IRISHMAN FROM CANADIAN SIDE HIS CONFEDERATE IS STORY OF WERNER HORNE

Only Cold Weather Prevented Total Destruction of C. P. R. Bridge His Boast

"Lo Tommie" The Password When Man From Canadian Side Handed Him Bag Containing Eighty Pounds of Nitro-Gylcarine---Armed With Intent to Kill Anyone Who Interfered With Him---Attorney-General Baxter Questions Prisoner's Plea and Says Treaty Allows of His Extradition---Information Laid at McAdam---Bridge in Shape for Engine Traffic Again.

BY THOMAS E. O'LEARY.
Staff Correspondent to The Daily Telegraph.

Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 2—That he attempted to blow up the bridge at Vanceboro on orders sent him from Germany, was the statement made by Werner Horne to me here tonight, speaking through the bars of his temporary cell in the immigration building. He added, furthermore, that details of the nefarious plot were sent him by mail and in following them out he met a stranger at the American side of the C. P. R. bridge at a stated time on Sunday night and received from him a suit case containing eighty pounds of nitroglycerine. This he fastened at the northern side of the Canadian end of the bridge. "Only for the cold weather," he boasted in broken English, "it would have blown the bridge to pieces."

The stalwart German, 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighing 180 pounds, paced his capacious cell uneasily when the first question was asked him by your correspondent. He wheeled around and came to the steel wire door and talked there for fifteen or twenty minutes. He related his story, but left out names, and when pressed for information along certain lines he remained mum.

No person displayed any interest on behalf of the German during the day, and no messages were received from outside excepting that from Attorney-General W. R. Pattangall, who instructed Deputy Sheriff George Ross to keep Horne in custody until he received further instructions.

Horne stated that he was going to wire the German ambassador at Washington tomorrow.

In the outset of the interview Horne was inclined to be unwilling but he gradually became less conservative and told about himself. To the many questions asked he replied that he was 37 years of age, and was born in Leipsig, Germany, where he served about twelve years in the army. Later he went to South America and then to Mexico. He there conducted a coffee house, and he was engaged there in business when war broke out. He immediately left and went to New York with the intention of returning immediately to the Fatherland. He was held up for reasons, however, and stayed for three months in a hotel at Staten Island.

Prisoner Says Letter From Germany Made Appointment

"Only recently," he said, "I received a letter from Germany telling me to proceed to Vanceboro (Me.), to blow up the bridge there. I was told in the letter that I would be met there on a certain time at a certain date by an Irishman. I would see him at a point near the American side of the bridge and on giving the password—"'Lo Tommie"—this man would give me a suit case with explosives in it."

"I left New York last Friday and got in Vanceboro on Saturday night and went to the Teague Hotel. At the time of the appointment I went to the bridge and met a man there. I gave the password and without a word he passed me a suitcase. He left immediately and walked over the bridge to the Canadian side. I returned to the Teague Hotel and on Monday at midnight went down to the bridge again with the suit case.

"I searched out a certain place near the Canadian side, but it took me a long time to get the suit case fastened there with rope. There was a gale blowing and there was zero weather and they furnished many difficulties to me in accomplishing my task. I had both ears nipped with the cold and the thumb of my right hand was frozen."

"I set a three minute fuse to the eighty pounds of nitro-glycerine and returned to my hotel."

Indefinite As To Names.

"What was the name of the person who sent you the letter from Germany," Horne was asked, but he shrugged his shoulders, as he did to all questions asked regarding names of persons who furnished him with directions. He expressed the belief to me, however, that the orders sent him were not from the German government or from German military authorities, but he would not state who they were from. He said that the German ambassador at Washington knew nothing of the matter, but he would wire him in the morning.

The sequence of the story of the blowing up of the bridge is picked up again in an interview which I obtained with Aubrey Teague, the hotel keeper very soon after I saw Horne. According to Horne's own story he could hardly have reached the hotel when the explosion occurred and it was at this stage that Teague was awakened from his sleep at 2.05 a. m.

