HOW WHOLE TURKISH ARMY WAS CORRALLED BY BRITISH

Told by Lieut. Harry Anger of Toronto, Who Aided in Great Victory in Palestine.

GALLANT EMPIRE TROOPS

Turks Between the Jordan and the Sea Cut Off—50,000 Prisoners and 300 Guns.

Now that war operations have actually ceased in Europe and Asia, it may be expected that more complete and interesting facts will come from time to time as the boys get a little leisure to catch up with their correspondence. This is shown by an interesting letter just received from Lieut. Harry Anger, who was fortunate enough to be with General Allenby when the British troops in Palestine made their phenomenal record of corralling some ninety per cent. of the Turkish army in that district almost without a casualty. Lieut. Anger is a son of Mr. W. H. Anger, 97 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, and will be remembered by his classmates as a graduate of the University of Toronto in 1906, where he had proceeded from Harbord Collegiate. His specialty at the University was English history and moderns, in which he received honor standing. Later he entered Osgoode Hall in 1911 and was called to the bar in 1914, subsequently entering the partnership of Denton, Grover and Field, Toronto. Lieut. Anger enlisted in April, 1916, later receiving a commission in the Imperial service and being drafted to Egypt, where he was attached to the 53rd Division 'A' Battery. It will be remembered that Lieut. Anger's engagement to Miss Blanche Beverley Boyd, daughter of Mr. William B. Boyd, Strathearn Rd., Toronto, was announced just previous to his sailing for Egypt in 1916. Lieut. Anger's letter is dated Sept. 24, from historic Canaan, and reads as follows:

Grand British Victory.

"I am at last able to write you another letter. My last to you was on September 16th. My, what has not happened since then! I am miles behind the lines where I wrote that last letter, with the vista at present of no further fighting because there is no enemy to fight. You, of course, know why, for even though our little war does not loom very large compared to that in Europe, still it is an important war out here, far-reaching in its present and future effect. There has been one of the grandest British victories in the history of warfare, so the papers must have been jubilant at the great news.

"As you remember in my letter of the 16th it was bursting to tell you the news that we were to launch a great sudden offensive from the sea to the Jordan, and that I had been for weeks detailed to act as an F.O.O. at the start of it, but I dared not tell you the time was close, for that was a secret, and the success of the offensive was dependent on its secrecy.

September 18th.

"I had told you that I had been for a week at the divisional headquarters, along with seven others, to be instructed in some new wrinkles to be adopted. "Zero" night was the night of the 18th. Our artillery had been changing positions and bombarding different parts of "Johnn's" line for weeks before that, so that he was in a fog as to where the attack was to come off. On the night of the 17th we moved into our final position, situated in a fig grove, with all the trees laden with ripe and luscious figs, and the ground covered with huge Malaga grapes, beyond description!

"Zero" Arrives.

"On the morning of the 18th I walked several miles to report to the colonel of the infantry battalion with whom I was to advance that night. I had lunch with him, and made all plans, arranging to meet him at 6 p. m. at the jumping-off place. I had telephone wire to that point at sundown, and was promptly on time at 8 p. m. "Zero" did not arrive till about 10 p. m., and at once the guns began to thunder, and the infantry to go forward all along the line. Our battalion were to take their first hill without artillery support and then press on over another valley and take two other hills, on which our guns were to play.

Bitter Hours.

"We crossed our first valley and took our first hill, and was mighty exciting for me. Then came the bitterest hours of my life. I had made extraordinary efforts to prevent a break of communications with the artillery and thought out all contingencies and prepared for them beforehand. You can therefore imagine how furious I was, because, in spite of my efforts, my wire communications were broken and remained so till dawn. As I say, we took our first objective easily, but our second one was the scene of bitter fighting, and though the infantry, Sikhs from India, fought gallantly till dawn, they could not take the hill. If I had had communication I could have done certain things with our bombardment that would have made the capture of the hill easy, but though I made every effort through the night, and was 'all over the shop,' my communications remained broken till dawn, when the infantry retired to our first captured hill.

"Johnny placed an intense barrage of high explosive shells in our first valley and cut my wire ten times. I recommended one of my signallers for a decoration for mending each break, in the very midst of the barrage. The captain gladly awarded and approved my report on his gallant conduct, and I think he will get his medal. The battalion I was with lost nearly all their Indian officers and N. C. O.'s, and a couple of British officers, and that hill was the scene of the bitterest fighting along our front. The Sikhs behaved in a manner gallant beyond description, and I don't believe another sneer will be raised at Indian troops, for, as you know, our army is made up of them.

