

MORE SWEDISH DUPLICITY IS REVEALED BY UNITED STATES

Stockholm's Minister to Mexico Also Transmitted Pointers For Germany

Intercepted Letter Urges Kaiser to Decorate Him For His Services.

London Cable—Returns from the general election which is proceeding throughout Sweden, says Reuter's Stockholm correspondent, indicate the defeat of the Conservatives. In 22 districts the Social-Democrats have gained three seats and the Liberals five, while the Conservatives have lost 13.

Washington Despatch says—Another chapter to the story of German intrigue in neutral countries and among neutral diplomats was revealed to-night by Secretary of State Lansing in the form of a letter to the Imperial Chancellor from the notorious von Eckhardt, the German Minister at Mexico City, to whom the intercepted Zimmermann note was addressed. It discloses that Folke Cronholm, then Swedish Charge in Mexico, was depended on by the German diplomat to furnish information from the "hostile camp" and to transmit communications to Berlin, and that von Eckhardt wanted him rewarded by a secret award from the Kaiser of the "Order of the Crown of the Second Class."

This letter was written on March 8, 1916 and apparently has been in the possession of the American Government for a long time. It was made public without comment, shedding light upon the methods of another Swedish diplomatic representative in this hemisphere, at a time when the United States and her allies are awaiting with interest Sweden's explanation to Argentina of the conduct of her Minister at Buenos Aires, who transmitted the German "sink-without-leaving-a-trace" despatches.

Baron Akerheim, Swedish Charge here, said in response to a query that Cronholm was dismissed from the diplomatic service last January. He would not discuss the cause, but there was no intimation that it was in any way connected with Cronholm's relations with the Germans. Baron Akerheim called at the State Department during the day to inform Secretary of State Lansing that he had received from his Government the statement already given to the public at Stockholm, explaining that Sweden had forwarded despatches from the German Minister at Buenos Aires to Berlin in German code without knowledge of their contents. He did not leave a copy of the statement. It is assumed that the Stockholm Foreign Office will not address any communication to the American Government on the subject.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

The Government's translation of the von Eckhardt letter follows: "Imperial Legation, Mexico. To His Excellency the Imperial Chancellor:

"Herr Folke Cronholm, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires here, since his arrival here, has not disguised his sympathy for Germany, and has entered into close relations with this Legation. He is the only diplomat through whom information from a hostile camp can be obtained. Moreover, he acts as intermediary for official diplomatic intercourse between this Legation and your Excellency. In the course of this, he is obliged to go personally each time to the telegraph office, not seldom quite late at night, in order to hand in the telegrams.

"Herr Cronholm was formerly at Pekin and Tokio, and was responsible for the preliminary arrangements which had to be made for the representation of the country in each case. Before he came out here he had been in charge of the Consulate-General at Hamburg. Herr Cronholm has not got a Swedish, but only a Chinese Order at present. I venture to submit to your Excellency the advisability of laying before his Majesty the Emperor the name of Herr Cronholm, with a view to the Crown Order of the Second Class being bestowed upon him.

"It would, perhaps, be desirable in order not to excite the enemy's suspicion, to treat with secrecy the matter of the issue of the patents until the end of the war, should the decision be favorable to my suggestion. This would mean that the matter would be communicated to no one but the recipient and his Government, and even to them only under the seal of secrecy; while the publication of the bestowal of the decoration would be postponed until the end of the war.

"I should be particularly grateful to your Excellency if I could be furnished with telegraphic news of the bestowal of the decoration which I very strongly recommend in view of the circumstances detailed above.—Von Eckhardt."

SITUATION IN ARGENTINA.

Officials here are watching with interest the situation in Argentina, where reports indicate that the indignation of both the people and the Government have been aroused to such a pitch that the Government may have difficulty in keeping itself from breaking relations with Germany, regardless of any explanation with Berlin.

No representations either to Sweden or to Mexico, it is understood, will be made by the United States in connection with the Swedish representative in Mexico. Von Eckhardt's part in the latest chapter has been no surprise. This Government has known of his activities long before the discovery of the evidence given by the Zimmermann

note, and since then his activities in propaganda have been watched carefully. That he was heading a big organization that had for its object not only propaganda, but espionage, has been suspected, and those suspicions have been conveyed to the Mexican Foreign Office in the hope that it might take the steps it would check any violation of neutrality.

CALLS LUXBURG A FOOL.