"I jumped out of bed," he said, " and rushed through the corridors to go to the bridge for I suspected right off what had happened. On passing the bath room I found Horne, the German in there trying to thaw out his ears and thumb. I told him to get some snow and rub them and I helped him to get fixed up. Later I went down to the bridge. It was not long before everyone realized what had happened for people all over the town were out to investigate the terrible explosion. I immediately suspected that this German was responsible and particularly because he had come into the hotel only a short time before with his ears and thumb frozen."

Arrested in Hotel.

Very soon after the explosion which destroyed one steel beam, six bridge ties and also the inside upright batter post, Superintendent Dunn of the Maine Central Railway asked Deputy Sheriff Ross to make every effort to arrest the miscreant. The sheriff first went to the Teague Hotel very early in the morning, in a conversation with the proprietor he learned about the German in the upper room. Deputy Sheriff Ross, Detective Russell of the Maine Central, John Hawthorne, chief of police of McAdam, and a C. P. R. constable from McAdam went upstairs to Horne's room and knocked upon the door.

He opened it but when he saw the Canadian officials in uniform he started back and made a dash for his coat which was hanging behind the door. He was shoved back and sat down on the edge of the bed and let his head fall in his hands. He was immediately handcuffed and taken prisoner to the immigration building, offering no resistance, whatever, and making no complaint.

In searching his clothing, the police found in Horne's possession a map of the bridge and some other papers, the nature of which is not known. They also found an explosive cap, which Detective Russell now has in his possession. Another important item was a Harrington & Richardson revolver, with the six chambers filled, which was in a neat leather pouch in the German's hip pocket.

Intended to Use Revolver.

When the German was questioned by the correspondent about this revolver, he said: "I intended to use it. The first Canadian official who tampered with me, or anyone who had interfered with me while I was working at the bridge would have been shot. The officials surprised me at the hotel, or I would have had it in my hand when I answered the door."

Horne had his bill paid at the Teague hotel and was prepared to leave in the morning, but the officials called at 7.30 before he had a chance to get away.

About 10 o'clock on the night before the explosion, I learned from workmen here, Horne was in conversation with Fred. Mills, foreman, and Jess Fletcher, employes at the round house, and told them that he was an English officer.

In connection with the explosion, the people of the towns on both sides of the border were in a state of tense excitement. Press correspondents from many places were on the scene gathering in details of the story, and snapping the principals. Vanceboro was in a state verging on anxiety. Stories were being told about, yarns were being recalled, and incidents retold, which put various complextions on the affair. Many were of the opinion that Horne's story was correct—that he had been urged by Berlin—but then again there were others who discredited his story and believed that he had acted on his own bravado and initiative.

Story of Spy's Visit.

Persons about the Teague hotel recall a most suspicious case which occurred about the middle of December and which tends to establish the veracity of Horne's yarn.

About that time there came to Vanceboro a man, an American citizen, who originally belonged to Leipsig, Germany. He asked a great many questions about the lake and river and during his stay of a few days he went out and took many photographs about the lake and the St. Croix in the vicinity of the bridge that was partly destroyed. It is also stated that he went out one night to the bridge and made a sketch of its structure. He went away quite as mysteriously as he appeared.

It is the impression of some of the people that it was this person who gathered data and supplied it to Horne. From what information can be gathered about the structure of the bridge, Horne had the explosive fixed in a good position to wreck the entire structure had not the cold frozen up a portion of the nitroglycerine. This strengthens their belief that the December visitor was an engineer who selected from his sketch the point at which the explosive should be placed.

Horne, from what I saw of him, takes his position very placidly, and has little fear of prosecution, although this was one of the points at which he used shoulder shrugs and remained mum.

He is a man 6 feet 2 inches in height, clean shaven, and light complexioned, with closely cropped sandy hair. He weighs 180 pounds, and is of an athletic structure. It is five and a half years ago since he was in Germany, but in spite of the time he has spent in America he has retained a very noticeable German accent. Not only that, but he is not fluent in the language, speaking only what might be described as a good broken English.

From what can be learned it seems as though the matter had not developed yet but it was forecasted that by today the machinery in Canada and the United States would be got in working order. The impression is that Horne will certainly find people to support him and people are waiting with eager interest for them to interfere. The attitude of the United States officials in the matter and the possibility of estrangements between the two countries—Canada and the United States—are also topics that are engaging the deepest interest.