Know What to Expect.

"The next day, the 19th, I volunteered to act again in the second attack that was to be made that night, and was detailed accordingly. I and my signallers worked all that day at communications, and made them so that no possible event could break all my communications the second time. I also registered many batteries, including heavies, on the point where we had met the greatest opposition, and was all ready for the second show. Finally it was decided to let another battalion, who had captured a hill on the flank of our objective, attack from that flank, so I was not the real F. O. O., but brigade asked me, seeing that I had seen everything the night before and knew what to expect, and had registered those batteries during the day, and had found a magnificent O. P. not 300 yards away, to watch the attack and direct artillery fire from my O. P. So I did so, and corrected the fire till it was in the exact place, and blasted 'Johnny's' work off the hill, and it was taken without opposition. That is what could have happened the first night if I had had communication, so you can see why I was so mad, because it was not my fault, and could have been prevented. However, I can't grouse, as 11 other F.O.O.'s on hills on both sides of me had their wires cut for hours, too.

"Well, at dawn of the 20th all the ground I could see was in British hands, and the infantry were still going.

Daring Stroke.

"The captain called me up, told me to crash on with a heliograph and flags, find a certain battalion we were to support, and flash the news back to him at a certain point to which he would move the battery. I found the battalion on a hill several miles ahead, and finally got the battery to heliograph. 'Twas nice interesting work, but two days without food had made me pretty exhausted, and my feet were bruised by climbing hills so often in the dark. We got a position and shelled 'Johnny' during the day, and found him concentrating in certain points he evidently intended to defend hard. Then our divisional shtaff decided on a grand, daring and successful stroke, and I am revealing no military secret when I say they decided to crash through on an extremely narrow front, at a weak point, take all the artillery of the division with them, and ignore 'Johnny's forces in the strong points, forcing them to surrender when passed.

"We moved that night at 1 a. m., and had crossed the skyline of a huge hill and plateau all on one road by dawn, and had gone miles and miles. Then the news came at dawn, the 21st, that our troops on the coast had crashed forward on to the plain of Esraelon and were cutting off the army opposing us.

Up Hills, Down Valleys.

"'Johnny' at once began to skedaddle back, and we after him, ignoring all the hills we passed, leaving their garrisons to be rounded up later. Many times during the day we drew up to fire, but had to limber up and move on, as 'Johnny' was going so quick. We crashed on up hills and down valleys and across plains, and finally drew up in action to fire on the hills just this side of Nablus. There an extraordinary things happened. The division on our left were capturing Nablus, and 'Johnny' was running toward us. The captain was at the O. P., and sent me a message to bring in four guns as soon as possible into the plain below us. I ordered all the guns to coffee to the front, and the whole kaboodle moved away.

"When we got around a hill and started down a steep rough road to the plain we say another battery which had reached the level, so we thought they must see good targets, and were hastening to get at them. When we reached the level we trotted, too, and Beveridge galloped ahead clearing the road of infantry who were advancing. We trotted swiftly, and the infantry cheered madly as we went, shouting, 'That's the stuff to give them!' We finally cantered into a practically open position and swung into line with 'Halt!' 'Action front!' just like on the Lord's parade ground in cadet days, and were at once shooting at 'Johnny' trying to retreat on his only remaining road of retreat down into the Jordan plain, which we overlooked. We blocked that road for him. Our infantry soon reached the spot we were firing at, but not before we and 'A' Battery (the battery we had first seen trotting) had been shelled by two of 'Johnny's batteries. The latter had seen us both gallop into action and fired at us, but had to run and leave his guns. It was a fitting end for the two days' war, and we and 'A' Battery were the only two in the division to advance quick enough to do the trick.

Enemy Surrounded.

Word came late in the afternoon that 'Johnny' was surrounded on all sides, and we just lay down under the vihcles in our clothes to sleep the sleep of the just, for I had scarcely any for three days. The next day, the 22nd, we sent the horses miles back to camp, where there was water, for where we were there was none. We just loafed about for two days, resting and looking for news.

