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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Huns See French Again Hold Part Vaux Village

Germans Now Shelling the Region of Bourrus Wood Five Miles North East of Verdun Fortress—French Drive Germans Back in Recent Fighting at Outskirts of Caillette Wood

HUNS LOSE FOUR PLANES IN AERIAL COMBAT NEAR VERDUN

Russians and Germans on Eastern Front Are Engaged in Artillery Duels—Usual Bombardments Are Progressing on Austro-Italian Front—Turks Have Been Reinforced in the Caucasus and Check Russian Advances so Constantinople Reports

LONDON, April 4.—Having straightened out their line by occupying all French positions north of Forges Brook, between Hancourt and Bethincourt, north-west of Verdun, the Germans are now engaged in shelling the region of Bourrus Wood, some five miles north-west of the fortress. East of the Meuse, around Vaux, there has been considerable fighting between French and Germans in which the French were victorious, driving back the Germans to the northern outskirts of Caillette Wood, and in reoccupying the western part of the Village of Vaux, which they had previously evacuated. The occupation by the Germans of the Hancourt-Bethincourt front followed a vigorous attack, in which, however, the Germans met no foe, the French having evacuated their new positions, south of Forges Brook, and at Bethincourt, the French poured a direct and flanking fire into the attacking Germans, who suffered heavy casualties. Along the remainder of the French front artillery bombardments have predominated, although there have been aerial combats near Verdun, in which the Germans lost four aeroplanes, and aerial raids by French on various German cantonnements in Belgium.

Artillery duels between the Russians and Germans continue on the Eastern front. An attack by the Germans against the bridgehead at Ikskull was repulsed by the Russians. The usual bombardments are progressing on the Austro-Italian line. Constantinople reports the Turks are strongly reinforced and have checked the Russian offensive in the Caucasus region and that Ottoman forces have made advances in the Tchorsk Valley. Petrograd, however,

asserts the Russians have seized the heavily fortified Turkish positions at an altitude of 10,000 feet on the Upper Tchorkuk, and farther south, have captured a Turkish position and dispersed Turkish cavalry detachments. In Arabia, according to Constantinople, the British, near Shigh Osman, have been driven from fortified positions with heavy casualties, and forced to retreat.

Big Steel Barque Is Sunk by Sub.

Was a Four Masted Steel Barque Owned in Glasgow—Was Built in 1890—Had a Tonnage of 2127 Tons Gross.

LONDON, April 4.—Lloyds report the four-masted steel British barque Bengairn sunk by a submarine. Part of her crew were picked up. It is stated the vessel was not armed. The Bengairn sailed from Seattle on Dec. 10th. She was a vessel of 2,127 tons, built in 1890, and owned by J. and J. Rae & Co., of Glasgow.

Ex-Premier Is on the War Path

Has Written a Series of Articles on Present Political Crisis in Greece—King Constantine Intends to Pay no Attention to These Letters of Venizeos

ATHENS, April 4.—It is learned on the highest authority that King Constantine will pay no attention to a series of articles which ex-Premier Venizeos is writing on the political situation in Greece. "Arguments cannot alter Greece's attitude," said this authority, "only facts can bring about a change. If the material situation in the Balkans shifts so that the interests of Greece appear in some other light than they do to-day, nobody has ever said that Greece would not adopt an attitude suited to the circumstances. Further waiting and talking would only confuse the issue."

Swiss Force Huns Make Amends

Germany Apologizes For Action of Hun Airmen Who Dropped Bombs on Swiss Village—Offenders to be Punished so the Swiss Minister is Told

LONDON, April 4.—Germany has apologized to Switzerland for the bombing of the Swiss village of Portentray by German airmen last week, says a Reuter's despatch from Berne. A promise to punish the aviators, who supposed they were over Belfort, has been made.

A despatch from Berne last Friday said, two aeroplanes, of unknown nationality, dropped 5 large bombs on Portentray, with some damage to property. A Geneva despatch said the aircraft undoubtedly were German. The Federal Council ordered the Swiss Minister at Berne to lodge a protest.

Is Re-elected Mayor By Large Majority

MONTREAL, April 4.—Mayor Martin, M.P., has been re-elected to the Chief Magistracy of Montreal at the biennial municipal elections to-day by a majority of almost ten thousand votes over his nearest opponent, Controller McDonald.

