

Canadians Make Brilliant Drive In Attack on Courcellette; Force Over-Powered Germans in on Rush

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—The Canadian general representative at the front sends the following account of recent important operations particu-

lized in by the troops from the Dominion, including the capture of Courcellette and adjacent positions: Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, Sept. 23.—The Canadian troops have been actively participating in the great battle of the Somme. Already in a series of brilliant attacks, they have forced the Germans back for over a mile beyond their original lines. They have captured Mouquet farm, having finally overcome a desperate resistance; they have attacked and carried the Sugar refinery and its lines of connecting trenches; and then, following up this success with a boldness of plan and action of execution not equalled in this war, they have on the same day organized and delivered fresh attacks which made them masters of the whole village of Courcellette.

The Canadians have taken over 1,200 prisoners, including 32 officers, together with two guns, a large number of machine guns and several heavy mortar-batteries (one trench mortar), and in the course of the heavy and sustained fighting they have inflicted very serious losses upon the enemy.

A central battalion was the first to enter the battle, coming up through a heavy hostile barrage to the assistance of hard-pressed troops practically in the middle of an attack. They were closely followed by the Canadian Scottish from Vancouver and by a Toronto battalion. These battalions, though they delivered no assault, were given a very difficult and trying task to perform. They were heavily shelled in trenches newly dug or recently captured from the enemy, and the location of which it was almost impossible to determine. Yet, despite very adverse conditions, they consolidated their trenches and repelled several hostile bombardment attacks.

The first assault was undertaken by an eastern Ontario battalion against a salient in the German line some 500 yards in length. The battalion carried out its task in a manner little short of perfection. Sharp at 4:45 afternoon in broad daylight, and with an almost unseen force, three companies under command of Major Vandewater, sprang from their trenches and advanced steadily towards the German lines. In front of them our artillery laid down an intense barrage, and our men followed so closely that they were almost in the midst of their own shells. One German machine gunner was killed in operations, but it did not succeed in stopping the advance. Some of the enemy continued to shoot until the last moment. Thus several of our men, including two officers, were killed on the very parapet of the German trenches. But their death was avenged, for with an almost onrush our men poured into the enemy lines. Those of the enemy who did not immediately surrender were shot or bayoneted. Those who attempted to escape back to their original positions were shot down as they ran from hole to hole either by a Lewis machine gun which Lieutenant Douce had promptly brought into action, or by our snipers. Altogether about 80 prisoners were taken and the trench was filled with German dead.

Canadian Line Straightened. This successful enterprise, depriving the enemy of a valuable observation post, straightened out our line and carried our positions forward some 200 yards, thus preparing the

ECZEMA ON NECK SPREAD OVER HANDS

In Blisters, Itching and Burning Were Intense. Could Not Sleep, Caused Severe Pain.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"Eczema broke out in places on my neck and hands, and later it was clear around my neck and it spread over my hands. It was in the form of blisters and the itching and burning were so intense that I had to scratch all the time and I could not sleep well nights. It caused quite severe pain and I could not put my hands in water or do my regular work, and my hands were badly inflamed. Then I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and started to use them. After three or four days my neck and hands did not itch and burn so and it only took two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment to heal me." (Signed) Miss Anna Ciesielski, Independence, Iowa, Feb. 19, 1916.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

BATHS Steam, Electric and Sea Salt

Swedish Rest and Massage Cooling Rooms

HOTEL DACOTA

WALTER CARLSON, Manager. Telephone 1900 N. W.

THE MERCHANTS HOTEL

St. Paul's Famous and Popular Priced Hotel.

200 MODERN ROOMS. With Running Water \$1.50 to \$1.60 With Bath \$1.50 to \$1.60

Renovated, Redecorated, New Furnishings. Moderate Priced Cafe. New Clear Stand. New Grill Room. Convenient, Comfortable, Home Like.

Headquarters for All From North Dakota.

