

HUN PLOTTER WHO AIMED AT WELLAND CANAL

Husband of Galski, the Singer, is in a Serious Plight in New York.

LOAD OF EXPLOSIVES

Brought to Buffalo to Wreck Canal—Prisoner Was Von Pape's Aide.

New York Report.—Captain Hans Tauscher, an officer in the German navy, husband of Johanna Galski, the opera singer, and said to be the head of the Tauscher Arms Company, of this city, as well as the American representative of the Krupp, was arrested here to-day by Federal authorities on a warrant charging conspiracy.

The warrant was sworn to "on information and belief" by William M. Offley, a special agent of the Department of Justice. The complainant in the case also names Alfred A. Fritzen, who is not yet under arrest. It is charged that Tauscher and Fritzen on August 19, 1914, set on foot a military enterprise to be carried on from the United States against the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of destroying or damaging the Welland Canal. The defendants named are said to have had four associates.

It also is alleged that the defendants obtained a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives and that on or about September 14, 1914, all the defendants, except Tauscher, left New York carrying the dynamite in suit cases and proceeded by rail to Niagara Falls.

Tauscher was taken before United States Commissioner Haughton. He entered a plea of not guilty, and was held under a bond of \$25,000 for examination on April 15.

CONFESSION OF VON DER GOLTZ.

The arrest of Tauscher and the naming of Fritzen in the complaint are said to have been the direct result of the examination by Federal authorities here of Horst von der Goltz, alias brigadier Taylor, who arrived Tuesday from Liverpool on the steamship Inland accompanied by a Scotland Yard detective. The information furnished by von der Goltz, it is said, completed a chain of evidence Federal authorities have been welding against six men for a year and a half. Other arrests are expected soon.

From representatives of the Department of Justice here, it was learned to-day that the plot in which Tauscher is alleged to have been implicated, was the first of several believed to have been originated in the United States and having the destruction of the Welland Canal as their purpose. In continuing the evidence against Tauscher and his alleged confederates, Federal agents said to-day that soon after the war broke out a party of six men purchased from an explosive company in this city, a quantity of dynamite.

CONVEYED IN A TRUNK.

The dynamite was taken by them at eight in a trunk from a ship anchored near Gravesend Bay. It is charged, the launch proceeding to a dock on the Hudson River, in Harlem, where the dynamite was unloaded and taken in a cab to a boarding house in Manhattan. There it is asserted, the explosives were fitted with fulminating caps and electrical devices for exploding them, after which the alleged conspirators took with them over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo and from there to Niagara Falls. At this point the journey was interrupted for some reason, which the Federal officers decline to disclose at present, and the party is said to have returned to this city with the dangerous baggage.

Federal officers declared details of the alleged plot have been known ever since his failure and that evidence against the principals had been gradually piling up, the missing details being supplied by von der Goltz.

A later plan to destroy the Welland Canal, which resulted in the arrest and indictment of Paul Koehnig, the officers said, had no direct connection with the case now under investigation.

VON PAPE'S RIGHT HAND MAN.

Since the outbreak of the war he was one of Captain von Pape's right hand men until the latter's recall because of improper activities in military matters. He was in Berlin at the starting of the European War and as a reserve army captain, he volunteered his services, but, according to his own statement to Federal investigators, he was told to come to this country and report to Captain von Pape. He did so and received instructions which he has refused to divulge.

On the Carso the artillery actions continue. East of Selz our troops, who for several days had pressed closely strong enemy entrenchments, about midday yesterday again attacked in strong force and seized an entrenchment at the point of the bayonet. The enemy launched numerous counter-attacks. The fighting continued into the night, but all the Austrian attacks were repulsed. In this brilliant action we captured seven officers, 200 men, two machine guns, one bomb-thrower and other booty.

JIGGS WENT TO CHURCH

and everyone was puzzled because he entered by the side door. "Force of habit, probably. He's so used to those Sunday side-door entrances." Buffalo Express.

MINNEAPOLIS SANK.

London, Cable.—A Reuter despatch from Malta to-day reports that the steamer Minneapolis, which was wrecked in the Mediterranean last week, sank on Tuesday last. Word received from Malta yesterday was that at least six crew members were still being made to row her into port.

FIGHT RUSS. NOW.

Turks From Gallipoli Are Trying to Check Them.