Clyde Strike Is Over

GLASGOW, April 3.—The strike of the Clyde plants is over, and work will be resumed to-morrow.

Huns Launch Four Attacks West Meuse

All of Which Were Repulsed by French—Sharp Struggle Continued East of the Meuse—Three German Machines Are Brought Down on Verdun Front

PARIS, via St. Pierre, April 3.—Between the Somme and the Oise artillery was especially active at Parvillers, Fouquescourt and Lassigny district, where the German trenches were damaged by our shells. West of the Meuse the Germans launched four attacks against Avocourt Wood Fort. Every attack was thrown back by our cross fire and mitrailleuses. East of the Meuse the struggle was very sharp all day. In the Vaux and Douaumont district, after an extremely fierce bombardment with shells of large calibre the Germans hurled four simultaneous attacks of over one division strong against our positions situated between Douaumont Fort and the Village of Vaux, south-east of Douaumont Fort. They succeeded in entering Caillette Wood, but our immediate counter-attacks threw them back on the northern part of this Wood. South of Vaux our line runs along near the outskirts of the village, which we have completely evacuated, and is now but a mass of ruins. In Woivre, there is intermittent artillery activity. At Le Pretre Wood a German aviator was brought down by our special guns. The machine fell in the German lines. In the Vosges our artillery fire exploded an ammunition depot east of Reickerkopf, west of Munster. During the night from the first to the second of April one of our bombardier air flotillas dropped 28 shells on Etain Station and enemy bivouacs, situated near Nantillois village. The same night three of our planes dropped 22 shells which caused numerous fires in the Villages of Azannes and Briaulles-sur-Meuse. During yesterday our aviators brought down three German machines on the Verdun front; two other German aeroplanes were compelled to land in haste in the same district. A German plane of the Drachen type was destroyed by one of our aeroplanes on the Bergian front. Belgian batteries shelled all night the German lines of Mercken. To-day there were fierce artillery duels east of Ramscapeelle and in the direction of Dixmude.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, April 3.—There have been Zeppelin raids the last three nights on the Eastern counties. South-east Scotland was also visited. 69 were killed and 190 injured. There was some damage to property, but no military damage. One Zeppelin was brought down and sunk in the Thames estuary, and the crew captured. In Verdun, enemy attacks continued. The French have abandoned the Villages of Malancourt and Vaux. The enemy have also entered Caillette Wood, south-east of Fort Douaumont. Counter-attacks recovered all but the northern corner of the Wood. The British attacked the enemy salient at St. Eloi, capturing the first and second line of trenches on a front of six hundred yards; also 200 prisoners.

On the Russian front fighting is now checked by a thaw. An enemy submarine sank the Russian hospital ship Portugal in the Black Sea. There has been heavy fighting on the Italian front. The Italians recaptured the lost positions north-east of Gorizia. BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, April 4 (Official).—In Argonne, our batteries violently bombarded the west corner of Avocourt Wood. An enemy blockhouse was destroyed, and a munitions depot was blown up. West of the Meuse the German launched yesterday, at the end of the day, a vigorous attack between Hancourt and Bethincourt against our positions on the north bank of the Forges Brook, which we have evacuated, withdrawing to the south bank on the night of March 31, April 1, without the enemy perceiving it. Surprised by a violent fire directed from our new positions, and a flanking fire from Bethincourt, the enemy forces suffered heavy losses without having been able to fight.

AUSTRIAN.

BERLIN, April 3.—Russian artillery displayed increased activity on nearly the whole of our north-east front, says the Austrian official statement to-day.

Folks Were Calm Under Zep's Fire

Warning Was Given of Raiders Approach by Turning off all Lights—Many People go Out in the Streets to Get Look at Zep

LONDON, April 4.—A Scottish correspondent in a despatch concerning Sunday night's air raid says: "Scotland had its first experience of a Zeppelin raid last night. A Zeppelin appeared ten minutes before midnight and circled over the town for forty minutes, dropping many bombs. Warning of the enemy's approach was given the people by all electric lights being cut off. Everybody remained calm. Many persons ventured into the streets to get a better view of the raider. No building of public importance was struck, but much damage was done in residential quarters."

