EXPERIENCES OF TWO BRITISH OFFICERS ON GERMAN RAIDER

Australians Captured by Wolf tell Dramatic story of Raider's Doings —German Rovers Had Lair on North Coast of Dutch New Guinea.

London, May 2—Two Australian officers—Colonel Strangeman and Major Flood, of the Australian Army Medical Corps—who were captured by the German raider, the Wolf, have arrived in this country, and tell a dramatic story of her doings.

They were captured, says the Australian Press Association, on the Matunga, one of the earliest of the Wolf's victims, transferred to another captured vessel, the Spanish steamer Igota Mendi; and were liberated when she stranded in Denmark.

The Matunga was taken in August last when off New Guinea. The Wolf was sighted early in the morning, and, looking like an ordinary tramp, was believed to be a Japanese vessel.

"Suddenly she turned across the Matunga's bows," say the two officers, "and, when about half a mile away, she dropped a portion of her forward bulwarks, exposing her gun muzzles. Simultaneously the signal for us to stop was hoisted on her foremast and the German ensign on her aftermast. Whether or not the signal was misunderstood it is impossible to say, but the Matunga did not immediately stop. Promptly a sharp report rang out from one of the Wolf's guns, and the shell whizzed by close to the Matunga's bows. Our engine-room bells rang, and we were soon at a standstill. Code books, manifest and other official papers were hurled overboard, for it was realized that we had fallen into enemy hands.

Traced By Their Own Wireless.

"Not a moment too soon. Already the Wolf had lowered and manned her steam launch and five minutes later the German prize crew were courteously conversing with our ship's officers on board the Matunga. With pistols at their belts and bayonets at their sides they presented an imposing appearance while the bombs which had been put aboard the launch were a clear indication that, if need be, the Matunga would be immediately blown up.

"This, however, was merely a precautionary measure, for, as we learned afterwards, the Wolf had been lying in wait for us for five days, being desperately in need of the coal we carried. We learned, too, that none of the wireless messages sent out by the Matunga had escaped the Wolf's operator, who had followed our course with the closest interest practically from the time we left Sydney at the end of July.

"The Germans had their plans carefully prepared in advance. With the prize crew in charge instead of our own navigators, and a German wireless operator in the seat vacated by our own 'sparks,' we followed the Wolf to a prearranged destination.

The Pirates' Lair.

"This proved to be a natural harbor on the north coast of Dutch New Guinea, an ideal place for the purpose as well as being the most beautiful haven imaginable. At the entrance, less than a quarter of a mile wide, the Germans placed a couple of small guard boats. On the higher of the two great hills that screened it from the sea they established a wireless plant and signalling station. The seaplane carried by the Wolf meantime scoured the neighboring land and sea for a hundred miles around while the transference of passengers and cargo proceeded, the two vessels being lashed together."

"While in the harbor the Wolf was refitted as methodically as if in dry dock, and the Matunga was taken out to sea and sunk. Then the Wolf set out on her long voyage.

"As we followed a zigzag course," the narrative continues, "to the east of Singapore, where the Wolf sowed the remainder of her mines—she had already laid mines off Cape Towwn, Bombay, Colombo, Gabo Island, and in the Tasman Sea, according to report—we prisoners were frequently regaled with bragging reports of what the Wolf had done. They were particularly proud of the achievements of their seaplane, and claimed, among other things, that she had made an early morning excursion at a great height over Sydney Harbor, and had noted the disposition of ships there. It was, too, they said, owing to the seaplane sighing an Australian warship that they were able to escape capture while mine laying at Gabo Island.

In Touch With Berlin.

"After remaining several days off Singapore and in the China Seas the Wolf entered the Indian Ocean and proceeded sufficiently far north to be able to pick up wireless messages from Berlin and Constantinople. The officers were chagrined, however, that these included no fresh instructions for them to follow. Although the Wolf's wireless was constantly at work picking up messages it could not, of course, be used to send them out without grave risk of detection.

"After idling about in the Indian Ocean for some weeks, the Wolf, on September 26, met its next victim, the Hitachimaru, a Japanese vessel, with passengers and cargo, about 450 miles from Colombo. For 24 hours previously the Germans had been bragging of the big prize they were about to take, for the seaplane had been able to confirm what the Hitachimaru's intercepted wireless messages had indicated. Her capture was an exciting affair.

