VANQUISHED HUNS DAZED BY SUCCESS OF BRITISH

KILLED IN AEROPLANE ACCIDENT

Lieut. W. H. Peacock Killed in England, Enlisted in St. John with 26th, Well-known Here.

Ernest Scott Peacock, 13 Lorne Avenue, Montreal, received word Saturday of the death of his third son, Second Lieutenant W. H. Peacock, R. F. C., as the result of an aeroplane accident at Lincoln, England. The cable was as follows:

"Deeply regret to announce death of your son, Second Lieutenant W. H. Peacock, as the result of an aeroplane accident." The cable was signed by S. Graham Gilmour, Major Commanding, 45th Reserve Squadron, R. F. C.

It was only about three weeks ago that Mr. Peacock was advised that his son had successfully passed the examinations and received a commission in the Royal Flying Corps. The late Lieut. Peacock went overseas with the 26th N. B. Battalion in 1915.

This is the second son of Mr. Peacock to be killed in the present struggle. A younger son is now taking the Royal Flying Corps course.

London, April 9—At the inquest on Saturday into the death of Lieut. W. Hubert Peacock, of the Canadian forces attached to the flying services, a verdict of accidental death was returned. It was found that while flying at a height of more than a hundred feet, through an error of judgment, he stopped his engine when turning and his machine dived. He was a qualified pilot.

Lieut. Peacock was well known in St. John, having resided here for some time with his father, the latter being prominently identified in musical circles. It was after Lieut. Peacock enlisted and left St. John with the Fighting 26th that his family removed to Montreal.

U. S. PLANNING TO AID THE ENTENTE.

Washington, April 10.—President Wilson and his cabinet, at today's meeting, reviewed the many phases of war activities, found that every step possible to equip the army and navy and turn out munitions is under way, and decided that the most pressing needs of the nation now are to increase the supply of foodstuffs and ocean-going vessels, and to raise sufficient money to finance America's part in the war and make liberal loans to the Entente Allies.

DEPOT ROOF FELL IN.

With a terrific crash that resounded throughout the Union Depot and heard by employes in the yard, a part of the roof in the train shed fell last night about 6.10, and one person at least narrowly escaped death.

It appears that the weight of the snow, which has fallen within the last two days caused the roof to cave in. It is a miracle that someone was not killed or otherwise injured, as there is considerable traffic near the place where the accident occurred.

The cave in occurred just outside of the baggage room door. Just before the downfall of glass, timber and snow a lady passed directly under the place where it fell.

As a general rule there are a number of passengers awaiting around the baggage room door at this hour, but fortunately there were none in that locality last night. A piece of timber measuring about twelve feet in length and six inches square barely escaped another party. Fully a half a ton of snow fell.

After the accident happened the place was barricaded up by the railway employes, to protect the lives of the travelling public. The debris will be removed today, a box car being run into the shed to remove it.

That Tickling In The Throat

CAN BE QUICKLY CURED BY

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

This trouble is most distressing and is caused by a cold setting in the throat. The hard dry cough causes that nasty, tickling, irritating sensation and keeps you from enjoying your night's rest. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which is composed of the most soothing and healing expectorant herbs and barks combined with the lung healing virtues of the world-famous Norway pine tree, will give almost instant relief in all cases of this nature.

Mrs. Alex. Durward, Athelstan, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for a number of years and find it the only thing that will help me when I have a severe cold. It helps the soreness, and stops the tickling sensation in my throat, which is so irritating. I always use it for both myself and the children, and would not be without it in the house."

The thousands of testimonials we have received during the past twenty-five years prove that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is an excellent remedy for all coughs and colds, so see that you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25c. and 50c. at all dealers.

Manufactured only by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

HINDENBURG NORTH LINE IS TURNED

Large Forces of British Troops Pressing Far Beyond Top German Barrier.

CANADIANS COVERED GROUND SPLENDIDLY

Heavy Gunfire and Audacity of British Amazed Teuton Defenders, Thousands of Whom Surrendered.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press with the British Armies in France, via London, April 10.—The British sweep east of Arras today turned the northern pivot of the famous Hindenburg line, and large forces of British troops tonight were pressing far beyond the top of that German barrier, which was prepared after endless months of labor.

The manner in which the British have advanced over scores of German trenches which the Germans must have believed would protect them indefinitely, has been little short of miraculous. The Germans themselves have been amazed at the audacity of the invaders, and have surrendered with an air of complete mystification.

The Heavy Artillery.

The success of the attack launched yesterday against some of the strongest sections of the German lines of the entire western front seems to prove the fact that the artillery has finally solved the problem of entrenched warfare. It has taken months and years of preparation, but when the guns were finally massed against the German front they hammered it into submission.

