

SPARTAGANS TRY TO SEIZE POWER

Made Attempt to Capture Ebert and Party.

Repulsed by Lone Guard With Machine Gun.

Weimar, Cable — Fifty Spartacan and Communist prisoners, recently released from the Weimar jail, shortly after midnight this morning attacked the castle where the members of the Government live. They were repulsed by a lone guard, who stood by a machine-gun until he had driven off the mob.

The attacking party made a surprising descent upon the castle and disarmed the guards at the entrance. They indulged in firing through the windows, however, and this aroused the castle troops.

It was apparently the intention of the party to seize President Ebert, Premier Scheidemann and Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defence, but they were foiled through their premature shots revealing the attack to the troops within the building.

An account of Tuesday night's incident at Weimar, sent to London by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen, characterizes it as an attempted coup by the Spartacans, with the help of some of the troops stationed in the town. After releasing sixty prisoners from the jail at 2 o'clock in the morning, the despatch says, two of the Spartacans' leaders went to the barracks and persuaded some of the soldiers to join them, and proceeded to the castle, where the Government Ministers were staying.

Government troops prevented the invasion of the castle after a violent fight, the message adds, and some of the Spartacan leaders were arrested.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

FREE I want every Man, Woman and Child who is suffering with BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA, HOARSENESS to test the marvelous HEALING POW-ER OF BUCKLEY'S WHITE BRONCHITIS MIXTURE, by getting one bottle from your Druggist, and use it for five days. If you do not find it the best you have ever used, take it back and get your money. If your Druggist does not sell it, phone Main 34. I'll see you get it. Take no substitute, nothing in the world like it, ten times more powerful than any known Cough cure. Backed up by hundreds of testimonials from people right at your door who have been cured, and will only be too pleased to furnish same on application, 50c is the trifling price that stands between your health and happiness. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Made only by W. K. Buckley, Chemist, 37 Dundas St. East, Toronto. Use for mailing, 3 bottles mailed free for \$1.75.

CROP OUTLOOK ON THE PRAIRIE

Helpful Rains in Saskatchewan and Alberta

Will Also Reduce Grasshopper Damage.

Rtgina, Sask., Despatch—Telegraphic reports on the condition of the crops, received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, show that rain was fairly general all over the Province last week. In the southeastern districts the grasshoppers have done a great amount of damage, but it is thought the situation is now under control. Reports from south of Moose Jaw, Outlook and Eyebrow, indicate serious damage from the same pest. The recent rains will be helpful in reducing the damage. In the southwestern and central districts crops are reported as the best since 1915, no damage of any kind being reported. In the central and northern districts the rain would appear to have come just in time to save the crops from being destroyed from wind or drought. The cutworms have done some damage in nearly all parts, but it is too early to form an estimate. To summarize the situation, it would seem that the crops are much further ahead than at the same period last year, and prospects are generally favorable to a crop of at least equal to last year, and in parts better than they have been for some years.

RAIN HELPS ALBERTA, TOO.

Lethbridge, Alta., Despatch—Severe electrical storms, accompanied by heavy rains, visited practically every part of southern Alberta from High River south, Sunday night. At Grasey lake an empty hotel was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. East, Toronto, the service was also seriously interfered with. The rain came opportunely for the crops, which are making uniformly good progress in practically every district.

A NEW BRITISH WONDER WHEAT

London, Cable — Reuter Despatch It is announced that the plant breeding section of the University of Cambridge, which is closely associated with the Board of Agriculture, has succeeded in producing two new varieties of wheat, styled Fenman and Yeoman. These were distributed to farmers, and it is reported that the result has been to treble the average yield. One crop produced 95 bushels per acre. Milling and baking trials have shown that while the Yeoman variety is not equal to the famous Red Fife from the viewpoint of milling qualities, yet it is sufficiently strong to produce a good quality loaf without the addition of imported wheat.

ENVOY TO KAISER

German Official Pays Him a Visit.

Ameronger, Cable — The former German Emperor's place of exile in Amerongen Castle again became somewhat animated Monday night, after a long period of uneventfulness.

Lieut.-Col. Hofer, of the Dutch army, dined at the castle, together with William Hohenzollern and Dr. Krieger, director of the German Foreign Office, who had returned to Amerongen from Berlin.

Yesterday, Col. von Eisebek, dressed in civilian clothes, was brought by Gen. von Eedorff to the castle from Arnheim, where he had arrived direct from Germany. The reason for the visit of the Germans had not been ascertained, but it is generally assumed it is in connection with the situation existing in Germany after the announcement of the reply of the allies to the German counter-proposals to the peace terms. Gen. von Eedorff today is about to leave for Germany.