"The Bird was hovering overhead with bombs ready when the Wolf fired twice across the Hitachimaru's bows. The Hitachimaru did not immediately stop, and, as an excuse no doubt for their subsequent conduct, the Germans declared that they saw and even had photographs of the Hitachimaru's gun crew preparing the gun for action.

"Whether true or not, a bloody business followed. The Wolf poured shell after shell into the Japanese vessel. One went clean through the wireless room, but the operator was unscathed and continued to send out S.O.S. messages in defiance of the Germans' orders.

"The greatest confusion prevailed on the Hitachimaru. The 30 passengers and crew of about 100 made for the boats. One of these capsized while being lowered, and many of those on deck jumped into the sea to avoid the gunfire.

"Only one was drowned however, and, according to the Germans, 15 were killed by gunfire. Our opinion was that the death roll was heavier.

"The Wolf transferred her prisoners into the Hitachimaru, which, with her cargo of silk, copper, rubber, and other goods, was estimated by the Germans to be worth £3,000,000 sterling. They hoped to take her to Germany, and it was several weeks before they abandoned that hope, and sunk her on November 5. Five days later the Igotz Mendi, with 7,000 tons of coal, bound for Colombo from Delagoa Bay, was captured.

The Wolf, after making various excurions in which, among others, an American barque was sunk, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, accompanied by the Igotz Mendi and made for the Trinidad Islands, off the Brabilian coast. A wireless message was, however, intercepted stating that Brazilian men-of-war had arrived there. Both vessels promptly turned and went full speed southeast. The Wolf now needed coal, and decided to take all the risks of transferring it from the Igotz Mendi in mid-Atlantic. The attempt proved disastrous and had to be abandoned.

"It was completed later in better weather; but even then as the vessels sides ground together, plates were started in the Wolf, and those on the Igotz Mendi could see the rivets standing out and big dents driven into her. It was reported that she was making 30 tons of water per hour. The Igotz Mendi suffered less, but even she was badly knocked about.

Tricking the Germans

"Some days later two large ships, apparently transports, showed up suddenly out of the strong mist. The Germans became very excited. They changed their clothes, packed their kits, and sent the prisoners with a few exceptions, below. The latter included the mate of the Igotz Mendi, named Susseta. He saw the German bomb officer lay his bombs along the deck, ready in case it should be necessary to use them, and noticed that they were left temporarily in charge of a wireless operator. Susseta told the operator he was wanted on the bridge, and the latter romptly obeyed the summons. When he returned the bombs had been hurled overboard. Needless to say the Spanish mate as severely punished for what he had done.

"The Wolf and the Igotz Mendi, after following separate courses for many days, came together for the last time on February 6. The Wolf supplied the Igotz Mendi with various requisites, and reported that the remainder of our fellow-passengers and crew of the Matunga were well. Scurvy and beri beri had, however, broken out among some of the crews which had been captured earlier, and had also affected some of the Germans.

"The grounding of the Igotz Mendi," concluded Major Flood, "cost me £2. I accepted a bet in January with the German prize-crew commander, Lieut. Rose, that he ould not get us ashore by February 25. We stranded on the 24th. He won. But I as jolly glad to pay."

GASSED AND WOUNDED.

Mrs. Harry Little of 239 Brussels street received notification yesterday that her son, Pte. J. W. Masson of the New Brunswick Battalion in the war theatre on the western front, had been admitted to the London General Hospital, Cumberwell, London, S. E., on April 27, suffering from the effects of shell gas.

Mrs. Reta Scribner of Metcalf street received a telegram yesterday morning informing her that her son, Pte. Scott E. Scribner, had been admitted to Fort Pitt hospital, Chatham, on April 27, suffering from a gunshot wound in the left hand. This is the third time that Private Scribner has sustained wounds in his hands.

SOLDIERS OF SOIL.

The Soldiers of the Soil campaign is now in full swing and an encouraging number of applications are being received. This is particularly true of outside points where the numbers of boys signing up is exceptionally good Yesterday, thirty-sven applications were received from rural districts by A. M. Gregg.

DIED.

MIDDLETON—In this city, on May 1st, 1819, Eliza, beloved wife of John Middleton, leaving besides her husband, one daughter and three grandchildren to mourn.
Funeral this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, from her late residence, 156 Main street.

PATRIQUIN—At her home, Norton, New Brunswick, on May 2, Alice Willmot, wife of Oscar R. Patriquin, in the forty-eighth year of her age, leaving husband, son, one brother and three sisters to mourn.
(Moncton papers please copy.)