Amsterdam Cable says—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in an article dealing with the despatches of the German Minister to Argentina, made public by Secretary of State Lansing, waxes indignant over Mr. Lansing's "theft of inviolable neutral property," but scathingly criticizes Count Luxburg for what it terms his foolishness in employing the cable for the transmission of messages, despite the unfortunate experiences of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German Foreign Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The newspaper says Count Luxburg surely cannot expect again to be trusted as a diplomat, as his negligence and lack of intelligence have created serious troubles for two States with which the German people desire to live in peace and friendship.

Hope is expressed by the newspaper that the verdict in Sweden and Argentina will only be that the affair is maladroitness and vexing, and that it need not be taken tragically.

The Cologne Gazette, under the caption: "Wilson's Latest Offensive," discusses the Swedish incident and sees in the disclosures merely "another Wilsonian method" to put pressure on the neutrals, "even by means of theft and the interception of despatches," it adds, with pious horror.

PROTECTED FROM MOB.

Buenos Aires Despatch—Count von Luxburg, the German Minister, whose passports were sent to the German Legation yesterday by the Argentine Government because of his objectionable messages to Berlin through the Swedish Foreign Office had rendered him persona non grata, dodged threatening crowds which were awaiting him on his arrival at Buenos Aires from the interior to-day.

Count von Luxburg was persuaded by the police to leave the train at San Martin, 12 miles outside, when news of the crowds that had gathered at the Buenos Aires railway terminal reached them. The chief of police was on hand with his automobile at San Martin, together with a large guard of secret service men, and the count was conveyed to his home in the chief's car.

"And these are my friends, the Argentines!" he exclaimed to employees of the Legation who met him. "What has happened?" he asked. "I know absolutely nothing. What has transpired?"

The count, however, although shown the Washington message of last Saturday exposing his suggestion that Argentine ships be sunk "without leaving a trace," and his aspersions upon the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, ignored an invitation to deny their authenticity.

The Legation Office had no information to-day as to when Count von Luxburg would leave Argentina or what route he would take on his journey. The Swedish colony here, after a long discussion of the Washington expose of the Luxburg affair, which involved the Swedish Legation, has given out the following:

"We protest against the person or persons whose unusual procedure has created the uncomfortable and difficult situation in which the Swedish colony to-day finds itself, and we express the most complete disapproval of these measures on the part of Sweden, which violate the most sacred rules of neutrality."

BELGIAN RUSE FOOLS GERMANS

Motorboat, With Hun Admiral's Flag Raised,

Carries Belgians Past Forts Into Holland.

Amsterdam Cable says—The Telegram gives particulars of the adventure of the Belgian motor-boat Scaldia, which left Antwerp on Sunday and arrived at Walvoorden, East Zealand, in Flanders, by way of Holland, with Belgians for the Belgian army. The Scaldia belongs to the Belgian Government, but was confiscated by the Germans, who re-christened her Scheeldo and fitted her luxuriously for the use of the highest officers. The Belgian pilot, van Dingen, always known as "Jof," was appointed captain because he knew the river intimately. He frequently had the Governor-General board, and generally floated the admiral's flag, for which every guard on the Scheeldo and the Willebroek canal showed respect. He determined on a serious attempt to convey Belgian civilians to Holland, these men being so weary of German tyranny that they were willing to risk their lives to escape. "Jof" had orders to take Governor-General Falkenhausen on a return to Brussels last Monday. He reckoned if he cruised north-

ward on Sunday the guards on the Scheeldo would think the Governor-General was taking a trip to the frontier along the forts. He started on Sunday at midday, hoisting the admiral's flag. The Belgian civilians were hidden below the deck and the captain and two assistants alone remained on deck. They passed the forts of South Maria and Phillip de Paddro by Liefkenshoek and Doel, the German flag being saluted everywhere and the soldiers presenting arms. At Doel the whole guard turned out. Close to the frontier the motor stopped, the petrol being almost exhausted. A German patrol boat approached, but no assistance being asked, apparently did not dare to come alongside a boat flying the admiral's flag. A friendly salute by "Jof" indicated that he did not require assistance. His salute was returned. By good luck the motors were made to work a little longer, and the tide also helped the vessel ultimately to reach Holland, where after a visit of examination by the Dutch naval authorities enough petrol was obtained to enable the boat to reach Walvoorden where the captain and passengers were heartily welcomed and congratulated on the success of the daring and dangerous adventure. The incident created much amusement on the whole Scheeldo.

BRAVE CANADIANS

Decorated by Gen. Turner While in Hospital.