It was this hammering which demoralized the German lines on the Somme during the winter and brought about the recent retirement of the Hindenburg line stretching from Arras southeastward to St. Quentin. Now the top of this line has been crossed, and it is being attacked along the entire distance. The meaning of the aeroplane activity last week, when the British fliers deliberately set out to clear the air of Germans, has been revealed in the new attacks.

Airmen Everywhere.

Today the intrepid airmen were covering the advance everywhere, keeping the troops advised of enemy movements, and enabling the British artillery to shell every area where concentrations appeared to be taking place. The day was anything but ideal for flying. It was blustery from sunrise to sunset, and furious snow squalls were in the air at half-hour intervals. During these the machines were completely submerged by the snow barrage.

Tonight the Canadians triumphantly announced that the famed Vimy Ridge had been cleared of all Germans. Vimy Ridge has been an historic battle ground in this war. The country on either side is dotted with graveyards, in which lie tens of thousands of French and German soldiers, who gave up their lives in the fight either to take or to hold this important position. The British, too, have tasted of the bitterness of the battles there, and the Canadians had been holding on to a slender position on the western slope all winter by the display of most tenacious courage.

Valiant Canadians.

In connection with the new offensive it was determined that Vimy must fall. The ridge positions had been flayed by an incessant bombardment for ten days and nights, when yesterday at dawn the Canadians climbed out of their lowly trenches and began moving toward the top of it. They fought their way from the foot to the crest before mid-afternoon yesterday; today they swept down the further slope, and now dominate the enemy remaining in the Douai Plains.

Vimy was one of the vaunted German field fortresses, and the British find it difficult to imagine any "strategical reasons" which would call for giving it up. More than three thousand Germans in the Vimy garrison, including one hundred officers, fell into Canadian hands before sunset last night.

The Canadians did not, for a moment, under-estimate the seriousness of the task before them in taking Vimy. They knew that the artillery had paved the way to success, but were frankly surprised when they saw what the guns had actually done.

They found hundreds of Germans holding up their hands over the bodies of their fallen comrades, and begging for something to eat. These men said they had been cut off for days from all supplies by the steadiness of the artillery fire.

Some of stronger redoubts, manned by machine gun detachments, in which were found men of the highest morale in the German army, resisted for several hours, but, closing around them during the night, the Canadians silenced all resistance.

CALLS AIRSHIPS EYES OF ARMY TO SPY WEAKNESSES

Paris, April 2 (Despatch to New York Herald)—It is impossible to know too much about the enemy. The great trouble in war has always been to know anything like enough to enable a proper plan of operations to be made.

The reconnaissance performed by the aviation service has now become the basis upon which all troops movements are regulated. The kind of reconnaissance necessary varies with the conditions which obtain.

When both armies are in movement and approaching each other, or one retiring from the other, the reconnaissance is carried to considerable distances in order that the general may know the strategical situation of the enemy.

Can Tell Foe's Intentions

That is, he not only wants to know what the various units to his immediate front are doing, but where the large reserves are being concentrated or in what direction they are moving. In other words, by discovering where placed, in what direction moving and in what quantities existing, he can tell closely what the enemy's intentions are.

Having this information, he can make his own plans accordingly. Without this strategical information he must be prepared for any one of a number of eventualities. When the troops are in actual contact the various headquarters wish to know exactly how many enemy troops and of what kind are in front of them, where placed, and what they are doing.

Once they have obtained this information they are in a position to plan a successful attack or defence, depending upon whichever may be their particular duty in their part of the line.

Learn Every Detail

Once the two armies have become entrenched the reconnaissance must concern itself with every detail, because once troops are carefully dug in they are quite well hidden and it is difficult to know just how many of them there are and what they are doing.

Under these conditions generally the same aviators reconnoiter the same pieces of ground from day to day as this enables them to become well acquainted with every detail and with any changes which may take place. By this means the habits of the enemy with respect to his reliefs and food and ammunition supply can frequently be learned.

Also the positions of his guns—always carefully hidden away in woods, orchards, back of hedges, and other places where the concealment from overhead is excellent—can gradually be ascertained.

Other Things He Locates

The aviator can also locate the rail heads or points at which supplies are transferred from the railroad to the motor trucks and the routes which these motor trucks take to the places at which the motor transport deposits ammunition and food, which are then taken to the trenches by horse transport, by pack animals, or by hand, depending upon circumstances.

Such reconnoissance requires a thorough knowledge of maps, as the observer not only must be able to recognize the country over which he is flying from the maps, but also must be able to locate on these maps the various points of interest.