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Doyle and family and Mrs. Frederick J. Doyle, Jr. wish to thank their many friends for kindness shown them in their recent sad bereavement and for beautiful floral tributes.

PRIVATE MURRAY TALKS ABOUT HIS TRIP OVER THERE

Young Soldier One of 49 Left out of Eleven Hundred — Was Quite Badly Wounded —The Conditions in Old England.

Hobbling along by the aid of a cane, a tall smart looking young soldier wended his way to the train last evening, dragged himself up the steps, took a seat and settled back with a feeling of comfort. The young chap who is not over twenty-one years of age, came to the city last Wednesday evening on the Halifax express, with the party of returned men who arrived that evening. Asked his name he said, Private Murray. He pulled out a cigar, offered it to the press representative, lighted one himself, and commenced his tale which reads as a romance.

He stated: "Enlisting in the 104th Battalion, trained in Fredericton, N. B., and set sail with that unit for France. After four months in England, where he underwent further training, he crossed into France as a hand grenade thrower, being in charge of a bombing section. At Lens he was wounded badly by shrapnel on June 2, 1917, receiving an ugly wound in the right leg and ankle, and an additional one in the left lung. The last wound caused him great pain and trouble, even affecting his heart. Only for good nursing and doctors he would have gone under.

"The wound in his ankle was of shrapnel also. The shrapnel was not all dug out at the time and caused annoyance and much suffering to him afterwards. Even today the foot is weak. Regarding the engagements he was in he said: "Out of 1,100 strong one morning, which went out to reach a certain objective only 49 came back to tell the horrors. I was one of the 49 that time. At Ypres and Mons is where we lost most of our men," he added. He then recalled four Fredericton boys, who had gone under "Somewhere in France." These were the two Gough brothers, and the two Anderson boys, all well known in the capital. Regarding the Germans in a scrap he added again: "Believe me, they do fight but do it cowardly and dirty—one never knows how they are coming next trip."

He spent from June 2nd until about one month ago in a hospital in France and later in England. He spoke regarding the food situation in England. This is what he said: "The citizens are allowed 5 ounces of meat only per day, and that not every day of the week either; 1 1-14 ounces of sugar, and everything else in proportion. Eggs sell over there now at the rate of four shillings per dozen. Believe me," he added. "Canada is the country now, even the English wish they were here now."

He spoke of his trip across. They sailed from Liverpool, England, one week from Wednesday and had a very enjoyable trip. Among the number who came over were three boys who had escaped from Germany, when held as prisoners. One chap was out at work and when they were being brought in they had to cross a low bridge. The chap made the leap and swam for liberty. Travelling at night and sleeping in the day, he made Holland in four days time. Today he is on his way to the west, a free man. An instance he stated was that any man who ever was a German prisoner and gets away is at once given his freedom from military service, no matter if he ever saw active service or not. It's a golden rule and strictly adhered to.

The young fellow who was interviewed was on his way to visit his sister, Mrs. F. Stewart of 338 York street, Fredericton, before going to his home in Maugerville. Another brother is yet in the service.

On the same train was an elderly soldier, Private Bird of Fredericton, N. B. He had been only as far as England, being too aged for hard trench warfare. He was old but game.

Private Murray says any man must have a good physique to stand up to what they hand you in "No Man's Land" now. He soon expects discharge as he added I'm all in now. He mentioned the Y. M. C. A., and added "These are the only homes a soldier has. They are his home, and they treat all the boys fine. It's some consolation to know when you come out, just a short way back is a Y. M. C. A. hut for us.

RIVER IS RISING.

The water in the upper river has risen over sixteen inches in the last twenty-four hours, making a raise of about three feet since Sunday last. There is a powerful current which may seriously interfere with the boom work of the St. John River Log Driving Co. The heavy rush of water caused a raft of bank logs at Springhill to cut away yesterday and go down stream.

The Crystal Stream Steamboat Co.'s office in Fredericton has been abandoned on account of the high water which has surrounded it. All freight sheds near the boat landings are flooded out, and freights now have to be piled on the high wharf where all boats dock.

A FRIENDLY SCRAP.

Two young boys gave an exhibition of the manly art yesterday. Meeting on the street they had a few words—too strong for the press. The outcome was they adjourned to a backyard by climbing a fence and soon were at work. The smaller of the two was the better with his hands and he certainly used them to advantage also. The struggle ended briefly, when an old lady was seen approaching down a narrow stairway armed with a long broom. This was enough, they gathered up their coats and made a hasty retreat beyond the reach of the broom. The same two were seen soon after sitting down together talking the matter over and were friends again.