DEATH REPORTED

An old offender that hung on for years. Nothing touched his stony heart but Putnam's Corn Extractor, and out he came, root, stem and branch. All corns cured just as quickly when Putnam's is used; try it, 25c, at all dealers.

BOLD BANDIT TELLS CRIMES

Bank Hold-Up Man Awaits Trial for Murder.

Would Dispense With Any Trial.

New York, Despatch — Two train robberies and thirteen bank hold-ups was the criminal record admitted today by Gordon Fawcett Hamby, alias J. B. Allen, awaiting trial here for the murder of two men when he robbed the Brooklyn Savings Bank. Seated in his cell, he told the remarkable story of his crimes in an impersonal and dispassionate tone, closing it with a declaration that he had no further interest in life except to be executed as speedily as possible.

According to Hamby, he was born in Alberta, Canada, 26 years ago. He said he found holding up banks an easy way of making a living, and operated mainly through the central portion of the United States. "I am wanted in Chicago, San Francisco, and several other places," he said, "but the only time I was compelled to shoot during a bank job was here in Brooklyn. Really I did not want to shoot them. I had to, as the clerks would not obey my orders."

A girl he met in New York, Hamby continued, accompanied him on most of his travels, but he never made her an accomplice in his crimes. "I never worked with any woman holding up banks or trains," he explained. "I bothered with women very little because they talk too much."

Hamby complained about the necessity of going through a trial. He professed admiration for the methods of justice in Mexico, "where they just put you up against a wall and shoot you without any fuss."

"I don't want a trial," he said; "I know I am guilty, and that is all there is to it."

"There is one particular reason why I do not want to take the stand, and that is because I may be asked too many questions which I do not care to answer."

McKim's Directory Shows Many Changes In Publishing Field

The Canadian Newspaper Directory for 1919, just issued by the publishers, A. McKim, Limited, Advertising Agency, of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and London, England, indicates great activity in the publishing field during the past year.

While the number of daily papers published in 1918 diminishes from 135 to 126, due mainly to the effect of the high cost of newsprint, the total number of Canadian publications increased from 1,490 to 1,552. Fifty-five new weeklies have arisen during the past year.

Altogether, the situation warrants optimism of the soundest nature, reflecting, as it does, the healthy condition prevailing generally from East to West of the Dominion.

Whoever examines the pages of the McKim Directory with the care they deserve cannot fail to be impressed with the great labor involved in glean- ing so many thousands of items of information. Not only is the entire field of Canadian publications covered, but the Directory is a complete gazetteer of every town and city in Canada and Newfoundland where a publication is issued. One may turn to it for information as to publication, county seats, railways and waterways, telegraph, express and banking facilities.

Especially with the new conditions arising daily: Reconstruction, expansion, development, this book in its familiar green and red covers must earn its place on every office desk and in every business library.

WANT CIVILIANS DISMISSED.

Guelph, Cable — At a well-attended meeting of the Great War Veterans' Association a resolution was unanimously passed that this branch of the association go on record as endorsing the action of the Dominion Executive in calling for the resignation of Sir Jas. Louchee, and would recommend that all civilian officials of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment be dismissed and their places taken by returned soldiers, a start to be made at the Speedwell Military Hospital, Guelph.

SAW EDITH CAVELL ARRESTED

YOUNG OTUCH NURSE, PUPIL OF EDITH CAVELL, TELLS OF MARTYR'S LAST DAYS AT HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

(New York Evening Sun.)

Of all the tragic stories that the war has brought forth there is one that never loses poignancy. It is the story of Edith Cavell, English nurse, shot in Belgium, by the Germans, whose mortal remains only a few days ago were buried with impressive ceremony in the homeland. And there is perhaps none better able to tell that story than Renee van der Hoek, one of the pupils of Edith Cavell at her training school for nurses at Brussels, who reported to-day, on arrival from overseas, at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division, American Red Cross, 44 East Twenty-third street.

Renee van der Hoek is a slim, thin faced girl with alert brown eyes and a way of turning her head and shrugging her shoulders that savors more of France than of her birthplace, Holland. She saw the German advance into Belgium and lived through the German occupation of Brussels which stopped her course of training at the Ecole Belge d'Infirmieres Diplomes (Miss Cavell's school) and sent her to nurse the wounded at the Royal Palace. And she saw Edith Cavell leave the school in the big gray German war automobile for the prison of St. Giles, never to return.

Renee van der Hoek is no romancer; she is a trained nurse and a realist. She tells her story accordingly.