Photography is largely used. This, of course, demands considerable skill and care, as the photographs must be taken in such a way as to show when pieced together the whole of the territory covered.

Fly at Small Height

To get reliable pictures the flying must be done at a small height. This, of course, makes the aeroplane a much better target, and, therefore, the flying must be done quickly.

This naturally makes the taking of the photograph all the more difficult. The pilot not only has to fly in such a manner as to permit the desired objects to be properly taken, but also has to keep his eyes open for enemy machines which may attack him.

Besides being sent out for definite information, it is now customary to send aviators to perform aerial patrols over designated sectors of the enemy's line. These patrols look out for and promptly report any troops movements, the position of any working parties, or any movements on roads or railways, in order that their own artillery may immediately take advantage of the targets thus offered.

In land warfare control of the air means that the high command of the army by means of aerial reconnoissance can determine the strategical disposition of his enemy and govern its own accordingly; on the battlefield it can determine the positions of the enemy's troops and guns, the exact character of the ground over which it is necessary to operate, and thus carefully plan the attack, while the artillery has always the means of finding out where its targets are.

MAINE'S LOG CROP IS SHORT AND EXPENSIVE

Labor Scant in Supply and Poor in Quality, Although Wages were Higher than Ever, Supplies Costly and Heavy Snows a Hindrance —Pulp Mills Eating up Increasing Proportion of Spruce.

(Bangor News.)

At the end of a hard logging season, the lumbermen of Maine find that, although the hauling season was longer than usual and every effort was made, with the encouragement of assured high prices, to make the cut at least up to the average, results are from 10 to 25 per cent. less than hoped for, according to location and circumstances.

Snow came before the swamps were frozen over, making early hauling hard, and as the season progressed, heavy snowfalls followed one another in quick succession, entailing much loss of time in breaking roads. Another drawback was the difficulty experienced in getting sufficient help, although wages were higher than ever before, few camps having a full complement at any time, while supplies have been very costly.

In former times Maine's log cut was roughly estimated at 800,000,000 feet, but with the advent of the pulp industry the state recently has entered the "thousand millions class," countless small operations for pulpwood, swelling the total to that quantity, which includes, also, numerous small lots of hardwoods for spool and novelty mills, last blocks, handles, bobbins, etc. Of the total cut this season, perhaps 650,000,000 feet is spruce, and of this quantity the pulp mills will take considerably more than half, maybe 400,000,000 besides some poplar.

The largest log cut of the year is credited to the Kennebec, where a total of 237,905,000 is reported.

The Penobscot cut is about 182,500,000, of which approximately 100,000,000 was cut on the West branch and 47,500,000 on the East branch, including 15,000 cords, or 7,500,000 feet, of four-foot pulp wood. The remainder of Maine's cut is furnished by the St. John, St. Croix, Machias, Narraguagus, Union and Androscoggin rivers, and the vast number of small operations far from driving waters for the supply of local mills.

Log driving is gradually going out of fashion in this state as the railroads spread out. Of the nearly 133,000,000 feet cut on Kennebec waters only 100,285,000 will come down in the corporation drive, most of the remainder being for manufacture up the river or intended for rail transportation, which if less spectacular and more expensive generally than driving, is dependable and much quicker.

Hauling Spoiled

Reports received in Bangor from the lumbering country up north are to the effect that the heavy rains of last week spoiled the hauling. It was hoped by the lumber operators that cold weather would continue to about the middle of April in order that they might complete the work on hand. The ground beneath the snow is found to be soft and muddy and the snow is so soft as to prohibit hauling.

Kennebec Operators

The largest operations on the Kennebec have been made by Hollingsworth & Whitney, totalling around 65,000,000 feet. Other concerns to make big cuts have been the Lawrence Bros. of South Gardiner, 14,000,000; The South Gardiner Lumber Company, 8,000,000; S. D. Warren & Co., 8,000,000; Augusta Lumber Company, 6,000,000 and the Kennebec Lumber Company, 5,000,000. Last year the total drive was 137,000,000, while the total cut was 929,735,000.

THREATENED PRESIDENT; GERMAN IS ACCUSED

Camden, N. J., April 10—Technically accused of threatening the life of President Wilson, Edward A. W. Simmers, sixty-seven years old, German, was held under $20,000 bail for a further hearing Wednesday by United States Commissioner Joline here today. In default of bail Simmers was remanded.