London Cable—Notable acts of gallantry were related to General Turner, who visited the Canadian Hospital at Epsom to-day, where he decorated a number of Canadians with the Military Medal. Private H. M. Crawford, motor machine gun, went out alone, captured machine gun and six thousand rounds, killed four of the crew and turned the gun on the fleeing Boche until all the ammunition was fired. Private W. L. Inn crossed No Man's Land in broad daylight, killed all the occupants of a section of trench, and returned after twenty-four hours. Private 472,903 J. Cooper, although wounded, attended to other wounded for thirty-six hours. Lance-Corporal Whitaker captured thirty Germans during a bombing raid, remaining in the enemy trench nearly an hour. Corporal J. H. Hurst captured twenty-seven. L. Kewie, Sergeant R. Berwick, Mounted Rifles, entered a dugout with only one companion, killed many of the occupants, and captured the remaining thirteen. Including an officer, Berwick had been continuously in the trenches for 21 months. Sergeant R. C. M. Furgus, Patricia, captured three machine guns and fifty unwounded prisoners. Other recipients of honors were: Sergeant W. N. Graham, Corporals A. N. Becker, L. M. Gates, J. W. Hendry and W. J. McAuley, and Privates H. M. Pope, R. C. Reynolds and G. N. Wilson.

MANY AWARDS OF MILITARY MEDAL

Long List of Canadians Who Are Decorated

For Their Services On the Battlefield.

London Cable says—The following have been awarded the Military Medal. The names are those of privates except where otherwise designated: Sgt. J. J. Adams, J. F. Barber, Sgt. J. M. Cameron, Sgt. Campbell, T. Campbell, P.P.C.L.I.; Lance-Corporal H. S. Churchill, Bomb. H. Cruly, F.A.; Corp. H. Dalton, Engineers; H. J. Dent, Cavalry; D. Dobson, Cavalry; A. E. Garth, Cavalry; Act-Corp. H. B. Gates, Sapper A. W. Hutton, Engineers; Sgt. B. W. Jones, Lance-Corp. S. Laker, M.G. Corps; H. J. Leet, Sgt. R. S. MacLagan, Sgt. O. Massey, A. McQuigan, Sgt. W. D. McClure, Cavalry; Corp. J. McKay, Cavalry; Lance-Corp. J. Mewes, Cavalry; Sapper J. J. Moran, Engineers; E. Mosher, Gunner (A-Bomb); D. W. Rowan, F.A.; A. Roy, Lance-Corp. J. Sharp, Cavalry; W. Silverman, Lance-Corp. (Act-Corp.) J. Thompson, Engineers; Corp. E. Tip-ton, Cavalry; S. Watts, F. Wilcox, Cavalry; W. D. Adams, F. J. Amacher, J. H. Anderson, Sgt. F. Bandoen, L. J. Baugust, Gunner J. T. Bennett, Sapper A. A. Boucher, H. Brown, Sgt. N. Bretherton, G. B. Brewer, Corp. E. Brownridge, Sgt. H. M. Bulman, A.S.C.; Sgt. J. J. Callahan, Engineers; Sapper W. Campbell, Sgt. S. Canning, Engineers; Sgt. F. O. Chatham, Sgt. A. Conway, Mounted Rifles; T. Cook, Sapper W. Cooper, Corp. F. W. Coulter, Engineers; Sgt. J. Curtis, F. W. Daglish, Sapper A. David, Engineers; Corp. G. Dean, Engineers; Sgt. W. H. Deo, Sapper H. F. Dew, Sgt. E. A. Dow, Engineers; Sgt. E. A. Dryden, Corp. W. E. Eaton, Sgt. O. W. Elliott, Sgt. T. Francis, Sgt. L. Gellinas, Engineers; Sgt. A. Gill, Engineers; Sgt. W. R. Gordon, Sgt. J. Gray, M. Hagen, Company Sgt.-Maj., A. W. Hart, H. Hill, Sgt. R. W. Hopkins, Sgt. E. A. Jones, Corp. R. King, Corp. W. Luschlee, Sapper G. Lyssag, D. J. Macdonald, Sgt. H. Mackay, Sgt. R. H. MacLachlan, A. MacSwain, J. F. McCrady, Corp. F. McKeown, Gunner H. W. Miller, Sgt. W. R. Norton, C. G. Moss, Sgt. J. W. Murphy, R. Murray, Sapper P. Nichol, T. E. Oliver, Corp. J. Parry, Engineers, Sgt. H. E. Page, Engineers; G. Pederson, D. Quiggan, A.M.C. Medicals; J. Reynolds, J. P. Riley, Corp. B. Shaw, Engineers; P. A. Shea, T. Shuragan, Corp. F. L. Smathers, Sapper W. E. H. Smith, Corp. H. S. Taylor, Lance-Corp. W. J. Taylor, T. Thackray, Machine Gun; Sgt. R. K. Tufts, Sapper E. Bernier, Engineers; L. A. Gerrard, Sgt. R. G. Hamill, Gunner J. P. Martin, Gunner W. McLean, G. E. Reeve, Corp. A. L. C. Ross, Engineers; Gunner A. M. Russell, Corp. E. Savage, Sgt. A. G. Whittaker, S. H. Reeve.