21 and Jackson Sts. One Block From Union Depot. Look for Large Merchant Sign.

ground for the more general assault of September 15. In the meantime the Germans attempted several counter attacks, which were promptly repulsed. There was also a constant and at times intense artillery duel. Several cases of desertion from the German lines occurred, and on two occasions large parties of the enemy seemed to wish to come over and surrender.

Four hostile aeroplanes were brought down over our lines after aerial contests, much to the delight of the men in the trenches. The co-operation between the infantry and the flying corps was intimate and most successful. We obtained an accurate and constant supply of aeroplane photographs and were promptly advised of any change in the enemy lines. When observation was favorable as many as 20 of our captive balloons were visible at a time.

Artillery Burst Into Activity. The morning of September 15 dawned bright and clear. There was a frosty nip to the air. Suddenly our massed artillery burst into a frenzy of activity, and the trench mortar shells hurled over the heads of the waiting infantry.

Shortly after 6 o'clock our battalions began their attack. Before the artillery barrage advanced in a stage by stage with a remarkable precision and a great intensity of fire. In successive waves our infantry moved forward, climbing over the shell-works ground, leaping the battered trenches. Among them burst the enemy shells. The noise was terrific. Machine guns and rifle fire poured into them. Steadily they mounted the last ridge, saw Martin-pulch on their right and looked over the brick ruins and white chalk mounds of the sugar refinery and the trenches to the right and left which were to be their objective. No sooner were the first lines of German trenches secured than the assaulting waves pressed onwards. In their midst, moving ponderously but steadily, came several of the new armored tanks. The machine gunners of the "Creme de Menthe" led the way and the effect upon our men was electrical. In vain the Germans rained a stream of bullets and machine gun fire upon our men, but they were powerless to stop the advance.

Although our infantry were the first to reach the sugar refinery, the German machine guns and in engaging the enemy trenches, and the deep, strongly protected dugouts of the sugar refinery. The officers, including a battalion commander, were made prisoners. At the same time the trenches on either flank knapsack "Creme de Menthe" trench and the "Sugar" trench were stormed and captured. East and West Joined in Attack. In this attack the men from Toronto, London, Ottawa and Kingston fought side by side with men from Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver and with men from the mounted rifles from eastern Canada.

Aeroplanes hovering overhead established contact with the infantry and reported to headquarters that the whole of our objective had been secured and that patrols were being pushed forward toward Courcellette and the gun pit road to the southeast.

Courcellette Taken. So successful was this attack that the corps commander, Sir Julian Byng, decided to strike another and immediate blow at the enemy. He ordered that the village of Courcellette, together with a line of German trenches between Mouquet farm and the northern edge of the village should be attacked. The manner in which these orders were carried out reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned. By 6 o'clock in the evening all preparations were completed and the new attack was launched. The objective was a difficult one, including a large and strongly fortified village on the right.

TAKING IT FROM THE AIR (Kansas City Star).

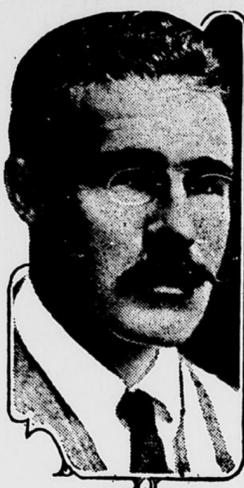
The government is going into the business of making fertilizer out of the air, of making the air feed us. Congress has appropriated \$30,000,000 for the building of a hydro electrical plant for making nitrates with nitrogen extracted from the air. Nitrates are used in making high explosives such as are used in shooting the big cannon of modern warfare. We have been depending since the war upon nitrates from the natural beds of Chile. But if we had a way with a foreign power it might cut off this supply and then we would be helpless unless we had a plant such as this one about to be built.

In peace times the plant will turn out nitrates for fertilizer. The most valuable fertilizer in the world is nitrogen. Until it was discovered that nitrogen could be taken from the air the soil was given nitrogen through the application of manure and other fertilizers containing a large percentage of it. But in the last few years the manufacture of nitrates with nitrogen from the air has been developed on a large scale in Europe.