"I came down to the school one afternoon for tea," she says, quietly in English, with a French accent. "The Germans were in Brussels and in our school. They called Miss Cavell's hospital 'our hospital.' I had been sent to the Royal Palace to nurse the wounded that the Queen had assembled there. When I came to the door I saw there a great gray automobile. A German officer stood outside. I went in unchallenged."

"What is passing here?" I asked the other nurses curiously. Nobody knew.

"I went upstairs past the open door of Miss Cavell's office. I saw her sitting there in her blue uniform, her hands crossed before her on the table, and a look of great peace, as always, in her eyes. Two Germans were with her, rummaging through her documents, creating much disorder in the little room which was always as calm and serene as she was."

"The Germans went away in their automobile, and we gave it little thought. Miss Cavell went about as usual and in a few days was almost forgotten. Then one day I went to the school again. A big German machine came to the door and two officers entered. They took Miss Cavell away with them. She went quietly, calmly. Her confidence gave itself to us. "She will be back soon," we said.

"But she did not come back. Instead there came an orderly with a note, asking for her clothes and some articles she needed. She was in the prison of St. Giles. We sent the things. That was the last we heard from her that she had been sent to Germany. But one of us who was very much in touch with happenings in the city, told us she was still there.

"In the course of our busy days we would forget about Miss Cavell. She

WOULD BE GREEKS.

Mohammedans in Macedonia Wish to Turn.

Saloniki, Cable — A large number of Mohammedans living in Greek Macedonia have appeared before the authorities of that province and have expressed their intention of renouncing their allegiance to Turkey and taking the oath of fealty to Greece. Efforts were made by the Turks to induce the Mohammedans to leave the country, but the commander of a Greek battalion which has been guarding the railroad running through Thrace reports that he has received requests from 198 Mohammedan families, asking to be placed under the Greek administration.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrah. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrah conditions. Druggists 75. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

BIRD MANICURIST.

How One Convict Makes Spending Money.

This is the story of "The Canary Bird King," who is Convict B-5576, sixth block, Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia.

Convict B-5576 has a regular job manicuring the nails of canary birds in the institution. Thereby he earns a tidy sum, which buys him tobacco, candy and other choice little luxuries not on the prison bill of fare.

There are many canary birds in "Cherry Hill" prison, as the sombre Eastern Penitentiary is called. Bob McKenty, the idolized keeper, is known as the Golden Rule Warden. Bob allows the men to have talking machines, pool tables, brass bands, baseball teams and many pets.

The men have curtains in their windows, pretty paper on the walls, pictures, carpets, light, music, and canary birds. There are so many fluffy songsters in one section of the prison that it is known as the aviary.

Convict B-5576 lived near the woodlands before coming to take up his new residence. Hence his love of birds. When he found so many canaries around him he decided to become their manicurist. So he put his "ad" in the weekly prison paper in front of his cell.

HUN TRICKERY.

Destroy Bridge, Lay Blame On the Poles.

Berne cable — Denial of the truth of a statement spread by German newspapers that the Poles blew up a bridge between Lissa and Krotoschin, near the Polish border, thus preventing the transport of Polish troops from France, is made by the Szennicki Berlinaki, a polish paper printed in Berlin.

An enquiry made by an inter-allied commission, the paper says, proved beyond doubt that the bridge was destroyed by the Germans. The inter-allied mission at Warsaw, it is added, compelled the Germans to build a temporary bridge for the passage of five troop trains.

Fishing opens in Algonquin Park

Leaving Railway for Fishing Grounds

A Catch of Speckled Beauties

Ladies are Adapted to the Art

Splendid catches of trout—speckled and salmon—are being made in the Algonquin Park of Ontario this year. That great region with its 1,500 lakes and streams and millions of acres of wooded land is maintaining its reputation as an angler's playground that is never "fished out." With the removal of war-time restrictions on travel, men and women from all sections of the continent are seeking the reserve in search of sport and health-giving environment. Bass fishing will open on the 15th of the present month, and as that date also marks the opening of the Highland Inn, the largest of the hotels in the Park, many sportsmen are planning to make their trips around that date in order to enjoy the full range of angling pleasures.

A BOUQUET OF BRILLIANTS

When the old Prussian Marshal Blucher was being lionized in London in 1814, he was shown the jewelry stores of Cheapside. As he wonderingly and admiringly gazed at the brilliant and lustrous of precious stones, he feelingly granted out, "Got in 'himml, vot magnificent look!"

