

# DISGUISED SPY DOES KAISER PLAN TO GET INTO THE ENGLISH LINES

Several Caught in British Uniform are Shot on the Spot.

Have, Oct. 30.—Following the trail of battle from close to the front, when I was ordered peremptorily away, I reached Peronne a few days ago after numerous adventures, and the experience was well worth it all.

On each side of the road, practically by all the way to Roye, one could see evidences of the very recent presence of German troops. The long, straight roads of France bordered with trees, the tremendous stretches of harvest land with the neglected crops, the sides of the roads all littered with hastily improvised bedding taken from the harvest fields, mats after mats of vacated bivouacs, empty meat tins, paper, shell cases, cartridge clips, dead horses, here and there shelters made from corn stocks and omnibus-like things mounds of freshly turned earth were there. Everything indicated the stubborn fighting which had taken place recently.

Every few miles along the road a strong cavalry patrol was encountered. Four infantrymen advanced with rifles pointed at the car—each one picked his man as the car halted—and a most immaculately clad officer in light blue and gold braid, gloved, booted and spurred in the very pink of fashion, came forward.

A fascinating little Browning pistol was wagged in front of my head and a cultured voice said:

"Vos papiers, monsieur, s'il vous plait." I put my hand into my breast pocket, and then Browning stopped wagging, while its owner keenly watched my motions. The permits were examined closely. A French officer came in consultation with another officer, who also looked as if he had just stepped out of a bandbox.

Suspicious of Cameron.

In the meantime the other members of the patrol turned over the contents of the car and examined rather suspiciously a little Ensignette camera which I had innocently left on the seat under the rug. I opened it, and explained its workings, whereat everybody was perfectly satisfied.

Meanwhile the Browning pistol had been pocketed and my papers were returned with a smile and a bow.

An exchange of cigarettes were made and the car moved on to repeat the process at several other places. At the little village of Bouchlor the signs of strife were more decided than at some other places. Not a soul was to be seen in the streets, and a huge farmhouse at the crossroads was smashed to bits and still smoldering. It was a picture of desolation which made one's heart bleed. Among the ruins could be seen the twisted remains of bedsteads, pots and pans, and from under the ruins in one corner protruded a foot all blackened and burned.

At Roye, too, where under the trees in the middle of the village a large force of Germans had camped, there were more signs of wanton destruction and devastated homes, and on the side of the road a derelict German Mercedes car with a number of children playing hide and seek around it. Here and there the trees were blasted bare with shrapnel and broken branches lay all over the road. At one corner it must have been a little hell, for everything left standing was pockmarked with shrapnel.

When the Germans occupied a village it was their invariable custom to pick out the most comfortable looking cottage and quarter their officers therein, at the same time destroying any other cottages which overlooked such quarters, evidently with the idea that sniping should not be indulged in by the villagers.

German Shoots Woman.

One door had a pathetic story attached to it. It seems that the woman of the house in a moment of anger spat in the face of one of the German officers who had attempted to embrace her. He immediately shot her dead on her own doorstep. That same night a friend of the poor woman stole through the sentries and wrote upon the cottage door: "A brave French woman died here. God's curses follow the Prussian dog that killed her."

The next morning when the writing was seen the gallant Prussian officer added:—"For every word written here a woman shall die."

It was not to be, however, for only an hour after the words were written the French troops entered the street and drove the Germans into the woods and this German officer was shot through the head not ten yards away from the scene of his own handiwork. These Germans are a drunken crew, and it is easy to find wine in France. At nearly every township and village I heard the same stories. "Always were they drunk, m'sieu—toujours." said one old man—there are no young men in the French village now—and what they could not drink they ran into the gutters. It has been said that the stories of the Germans' drunken orgies have been exaggerated. During the last occupation of Peronne by the Germans their drunkenness was indescribable. Not only that, but their actions with regard to women folk were so beast-like and uncivilized that were I to describe what I have heard and seen, but direct from the victims themselves—you would scarcely believe it. Armed with "blue papers," "red papers," all sorts of papers, as I am, I have been enjoying the hospitality of the Thirty-fourth Division for some days—very nice fellows, but very careful not to let me too far out of their sight.