PETITCODIAC RIVER.

The Petitcodiac River is open to navigation and the ice has also gone out of Shediac and harbors on the Strait of Northumberland.

ANOTHER JUMP IN THE PRICE OF CIGARETTES

Former Ten Cent Packets now Twenty Cents—Former Fifteen Cent Packets are Twenty-five—Many Persons will Stop Using Them.

With the increase of ten cents on packets of ten cigarettes, many persons in the city who are "cigarette smokers" have about decided to smoke a ippe in the future as cigarettes are being looked on as a most costly luxury. A person who has been in the habit of smoking three packets a day of former ten cent cigarettes finds that it will now cost him $4.20 per week or about $218.40 per year. The man who has been in the habit of getting clear of three packets per day of the 15 cent brand, will now have to expend 75 cents per day, $5.25 per week or $273.00 per year. The extraordinary increase in the price of these smokes will be the cause of persons either cutting their supply in half or cutting them out all together.

By a decision of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Virginia cigarettes, which were raised a week ago from ten to thirteen cents per packet of ten, were advanced to twenty cents yesterday, as a consequence of the additional duties proposed in the budget.

Fifteen cent Turkish cigarettes are raised to 25 cents. The Imported varieties have soared beyond all ken. Tobacconists are puzzled what to charge for them.

SEBASTOPOL IN GERMAN HANDS

(Continued from page 1)

Framed in History.

Sebastopol has a population of about 70,000. It is best known as the seat of the chief event of the Crimean war of 1854-56 when it was besieged by British, French, Turks and Sardinias. The city is a naval station of the Black Sea in the southwest Crimea. The place lies chiefly on the south side of a large and deep inlet running east for a distance of nearly four miles, with an average width of three quarters of a mile, narrowing to 930 yards between the promontories at its mouth, and a detph of from six to ten fathoms. There are also smaller inlets from the main harbor, pentrating southward at the town itself. Sebastopol was a mere Tartar village in 1780.

On the outbreak of the Crimean war when the population amounted to 43,000, it became the point against which the operations of the allies mentioned were mainly directed and its siege forms one of the most remarkable episodes in modern history. The town, then utterly destroyed, was reconstructed and though the Treaty of Paris stipulated that no arsenal should exist on the Black Sea and that the town should not again be fortified these obligations were repudiated by Russia, and it is almost as important as a naval base as it was before. Railway communications with Moscow has greatly improved the trade. There are many important public buildings and the monuments and relics of the seige are interesting.

The Crimean war was undertaken to prevent the undue preponderance of Russia in the east of Europe. The old plans for the extension of Russian power promulgated by Catherine II and Potkin wrer rescusitated by Nicholas I, who believing that he had secured himself from interference on the part of Austria and Prussia and that an Anglo-French alliance was impossible prepared to carry them into action. Russian troops occupied Constantinople. After the Battle of Alma the British, French and Turks marched on Sebastopol. The Siege was commenced by a grand attack which proved a failure. The Russians reta liating by attacking the British at Balaklava, but were defeated with heavy loss. A second attack at Inkerman was repulsed by the allies, but the siege itself made slow progres and the allied troops suffered terrible privations during the winter. It was at Balaklava that the famous but useless charge was made by the Light Brigade. Nicholas died, but the war went on, Lord Ragian, the British commander died during an attack at the Malakoff section of the Sebastopol. Later the Malakoff was successfully stormed.

The Russians then withdre wfrom the city and sunk their warships.

Peace was concluded on April 27, 1856, by which the independence of the Ottoman empire was guaranteed.

For the first time in centuries the French fought side by side with the British. The German occupation of Sebastopol marks thefirst time since the Crimean war that the city has been occupied by foreigners.

The seizure of Sebastopol amounts to a new declaration of war on Russia, for Sebastopol lies beyond the border of the Russian provinces affected by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The Crimea, which was spared to Russia in the great dismemberment.

The Germans want to contral the Black Sea, so as to secure their hold on the rich oil regions of Batum. They have gone to Sebastopol in orded to get possession of the Russian Black Sea fleet, or at least to deprive it of its chief base.

The seizure of Sebastopol is warning. It is also an evidence that German designs in the east ae such as to compel the retention of a considerable body of German troops on that front.

