. "They were forty or fifty miles away and as we got to them we saw one go down torpedoed. We searched the area but found no trace of the attacker."

SUB IS SIGHTED.

Nothing else happened that day, but the following morning an object was sighted and it proved to be a sub. The conning tower was visible at six miles range, so Assiniboine altered course and steamed in pursuit, opening fire immediately with the forward 4.7

"He dived fairly close" said

Lieutenant-Commander Stubbs, so we dropped two depth charge patterns over the spot. Then we searched but saw nothing."

It was five-thirtyish in the evening when Yeoman of Signals, William Cavanagh, of Halifax, sighted another conning tower at 1,000 yards range.

"We dash off again in pursuit and as we closed in he dived," the Commanding Officer continued "Then the fog shut down."

"We did a turn to port and came out of the fog and there he was at half mile range," he went on "We went for him at full speed with the intention of ramming, but lost him again in a fog bank. I ran Assiniboine on to what I thought was the spot where I had last seen him, but I had evidently turned too soon. "So we altered course a little and went ahead. Then we saw him again, right on the surface and almost a stone's throw away."

"We closed him at 200 yards" he related "and the submarine started an evading action. We kept moving in and just missed ramming his stern. We were so close that we couldn't depress our guns, but we were firing anyway. Then we drew parallel with him and the guns started to boom in earnest on both sides."

"From my perch on the bridge I could see the German commander plainly, but a short time later he was killed by a shell from one of our 4.7's which struck the conning tower. The Nazis concentrated their fire on our bridge and the first few shots started a fire on the starboard side. This interfered with our fire control and so we had to resort to quarter firing, each gun operating independently of the other."

"With all our guns blazing, our point-five gunners kept spraying the submarine's decks."

"I saw one of our 4.7's hit the conning tower again and at this time the U-boat decided to take a gamble and dive. We then started a criss-cross action. We crossed his stern several times but I think we were too close for him to use his torpedo tubes. (Some members of the Assiniboine's crew reported hav-

THE long silence that had shrouded the service of the Royal Canadian Navy in the Battle of the Atlantic was broken by the censors on September 19, 1942, when they released the detailed story of the sinking of a German submarine by H.M.C.S. Assiniboine. The story appeared on the front-page of The Gazette the same day it was released.

THE PRESENT STRUGGLE: *The Royal Canadian Air Force*



BOSTON BOMBERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE FLYING OVER
ENEMY TERRITORY

From a Royal Canadian Air Force photograph.

Today must be an unpleasant one for Herr Hitler and his gang." These were the words used on February 25, 1940, by Capt. Harold Balfour, British parliamentary under-secretary for air. On that day No. 110 Squadron of the R.C.A.F. had arrived in England—the first ever to go overseas as a Canadian flying unit. It was among the earliest fruits of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which President Roosevelt had described as "one of the grand conceptions of the war, grand both in design and in execution." ¶ The battle-range of the R.C.A.F. has been wide, extending into the Mediterranean, Russia and the Far East. But it is over Germany and German-occupied territory that its blows have fallen heaviest and most frequently. ¶ Since most of the raiding bombers have reached their targets after dark, there has nearly always been the weirdly-colored spectacle of bomb-lit fires below. These fires have been described again and again by R.C.A.F. air crews—mostly with satisfaction as the sign of objectives achieved, but also with a certain strange fascination. One airman speaks of the "huge carpet of flame"; another of the "red smoke bellowing across the target"; a third of the fires "shining like a long string of diamonds." ¶ Just what such weird spectacles have meant for the German cities below has been revealed in the photographs of devastation taken in the daylight flights of the reconnaissance planes of the R.C.A.F.

BLOCK BUSTERS REND KIEL PORT

U-Boat Base Blasted by British
and R.C.A.F. Squadrons

Lannion on French Coast
Strafed by Spitfires—
E-Boats Hit

London, October 14.—(P)—Some hundreds of bombers, including Britain's biggest dynamite carriers and four R.C.A.F. squadrons, gave the German naval and submarine base of Kiel one of its most destructive blastings of the war last night, it was announced today.

Two-ton "block busters" sprinkled with among buildings, fires and ported Meanw Spitfire train and in North two mir coast, w German the Net "Canar smash : how " T Ch Ont., a he dis in the tack, plane It v Septe nearl has of n

London, February 25.—(C.P. Cable) their greatest attack of the war last night, smashing at the German naval base of Wilhelmshaven in a raid that left a great white glow diffused among the clouds. It was the third raid on Wilhelmshaven within a week.

The R.A.F. bombed targets in western Germany and a few of its aircraft went along to Wilhelmshaven, but the R.C.A.F. disclosed that the raid on the naval base was almost exclusively a Canadian show. It was the largest assault in the history of the Canadian bomber group.

The Canadians already had operated in force against the Wilhelmshaven

R.C.A.F. JOINS RAID

U-Boat Base Left Flaming After
Twin Saturation Attacks

RAIL LINES ARE HARRIED

Fighters Sweep Northern
France; Industrial Targets
Heavily Bombed

London, February 14.—(P)—R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. bombers unloaded "over 1,000 tons" of bombs in two heavy attacks Saturday night on the German U-boat base at Lorient, the Air Ministry announced today. Stirling, Halifax and Lancaster bombers participated in the twin raids on the French coastal city—the first target to be hit by such a double-barrelled blow in a single night—the Air Ministry news service said.

R.A.F. formations attacked western

R.C.A.F. Hits at Wilhelmshaven In Its Greatest Raid of the War

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said this indicated that substantial fires had been set.

Enemy opposition was comparatively ineffective. No aircraft of the attacking force was lost and only one crew reported an encounter with an enemy fighter.

A Halifax from a squadron led by Wing Cmdr M. M. Fleming, D.F.C., of Ottawa, encountered a

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 2.)
**Smashing R.A.F. Raids
On Germany Indicated**
London, February 14.—(P)—

THESE three items are typical of the scores which The Gazette has published in reporting the exploits of the R.C.A.F. The Gazette described the Kiel raid on October 15, 1942. On February 15, 1943, came the story of the raid of the R.C.A.F.'s Wellington and Halifax bombers upon the U-boat base at Lorient. The R.C.A.F.'s great Wilhelmshaven raid was reported in The Gazette on February 26, 1943.

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