NOT ACT OF WAR, HE WILL BE EXXTRADITED SAYS MR. BAXTER.

"In securing the extradition of Horne," Mr. Baxter stated, "it is the intention to prove that this act of his was not an act of war. There was no German force behind it; there was no German invasion. It was merely an act of one individual against another—a corporation. It is my opinion," he added, "that this man was not moved by any authoritive hand or by any force, but that he committed the deed merely to make a bravado of himself in the eyes of Germany."

Mr. Baxter was shown the despatch from Washington which stated that Horne's extradition depends largely on the interpretation of the word "Political" in the extradition treaty of 1889, which declared—"a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character."

He merely stated that it was the purpose to show that the act was not an act of war. Later he referred to an extension of the extradition treaty, added in 1900, so as to include the offence of "wilfull and unlawful distruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life."

Machinery to Act.

Regarding the machinery which has to be set in motion to secure the extradition, Mr. Baxter said that the justice department at Ottawa will be asked to issue a warrant of recipias, which is a warrant directed to an officer authorizing him to receive the body and bring him to Canada. A request is also made to the department of state at Washington for the surrender of the accused and a hearing is had before officials of the state in which the accused is found for the purpose of identifying him with the person charged with the proceedings and of showing that the offence is an inditable one.

"Should there be success in having him indicted—and to tell the truth I don't really believe that the head officials in the United States will support this man—he will be brought to Canada and tried in Charlotte county."

Mr. Baxter said that he had wired Attorney-General Pattangall and had assurance that the German would be held and he said he had also instructed H. C. Grout, general superintendent of the Atlantic Division of the C. P. R., to lay information on this side in order that the proceedings so far might be complete.

When asked if he knew this had been done, he replied that Mr. Grout and F. R. Taylor, solicitor for the C. P. R., were in McAdam and had laid the proper information there.

Asked if he knew what information had been laid, he said that it was laid under section 282 of the criminal code, which upon looking up, he read as follows:

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to imprisonment for life who unlawfully with intent to injure or endanger the safety of any persons traveling or being on any railway . . . . injures or destroys any train, bridge or fence of said railway or any portion thereof."

Mr. Baxter thought that developments would take place today in the matter of interchanges between the Canadian and U. S. governments.

HORN APPEALS TO GERMAN EMBASSY

Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 3—Werner Horn, who attempted to blow up the railroad bridge here yesterday, today appealed to the German ambassador at Washington, Count Von Bernstorff. He told the latter that he had not been on Canadian soil, and asked for protection from extradition to Canada.

Horn gave to the press the following copy of a telegram which was despatched to the German embassy at Washington, this afternoon:—

"To the German Ambassador, Washington, D. C.:

"I was arrested here for blowing up Canadian end of bridge at Vanceboro, between Maine and Canada. I am held here by attorney-general of Maine, at the request of Canadian authorities, who are trying to get extradition papers for me from Washington. Please look after my interests in this matter, as I am a German subject, and did not put foot on Canadian soil. Answer."

(Signed.) "WERNER HORN."

The prisoner signed his message "Werner Horn," instead of with the name "Werner Van Horn," by which he has been known here. His statement that he had not been on Canadian soil is in contradiction to earlier statements which he is alleged to have made to the police.

According to the latter, he not only exploded the dynamite on the Canadian side, but also received the explosive from a man who met him east of the river.

EXTRADITION ASKED FOR BY CANADA.

Washington, Feb. 3—Formal application for the extradition to Canada of Werner Horn, charged with "attempted destruction of human life," was made at the state department late today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador.

The ambassador called personally at the department, and presented a brief note to Secretary Bryan, based upon a communication from the Canadian minister of justice at Ottawa, informing the embassy that Van Horn was wanted on the charge of attempting to destroy human life, through the wilful and unlawful destruction of the St. Croix River bridge.

Secretary Bryan referred the communication to the solicitor of the department for examination as to its form. If the application is found to be regular, Horn will be ordered before a United States commissioner nearest to Vanceboro, where he is now under detention, and the Canadian authorities will be allowed the privilege of appearing, by counsel, to make out a prima facie case sufficient to justify the demand for the surrender of the prisoner.