General Eichorn has just deposed the government of the Ukrainian republic. Russia is being daily affronted and humiliated. Even peace at any price visionaries like Lenine and Trotzky may be eventually goaded into fighting. And the German overlords who ply the goad need at least German landstrum regiments to back them in safeguarding German plunder and spreading kultur in slavdom.

THE PROVINCIAL BOY SCOUT ASS'N MET YESTERDAY

Movement is on Eve of Great Development —The Secretary Presented Exhaustive Report Taking in Different Provincial Sections.

That the Boy Scout movement throughout New Brunswick, is on the eve of great developments was the impression given The Standard representative, who was present at an important meeting of the New Brunswick Provincial Boy Scout Association yesterday afternoon, held in the clearing house, Bank of B. N. A. building, St. John.

The gathering, though not large, was most representative, and the spirit of progress and unanimity was very much in evidence. Among those present were A. C. Skelton, president; Rev. H. A. Cody, vice-president; Professor J. A. Stiles (elected provincial commissioner during the meeting) of Fredericton; Rev. J. S. Gregg, vice-president, of Petitcodiac; P. Gibson, secretary, and H. O. Eaman the Dominion Boy Scout organizer from the Canadian General Council, Ottawa.

After a most satisfactory report as to finance, splendid war work of the Scouts, etc., had been given by the president, a comprehensive survey of the movement throughout the province was given by the secretary who stated that the Boy Scout Movement is steadily advancing in the province. This is evidenced by the large number of inquiries received during the past six months. Whilst the fierce struggle "overthere" has been used as an excuse for the curtailment of many activities, except in the earlier days of the war, and the consequent losing of valuable scout officers, which partially disorganized many troops, the conflict has recently been the means of several districts taking up the work among the boys, as they evidently realized what the teaching of the scout principals meant to those who will be Canada's men of the future.

The splendid work done by the boys has, in a large measure, been responsible for the extra support given by the public, as they have not failed to notice the hundred and one sections of war work undertaken by the Scouts.

The following brief report as to the conditions in various centres will give some idea as to the steady progress being made.

Williamsburg, N. B.—Most of the time during last year and now commencing this year again, has been spent in the boys' working hard for their parents, who in many cases are farmers. They have also done much work for the Women's Institutes, etc., for the benefit of the troops.

Bathurst, N. B. A very strong organization formed this year, and already over sixty-seven boys are enrolled and in uniform.

Moncton, N. B. Although not in full operation the Scouts did valuable work at the time of Halifax disaster.

Petitcodiac, N. B. The boys are most enthusiastic and have done a great deal of splendid work.

Cody's, N. B. Although they have not had much opportunity to carry out war work, they have done their share in proportion, and are well organized.

Grand Falls, N. B. A fine troop, and the boys have been the means of raising over seven hundred dollars for war and patriotic purposes.

Edmundston, N. B. Although scout officers have enlisted, etc., the boys have done much individual work.

Newcastle Bridge, N. B. Their officers are also on active service, but each scout is doing his duty in many a small but important way.

Fredericton, N. B. As the troops in this centre could not get suitable headquarters they set to work and built themselves a log hut to serve the purpose. They are also most energetic in the work for various societies and military authorities. Hundreds of magazines have been collected for the soldiers by them.

Chatham, Kingston, Sackville, Woodstock and Welsford, all have their Boy Scouts, who are carrying out the scout's promise, and whether as an organized troop, or as individuals, are always to be found engaged in all kinds of duties of much assistance to the different authorities and societies. Sussex, though composed of young boys, and not yet able to register on account of age, are making a fine showing.

St. John, N. B. The movement is going on steady, with an increase during 1917 of three troops, eight officers and three hundred boys. 500 badges have been qualified for, whilst war service badges cannot be supplied to them fast enough. Discharge depot, military hospital, British Red Cross, Soldiers' Comforts, military Y. M. C. A., I. O. D. E., Victory loan and several recruiting campaigns have been greatly assisted by the hard working boys, and are loud in their praise. The Boy Scout Bugle Band is a strong feature of the local association.

The secretary's report concluded with a reference to the unstinted co-operation of H. O. Eaman, organizing secretary for the Dominion, and F. R. Perrott, the acting organizing secretary, together with warm appreciation for the assistance and advice given by the president and the secretary.