Would Rebuild and Use Zep. L-15

LONDON, April 4.—The British Aeronautical Institute has asked the Government's permission to undertake at its own expense, the salvage of Zeppelin L-15, which is lying in shallow water, off the mouth of the Thames. The Institute believes that if the salvage is undertaken by aircraft experts, the Zeppelin can be saved, rebuilt, and launched against the enemy within three months.

"Ryndam" Still Held Up

THE HAGUE, April 4.—The Dutch steamer Ryndam, due to sail last Friday for New York, is still being held up owing to a strike among her stokers and trimmers over their demands for an increase in wages.

Dutch Have Mistrust of Germany

Can Rely on Assurance From Britain That Dutch Neutrality Will be Respected—But the Question is What Will Germany Say or do

AMSTERDAM, April 4.—"I do not for a moment suggest there is a possibility that Great Britain has to 'hold her new armie on the Dutch coast,'" said former Minister of War Colyn, to-day in an interview regarding the recent mysterious military preparations in Holland. "We have the assurance of Britain that she will respect our neutrality and we rely on that assurance, but the question is what Germany thinks of this. If the Germans began seriously to be afraid of such a contingency, namely of the landing of British troops in Holland, what influence will that have on Germany's attitude toward us. We must assume that she is acquainted with our defensive capacity. If she judges that our capacity is inadequate, and considers a British eruption into Germany through Holland is to be feared, would it then be strange if we were approached from the German side with proposals to which we cannot submit, because they would mean the abandonment of our neutrality toward the Allies. I know that against this it may be said that the British will not make a landing in Holland, and if they tried, we are quite capable of stopping a British march eastward or south-eastward, but that is not a relevant question. It is not what we think, but what the German think."

Minister Colyn added that there was an increasing possibility of a conflict on both sides, and while an awaiting attitude might be adopted toward Great Britain, something positive should be done with regard to Germany. He suggested the strengthening of Dutch forces in order to make clear to Germany that Holland has the power and intention to prevent a menace to Germany's open flank.

Essad Pasha

PARIS, April 3.—Essad Pasha was received to-day by Premier Briand, who commended him as President of the Albanian Government for his loyal attitude to the Entente Allies, and the help he had given them in extricating the Serbian Army.

Holland's Warlike Act Puzzling

Dutch War Minister in a Statement to Some War Correspondents Make Situation Even More Puzzling—Says Some Power Asked, Holland to Demobilize

NEW YORK, April 3.—A news agency despatch from London to-day, says that the British Foreign Office announces this afternoon that there is no foundation for the rumour that Holland's warlike preparations are due to a threat by the Allies to violate Dutch territory. It was also denied that any decision made by the Allies at the recent Paris Conference was responsible for the sudden summons of the Dutch Parliament into session, and the cancellation of soldier's leave of absence.

Shortage of Tonnage Not Due to Subs

Admiral Bridge in a Report Says Present Shortage is not Due to Submarines but to the Great Requirements of Military and Naval Forces

LONDON, April 4.—Admiral Bridge, in a report on merchant shipping losses, gives out the following statement: "The total losses to shipping from the beginning of the war to March 23 is less than four per cent. of the total number of vessels under the British flag, and slightly over six per cent. of their total tonnage. In further comment the Admiral details the amount of merchant shipping built in France and Great Britain since the beginning of the war and shows that war losses have virtually been made good thereby. In 1915, says the report, after more than a year of war, the steam shipping of Great Britain has increased by 88 vessels and 344,000 tons. Italy and Russia also show increase, while France is short only of 12,500 tons. It is, therefore, clear, says the report, that the present shortage of tonnage is due, not to the action of submarines, but to the great requirements of the military and naval forces."

Not Worried over Taxation---Little Budget Interest

Chancellor McKenna Will Introduce His Budget to Commons To-day—People Not Worried Over Taxation—Papers Declare all Classes Will Shoulder Their Burdens Cheerfully to Win the War

PARIS, April 3.—A Havas despatch from Athens says that the Bulgarian Government has notified Greece that it has given orders for the evacuation of points in Greek territory, occupied by Bulgarian troops. The Bulgars assured Greece of their intention to do everything possible to maintain friendly relations between the two nations.

British Airmen Do Good Work

One Aviator Attacked and Drove Off Five Hostile Planes—British Capture Eighty More Prisoners Including Four Officers at St. Eloi.