The machinery in such cases, up to a certain point, works almost automatically, and there will be little for the state department to do involving the exercise of any discretion until the commissioner has passed upon the case. Should he decide that there is no case against Horn, the prisoner might be discharged without further proceedings. If he holds the man for extradition, then it is competent for Horn or his friends to take an appeal to the state department, and resist the execution of the commissioner's order. It is even possible, in extreme cases, for the United States courts to be invoked in the prisoner's behalf, though this is a rare occurrence.

Horn already has indicated his purpose of fighting extradition. In a telegram today he appealed to the German ambassador to look after his interests, declaring he was a German subject, and "did not put foot on Canadian soil."

The last statement was taken here to indicate a purpose on the part of the prisoner to make the technical point that though he was on the bridge, he did not actually stand on Canadian soil. As the divisional line or boundary between the United States and Canada follows the middle line of the St. Croix river, and the piers of the bridge rest on Canadian soil at the end where Van Horn is said to have placed his charge of dynamite, the officials here attached no importance to this plea.

GERMAN EMBASSY DELAYS ACTION.

The German embassy was much interested in the case, but delayed passing upon Horn's request, pending a report on his citizenship from the German consul-general in New York.

Officials of the state department at this stage positively declined to express any opinion publicly in regard to the sufficiency of Horn's contention that his offense was "political;" that it was an act of war, directed against his country's enemy, and that it was his intention to prevent the continued transportation across this bridge of troops and munitions of war going to Europe to be used against Germany. It was pointed out, however, that to prove that his act was an act of war, Horn must produce evidence that he was acting under higher authority, and by direct orders. The act of an individual, on his own responsibility, usually is not accounted an act of war. On the other hand, if the prisoner should produce evidence to show that he was acting under explicit direction and authority of the German government, it is said a violation of the neutrality of the United States by Germany might be involved.

The Canadian government, in making its application, referred to the man as an ordinary civil criminal. Incidentally, it is pointed out, this insures Horn, in the event of his surrender under extradition proceedings, from being treated as a German spy, or even as a military prisoner.

Criminal Code.

Ottawa, Feb. 3—Whatever the motive behind the blowing up of the C. P. R. bridge at Vanceboro, the dominion government is insisting upon it being treated primarily as an offence under the criminal code, and demanding the extradition of Horn. That request sent to Washington, last night, will be put before the American department of state, and an immediate answer is expected.

The department of justice, and not the militia department, is dealing with the matter. It is not treated here as evidence of a series of raids or as possessed of any special military significance, as a matter of fact the militia department is taking no proceedings in the matter.

It is rather the minister of justice and the dominion police under his jurisdiction who are dealing with it.

Court Session Held.

Vanceboro, Maine, Feb. 3—Under the auspices of Canadian officials, a court session was held last night at McAdam Junction, at which testimony was given before Police Magistrate Luke Lawson, who later issued a warrant against Horn. A copy of the warrant was delivered to Deputy Sheriff Ross.

No service was made on the prisoner, local authorities having decided that the warrant had no legal standing unless accompanied by an order for extradition.

Ottawa Dealing With Case.

As a result of the effort of Werner Horn, a German, to blow up the bridge at Vanceboro, all the railway bridges throughout the maritime provinces, and, it is believed, throughout Canada, have been placed under strong guard.

The provincial authorities and officials of the C. P. R. have taken no further action in the matter since Tuesday. The necessary information has been filed at McAdam and the detention of the accused at Vanceboro has been assured. Any developments in the matter yesterday took place at Ottawa or at Washington.

Attorney-General Baxter speaking of the situation last night said that the justice department had taken charge of the situation. He received a wire from Ottawa saying that Chief Sherwood of the dominion police had the affair in hand, from which he understood that extradition proceedings would be conducted from that end. He said that when the time comes to appear before the Maine court to prove identification and that the offence is extraditable, the justice department will look after it. They may send a man from Ottawa or some official in this province may be entrusted with the mission.

Even in the event of brief proceedings at this latter stage, he said, it will be a matter of some time before the accused can be brought into Canada, for the law of the States demands that the person to be extradited must remain for a certain time in the state. He could not say offhand just how long a period the law of the State of Maine required.