There is a reason why the officers of the association are looking for great things, namely, the establishment of a central office for the maritime provinces, with a most capable man, possibly from headquarters at Ottawa, in charge, whose duty will be to visit and organize all over the whole erea.

A monthly magazine to be known as the "Canadian Boy," was decided as the official organ of the Boy Scout Movement in Canada.

NEW SUPT. ARRIVES

Arthur Parker the new Superintendent of the Boys Industrial Home, and his wife who is the Matron have been installed in their new positions.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick McDonald who resigned leave tomorrow for their farm on the Washdemoak.

COUNCIL MEETING MONDAY.

A special meeting of the old Common Council will be held on Monday morning next at eleven o'clock. A session of the new council will be held at noon when Messrs Bullock and Hilyard will be sworn in.

SMALL COUNTRY OF GEORGIA IN THE GREAT WORLD WAR

(By D. Chambashidze, Secretary of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London and a well-known Georgian.)

To many readers, the little country of Georgia in the Caucasus, is scarcely even known, in spite of its 2,000 years existence as an independent Christian kingdom, until it was incorporated in the Russian Empire at the beginning of the nineteenth century. She sought alliance with Russia for protection from the century-long struggle with Turkey and Persia in defence of her independence and Christianity.

As the papers have officially announced, this little country, together with Armenia, is at war with Turkey. Fierce fighting is going on already.

The reason for it is an impudent demand on the part of Turkey to cede the districts of Bataum and Ardahan—territory of 4,000 square miles—and, what is more tragic, the question of ceding this territory has been arranged by Turkey with the Bolsheviks, who certainly had no authority, either from the Georgians or the Armenians, to deal with their fate.

It is strange that the Turkish Government, after heavy military disasters in Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Palestine, should select this little spot for compensation. History repeats itself. It was that part of Georgia which Turkey invaded constantly for many centuries, and she has tried for the same experiment now.

Georgia is an autonomous and component part of the Trans-Caucasian Republic. That Republic has been formed since the Bolsheviki, desperadoes made their appearance in Petrograd, and, being absolutely abandoned and isolated since the signature of peace with the Bolsheviks, Ukraine had to sign the armistice with Turkey.

An Impudent Demand.

Peace negotiations with Turkey were expected, when about March 15 the Turkish Government sent a Note informing the Trans-Caucasian Government that it was quite willing to enter into peace negotiations providing Batoum, Ardahan, and Kars districts were immediately ceded. This impudent demand was promptly refused, but Turkey began to gradually re-occupy the districts of Trebizond and Erzerum and with her troops reached the old pre-war frontier of Trans-Caucasia about a week ago, where she halted.

Seeing that Turkey was preparing to invade the Georgian territory—namely the Batoum district—the Georgian Supreme National Council immediately mobilized the entire male population of Georgia.

At this time the Turks entered into an agreement with the drunken sailors of the Black Sea fleet, who profess to be Bolsheviks, but who, up till now, have done nothing but butcher their own best officers and bombarded the Georgian town of Soukhum, on the Black Sea coast. The Georgian High Military Command then captured about ten warships belonging to the Black Sea fleet, and stationed around Batoum, in order to prevent further bombardments. The Georgian National Council also came to an understanding with the Armenian National Council for Georgian and Armenian troops to operate together.

So far the Georgians are concerned, they did not intend to enter into a campaign of ambitious conquests but their intention is to defend at any price, the sacred soil of their territory, every inch of which for the last thousand years, has been soaked with the blood of their ancestors; and the Turks will find it a very difficult task to achieve their dastardly aims.

The position is, of course, very serious for both the Georgians and Armenians, as the Georgians have 100 miles cost on the Black Sea which they will have to defend from an eventual attack by the drunken and criminal sailors of the Black Sea fleet, and from the eastern side there is the Tartar population, who are in sympathy with the Turks.

The combined forces of Georgians and Armenians will amount to 400,000, and the Georgian have about 5,000 officers and generals, many among them being very distinguished military leaders with efficient scientific training.

The mountainous ground is very favorable for guerilla warfare, which, of course, could be maintained for a considerable time.

The length of the Georgian and Armenian front against Turkey is about 200 miles, and it is absolutely certain that Turkey will not be in a position to undertake any serious operations and will have to resort to her popular method of arranging massacres. It must also be remembered that the Georgian and Armenian troops will have behind them a very well organized railway system.

A Favorable Position.