"It came fast enough, and we learned that it was true that the whole Turkish army between the Jordan and the sea was cut off, and up to now 50,000 prisoners are reported and 300 guns, and it was all done in two days. We had gone 12 miles through the heart of the highest mountains and onthe coast the cavalry had gone between 30 and 40 miles, taken Haifa, from which a railroad leads to Damascus, captured Nazareth, and on the Jordan plain the Anzacs and Desert Corps took Beisan, Esnalt and practically Amman, so 'Johnny' had nowhere to go.

Described by Turk.

"One Turkish prisoner described the affair to us as follows: He drew a circle with his finger on the ground, saying, 'English here,' put a stone in the centre, saying, 'Turkey here,' pointed northwest and northeast, saying 'Cavalry here,' and southwest and southeast, saying, 'Pom-pom here' (meaning artillery), ending with 'Finish Turkey,' and it is true.

"Two priceless incidents were the capture of two Turkish aerodromes. At once our cavalry came to it when the machines were all out, and hid till they came back. One machine carried despatches from Constantinople to the Turkish commander-in-chief. At the other aerodrome all machines were in it, but out planes flew low over it and prevented any rising or anyone leaving till o ur cavalry arrived and bagged the lot.

Surrender Without a Shot.

"Well, things are over. It was done in two days, and after that all that happened was the mere work of rounding up the prisoners. We laughed helplessly at the thought of the Turks on the strong hills we had so long overlooked finding themselves forced to surrender without a shot. They had to walk into San Allah and surrender to the Army Service Corps and water supply officer. It is simply priceless, and every time we thought of it we laughed till it hurt.

"We are back resting within sight of Jerusalem, about two hours' hide on a horse.

In Land of Manasset.

"You may be wondering where I am now, and as I have carefully avoided mentioning events, I can say without the censor's reproach that I am in Canaan, in the land of Manasset, our camels water at Jacob's Hill. Tomorrow we move back into the land of Ephraim, from where we started, as there is plenty of water there, and it is scarce here. I shall not see Nablus yet awhile, but hope to in the future, also the sea of Galilee (a magic name for me), and even that our Allenby will in good time show us the sights of Constantinople.

In explaining the defeat of Terry McGovern by Young Corbett, a result that was a sad upset to the students of pugilistic form, the claim has been made that the chief factor in the Denverite's victory was his tantalizing demeanor and caustic remarks previous to the encounter and after entering the ring.

It is said that Corbett went into Terry's dressing room previous to the battle and in a patronizing way assured the champion that he was about to be toppled off the throne. It further is declared that Corbett after facing McGovern in the ring made remarks calculated to infuriate the champion, and that the Brooklyn man lost his head, fought wildly and became an easy victim for the western boy.

While this version of the affair is interesting, it is faulty in one respect. It lacks foundation of fact.

The predominant quality of Terry McGovern when in the heat of a ring contest was a tigerish fury of attack that swept his opponent off his feet.

It is impossible to imagine McGovern fighting with greater violence than he did no matter how offensive verbally his opponent might be. By the same token McGovern could have fought more wildly than he always did even if the conduct of his adversary had been enough to provoke a saint.

The reason McGovern was beaten by Corbett was, the champion, who always had a sensitive jaw no longer had the stamina that in other critical periods had enabled him to recover from blows on the jaw no harder than the one that Corbett had landed in the second round of their battle. McGovern, after winning the title from Dixon, had gone through a long and trying experience on the vaudeville stage. The effect had been to sap the wonderful vitality that had enabled him to sweep his rivals aside with the force of a cyclone.

Terry had received a number of terrific thumps on the jaw previous to meeting Corbett but had recovered from their effects and beaten down his opponents. Oscar Gardiner, the Omaha Kid, one of the hardest hitters in the feather division, hit McGovern a knockout blow on the jaw at the Broadway A. C., April 30,1911. It looked like curtains for the champion, but a leisurely count by the referee and the astonishing recuperative powers of the Brooklynite enabled him to get on his feet and last out the round. When Terry had fully recovered in a succeeding round he stopped Gardiner.

In the same year Aurelio Herrera, a heavy puncher, hit Terry on the jaw and put him down flat. The champion weathered the storm, but he had a close call. These results showed that his great physical powers were on the wane. Therefore, when on Nov. 28, 1901 Corbett clouted him on the chin, Terry was unable to respond within the count of ten and lost title then and there.

Corbett by the way was in the best condition of his life when he entered the ring at Hartford. He trained faithfully for six weeks and was vigorous and active. Corbett was a good chap, and all he did was to wait for McGovern to rush and then clip him on the chin.