RUSS REVOLT COLLAPSES, BUT GOOD HAS RESULTED

Reforms For Which Korniloff Contended Adopted by the Government

Soldiers' Committees Must Not Interfere With the Commanders.

London Cable says—General Korniloff and General Lukomsky have intimated that they are ready to appear before the revolutionary tribunal, says the Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Thursday and quoting the Izvestia, the organ of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, as his authority.

London Cable says—Civil war has been averted in Russia. The counter-revolution of General Korniloff has ended without a shot being fired. The Provisional Government's announcement that "the mutiny has failed completely" does not tell the whole story, General Korniloff's demonstration was the result of the refusal of the Government to adopt the disciplinary measures which he demanded as commander-in-chief. Following the dismissal of Korniloff, Premier Kerensky himself assumed command, and on Tuesday reforms were adopted by the Ministry curtailing the powers of the Soldiers' Committees—the units of enlisted men who have heretofore mixed in with the strategy of the commanders and sought to handle all army affairs. Henceforth, the Provisional Government announces, the Soldiers' Committees will control only internal affairs, and will not interfere in matters of military strategy. This will confine the authority of the committees purely to activities behind the fighting lines. On the front the authority of the military commanders will be supreme.

General Alexieff, former commander-in-chief and one of the most brilliant officers in the Russian army, in view of these reforms, accepted the position of chief of staff, and at once got in telegraphic communication with General Korniloff. The reforms which the latter contended must be enforced if Russia was to be saved having been adopted by the Provisional Government, Korniloff's object was accomplished and he disbanded his followers, and will probably surrender.

Official reports from Petrograd say that Korniloff's headquarters has surrendered, and that Korniloff himself desires conditionally to place himself in the hands of the authorities, but the Government is demanding his absolute capitulation.

Meanwhile troops that had answered the call of revolt issued by Korniloff continue to desert his ranks and return to the Government fold, declaring that they were misled.

Kerensky has been confirmed by the Cabinet as commander-in-chief of the army, and will have with him as chief of staff in his prosecution of the war against the Teutonic allies General Alexieff, former commander-in-chief, and one of the most brilliant officers in the Russian army. Added strength is also expected to be given Kerensky's rule by the appointment of new military officials for the district and city of Petrograd.

REVOLT AT AN END.

Petrograd Cable—M. Skobelev, Minister of Labor in the Kerensky Cabinet, and a member of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, announced through the Russian official news agency to-day that General Korniloff's adventure had collapsed, and that the army at his headquarters has surrendered. There is no longer any reason to fear a collision between the opposing forces.

After General Alexieff had been in communication by telephone with General Korniloff the opinion was that the revolutionary general later would abandon his enterprise.

Col. Vervovski, former commander of the Moscow military district, has been appointed Acting Minister of War; General Tjeplovst has been named commander of the military district of Petrograd, and M. Paltuchinski, former Assistant Minister of Trade, has been given the post of Military Governor-General of Petrograd.

Admiral D. N. Vervovski, former commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, has been appointed Minister of Marine. Vervovski is a well-known writer on naval technical questions. He has spent most of his life on board ship. Before the revolution he was suspected of being a secret critic of the autocracy.

RUZSKY AGAIN IN COMMAND.

General Ruzsky and Dragomiroff have been appointed respectively commander-in-chief of the northern and southwestern fronts.

Gen. Ruzsky previously had been in charge of the Russian armies on the northern front. He was removed from the command in May of the present year, but remained a member of the Council of War.

The executive committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and Peasants' Delegates held a general council to-day to discuss the action of General Korniloff. M. Skobelev, Minister of Labor, announced that the Korniloff adventure had collapsed completely and that his headquarters had surrendered. The Minister added that soon the whole administration and organization of the Russian army would be modified. He declared that the Government had acted in full agreement with the revolutionary democracy, which had thus triumphed, but that the victory ought not to lessen the vigilance of the Government, because new attempts at a counter-revolution were possible through the criminal activity of General Kaledines, chief of the Cossacks. M. Skobelev concluded by saying that

in the new Government the presence of any elements suspected of sympathy with Korniloff ought to be rendered impossible.