London, Cable.—That large forces released from the Dardanelles by the abandoning of the British campaign in the Straits were rushed forward to attempt to stop the Russian advance against Trebizond is shown by to-night's official Petrograd communique, which states that in the Caucasus during actions on the Black Sea littoral the Russians took as prisoners ten officers and about 400 men belonging to a Turkish regiment which participated in the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The prisoners say this regiment is commanded by a German officer.

In the region north-west of the town of Mush (village of Bitlis) Russian troops, having dislodged the enemy from his positions, occupied them.

246,000 MEN UNDER ARMS

Casualties and Wastage Account for 45,700 Canadians

Government Still Aims at Raising 500,000 for Front.

Ottawa Report.—Casualties of every description among the Canadian forces, since the outbreak of war total 22,000, and the wastage apart from casualties has been 21,700. This makes a total of 43,700 men, out of 230,000 who have joined the colors to date, who cannot now be numbered in the effective fighting force. The Canadian army actually under arms at the present time is therefore about 246,000 men. Of these 112,000 are overseas, either in Great Britain or at the front, while in training in Canada there are approximately 134,000, counting those on guard duty, on headquarters staff, etc.

These were among the interesting facts given to the Commons to-day by Sir Robert Borden in reply to a series of questions by Hon. Charles March. In regard to Mr. Marcell's question as to whether the Government had decided to enlist 500,000 Canadian for overseas service, after consulting the British authorities, the Prime Minister said that the Government always took pains to ascertain the views of the Imperial authorities, particularly the War Office, with regard to these matters before coming to any decision. Nothing had happened since that decision, he added, to induce the Government to change its mind as to the number to be enlisted.

With regard to the question as to how long it took the Canadian troops to be ready for the front from the date of enlistment, the Premier said that the period varied. Six months might be taken as a minimum for infantry, but other arms of the service required a longer period before they were ready to go to the front.

The total expenditure by Canada for war purposes up to the end of February, Sir Robert said, had aggregated \$187,000,000, not taking into account the millions of dollars which Great Britain had spent on behalf of Canada for munitions of various kinds supplied to the Canadian forces at the front through the War Office. The accounting for these will not be made until the war is over.

In reply to Mr. Boulay, the Premier said that the members of the Military Hospitals Commission served without salary, but that they were allowed \$10 per day and railway fare while engaged on the business of the commission.

HOT FIGHT FOR A BRIDGEHEAD

Violent, Continuous Struggle in Gorizia Sector.

Italians Win Two Engagements Over Austrians.

London, Cable.—Violent fighting is going on day and night on the Gorizia sector of the Austro-Italian front. At the bridgehead strong forces are engaged on both sides. "Wednesday night," says the Italian official report, "the enemy, having been reinforced, renewed his violent attack, which commenced at the northern extremity of the Podgora height and extended rapidly along the whole front as far as Sabotino. Repeatedly repulsed, the enemy constantly renewed his sanguinary attack with fresh troops. These efforts were vain, and the enemy eventually was defeated by a counter-attack and forced to flee, leaving in our hands five officers and 153 prisoners."

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SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Montreal Brute Gets 14-Year Term for an Assault on a Little Girl.

STIFFER BLOCKADE

Entente Allies Have Found Four Hun Sub. Bases On Greek Islands.

The British steamship Diadem has been sunk.

A special message favoring the abolition of capital punishment in Massachusetts was sent to the Legislature by Governor McCall.

James Hastings, who last week was found guilty of bigamy, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by Police Magistrate Leggett, of Windsor.

A telegram from Madrid states that Portugal shortly will decree the expulsion of Germans not of a military age. All eligibles will be interned.

The discovery by Entente Allied patrol ships of four hostile submarine bases among the Greek Islands is announced in a wireless despatch from Rome.

Larry Cosgrave, aged 10, of Toronto, was taken to the Hospital for Sick Children suffering from badly injured hands as the result of a cartridge exploding.

Michael Toweby, 55 years of age, father of six children, was sentenced at Montreal to fourteen years in the penitentiary for an assault on a 13-year-old girl.

Harry Bellamy, editor and proprietor of the Duncannon (Ont.) News, has suspended publication of this paper in order to enlist. He has joined the ranks of the 161st Huron Battalion.

Mr. G. C. Bramhill, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed as a special tax expert under the Agricultural Department, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum.

One of the oldest landmarks of the Owen Sound district, the hotel at Annapolis, about eight miles from Owen Sound, was burned. The hotel was erected in the early sixties by Robert Vanwyck.

After killing every one of the 172 men in the garrison at Guerrero, Francisco Villa moved northward and now is somewhere near the headwaters of the Santa Maria River, according to unofficial informers.