McGovern was invincible when opposed by a light hitter, though clever boxer. He made short work of scientific sparrers like Pedler Palmer, Caspar on, Frank Erne, George Monroe and many others of that class but any man with a heavy punch and a cool head had an excellent chance to floor Terry for the count.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

Paris, Dec. 30—(Havas)—The Senate today adopted unanimously credits amounting to 10,500,000 francs to cover the first quarter of 1919. The credits had already been voted by the chamber.

Washington, Dec. 30—All diplomats have left Petrograd, the state department was advised today, except those of the Swiss and Persian legations.

PLAN TO SEND COAL TO EUROPE

Garfield's Commission Will Ask for Shipping Facilities to This Purpose.

New York, Jan. 2.—An American commission, which has been in Europe studying the coal situation, under appointment from Fuel Administrator Garfield, and which conferred with President Wilson on this subject while in France, announced upon its return here today on the British steamship Mauretania that it planned to ask the United States government for more ships in which to transport coal to Europe. The members of this body are S. B. Thorne, chairman; Walter E. Hope, and James A. Allport.

England's coal production dropped last year to 230,000,000 tons, as compared with 287,000,000 tons before the war, members of the commission said, and England is now releasing 5,000 men daily from the army and placing them in the mines in order to increase the supply. Regarding Europe's supply in general, they said, the subject was one with which the peace conference would deal.

NEW YORK HAS WILD AND WET NEW YEAR

Waiters' Strike Fails to Slow up Celebration—Ritz Employs Soldiers, Who Make Hit—Greatest Observance in Years.

Nw York, Jan. 1.—Father Knickerbocker and his numerous family began prying up the "lid" late last night and had it entirely removed by the time chimes, whistles, bells and harns gave riotous greetings at midnight to the advent of 1919.

A strike of union waiters, called almost literally at the 11th hour and the excessive cost of high living cast no damper on their determination to celebrate properly. They blithely pawned the family jewels or mortgaged the old homestead that they might be prepared for emergencies.

The oldest inhabitants of Broadway and adjacent streets in the "roaring forties" admitted unanimously that for merriment and noise it was the most successful New Year's Eve they could remember.

They attributed the wholesomeness of the celebration to two factors. One was that war no longer cast a ghastly shadow over the spirits of mankind and the other was the prospect that when 1920 appears upon the scene toasts will probably be drunk in nothing more enlivening than chaste tea or foaming ginger ale.

By a special dispensation of Mayor Hylan permits were issued to 150 of the more popular hotels and cafes to continue the festivities for an hour and a half after the usual closing time at 1 a. m., and all availed themselves of the privilege.

Every place of amusement in the city reported capacity crowds and the hotels and cafes, despite the waiters' strike, announced that the celebration was proceeding as smoothly as in past years.

The Ritz-Carleton, one of the hotels affected by the strike, met the situation by throwing a detachment of uniformed soldiers into the places vacated by the waiters, and, as it was a "Victory New Year's Eve," anyway, the fighters were warmly received and reaped a veritable harvest of tips.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Jan. 1.—Ex-Alderman Andrew McCabe, a retired I.C.R. engineer, who devotes much time, and very successfully, to gardening, has raised tobacco from seed and is showing some nice tobacco of the Havana variety, suitable for cigar making. He proposes to go into the business more heavily next year.

The children of the Newcastle Methodist Sunday School were given a treat from a Christmas tree in the vestry last night. Supt. Thomas A. Clarke presided, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

A very pleasant party was given by the Misses Lawlor at the residence of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lawlor, on Monday night. Among those present were the Misses Agnes, Corinne and Helen Lawlor, Agnes and Kathleen McCabe, Bessie and Nellie Creamer, Nan and Elizabeth Nicholson, Annie Bell, Mary McCarron, May McEvoy and Lottie McWilliam, and Messrs. Edward McEvoy, Jack McKeen, Jack McKay, Randall McLean, Myron Nicholson and Edward Sinclair.

Pte. Frank Currel, a returned hero, has gone to Halifax to take a course in the military technical school.

Miss Edith, teacher in Montreal, spent Christmas and New Years with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clarke.

Pte. Ernest Mellin is home from the war, to the joy of his many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Williston are slightly improved in health.

Miss Catherne Maltby is convalescent.

Norman Taylor of Bathurst visited Miramichi friends this week, returning home yesterday.