According to Philadelphia Secret Service operatives, who arrested Simmers last Saturday near Woodbine, N. J., where he was employed as a scientific farmer, the man had bitterly given expression to remarks regarded as detrimental to the safety of the President. Simmers, it is alleged, who was strongly opposed to the United States entering the war, declared that "if he had a bomb he would go to Washington and blow the President's head off." Other remarks attributed to Simmers by Secret Service men were "Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley each received a bullet and I am surprised that Wilson did not get his before this time."

Simmers was born in Leipsic, Germany. An uncle of Simmers was formerly connected with the Canadian diplomatic service, Secret Service men say. Simmers lived in Montreal at one time, became a British subject and later was defeated as a candidate for a public office, federal authorities assert.

FIRST AND PARAMOUNT, ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS

"In the Midst of Life"

Not long since a prominent young business man was granted $5,000 insurance in The Imperial Life.

He passed the rigid medical examination required, and so expected to enjoy many years of good health.

A few days later he was drowned, and in less than a month from the day his insurance was issued his father had been paid the proceeds.

Perhaps you expect to live for many years—and you may. But suppose you die next week. Will your widow then have to face a life of drudgery? Or, will you, while you still have the opportunity, provide for her an income as long as she lives?

Write today for free information as to how this can be done.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
L. J. Lowe, Provincial Manager,
Royal Bank Bldg., St. John

THE JAPANESE SEEK RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP.

Proud and sensitive, the Japanese are reluctant to admit that, in the Manchurian war of a decade ago, their resources in men and money proved too small to cope with Russia's mighty onslaught. Had the war dragged along a year or two longer the island nation might have been defeated by the sheer weight of numbers of the enemy. When the peace treaty was signed at Portsmouth, Japan was convinced of the futility of waging another war against the Muscovites. With her fair isles made tolerably secure from immediate Russian menace, Japan forthwith entered into friendly negotiations with Petrograd for no other purpose than to avoid further bloodshed in Manchuria. It may be safely concluded that the maintenance and promotion of friendship with Russia will continue to be the guiding factor in Japanese diplomacy for decades to come, thus at least realizing the dreams of the late Prince Ito, who had conceived the idea of a Russo-Japanese alliance even before the formation of the first Anglo-Japanese alliance in 1902.

That great statesman believed that Japan and Russia were natural allies and that his country could not afford to be at loggerheads with such a great country as Russia, which had become Japan's next-door neighbor. It was partly due to England's apprehension of a possible alliance, through Ito's efforts between Tokio and Petrograd, that Downing Street was persuaded to conclude an alliance with Japan. Had the Mikado become the Czar's ally instead of the King's, the map of Asia, with special reference to Persia, Tibet, and Mongolia, might have been different from what it is today.

AMERICAN FLAG UP IN LONDON.

London April 10.—The American flag was unfurled today beside the colors of the Entente nations in the London bridge cafe for soldiers and sailors which is conducted by the Countess of Limerick. The Lord Mayor of London, Lady Jellicoe, Lady Haig and a large assembly of soldiers and sailors gave three cheers for the stars and stripes. Lady Haig was cheered in honor of the victory of her husband.

John J. Connolly.

The death is announced at Chestnut Hill, Brookline, Mass., of John J. Connolly, formerly of St. John. He was 58 years of age.

Was Anaemic For Over a Year

Anaemia, or blood turning to water, is caused by the heart becoming deranged, and if the heart becomes weakened it cannot pump the blood as it should. As a result the blood becomes impoverished, and it loses its nourishing qualities. The face becomes pale and thin, and the lips bloodless. There is a weakness, tiredness and loss of weight.

When those suffering from thin or watery blood start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills they can see a change from the outset.

Every dose introduces into the blood those vital elements necessary to make it rich and red. The pale cheeks take on the rosy hue of health, the weight increases, and the whole being thrills with a new life.

Mrs. R. J. Grey, Fredericton, N. B., writes: "When I was a girl working at general house work I overtaxed my strength and became completely run down. For over a year I was very bad with anaemia. A friend told me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills so I got a box and when it was done I felt and looked so much better I decided to get six more. When I had taken them I had gained not only in strength, but in flesh and color, and best of all was good health."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box; three boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

HAS PRAISE FOR THE N. B. ARTILLERYMEN

Lieut. C. McLeod Home to Wind Up Estate of His Father, Who Commanded S. F. X. Hospital Unit.

"All the boys who left Fredericton with Major J. K. MacKay's battery in 1915 have done well on the firing line and the work of the St. John members of the battery has been most effective," said Lieut. Clement McLeod of Halifax, a former member of the battery, one of the returned officers, who was in the city yesterday. Lieut. McLeod was formerly a sergeant in the battery, but took advantage of an opportunity afforded him to take a commission in the 185th Battalion of the Highland Regiment. The battalion is under the command of Col. Day, the former U. N. B. professor, who has made a name for himself as a capable and efficient officer.