The process is simple. There is a great electric arc in which the air is heated to a tremendous degree. Now air is made up principally of nitrogen and oxygen. Oxygen will burn, but nitrogen will not. So air is passed through this superheated spot between the poles of the electric arc and the oxygen is burned out of it. What remains is nitric oxide. This is then mixed with air and the result is twice as much nitrogen as before to the same amount of oxygen. Water is added and the result is nitric acid, which may be used for making explosives. If it had to be used as fertilizer limestone is treated with it and the result is nitrate of lime, which may be mixed directly with the soil and is the greatest fertilizer known. It is equivalent to the famous nitrate of soda from Chile.

The Germans and Scandinavians have been doing this sort of wizardry for years, and their plants have been making nitrogen for fertilizer so cheaply that it is sold in competition with the nitrates from the natural beds of Chile, and the plants pay bigger dividends than Standard Oil.

Advocates Preparedness.



Amos Pinchot.

New York, Sept. 21.—Real preparedness must strike at the influence which make some men slothfully rich and others hopelessly poor, in the opinion of a group headed by Amos Pinchot and including such names as Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Frederick C. Howe and Frederick C. Leubuscher of New York, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Owen R. Lovejoy, Morris Hillquit and others. They have found what they choose to call a committee on real preparedness, with sub-committees in the principal cities of the country. Congressional candidates will be quizzed with regard to the measures which the league believes to be essential to effect national defense.

"The human unit in battle is even more important than armament," says Pinchot, "and including such names as Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Frederick C. Howe and Frederick C. Leubuscher of New York, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Owen R. Lovejoy, Morris Hillquit and others. They have found what they choose to call a committee on real preparedness, with sub-committees in the principal cities of the country. Congressional candidates will be quizzed with regard to the measures which the league believes to be essential to effect national defense.

PURCHASE MORE MERCHANT SHIPS

Turning Point Reached with the Recent Purchase of Three Ships.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The recent purchase of three large ships by the Pacific Mail Steamship company marked the turning point in the fortunes of American shipping on the Pacific, states a report on trans-Pacific trade made public by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, of the department of commerce. This purchase adds 17,100 gross tons to the 5,000 tons of the American shipping on the Pacific. Prior to the war the total American tonnage engaged in this trade was 30,000 gross tons.

The war has cut down the total shipping of all nations engaged in trans-Pacific trade from 380,000 gross tons to 230,000. Before the war American shipping comprised 21 per cent of the total, British shipping 39 per cent, and Japanese 22 per cent. Up to the time the war broke out, the American shipping had fallen off to two per cent, British tonnage had fallen off to 30 per cent, Japanese tonnage had increased to 55 per cent of the total, and Dutch shipping had jumped from practically nothing at all to 18 per cent. English tonnage fell from 150,000 gross tons to 44,000 tons, Japanese tonnage increased from 125,000 to 155,000 tons, and the Dutch increased from a negligible quantity to 35,000 tons.

A very interesting section of the report is devoted to shipbuilding activities in Japan and China. Japanese shipyards are taxed to the limit of their capacity. Orders for ships from abroad have been refused, as the yards have booked orders for Japanese ships that will keep them busy for the next two years. The builders, however, are handicapped by a lack of material, and it is an interesting fact that one large new shipbuilding company is being organized at home in this country. Boilers, engines, and other fittings can not be had at very reasonable prices, for they can not be manufactured at home as cheaply as they can be turned out in the United States and England. But in spite of all handicaps, Japan is losing no time in taking advantage of the present unparalleled opportunities. Purchases of foreign ships have been made at very high prices. The report calls attention to the fact that although the United States first stepped into the field in Japan as late as 1890, the total shipping tonnage of the country at the present time, including the vessels registered in its colonies, is no less than 2,158,000 gross tons.

The Chinese are also busy at their yards in Shanghai and Hongkong, although badly handicapped by scarcity of materials. One Hongkong company is at work on eight ocean freighters for Norwegian owners. Two more of a similar type will be started as soon as facilities will permit, and there are additional contracts for five others. This company recently voted to increase its capital stock to \$1,500,000.