Suppose the Hun robbers had been successful in the recent war, what loot they would have obtained! For what old Blucher saw in the Cheapside jewelry stores was nothing compared to the magnificent collection of jewels that encrusts in the treasure chambers of the Tower, Windsor Castle and the South Kensington Museum. No treasure house in the history of the world, excepting perhaps that of the Indian Moguls in their ancient capital of Delhi, ever contained such "magnificent loot" as that contained in the above-named English jewel chambers and in the French collections in Paris. No wonder the Kaiser and his robbers were so anxious to get to the two greatest capitals in Europe.

To fully describe the priceless gems contained there would require a full-sized book.

FRANCE'S RARE GEMS. Briefly, the French collection in the Louvre contains, including the famous Pitt or Regent diamond, which has been valued all the way from 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 francs, 65,000 precious stones weighing 19,000 carats. The crown contains 5,352 diamonds, of which 5,206 are brilliant and the others rose cut. In addition to the great Regent, which weighs 139 carats of "purest ray serene," there is a large Brazilian brilliant of over 100 carats, and numerous other large stones.

There is one sword set with 1,576 brilliant and another containing 1,506 rose diamonds; also clasps containing as high as 297 brilliant each, and a chapeau button formed of 21 rare diamonds. All through the collection are bouquets of brilliant and diamond stomachers filled with stones inferior only in size to the Regent and Brazilian brilliants. Twenty-eight prodigious diamond necklaces glitter in one of the cases, while all around, in great profusion are scattered rubies, emeralds and pearls of priceless value.

The British collection has perhaps the most valuable assembly of diamonds in the world. Even before the jubilee and the Cullinan diamonds were added to it, no collection in Europe equalled it for its rare possessions. Always notable, its value was greatly enhanced by the addition to the celebrated Kohlnor, called by its Persian captor Nadir Shah, the "Mountain of Light," and which romanticized brilliant formed the principal ornament of the Victorian diadem.

This splendid crown, in addition to the Kohlnor, contains 2,818 brilliant diamonds, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 277 pearls and 5 large rubies, including the large stone given to the Black Prince by Don Pedro of Castile in 1367, which was worn in the helmet of Henry V at the battle of Agincourt, and which is valued at \$500,000. There were seven other crowns studded with precious stones, but all the rare jewels were as nothing compared with the two great finds in South Africa in 1892 and 1905, the addition of which, to the rare collection in the Tower if gauged by the commercial valuation of brilliants, would increase the value of the collection anywhere from 25 to 40 million dollars.

THE JUBILEE AND CULLINAN.

Up to their discovery the most famous diamonds familiar to Britons and Americans were the Orloff in Russia, the Regent in France, and the Kohlnor and Hope Blue in England.

The discovery of the Jubilee in South Africa in 1892 by a Kaffir, who just picked it up in the open, and who received \$2,500, a horse and a herd of cattle for it, created a great sensation as it far surpassed in size any of the great historic stones. The uncut stone weighed 971 1/2 carats, and when finally reduced to its present size it formed a perfect blue-white gem of 230 carats, over 100 carats larger than the Kohlnor. This magnificent stone was presented to Queen Victoria on the celebration of her sixtieth year on the throne, and was hence known as the Jubilee diamond. It had also the proud distinction of being the largest known cut brilliant in the world.

But the furor created by the Jubilee was nothing compared to that which greeted the discovery of the Cullinan in the Premier Mines at Transvaal, near Pretoria, in 1905.

Mr. Wells, the manager of the mine, which had not been very productive, was idly sauntering near an opening, accidentally discovered a shining object in a pile of rubbish. Placing it in his pocket, he went about his business, but subsequently handed it to the company's expert, who discovered that Mr. Wells had picked up the very daddy of all diamonds, which looked for all the world like a block of ice. In the rough it weighed 3,253 carats, the largest diamond ever dreamed of. After due consideration, at the suggestion of Premier Botha, the Transvaal Colony presented the stone to King Edward in recognition of his having granted a constitution to the colony.

No one has ever been able to compute its money value.

In 1908 it was cut by Amsterdam lapidaries and furnished nine fine solitaires, the first and second of which are, by far, the largest brilliants in existence.

The stones, which are in a case in the Wakefield room of London Tower, comprise a pendoloue or drop brilliant weighing 516 1/2 carats and which is said to be worth on commercial valuation anywhere from 20 to 25 million dollars; a square brilliant weighing 309 3/8 carats, which may be valued at 8 or 9 million dollars; a pendoloue weighing 92 carats; a square brilliant, 62 carats; a heart-shaped brilliant, 18 1/2 carats; a marquise, 11 1/2, and one 8 9/16 carats; a square, 6 1/2 carats; a pendoloue, 4 5/8 carats, and 96 small brilliants. All these stones are flawless and of the very first water.

No wonder the Crown Prince treated of looting London.