Lieut. McLeod is the son of the late Colonel McLeod of Halifax, a distinguished physician from the sister province who went overseas as the commanding officer of the St. Francis Xavier Hospital unit. Colonel McLeod's sudden death in England a few months ago was greatly regretted by a large circle of friends in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Lieut. McLeod's coming to Canada was desired in connection with the administration of the deceased colonel's estate. He will return in a short time to rejoin the 185th.

Disorderly House Raid.

Shortly after one o'clock this morning Detectives Barrett and Duncan with Sergeant Scott, Constables Henry, Gibbs and Ward made a raid on a house in the rear of 10 Brunswick street. Henry Hubbard and his wife, Charlotte, are charged with being the keepers of a disorderly house, while Jennie Golding, Cornelius Meuse, George Golding, Fred Suthers and James Seare are charged with being inmates. There were also in the house five children, ranging from eight months to eleven years of age, children of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard. Rev. W. R. Robinson, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, was present at the raid and accompanied the children to the police headquarters where they were looked after by Miss Ross, the police matron. The children were made as comfortable as possible at headquarters and this morning will be taken to the Children's Home. The officers report that the house was in a filthy condition, only one small stove for heat and only about six pounds of coal in the house, while for food there was only about six ounces of bread and six pounds of flour in the house. When the police entered the house they found two of the children with their father in one bed and the other three children in another bed, while the two women and the four men were in the sitting room and there was evidence that there had been some liquor consumed as two empty liquor bottles and one bottle nearly full of liquor were found in the room with them.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' GUILD.

The King's Daughters' Guild held its annual meeting last night with the president, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in the chair. Full and interesting reports were given by the Lend-a-Hand, Doorkeepers, Comfort, Opportunity and Ministering circles. Reports were also heard from the hospitals, spiritual, mothers' meetings, house committee and Travellers' Aid committees.

The reports of the recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer showed that the guild was in a very flourishing condition. The workers were alive and earnest to the needs of the city and patriotic causes during the past year and their zeal showed itself in the various excellent reports handed in.

During the year the circles have contributed to the order about $200. They have done much work for the soldiers and the Red Cross and donated coal to the Soldiers' Club. Different circles made a quantity of clothing which they afterwards gave to the poor. The Lend-a-Hand Circle has frequently gone to the Old Ladies' Home and helped the inmates in various ways.

A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, which was heartily endorsed by the members.

Seven new members were elected to the executive board as follows: Mesdames A. Pierce Crocket, Byron Lingley, Campbell, Charles Peters, W. H. Nice, George Dishart and Fred Barbour. The executive will meet on the 19th of April to elect officers for the coming year.

Some people never prepare for the storms of life until the tempest breaks. Now "honest Injun" why not get a raincoat and be really protected?

Umbrellas are all right in their way, but they are often in the way when a hurricane looms up, but a Raincoat such as we sell is a thorough protection. Keep one on hand; you never can tell when you will need it on your back.

Prices $5.50 to $20.

Tweed Surface Coats; Black, Gray, Fawn and Olive Paramatta Coats; Slickers; Black Rubber Surface Coats.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEGREES AT K. O. C.

Members of the local council of the Knights of Columbus are looking forward with much interest to the exemplification of the third degree which it has been announced will take place on April 25th. It is considerably more than a year since the last third degree was conferred in the city and there promises to be an exceptionally large class of candidates for the approaching ceremony.

Tomorrow evening at the hall of the local council the first degree will be conferred. There will be a large class of candidates.

To Relieve Catarrh Catarrhal Deafness And Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can usually be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine that in many instances has effected complete relief after other treatments have failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear. Therefore, if you know of someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand it to them and you may have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows:

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength), about 75 cents' worth. Take this home and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

Parmint is used in this way not only to reduce by tonic action the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian Tubes, and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum, but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear, and the results it gives are nearly always quick and effective.

Every person who has catarrh in any form should give this recipe a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c. postal note or money order. Address International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

This Simple Rule Soon Strengthens A Delicate Stomach

It really is unnecessary to dose yourself with pepsin pills or artificial digestives or to live on a miserable nursery diet. If you will observe one easy rule you can eat the hearty nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is to take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a half glass of hot water with each meal. Bisurated Magnesia is non-laxative and harmless and possesses medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions of the stomach, gas, distress after eating and other stomach disorders. As magnesia is prepared in various ways be certain to insist on obtaining it in the Bisurated form, especially recommended for stomach purposes. Sold by all druggists.