Gradually the American flag is returning to the Pacific. The United States has more merchant vessels under construction than any other country in the world, and while the greater part of this new tonnage is not intended for immediate use on the Pacific, it is probable that any other country some of it will be diverted to the far eastern trade. Whether American shipping will fully regain its former standing on the Pacific can not now be definitely foretold, but there is no further danger of the flag disappearing in that quarter.

The report is entitled "Trans-Pacific Shipping," miscellaneous series No. 44, and is the work of Julian Arnold, American commercial attaché at Peking, who has made a very careful study of the recent development of Japanese shipping. Much of the report is devoted to this subject. For the nominal price of cents this bulletin may be obtained from the superintendent of documents, Washington, or from the nearest district office of the bureau of foreign and domestic

Canadian Troops Caught Enemy Napping at Courcellette; Attack Broke Suddenly And Swept on

With the British Army in France, Sept. 22.—Some of the best stories of the battle are told only after some battalions which have been in a big attack are out of the line. Then, after they have slept, they recall vivid incidents in the midst of changes and the struggle for positions. They live over again their sleepless nights and days when they faced death in their grapple with the foe. Stories laughable and ridiculous are mixed with the tragic.

Today the correspondent has been visiting the Canadian battalions after their storming of Courcellette. These men, their eyes blinking after sleeping the clock round, had taken more than their own number of prisoners in the swift rush through the village. The Germans thought the attack was over. They did not anticipate the second charge, which came just before dusk. They were in their deep dugouts, taking cover from a sudden burst of shell fire, when, as the shell burst, the Canadians were at their doors.

Taken by Surprise. The battalion which took the eastern end of the village had got only just in time to deploy for the attack before the minute set for it, and then rushed across the open under the German curtains of shell fire, and the officers could not give detailed instructions to their men before they went forward. They had to trust to the intelligence and initiative of the men to adapt themselves to a general plan.

Turning corners and dodging in and out, the men cleared the streets of Germans and saw that the dugouts were guarded. Given another half hour and the Germans would have organized their defense. As it was, they were helplessly confined in their cellars.

One boy of 19 held a dugout of forty Germans and marched them away as prisoners, according to the accounts of his comrades. One of the two battalion commanders captured was a baron. "Being of the aristocracy, he put on a good deal of airs," said a Canadian colonel, "till I took him aside and told him it was out of place and that I was too busy to be ceremonious. Then he became amiable."

Two German doctors worked like Trojans looking after their own and helping to look after British wounded. They objected to being kept under guard, saying that they were medical officers and not combatants. "Sorry, but there are too many of your friends still armed in the dugouts to let you circulate about this village freely," was the answer to their protest.

The baron was sent across the open with the other prisoners under a Red Cross flag, and with the warning "If your guns fire on you we cannot help it."

The baron was wounded in the leg by German sharpshooters. One Canadian officer of small stature, as he turned a corner, found himself confronted by an enormous Prussian, but got the drop on him. "My business was to get on through

the village to our objective," said the officer. "That big German became a white elephant. I did not want to spare any man just then to guard him, so I drove him on ahead of me, making him keep his hands up. The thing was ludicrous in the midst of bursting shells and houses burning, and no moving picture operator in sight. There were lots of funny things, now I remember them. After we had established ourselves beyond the village and things were pretty well cleaned up, I saw a Canadian and a German prisoner who had been fighting fiercely minutes before good naturedly discussing the old theme. When the war would be over, it ended by the German declaration that it would be over when the allies admitted that they were licked. The German insisted that his friends would come back and take Courcellette, and the Canadian told him not in a thousand years—that not enough Germans had been born yet to do it."

When the Canadians saw something move under a pile of earth in a battered German trench they had occupied, they dug out one dead German who had been killed by a shell burst and one slightly wounded in the arm. They bound up the wound and dug him out to the hips and then told him "This is our busy day; see if you can't do the rest for yourself."