Mike Brisco, a Windsor Russian, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for burglarizing a local store. Brisco was acquitted last May of the murder of Felix Maline, of the village of Tecumseh.

An order in council was issued in London whereby "neither a vessel nor her cargo shall be immune from capture for a breach or blockade upon the sole ground that she at the moment is on her way to a non-blockaded port."

The Maitland River broke its ice bounds and started for the lake, where the shore ice is too heavy to permit a clearance, with the result that the ice is now piled several feet above the breakwater, and the only outlet for the flood is around the breakwater into the Goderich harbor.

Central Baptist Church, Sarnia, has refused a request for a certificate of good standing to Rev. Armin Holzer, now of Pittsburg, and has struck the names of Holzer and his wife from the membership roll of the church. Holzer left Sarnia suddenly for the United States recently, during an investigation into charges that he was pro-German.

FRENCH HERO'S DARING DEED

Hid in Tree in Midst of a German Battery,

And Signalled Position to His Comrades.

Paris, Cable.—Marcel Marco who lies in a Paris hospital wounded all over and horribly burned about the legs, received the French War Cross to-day.

When the war broke out Marco was a stripling, slender as a girl, with beardless face, eyes large and black, and hands as white as a woman's. At Verdun the other day he gladly faced almost certain death. He emerged with a body like a sieve, a leg broken above the knee and a hand that was a shapeless mass. His gallantry won him the coveted decoration.

A few hours before the French evacuated one of the hills defending Verdun the commandant of a battalion picked the youngster for a daring mission. The French planned to steal away from the hill silently during the night. Marco was to stay behind, conceal himself and take special note of the emplacement of enemy artillery when the Germans

arrived. Then, when night came, he was to fire off a colored light, so that the French could get the range of the German battery and destroy it. Marco hid in a hollow tree. Through a knothole he watched the arrival of the Germans and the placing of the artillery. At nightfall he crept out, set off a yellow light with his cigarette lighted, and dodged back into his tree.

Now he heard loud oaths all about him as Germans searched the woods for the man who set off the light. Then he heard a cracking. They had set the woods on fire to burn him out, as one does a rabbit. He gave himself up for lost.

Another sound crashed in his ear. The French were blazing away in response to his signal. The smoke was hurting his eyes. He hoped a shell would end his existence before the flames reached his tree. Then there was an ear-splitting bang—the tree flew into a thousand pieces and his light went out.

When he came to he was in a farm house. His light had enabled the French to destroy the German battery and recapture the position. They told him how they found him unconscious in the burning wood, with the flames licking his legs.

MEDICAL MEN BAN ALCOHOL

Condemned at Ontario Academy of Medicine.

Leading Experts Unite in Condemning Its Use.

Toronto Report.—"The public should learn from us that there is mighty little, if any, place for alcohol in medicine. They should learn that alcohol is a poison in the same class with opium, cocaine and other deadly drugs, and that the drunkard is no more a criminal than the morphine user."

The above statement was made at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine last evening by Lieut.-Col. J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Sanitary Officer for the 2nd Division, and Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, in the course of a paper on "Alcohol From the Public Health Standpoint."

The audience was made up entirely of doctors, and five papers were read on the various aspects of alcoholism. There was no differing among the doctors as to the direct and indirect pernicious moral and physical effects of alcohol on the mind and body.

There was some difference of opinion as to degree of the effects of drink in cases of insanity. Dr. Clarke, Superintendent of Toronto General Hospital, declared that 80 per cent. of the cases of insanity were due to heredity. How far alcohol was responsible originally he could not say, but he believed that the indirect effects of alcohol were tragic.

Lieut.-Col. McCullough declared that the money annually wasted in alcohol would pay the public health bills of a continent over and over again.

Dr. A. McPhedran, speaking on "The Attitude of the Physician," said there was some difference of opinion among doctors as to the immediate effects of alcohol upon the mind and body, but none as to its ultimate disastrous results. As a doctor he thought the regular moderate use of alcohol should not be encouraged. He further stated that there was no doubt that prostitution was chargeable to drink, and this evil was becoming a positive menace to the country.

Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Superintendent of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, spoke on "Alcohol and Its Relation to Crime." He said that he had never known of a single case of wife murder that was not committed under the influence of liquor.