Spy on Board Transport.

Color Sergeant —, of the motor transport, told me the story of a German spy on board one of the transports. He managed, no doubt quite easily, to get on board the transport in the English harbor. His uniform and the crowd no doubt helped him to this, but it was not long after the vessel had left that he began to be an object of suspicion, although he had

England Has Not Been Invaded for Nearly Nine Hundred Years, But Mad William Hopes to Accomplish the Impossible—Possible Zeppelin Raid.

In a conversation with Miss Topham, his daughter's English governess, the Kaiser spoke of the fact that nearly nine hundred years there had been no invasion of England, though every other country in Europe had been overrun by conquering armies.

This explained to him the wonderful wealth of old English castles and country houses in treasures of art and ancient masterpieces. Now he purposes to give the British Isles a taste of invasion, and, however impossible we may consider an invasion of England, it seems likely that steps to achieve the impossible have been taken with characteristic German thoroughness, and that the attempt to fulfill the Kaiser's ambition will be carried out with characteristic Prussian ruthlessness. The British authorities are taking seriously the threat from across the Channel. While still relying on the fleet to prevent any landing in force, they are taking other means to guard against Zeppelin raids.

Navy, Zeppelins, Transports.

At night the lights of London are dimmed or darkened. The large artificial lakes in the gardens at Buckingham Palace have been drained off for fear that the water might reflect the rays of the moon or of a hostile searchlight and thus reveal the presence of the Royal residence to the bomb-droppers. Guns specially designed to bring down flying craft have been mounted, and embankments have been erected on many important buildings to protect them from aerial assault, and the population has been brought under special military orders. While it would be foolish to pretend to a knowledge of the Kaiser's plans, it is generally supposed that the German navy, or an important part of it, make an attack upon the British fleet, and that while the fight is going on a

managed to get into a quiet corner and pretended to be asleep. "How did you find out that he actually was a spy?" "Oh, well—we flopped him with a bugle call."

"He didn't understand the call?" "Well, sir, he simply didn't do what he ought to have done when he heard the call."

"Then what happened? Was he shot?" "That I'm not at liberty to tell you, sir, but he was handed over to the right party at Havre."

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Ireland. By the time 800 men under General Humbert had been disembarked a furious storm arose and the other transports and the attending warships were driven back to France. The Frenchmen who had landed were joined by 1,000 Irish rebels, and at Castletown a force of local militia under General Lake and Hutchinson, capturing the town. A fortnight later they were obliged to surrender to Lord Cornwallis at Ballinamuck.

A Descent of Desperados.

Despite the inglorious termination of this invasion, another was under taken a few months later. General Roche and Carnot conceived the idea of landing a force of 1,500 French desperados in Wales for the purpose of ravaging the country. This force was recruited from the prisons of France. Each man was informed that from the moment he landed in Wales he would be pardoned for all his previous—and subsequent—crimes by the French Government. He was told that he was expected to rob to the extent of \$20,000. This mad plan was actually carried out under an American named Colonel Tate, and the desperados landed at Fishguard. For two days they terrorized the countryside, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain or potatoes, as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate

marauders, but the British landed them in France one dark night, to the dismay of the coast people in the vicinity. Moreover, the French Government declined to fulfill the promises made to the convicts, and 800 of them were rounded up and sent back to prison, the others managing to escape recapture, but being fugitives from French justice to the end of their days.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes—From the Dominion Experimental Farms.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain or potatoes, as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate

and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur. Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

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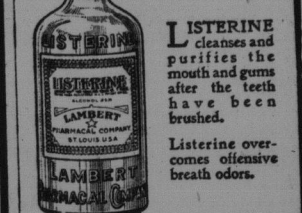
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