That German not only dug himself out, but kept on digging all night, helping the Canadians make a new trench.

"He was certainly some digger," said the man who told the story. "When morning came we sent him back and he arrived at the rear all right."

With a surprisingly small number of men the battalion which occupied the line in front of the village held off seven German counter-attacks the first night. The officer commanding first night, the same man who had had his runners killed, and he was going from one place to another to try to keep back his men. A shell burst him, but he dug himself out and went on organizing between attacks. He was actually holding for the time being, he estimated, a thousand yards of front with 150 men.

Between attacks the Canadian captain went out, and having brought down the gunner of a machine gun who had been bothering him, returned dragging a machine. "There's more out there, and I'm going back and get another," he said—and dropped dead from a bullet with the words on his lips.

"As I think of it now," said the officer commanding, with a dry smile, "I realize that things were not very bright that first night in front of Courcellette, but we were all too preoccupied to realize it then."

The proudest in the British army are those Canadians who took Courcellette. "We got the Germans on the jump in Courcellette," said a Toronto man. "He was not expecting us, and he is much easier to fight when he isn't."

THE HILLS: FATHER AND SON. In a character sketch of Mr. Louis W. Hill in the September number of

IF YOUR PRICE IS

\$5.00 or \$6.00

for a pair of shoes, Walk-Overs will give you the most in style and wear.

We have thirty different models for you to choose from; all widths and sizes.

RAND BROS SHOE CO.

24 So. THIRD ST. GRAND FORKS, N.D.

the World's Work, French Strother compares him with his father, the late James J. Hill, as follows: "L. W. has the thick, powerful body and short legs of James J., the same red beard, the same gift for enthusiasm and the same vehement eloquence in talking about them, the same instinct for friendship with the workers and builders of the country rather than with the show people of the cities, the same talent for anecdote and homely phrase. The son's face has not the massive features and the lines of relentless resolution that make the father's at once benign and terrible. Instead, energy and pugnacity are chiefly written on it, at the age (forty-four) his father was when his most searching battles had just begun."

We have a large variety for you to choose from. Our prices will suit you too.



Herald Want Ads Bring Results

DARK NIGHTS Are Here

And You'll Be Wanting Electric Fixtures and Shades

We have a large variety for you to choose from. Our prices will suit you too.

Electric Devices of Every Description

NORTHWESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

Kittson Ave. Grand Forks.

Scientific Proof of Maxwell Fuel Economy

In a test made by David L. Gallup, M. E., Professor of Gas Engineering, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, a stock Maxwell Touring Car made from 23 to 33.7 miles per gallon of gasoline at speeds ranging from 10 to 35 miles per hour. We reproduce a letter from Professor Gallup concerning this test.

DAVID L. GALLUP, M. E., Consulting Engineer

Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen:

I beg leave to submit to you the enclosed blue print giving the results of an economy test made on a 1917 Stock Maxwell Touring Car furnished by your Boston representative.

The curve is self-explanatory and needs no discussion other than the statement that the carburetor, which was stock, was adjusted to give the best combination of power, flexibility, speed and economy for such conditions of touring as shown primarily, below outlined.

In tabular form the results follow:

SPEED (Miles per hour)	ECONOMY (Miles per gallon)
10	33.7
15	32.4
20	31.2
25	28.1
30	26.4
35	25.0

Respectfully submitted,
D. L. Gallup

Deferred Payments If Desired

NOTE that no unusual means were employed to get these results. The car used was taken from stock; the test was made with a full load and with top and windshield up; the regular Maxwell carburetor was used. Any Maxwell car is capable of giving this same economy in gasoline consumption. Maxwell operating economy matches its economy in first cost, making it *The World's Greatest Motor Car Value.*

Dakota Auto Co., No. 4th St., Phones 107 Grand Forks, N. D.

Lund & Balstod, Honeyford North Dakota

Maxwell \$595

Fully Equipped—No Extras to Buy