Alcohol, said Dr. Gilmour, was the most potent factor in the production of crime that the country has. He regarded the present method of dealing with inebriates as a burlesque. He believed it put a premium on drunkenness. "The treatment of inebriety depends largely upon whether you are poor or wealthy. If a poor man gets drunk he is sent to the police station, the other fellow is taken home in a limousine and put to bed."

Dr. H. C. Scadding gave a careful analysis of the question from the standpoint of life insurance companies. While guarding against exaggeration in statistics he showed that life insurance companies regarded the consumer of alcohol as a greater risk than the abstainer.

TOY BUYERS'

Canadian Association Formed at Toronto Show.

Toronto, Report.—The Toy Buyers' Association was formed at a meeting of toy manufacturers and toy buyers at the Toy Exhibition in the Royal Bank building yesterday. The following committee was appointed: P. H. O'Neill, of the T. Eaton Company, Limited, Toronto; President; J. A. Wade, of the Consolidated Rubber Company, Montreal, vice-president; John A. Chandler, of John A. Chandler & Co., second vice-president; L. G. Beebe, secretary-treasurer; L. V. Dussau, of Gendron Manufacturing Company, Toronto; L. C. Fortin, Duchesneau & Duchesneau, Montreal; Arthur P. Reed, of the Corp. Clark Company, Toronto; W. G. Bowers, of the United Incandescent Light Company, Toronto; Mr. M. E. Cone, of the Dominion Toy Company, Toronto.

The design of a maple leaf with "Made in Canada" stamped in the centre has been selected.

"Money doesn't always bring happiness." "That may be true enough; but it's one of the things we all prefer to learn by personal experience." —Boston Transcript.

ST. ELOI FIGHT MADE BIG GAIN

Position Won by Recent Mine Party Was Important.

Some Stirring Incidents of the Engagement.

London, Cable.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at British headquarters in France describes the attack at St. Eloi on March 27 as having been more important than is superficially apparent.

"A valuable position was gained," he says, "consisting of rising ground which overlooked the British communication trenches. The British loss was small, and the German loss very great, the latter being due, mainly to the artillery and bomb-throwers."

"It is a remarkable fact that during the whole of the fight not a single German aeroplane was allowed to approach." The correspondent writes enthusiastically of the dash and individual zest of the men. "The men complained," he says, "that the Germans in some positions would not half fight, but surrndered too soon. Nevertheless there was much hard fighting. Some German bombers held their ground well for hours, and the German artillery was good."

The correspondent records several incidents of the fighting. In one of these a section of crowded British advancing was critically menaced by a German machine gun. A British subaltern and one soldier ran forward and attacked with bombs, wrecking the gun and killing the gunners. At another point of the fight two men went astray in a German diagonal trench, which was almost unoccupied, but which led them far back into one of the principal communicating trenches, where they met a number of Germans.

One of the British officers threw bombs, while the other fired his revolver over the former's shoulder. A majority of the Germans ran back; a few surrendered, and the trenches were cleared. Only one British soldier was wounded.

At another point an officer found two Northumberland Fusiliers, their rifles thrown on the ground, fighting for the possession of a German prisoner, whom both claimed. The prisoner was watching with amazement.

HINDENBURG IS ON DEFENSIVE

Russ Drive Has Completely Spoiled His Spring Plans.

Czar's Troops Hold Heights for Big Advance.

Petrograd, Cable.—The Russian offensive manoeuvres along the Dvinsk-Riga front, although apparently local in character and unimportant as compared with more sweeping spectacular movements which have marked warfare on the eastern front, have already rendered the carefully constructed position of Field Marshal von Hindenburg less secure, and will, it is thought here, determine the course of the coming spring campaign.

The fighting has now developed from isolated encounters along a ten-mile front to a general engagement extending more than 35 miles along the lines. German troops which were being rushed to this front, instead of taking part in an advance believed to have been intended by the Germans, are occupied in defending their positions of last fall, and it appears to observers here that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's spring campaign will be defensive rather than the offensive one which was expected.

Since the first blows struck by the Russians along the northern sector the Russian situation has continually improved and the heights which they now command along the left bank of the Dvina and their successful operations in the Riga district are considered a solid foundation for a further advance as soon as the spring thaw is over and the ground becomes firm.

The thaw has become general on the whole front, but there has been considerable fighting. The official report records the breaking down of a German attack on Eukla village in the Riga region, and a second enemy attack on Vidzy village, in the Dvinsk region, was also repulsed, and west of Lake Narocz Germans concentrated in entrenchments were dispersed. There has been only skirmishing. A German aeroplane was brought down and its occupants made prisoners.