A very interesting program was given at the Methodist Sunday School Christmas Tree Entertainment last night, as follows:

Solo, Holy Night,—Miss Florence Price.
Reading—Margaret Clarke.
Reading—Mrs. R. W. Crocker.
Chorus—Ehere's a Star in the Sky.
Reading—H. D. Atkinson.
Reading—Rev. F. T. Bertram.
Duet—Jessie Masson and Myrtle Delano.
Solo—Miss Edth McLean.
Solo—Myrtle Delano.
Reading—Hammond Atkinson.
Story—Miss Edith Clarke.
Duet—Jessie Wasson and Myrtle Delano.
Santa Claus.

Dr. H. Sproul is spending New Years with his aged mother at Sussex.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Russell are ill.

George Stables and daughter, Miss Helen, left yesterday to spend the winter in the South. En route they will visit the former's daughter, Mrs. Thomas Bellmore at Fredericton.

CALL FOR LOWER RATES TO ORIENT

Difference of $38 Ton Between Pacific Coast and Liverpool.

Washington, Jan. 2.—At the instance of business interests in all sections, Secretary of Commerce Redfield today arranged conferences with officials of the operation division of the shipping board with the object of obtaining lower rates on water transportation between Pacific coast ports of the United States and points in Japan and Cuba.

He said investigations made by the firms intending to cupply railroad equipment to the Orient showed that water rates from the Pacific coast to Eastern pors ranged from $50 to $60 per ton, while rates on the same materials from Liverpool to the same ports ranged around $12 per ton.

The shipping board has indicated that it does not consider a reduction from the United Cstates possible at his time. Mr. Redfield today cabled a protest to Chairman Hurley in Paris and arranged for conference wiith officals of the board here.

SAHAID HASSAN WAS MURDERED

(Continued from page 1)

police on which appeared blood stains, the same found on the persons of the two in custody. Witness scrapped samples of the stains from each article and placed them under two tests Nearly all the articles showed the positive trace of blood having been upon them.

Asked by Foreman Scully if deceased could possibly make one wound and yet have strength enough to make the second, witness replied in his mind Hassan could not, nor could he even throw the razor from him to the distance mentioned, as one cut would cause instant death, the jugular vein being severed.

Miles Carroll.

Miles Carroll, restaurant proprietor on Union street, remembered the evening of Saturday last, but could not swear that the two in court were the two who were in the restaurant at any time. He, however, added that the deceased had been in on several occasions. Witness never saw them with an excess amount of money.

Frank Woodland.

Frank Woodland, 178 Union street, janitor of the Seamen's Institute(was called, and recognized John Sterling, the colored man held in custody, as being in the Institute on Saturday evening last. Witness added that Sterling was perfectly sober at the time, and left there about ten o'clock. No other colored fellows accompanied him there. Witness added that Sterling looked quite respectable, being well dressed, with a white collar on.

The next witness called was John Sterling, the colored man.

He testified relative to being in the city on Saturday last, of his being on Union Street, where he got a shoe shine, of his visiting the Seaman's Institute, and of his returning to the ship about 10.45 p.m.

On reaching the ship he saw some of the boys enjoying a game of cards, and after looking on awhile he went to his room, made some tea, and went to bed. The two East Indians were not in their room when he went on board, as they slept in the same quarters with him, and their berths were unoccupied. Witness did not get to sleep until near midnight, and on awakening next morning he noticed the two Indians dressing themselves. They then left the ship, and returned about noon hour. In the afternoon Rassoul asked witness if he saw Hassan, later the police officers came to the ship and took the two Indians away with them. Alluding to the eighty pounds found on his person, when taken into custody, he added that he kept all his savings in a belt around his waist. When going ashore he took the money out and placed it in his trousers pocket. Two white boys accompanied the witness to the ship on Saturday evening. These he called Ginger and Scottie—the only names he knew them by.

He then recognized some articles of clothing, among which was a cap owned and worn by the deceased. Witness would not swear to the garments generally worn by the two Indians in custody.

Sergeant Journeay, recalled, referred to the arrest of Abdurdman and Rassoul, a time later on Sunday afternoon. He found the two in bed and told them to get up, pack, and come with him. Witness then asked for the razor of the deceased. Rassoul for a time hesitated, but produced the case, the razor being gone. Rassoul appeared quite disturbed; the other Indian indifferent.

On Monday morning blood stains were found on the left arm of Rassaul, and some stains were found on his shoes. On the other was found apparent blood stains on his trousers.