H. C. Grout, general superintendent of the Atlantic division of the C. P. R. was asked by The Telegraph if anything had developed during the day from the viewpoint of the railway.

"The matter is now entirely with the crown," he replied. He said, however, that all the railway's bridges had been placed under strong guard again and that every means was being used to guard against any other attempt to dynamite bridges.

Story of Irishman Not Believed.

After having been in Vanceboro and McAdam since Tuesday morning, owing to the attempted blowing up of the bridge, H. C. Grout, superintendent of the Atlantic division of the C. P. R., returned to the city yesterday afternoon. With him were G. L. Wetmore, divisional engineer, and F. R. Taylor, counsel for the company.

Mr. Grout said that information had been laid against Von Horn. Negotiations were now pending on the matter of extradition. Repairs on the bridge were being completed.

The story told by Von Horn Tuesday, that an Irishman on the New Brunswick side of the border had helped him was not generally believed about the border. It was taken by some as an effort to stimulate racial prejudice on the American side.

A physician has been in attendance on Von Horn since his arrest. He has been severely frost-bitten, with his hands and cheeks particularly suffering. He is quite well supplied with funds, having more than $100. It was said that when he returned to his hotel in Vanceboro his clothing was frozen, possibly through his having slipped into the water. Guards were on duty on the bridge last night.

That he was an English officer watching for deserters from the Canadian army was the story told by Von Horn to some persons who asked him on Saturday or Sunday what was his business in Vanceboro.

The damage to the bridge was believed yesterday not to have amounted to more than a few hundred dollars.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Ross took Von Horn out of his cell to breakfast in the hotel. He appeared not the least downhearted. He consumes scores of cigrettes and cigars. Detective Skidmore of the C. P. R., this city, and Constable Hannan, of McAdam, were on guard over him Tuesday night.

Three investigators of the C. P. R. from Montreal and two constables arrived in Vancebore yesterday and a guard is to be stationed on the bridge with a shelter built for them.

A Large Man.

Werner Horne, now detained at Vanceboro (Me.), is in charge of Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross, pending communications by the state departments of the United States and Canada in regard to the demand of Canada for his extradition. Horn has comfortable quarters in the United States immigration rooms attached to the Maine Central depot at Vanceboro. Canadian officials are on guard at the depot, in addition to Deputy Ross.

Horn, who is six feet one inch in height, measured without shoes on, and who weighs upwards of 190 pounds, impresses visitors by his apparently splendid muscular development, by his military bearing and by his restless, restrained actions. His remarkable shoulders, wide and square, are always held set firmly swung back from his deep chest. His neck is powerful and without curve at the back. "He could whip half a dozen ordinary men," said a C. P. R. constable, referring to Horn.

The only manifestation he has shown so far of the effects on his spirits of his recent unsuccessful attempt to destroy the C. P. R. bridge at Vanceboro, was noticed on Tuesday morning, shortly after he had been locked up in an immigration room; he suddenly hung his head as he sat on a couch, and was heard sobbing. Since then he has been calm and collected at all times; courteous towards those who converse with him; smilingly friendly towards acquaintances, and grave and thoughtful when alone.

Had Small German Flag.

Horn had a small German flag wrapped around his left arm when he was taken in charge at the Tague Hotel on Tuesday morning by Deputy Ross and on the advice of one of the party who accompanied the deputy, Horn removed the flag. It was suggested by some residents of Vanceboro that the decoration was worn by Horn in order that, in case anything serious happened to him in his attempt to destroy the bridge, he would be known as a German; while others are inclined to the opinion that either a spirit of mock-heroics or of fanaticism influenced him in flaunting the colors.

Deputy Sheriff Ross.

Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross is a veteran with a splendid record of 18 years of successful service in Washington county. He is a native of Vanceboro where he resides and is chief fish and game warden of the county and a licensed detective for the State of Maine. The deputy has had a wide experience with law breakers, having followed the career of detective with circuses during summer for many years.

He has faced the muzzles of loaded revolvers in the hands of desperadoes on several occasions and has always landed his man. One of the most important cases which he handled and which he solved in a short time, occurred in Vanceboro where two counterfeiters who had operated there were detected and imprisoned after one of them had attempted to shoot the deputy who grappled with the gunman and disarmed him.