LISBON'S FEARS.

Portuguese Capital Alarmed by U-Boat Menace.

Lisbon, Cable.—Portugal is actively preparing for war. Having all contingents in view, says the Becco, which points out that an attack by hostile submarines upon the port of Lisbon is a possibility.

The British, says the newspaper, have reason to believe that the submarines recently are craft of 1,500 tons, with a speed of ten knots under water and of eighteen knots on the surface. They are equipped with from ten to twelve torpedo tubes, it is said, and possess the ability to remain away from their base several weeks at a time, owing to the power of their electric accumulators and motors. Some of them are provided with three-inch guns, and it is even affirmed in some quarters that four-inch guns are carried.

A STRANGE FIND.

Mummified Body in Netherlands Bog.

The Hague, Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—An insectivore find has been made in Drenthe, the least populated province of the Netherlands, where the soil consists almost wholly of moor and fen land. The principal industry in those parts is peat cutting, and it was during this operation that workmen came across the mummified body of a young woman, which, by the peculiar chemical action of the soil, had been well preserved, although it presented a shrivelled and blackened leather-like appearance. From certain articles of apparel and ornaments found on the body, archaeological experts have pronounced it to be 1,700 years old. Round the throat was a kind of handkerchief, knotted in a way that suggested a violent death. Learned professors recall this passage from Tacitus, where he describes the customs of the tribes that inhabited the low plains of Northern Europe in those remote times: "Ignavos et imbelles et corpore infames coeno et palude, insecta insuper caeta, mergunt: The cowardly, the unwarlike, and those dishonored in body they sunk in a morass and placed hurdles upon them."

FOOD PRICES IN GT. BRITAIN

Tight Little Island Least Hit of Warring Powers.

Rates of Increase and Comparison With Enemy.

London, Cable.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The people of England claim to have suffered less from the increased cost of living brought on by the war than have the people of any of the enemy countries, although admitting that prices of foodstuffs are higher now than they have been in the memory of the present generation.

The retail rise for January was 1 1/2 per cent, according to the Board of Trade Labor Gazette, which points out that the upward trend has been in flour and bread, six per cent, and in fish and granulated sugar, five per cent.

Bread has reached 9 1/2 pence, or about 18 cents for the quarter loaf (four pounds) higher than it ever has been in modern times.

The increase in the cost of food comparing February 1st last with a year ago, has been: Fish—50 per cent. Meat—25 per cent. Bacon, bread, sugar, milk and cheese—20 per cent. Tea—28 per cent. Flour and eggs—17 per cent. Butter—13 per cent. Potatoes—7 per cent. Margarine—6 per cent.

Other countries have been hit harder, according to the Gazette, which gives the following comparisons of increases upon pre-war prices: United Kingdom—47 per cent. Berlin—34 per cent. Vienna—112 1/2 per cent.

Attention is called to the fact that Germany allows only a limited sale at a legal maximum price of what are ordinary, every-day articles of diet. This, the Gazette points out, applies to bread, butter, flour, pork and milk. It says that in Vienna the end of the year brought an easing of some of the advances, partly explained by the fact that in December maximum retail charges came into operation for the first time in respect to bacon and hog's fat.

Here are some comparative returns of increased percentages since July, 1914:

Table with columns: Item, King, B'n, Vien. Rows include Beef, Mutton, Bacon, Flour, etc.

DISMISSED.

Judge Fitch, of Ft. Frances, Has Been Removed.

Ottawa Report.—As a result of the investigation by the Department of Justice, which has been going on for some months past, into charges against Judge Fitch, County Court Judge at Fort Frances, Ont., an order in Council has been passed dismissing him from the public service. The charges were made last spring by Dr. Mackenzie, of Fort Frances. Mr. Justice Hodgins, who was appointed by the Minister of Justice as a Royal Commissioner to make the investigation, reported that Judge Fitch had been guilty of conduct unworthy of a Judge.

There were several charges against Judge Fitch, one being that he had used horses under seizure in a lumber camp in which he was interested. Another charge was that Judge Fitch had made use of his position as a Judge to get fifty cents a cord more for his pulpwood than was paid to others. There were also accusations made in regard to the manner in which he conducted the case of a man convicted in a civil suit over wolf bounties. The accused Judge was given the opportunity of putting in a defence, but the defence was insufficient to prevent the department from acting upon the recommendations of Mr. Justice Hodgins.

This is the first time in years that a Judge has been removed from the Bench for improper conduct.