Police Officer Hopkins, day deskman at police headquarters, was called, and told of searching the body of the deceased twice for fear of having missed some of his belongings. Rassoul, witness stated, cried when told of the death of Hassan. He then corroborated the testimony of the former officer relative to the stains found on the clothing of the two Indians. Witness added that Abdurdman, when asked regarding the stains on his trousers, stated that these trousers were worn by Rassoul on Saturday evening last, he putting them on when the police officers came to the ship.

Witness found the purse on John Sterling with eighty pounds in it. Rassoul told witness that the deceased had two pound notes on him which were soiled on the back. Two pound notes (soiled on the back) were found in Sterling's wallet. Witness then told of the clothing found on the three, especially that on the two Indians.

This completed the evidence when Coroner Kenney charged the jury, referring to the most salient points brought out in the evidence.

The jury after about thirty-five minutes deliberation rendered the foregoing vrdict.

26TH ONE OF THE BEST OVER THERE

F. A. MacKenzie, Who Spent Four Years as Correspondent, Speaks Highly of Canadian Troops—Talks Interestingly About the War.

F. A. McKenzie, who has spent the last four years on the western front as correspondent for a number of Canadian newspapers, arrived in the city yesterday from Newfoundland, and will leave this morning for Maine, returning to St. John again on Monday, when he will deliver an illustrated lecture on the war, under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club.

Mr. McKenzie is an old hand at the game of war correspondent, having passed through two previous wars in that capacity. The most of his time was spent with the Canadian troops, and he has some thrilling stories to tell of the deeds of the men from the land of the Maple Leaf, who have made good. He had some especially good words for the men from the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, and our own 26th he said was one of the best over there.

Mr. McKenzie has some fine films showing the Canadian troops in action, and these will be seen on Monday afternoon.

The last battle at which he was present was that of Artois, when the Canadian went through the Hindenburg line, and this, he contends, was the beginning of the end of the war. It was a rather costly piece of work, but the expense was justified by the results.

He tells a good story of how at Monchey lePreux, which was recently re-captured by the Canadians, in the early days of the war, nine Newfoundlanders and one Englishman held up from eight o'clock in the morning until evening, two whole German divisions.

Speaking of the Canadian railway construction troops, he said they were wonders, and their work in following the advancing armies, practically laying the rails as fast as the troops advanced was what made it possible to keep the Hun on the go all the time. As an instance of the problem of transportation faced by the Allies, he cited one section of the line where in many cases there was a triple line of guns, many of which used three hundred shells per day, and this meant some job just to supply fodder for the guns alone, not saying anything about the food for the men.

Mr. McKenzie says there is a wonderful opportunity before Canada in the European markets, and he is inclined to be optimistic over conditions here during the reconstruction period. With the big demand for practically everything, which will tax the industries of this continent to provide, he sees no reason why there should be fo rany length of time any unemployment in Canada.

FOOTMAN STOLE AUSTRIA'S PLANS

"Leak" to the Czech Leaders That Long Puzzled the Government is Now Revealed.

Geneva, Jan. 2.—A characteristic story of Czech patriotic activities during the war is revealed by the Narodni List of Brague in a special issue in honor of President Masaryk's homecoming.

All through the war the Czech leaders were accurately informed about the most secret plans of the Austrian government. The Viennese authorities knew, but could never discover how the Czechs obtained their information.

The mystery is now solved. A Czech footman named Douba, in the service of one of the Austrian ministers, used to steal every night into his master's library, carry the documents he found there to his room, and copy them by morning. The copies he brought regularly to a Bohemian poet, Machar, who handed them over to Professor Masaryk, and, after the latter's flight, to the present Foreign Minister Benes, who smuggled them over the frontier. Even notes made by the Austrian statesman in question during the day invariably were in Machar's hands next morning.

Once Machar's flat was searched by the police, but he had concealed the papers beneath the carpet of his bedroom, and although Preminger, the Chief of Political Police, actually stood on them during the visit, they were not discovered.

FORDS MILLS

Fords Mills, Jan. 2.—The weather here has been very mild so far.

Mr. Ernest MacWilliam, has returned from St. John, where he was engaged in longshore work.

Miss Eileen Farrar, of Kedgewick, N. B., is visiting her relatives and friends here.

Mr. Havelock Cail returned to Halifax after spending the Christmas holidays at his home here.