His Name is Horn.

Vanceboro, Maine, Feb. 3—Deputy Sheriff Ross said tonight that as he was holding Van Horn merely upon request of Attorney-General Pattangall, he felt doubtful about detaining him "much longer," fearing for his personal liability in the matter. He said he had received no instructions from state or federal authorities.

Van Horn denied tonight a report from New York that he had claimed to be the son of Count Karl Van Horn, former Bavarian war minister, and general in the Bavarian army. He said his name was Horn, without a prefix.

Wanted to Stop Supplies.

Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 3—In a statement tonight Van Horn asserted that arrangements for destruction of the bridge were made in Germany. He said he was paid for the job, but declined to say by whom he was employed.

"I really did it for my country," he said. "I did not want to kill any one. We wanted only to stop traffic of British supplies over that bridge. I would have done a better job but for the cold. I froze my fingers and my face and ears, and I thought I would freeze to death before I made all my arrangements."

BOER REBELS SURRENDER TO BRITISH FORCE

Cape Town, Feb. 3, via London, Feb. 4, 1.45 a. m.—It is officially anounced that Lieut.-Col. Kemp and his commando of Boer rebels have surrendered to the British forces.

Another Advance.

Another increase of thirty cents has been quoted in Ontario flour. There was no change in Manitoba following the advance of twenty cents the day previous. Oatmeal and cornmeal are also advanced in price, while there has been a decrease in barrelled beef and pork.

WERNER HORN
The German who tried to blow up the C. P. R. bridge at Vanceboro.

GEORGE W. ROSS.
The Deputy Sheriff who has Werner Horn in charge.

PLANNING FOR AN INVASION OF ENGLAND

Emperor Goes to Wilhelmshaven to Look Over Conditions There—German Newspapers Discuss Possibility of Putting Into Effect an Actual Blockade.

London, Feb. 3—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following despatch from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"Emperor William's visit to Wilhelmshaven is believed to be in connection with the warning of the German admiralty to neutral shipping that great activity may be expected on the north and west coasts, as a result of German attempts to stop England's transportation of troops and munitions, as announced yesterday.

"This is interpreted here as a prologue to important events at sea. It is rumored that Germany will try to engage the British fleet in southern waters, while another squadron goes northward, at full speed, with the object of covering the landing of troops in England.

"Large contingents of troops are now reported to have been mobilized at Wilhelmshaven at the time of the Scarborough raid."

Germans to Try It.

Berlin, Feb. 3—(By wireless to Sayville)—The warning of the German admiralty staff, issued yesterday, concerning coming operations on the French coast, is considered by some Berlin newspapers, among them the Morgenpost, to mean that an actual blockade is to be put into effect by the Germans.

The Morgenpost, however, points out that many of the essentials of a blockade are lacking, among them being a definite description of boundaries and a warning that neutral ships must not enter the forbidden zone.

The entire German press prints the comments made by the English newspapers regarding the German submarine boat U-21, which recently made a raid on British steamers in the Irish Sea.

Col. Seely to Command Brigade of Canadians

(Special Cable.)

London, Feb. 3—It is learned by your correspondent that Colonel the Right Hon. J. E. B. Seeley, former war minister, will take command of a Canadian mounted brigade including the Strathconas, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery now at Salisbury.

Colonel Seeley has already seen considerable service at the front in France and his selection to command a Canadain corps is a distinct compliment to the prestige and efficiency of the Canadaian troops. Colonel Seeley will be with His Majesty King George at the royal inspection of the Canadian troops on Thursday next.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS IN BRITAIN CALLED HOME.

London, Feb. 2, 6 p. m.—The Italian reservists living in England have been warned to prepare to respond to a call to the colors.

BERLIN PRESS GIVES WARNING.

Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 2, 8.35 p.m.—Discussing the torpedoing of British merchantment by German submarines, the Kreuz Zeitung, a Berlin newspaper, says:

"England and France cannot claim from us, in all circumstances and without exceptions, the benevolent treatment which we hitherto have accorded merchant ships at sea. Certainly the life of no civilian will be sacrificed without necessity, but as no one refrains from bombarding a fortress or places on a battlefield because civilians may thereby be killed, and as England has not hesitated to strew the North Sea with mines, whereby the lives of neutrals are sacrificed, so shall we not refrain from torpedoing English merchant ships simply because the lives of a few are thereby endangered."