POSITION OF ALLIED POWERS.

The diplomatic representatives of the allied powers have issued a statement denying all allegations made by some of the newspapers that they are taking steps either to support General Korniloff's action or to hinder his suppression, which, the statement adds, is contrary to the role of the allies with respect to Russian internal affairs.

"The representatives of all the Entente powers in Petrograd," says the statement, "are in sympathy with the great democracy of their ally and offered their good services in order to avoid the shedding of blood in civil war."

The statement gives the text of a verbal note presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, acting as dean of the diplomatic corps, and proceeds:

"The representatives of the allied powers met under the presidency of Sir George Buchanan to deliberate on the situation created by the conflict between the Provisional Government and Gen. Korniloff. Conscious of their duty to remain at their posts for the defence, if necessary, of their nationals, they at the same time consider it of the highest importance to maintain the union of all forces in Russia for the continuance of a victorious war. This view they unanimously declared was in the interest of humanity and anxious to prevent irreparable calamities they offered their good services with the noble aim of serving the interests of Russia and the work of the allies."

RUSSIAN FRONTS UNDEFENDED.

M. Avskentseff, Minister of the Interior, said to-day that as a result of the Korniloff revolt all the Russian fronts for three days remain without the least defence and without command. The severest penalty, he added, ought to be inflicted upon Gen. Korniloff, and that the Government would do nothing to mitigate his fate.

The Government's task now, M. Avskentseff continued, would be to struggle against counter-revolutionary attempts, safeguard national liberty and defend the country against the foreign enemy.

M. Teretelli, former Minister of the Interior, said the Ministerial coalition had given good results, and that it ought to be maintained, but only on condition that all elements tending to paralyze its action should be excluded from it. He insisted on the necessity of immediately dissolving the fourth Duma.

WASHINGTON VIEW.

Washington Report—News of Premier Kerensky's determination to instill better discipline into Russia's armies created almost as much gratification here to-day as reports that General Korniloff's revolt was falling and civil war averted.

If Kerensky succeeds in his disciplinary programme Korniloff's attempted coup will have borne good fruit in the opinion of officials and diplomats. Such an accomplishment would remove one of the great weaknesses of the new democracy, and, it is believed, might go far toward infusing a spirit of order and cooperation into the civilian populations on whose industrial support the war so largely depends.

Kerensky's plan is believed to be to restore discipline by making it plain that military commanders shall have full authority to dictate military movements; by rooting out the persistent interference of soldiers' committees with commanders' orders; and by retaining the present system of Government civil commissioners at the front to advise men in the ranks and provide a certain check on ill-treatment of soldiers.

By this arrangement, the death penalty for violation of orders might continue to be imposed by courts martial, subject to limited review by the civil commissioners. The forces opposed to the death penalty could be satisfied by assurance that the commissioners would prevent unjust sentences.

Gen. Alexieff, who was made chief of staff when Kerensky assumed nominal command of the armies, and who probably will be virtually commander, is both an advocate of strong authority for directing officers and a friend of the civil-commissioner system.

Recent reports from the Russian front indicated that the soldiers' committees, although said to have been shorn of their referendum power over general orders, still persist in trifling interferences, which sometimes mean delay and disaster.

The civil commissioners, who are usually officials or men of prominence in their own communities, report to the Minister of War on general conditions in the ranks, and also communicate to the men information of the Government's aims. They are emissaries of the democratic movement, with the function of assuring the army ranks that they are not being used as tools of military leaders for purposes other than defeat of Germany.

It takes three generations to make a gentleman, but sometimes they are too busy doing other things.

BACK FROM GERMANY.

First Exchanged Prisoners Arrive in London.