A concert and Christmas tree were held in the church here on Christmas Eve. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all, especially the little folks, who were overjoyed at the appearance of Santa Claus.

Misses Margaret and Kathryn Ford, Mayme MacWilliam and Dorothy Geddes, school teachers in different parts of the province, are spending their Christmas holidays at their homes here.

The many friends of Miss Mayme MacWilliam gathered at her home here on Thursday evening. A very pleasant evening was spent by all. A delightful lunch was served at the close of the evening.

Mr. Nash Outton has returned from Halifax, where he was engaged in longshore work.

Miss Grace Cail is spending her vacation here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cail.

Messrs. Isaac and William Miggs, of McKee's Mills, N. B., are visiting their relatives and friends here.

"Hello Archie, just made my best New Year's resolution.

"Resolved to put off the old clothes with the old year and take a fresh start. Feel better just for the thinking about it. Going to buy my new suit at Gilmour's because—well—our chief, who is a long range gun on style, gets most of his ammunition there and I saw a peach of a suit, one of the short, waisted, tight-fitting jitneys, in their window for $30."

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—The disturbance which was over the Ottawa Valley last night is now centred near the Straits of Belle Isle and the weather is fair in nearly all parts of the Dominion. It continues decidedly cold in Manitoba.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	2	12
Prince Rupert	36	44
Victoria	34	40
Vancouver	28	34
Kamloops	12	24
Calgary	6	30
Edmonton	*4	18
Medicine Hat	*14	10
Prince Albert	*34	*14
Moose Jaw	*31	*12
Port Arthur	*10	0
Parry Sound	4	18
Toronto	28	29
Kingston	28	32
Ottawa	12	22
Montreal	20	30
Quebec	16	36
St. John	26	42
Halifax	38	46

*Below zero.

Forecasts—Maritime—Northwest to northeast winds; somewhat colder, with snow or rain in Nova Scotia.

LATE SHIPPING

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 2.—Arrived, stmr War Dame, Halifax, St. John, N.B.

Arrived, Jan. 1 stmr Manchester Brigade, from St. John, N.B. for Manchester; stmr Madleon, from Cardiff, for Portland, Maine

Sailed Jan. 1 stmr Kanawha for St John, N.B.; stmr Madleon, for Portland, Maine.

ALBERT

Albert, Jan. 2.—The sudden death of William Wright, age 18, son of W. Temple and Mrs. Wright, of Hopewell Hill, which occurred on Tuesday morning from influenza, was a great shock to his many friends. Thinking he had only a cold, he did not take to his bed until the afternoon before his death, and even then did not appear to be in a dangerous way. It was thought best to call a physician and in the absence of Dr. Murray, of Albert, Dr. Kirby, of Hillsboro attended the case, and after his diagnosis the patient was put to bed. It now transpires that several cases of the disease have been under treatment for the past two or three weeks in the vicinity of Hopewell Hill and Shepody, which fact was not generally known—gatherings of a public nature were held, and within the last two or three days as many as ten cases have developed. Dr. Murray, chairman of the county board of health visited the infected area yesterday and ordered the schools and churches closed. All the patients are reported as doing well. One case of a mild type is reported at Albert, but as members of the household were in attendance at a largely attended children's concert last Saturday evening, there are grounds for fear that there may be serious developments. At least three of the sufferers from the influenza at the Hill and Shepody district were at a public gathering on Monday evening at the Hill, two of them were put to bed suffering from the infection on Tuesday and a third one today. Taking all these facts into consideration, it would seem to be encumbent upon the local authorities to take very prompt and strenuous action in the premises.

Lumbering operations are being carried on briskly by the different contractors resident in this vicinity. John A. McClelan is operating on the Doherty lands in New Ireland, and has his mill on the ground. R. L. Fullerton has the contract to haul the sawn lumber to the place of shipment. Scott Hoar has a large cut of logs at a mill sight on the rear of the old McClelan homestead, and the rotary mill of W. J. Carnwath is already at work there. Alexander & Wallace, contactors for the Albert Lumber Co., have a large amount of lumber yarded on the Cusick lands in the New Ireland district. The rotary mill of Manning Smith & Sons has been in operation there for several weeks and the cut is well in hand. The sawn lumber is being hurried to the railway siding and shipped by rail to St. John to form a part of the cargo in the lower holds of wintenr port ships, and the lumber from trees growing in the woods at the beginning of one week may by the end of the next week be cargo on the ocean bound to Europe.