ADMIRAL STURDEE ON ENGLISH SOIL.

Plymouth, Feb. 2, via London, Feb. 3, 2.02 a.m.—Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, who commanded the British squadron which sank the German ships off the Falkland Islands last December, arrived here today. He was a passenger on the liner India.

Admiral Sturdee declined to discuss the South Atlantic victory, on the plea that the Admiralty regulations forbid his talking.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AGAIN VIOLATED.

Paris, Feb. 2, 2 p.m.—"A German submarine yesterday made an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias," according to a communication given out today by the ministry of marine, "thus violating the formal clause of the Hague convention of 1907 regarding the attacking of hospital vessels."

The Asturais, the ministry explained, was fifteen miles north northeast of the Havre lightship when the attack was made.

BULGARIANS FORM NAVAL DEFENCE CORPS.

Athens, Feb. 2, 2.45 p.m., via London—One hundred and fifty Bulgarian naval men have arrived at Dedeagatch, in Bulgaria, on the Aegean Sea, to organize the naval defence of the locality.

Copper to Last Thirty Years, He Declares

Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 1, 9.17 p. m.—"So far as copper is concerned, by making use of all the bronze monuments and the copper cupolas of the churches, and collecting all the copper we have used for other purposes in the last few years, Germany would be able to hold out for thirty years more."

Thus spoke Dr. Schuster, secretary of the German Iron Founders Union, at the annual meeting of the union in Dusseldorf, according to a despatch received by the Tijd. Dr. Schuster is reported as having added:

"If necessary, in the conquered parts of Belgium and France we shall seize everything made of copper."

TRAWLERS DOING IMPORTANT WORK.

Yarmouth, Eng., Feb. 2—The nickname of "Mosquito Fleet," applied to the navy's torpedo flotillas, should properly be given to the steam fishing trawlers, of which the government is gathering together a swarm for the three-fold purpose of mine-sweeping, protecting battleships from submarines, and operating in the shallow waters of the Belgian coast against the Germans. Over 500 of these boats were requisitioned the past week, and thousands are already out. They are found so useful that the government evidently thinks that it cannot have too many.

Trawlers still continue their original duty of seining for menaces to shipping, an enormous quantity of mines are still strewed at sea.

Following the German raid on Scarborough and the Hartlepools in December, as many as 1,500 mines were picked up in one week. Many boats have been lost in this work; more than has been officially announced. These German mines, with their bristling contact points, often explode in the nets. They have enough weight attached to their cables to sink them about four feet under the surface, so they run with the tide to the shallower water, where the weight strikes bottom and anchors.

Nothing is so effective against submarines as a cordon of trawlers around a fleet. The submarines must come close to be effective, and they are easily detected by the trawlers on rising to the surface to use the periscope. There is also the chance of getting in a shot at what the navy calls "tin whales."

A large fleet of trawlers will soon take part in the Belgian coast operations and already some are there. They carry one gun forward, another aft, and two abeam. The weapons are quick-firers, of comparatively small calibre, but the boats, sailing in close under the lee of the sand dunes, and increasing the general volume of fire, help prevent enemy guns from taking a base along the shore and making a direct target of the big monitors and cruisers.

Very few fishing boats are now left in Yarmouth, out of its once great fleet, and these are allowed to fish only off a small strip of coast. Moreover, it is difficult to man these, since practically every able-bodied fisherman is in the navy, to which he belongs as a reservist.

The government pays a liberal rental for the boats. If it were not for this, and the pay of the men now in the navy, there would be great want in Yarmouth and all the coast towns at this time.

Syrian Couple Wed in Newcastle.

Newcastle, Feb. 3—The marriage of Tufic Kazhal, merchant, of Quarryville, late of Beyrout, Syria, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mitchell, of Newcastle, also a Syrian, was solemnized in St. Mary's R. C. church yesterday morning, Rev. P. W. Dixon officiating at the nuptial mass.