The present position of Georgia and Armenia can be compared with that prevailing in the Balkan war, when Bulgaria, Siberia, Montenegro, Greece and Albania allied themselves in order to free their historical territory from Turkish domination. They inflicted upon Turkey a smashing defeat, chiefly because on their side there was justice and their national spirit was indomitable. The Georgians and Armenians will fight with the same spirit.

Turkey has chosen to open old wounds and she will regret it very bitterly. One would have believed that, after the loss of Mesopotamia, Arabia and Palestine, she had learned a lesson and would have been willing to confine herself to her proper territory. But she seems to be incorrigible and looks for new troubles. It is perfectly ridiculous for Turkey to seek further annexations when the Turks are a minority in their own country and when their territory is so poorly populated.

It is sincerely to be hoped that, in this just struggle, the sympathy of all friends of small nationalities will be on the side of the Georgians and Armenians, and that the principle of nationality will be as least established, not only for big nations, but for small ones as well.

It is cruel to look upon this world struggle from the point of view of economic resources of certain territory and to disregard the human beings living in these territories with century-long rights of independence and the constant struggle for them.

The Caucasus is very far removed from the centre of the present world struggle, and there are very few people who know anything about this country. This is all the more reason why the struggle of these two small nations deserves sympathy and assistance.

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Priced from $18 to $35.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC.

MAY—PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 3rd	7h.	26m. p.m.
New Moon, 10th	10h.	1m. a.m.
First Quarter, 17th	5h.	14m. p.m.
Full Moon, 25th	7h.	32m. p.m.

Date	D. of W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water p.m.
3	Fri	6.17	7.26	5.17	18.00	11.38	24.08
4	Sat	6.15	7.27	6.20	1901	12.35	.....
5	Sun	6.14	7.27	7.26	20.02	1.07	13.37
6	Mon	6.12	7.30	8.31	21.02	2.11	14.44
7	Tue	6.11	7.31	9.30	21.58	3.18	15.49
8	Wed	6.19	7.33	10.24	22.51	4.19	16.48

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, Ont., May 1—Rain has fallen today in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fine.

Maritime—Fresh to strong northwest winds; fair and cool today, higher temperature on Friday.

	Min	Max.
Victoria	42	50
Vancouver	42	64
Kamloops	54	78
Edmonton	30	68
Battleford	36	66
Prince Albert	36	58
Calgary	38	74
Medicine Hat	38	78
Saskatoon	27	64
Winnipeg	44	70
Port Arthur	32	66
Parry Sound	30	48
London	34	50

THE AUSTRALIANS CAPTURE ES SALT

London, May 2—The official statement dealing with military operations in Palestine, issued today by the war office reads:

"On Wednesday morning while our infantry moved to attack the enemy in the foothills south and southeast of Es-Salt, Australian mounted troops entered Es-Salt, captured thirty-three Germans and 317 Turkish prisoners.

"In the course of these operations a mounted brigade debouched to watch the Joordan crossings was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, which had crossed the river during the night, and was compelled to fall back. Horse artillery batteries supporting the brigade in the most difficult and broken country, were obliged to abandon nine guns which could not be saved, although the detachments and horses were safely withdrawn. Necessary support for this detached brigade was immediately forthcoming and the operations are continuing.

"West of the Jordan local enemy attacks at several points were repulsed during Tuesday night."

CANADIAN SERGEANT ARRESTED IN GOTHAM

New York, May 2.—Sergeant Major Robert Lilly, of the Canadian army, who served twelve months in the trenches in France, fought in many important engagements during the early periods of the war and had two of his fingers shot off, was arrested here today by the army intelligence bureau and locked up, charged with desertion. The arrest was made after Lilly had concluded a Liberty loan address to a large throng.

Lilly, who is 22 years of age, was attending LeLand Stanford University when the war broke out. He went to Canada, joined the Canadian army and was soon in the trenches.

According to the police, Lilly escaed from France on a transport and landed in America four months ago. At the request of the Canadian authorities he was arrested in this city and sent to the military prison at Toronto.

A week ago, Lilly, who has a reputation on the Pacific coast as a pugilist, overpowered five keepers and escaped.

CANADIAN TROPHIES TAKEN BY THIEVES

Baltimore, Md., May 2—The theft of a score or more of Canadian war trophies has been discovered during the checking up process at the conclusion of the "Over There Exhibition" at the fifth regiment armory. The police are working on the theory that the work was an organized one and not the work of individuals. The majority of the articles lay loose among the debris of "No Man's Land," which was one of the features of the exhibition.