Mrs. Verna Steeves and family have moved from Riverside to Albert and are now occupying the cottage lately vacated by Mr. Williamson.

Messrs. Peter and Amos Turner have sold their farm at Harvey to Howard Keiver and have moved to Riverside and will occupy the John McClelan house in the village.

Mr. Albert S. Milton has been spending ten days at Coverdale, Boundry Creek and Moncton with relatives He returned on Saturday by train.

Mr. E. W. Lynds, high sheriff of the county, has returned from Michigan where he has spent a month adjusting the affairs of the late Dr. James Lynds.

SEEK RIGHT TO DEPORT ALIEN

Disloyal Residents May Have Chance to Return to Poor Old Fatherland.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Deportation of most of the 3,000 or 4,000 enemy aliens now interned in the United States will be recommended to Congress shortly by the Department of Justice.

Legislation will be required for the deportations. The department will ask also for authority to prevent the re-entry of these men into this country later.

Some of the interned aliens are not considered dangerous now and no effort will be made to deport them. Careful investigation of the record, however, convinces the Department of Justice officials that the larger proportion of those interned should not be left in this country to foment trouble.

The department never has announced how many enemy aliens are held in government camps in this country but the number is understood to be between 3,000 and 4,000. Most of them are Germans and a few are women. About half are understood to be men who served actively at one time as German agents in the United States receiving and executing orders directly from the German government or its representatives. These include trained propagandists, men involved in bomb plots early in the war and during America's neutrality and some who plotted directly against America's shipping and the transportation of troops overseas.

There are also many men who were suspected of gathering information for transmission to Germany after the United States entered the war, but against whom specific proof could not be obtained.

TOTAL AMOUNT CANADA'S PENSIONS

Minister of Finance Furnishes Sir Robert Borden With an Estimate of the Total Amount of Canada's Pension Obligations.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—The Minister of Finance has furnished Sir Robert Borden with an estimate of the total amount of Canada's pension obligations. The pension commissioners are of the opinion that the maximum will not be reached in pensions for eighteen months, or two years. They will probably remain at this maximum for five years and be gradually reduced until their termination. A calculation estimates a total cost of $440,000,000 figured on a three per cent. basis; of $390,000,000, calculated on a four per cent. basis, or $345,000,000 on a five per cent. basis. These sums represent the amounts of money as of today which, at the rates of interest mentioned, should take care of Canada's pension obligations arising out of the war.

PEACE DELEGATES NOT YET NAMED

Yesterday's Announcement of the Composition of the British Delegation Was Premature and Unauthorized.

London, Jan. 2—Announcements regarding British delegates to the peace conference and officials who would advise them, which have appeared in some newspapers as being from an official source, are unauthorized and inaccurate. The prime minister and the imperial war cabinet, the Associated Press learns, have not yet decided on the composition of the peace delegation. Until this is settled and the delegates have met, no information as to the officials who will advise them can be made. The published lists of officials is inaccurate and omits the names of some men to whom the war cabinet has entrusted the study and preparation of soe of the most important questions for the consideration of the peace conference.

WEDDINGS.

Fenwick-Searle.

Lower Millstream, Jan. 2.—A pretty wedding took place at the home of J. E. McAuley on Wednesday evening, January 1st, at eight o'clock when Mable A. Searle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hanford Searle, of Jeffrey Corner, became the bride of J. Everett Fenwick of this village. The bride entered the parlor on the arm of her brother, Pte. Norman Searle, of the 26th Battalion, ahd took her place under an arch of greening intermingled with red. The bride wore a tailored suit of African brown velvet and carried a bouquet of white roses. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Saunders Younge, after which the party retired to the dining room which was tastefully decorated with green and red and partook of a hearty dinner. Only immediate relatives were present. Later in the evening the bride and groom motored to their own home with the best wishes from all present.

There will be a mass meeting of all members of the Orange Association and ladies of the L. O. B. A., held in Orange hall, Germain street, on Friday evening, January 3rd, to meet Bro. Palmer, who is to address several meetings in the city in the interest of the Orange Association. By order Francis Kerr, County Master.

THE FISH MARKET.

Today is fish day, and housewives can shop with the one source of satisfaction contained in the fact that though beef and pork products, not to mention poultry, are trying to jump over the moon, all fish foods have not advanced in price for the past two weeks or so.