London Cable—The first batch of wounded and prisoners from Switzerland under arrangement with the enemy reached London yesterday. The arrival was unexpected, and therefore there was no public welcome. The party comprised 27 officers and 383 men, including Lieut. H. Douglas, Fourth Mounted Rifles, missing since June, 1915; Lieut. W. De C. O'Grady, 8th Battalion, missing since May, 1915; Lieut. C. R. Scott 2nd, missing since April, 1915; Lieut. E. Smith, 1st Mounted Rifles, missing since June, 1915; Lieut. J. H. Firstbrook, Flying Corps, Toronto, prisoner, September, 1915; 7688 Sergt. T. Collins, 2nd Battalion, 106581 J. Sweeney, 1st Mounted, 109-78 T. Hartfortia, Mounted, C. V. Comb, Hunter, 45th, 21881 W. H. Swann, 7th; 23368 H. Board, 7th; 10033 T. A. Gaine, 3rd; 16288 Sergt. W. F. Reed, 7th; 2448 H. Weller, 7th; 24258 J. Ruchlin, 27228 W. J. Long, 48th; 27683 A. McDonald, 15th; 5583 H. Blain, 2nd; 24770 R. Taylor, 13th; 24468 A. English, 13th; 28388 C. V. Comb, 8th; 1263 A. Budgeley, 8th; 15 A. Bridge, 8th; 22473 M. Maxwell, 13th; 35919 G. C. Beber, 14th; 24224 C. W. Baker, 13th; 24-186 D. Wells, 13th; 10947 Corp. E. Fuller, 4th Mounted; 11297 L. Beadle, 4th Mounted; 11437 A. H. Forbest, 1st Mounted; 2416 Corp. Simmons, 2nd; 433 F. Rickard, 4th Mounted; 112079 D. H. Laird, 4th Mounted; 15311 J. Gibson, 7th; 11138 Sergt. A. M. Mundle, 4th Mounted; 27-27 F. O'Neil, 48th; 15267 W. Dexter, 3rd; 3622 W. Bristow, 2nd.

U. S. DOCTORS HELP

To Take Over Military Hospitals in Britain.

London Cable—According to the Manchester Guardian, American medical doctors will next week take over charge of the military hospitals at Manchester, Salford, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham and Cardiff, and the civil medical practitioners at present in charge of these hospitals will be informed that their services are no longer required. Eleven American doctors have been allocated to Manchester, it is stated.

It is understood that the reason for the change, says the newspaper, is that the services of the civilian doctors are required for the needs of the population, who have been inadequately served, owing to the attendance of so many physicians at the hospitals.

TO AID RUSSIA.

U. S. Will Help in Transportation.

Washington Report—Immediate aid in the form of Japanese vessels, and solving Russia's transportation problems will be given by the American Government. Shipment of locomotives and cars to Vladivostok will be rushed across the Pacific in Japanese vessels, and American railway men will be sent to serve as inspectors along the Trans-Siberian railway.

The breaking down of Russia's transportation system has been one of her handicaps in prosecuting the war. Thousands of tons of freight is piled on the ground at Vladivostok, which Russian railway men have found no way to move. The arrival of American locomotives in large numbers is expected to be of great assistance in starting this freight westward.

American officials are considering proposing to the Russian Government that a section of the Trans-Siberian line be turned over to a group of American railway men for operation. The Americans would train Russian crews who would be distributed to other sections as fast as possible.

SOON DROVE OUT ENEMY RAIDERS

British Speedily Recover Ground at Bullecourt.

Acoplanes Again Doing Good Service.

London Cable says—In a despatch from headquarters to-night Sir Douglas Haig says:

"Despite bad visibility some artillery work was carried out by our aeroplanes yesterday. Photographs were taken and the bombing of enemy aerodromes, ammunition dumps and railway stations continued day and night. Three enemy machines were driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing." "We ended a heavy bombardment on a front of more than a mile north and northeast of Langemarck, and attacked in considerable strength. After fierce fighting the attack was repulsed with severe enemy losses."

"Our patrols brought in a few prisoners during the night in the Lens sector."

"Hostile artillery showed activity in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, southeast of Messines and north of Langemarck."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads:

"Intermittent artillery actions occurred in Belgium, south of Noordschoote, on the front north of the Aisne, in the region of the plateaux and on both banks of the Meuse, where the energy of our reply silenced at several points the adverse batteries."

WESTERN CROPS.

Estimates by Great West Grain Dealers' Assn.

Winnipeg Despatch—The Great West Grain Dealers' Association estimates the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta crop for 1917 as follows: Wheat, 13,500,000 acres, at 14.9 bushels per acre, 205,820,000 bushels; oats, 7,470,000 acres, at 29.1 bushels per acre, 217,877,000 bushels; barley, 1,400,000 acres, at 23.2 bushels per acre, 32,480,000 bushels; flax, 690,000 acres, at 8 bushels per acre, 5,520,000 bushels.

Even the camp cook may fill a hero's grave, but the hairdresser dies unobscured and unsung.