LONDON, April 4.—A British official statement to-day says: "Yesterday, one of our aviators shot down a German machine in the neighborhood of Lens. Another aviator attacked, and drove off, five hostile machines, after a close combat with two of them. This morning early, at St. Eloi, we attacked a crater which had been held by Germans since March 30. The crater was captured, and our line established beyond it. We took 84 prisoners, including 4 officers. Artillery of both sides has been active in this neighborhood to-day."

Ten Killed In Sunday Night's Raid

LONDON, April 3.—Ten persons were killed and 11 injured in Scotland, in Sunday night's Zeppelin raid, it is officially announced this afternoon. There were no casualties in Egghland.

It Comes From Berlin

BERLIN, April 3.—A 12,000 ton Russian transport, with troops and war materials aboard, was sunk by a Turkish submarine on March 30th, the Turkish War Office announced to-day.

Another Hun Lie Nailed

LONDON, April 3.—The following statement was given out here to-day: "In the German wireless Press of to-day the Colonial Gazette is quoted as having been informed from a reliable source that a British ship of the County class, apparently the Donegal, had struck a mine and sunk in mid-February of this year. There is no truth whatever in this statement. The Donegal is a British cruiser of 9,800 tons displacement, laid down in 1901."

Comic Artists

"What conclusion did you draw from your study of that ancient Egyptian inscription?" asked the profession of the superficial student. "I decided that the old Egyptians had their comic artists, the same as we have."

POOR FIDO

Mrs. Nextdoor (angrily) "I want you to keep your dog out of my house; its full of fleas." Mrs. Naylor—"Your house is? Mercy! I certainly shan't let Fido go there again."

ARAMANTINE.

This is a hard world," said one laborer to another. "Yes, Oi do be thinkin' av that every toime Oi put me pickaxe in it."

A FEARFUL THOUGHT.

Burroughs—I know a man who looks so much like you that one can hardly tell you apart. Lenders—You haven't paid him that five I lent you three months ago, have you?



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NOTICE!

All Local Councils, in the District of Twillingate, will please send their district assessments of Five Cents per member, to Fred. House, jr., District Treasurer, Twillingate.

W. B. JENNINGS, D.C.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LESSONS WE LEARN FROM THE GREAT WAR

The Average Englishman Now Fighting on European Soil Meets Many Types of Europeans, Manners and Customs of Whom He Only Had Vague Idea -- Now Sees Them as They are, and Returning Home Can Tell His Countrymen More than Any Book Would Teach Them.

When the first British sergeant or private soldier found it necessary to shout through the shell-fire the perplexing name of Ypres, and courageously decided to call it Wipers (and stick to both the name and the place) England made the first real stride in popular education that she has made for centuries.

It was in every way the re-entry of our nation into Europe. For in the days when the British were really in touch with the creed and culture of the Continent, when Nicolas Brakepear wore the triple crown and Cour de Lion, unlike George IV., was really the first gentleman of Europe, English people pronounced French names just as they chose, sometimes following the example of the French in the matter, but quite as often giving the word an entirely British twist. There still remains some tradition in the case of familiar and important places that the too-correct pronunciation is not only pedantic, but ill-bred, while the rough national pronunciation is more worthy of a really educated man. A gentleman pronounces Paris as 'Pari'; and only a Cockney calls it 'Paree'. And this again establishes the paradox, for the cultured class which Anglicized Paris was the only class which knew Paris. The more polished gentry were the better Britishers for being better Europeans.

In this war we have for the first time very large masses of Britishers who are not "gentlemen" living, working and fighting in a foreign land, and forced to some kind of familiarity with its language, its food, its climate and its religion. And this is producing what half a hundred lumbering education acts have entirely failed to produce, a comparatively educated common people. What peasants are like, what priests are like, what frontiers are like—these were the three things which British people prominently did not know. As they are things which some million or two of them cannot now defend their own country without knowing.

British Insularity Is Now Being Cured.

What we call our public schools are very wealthy private schools. What we call popular education could much more correctly be called unpopular education. And even where the schools of the rich may have fitted them for strictly British leadership, even where the schools of the poor may have fitted them for strictly British trades and industries, neither of them ever came within a hundred miles of enlightenment about the rest of that white civilization in which, as a Roman province, Britain was born.

Things which are literally the same everywhere (such as arithmetic) and things which are quite peculiar to our particular society (such as cricket) may be taught tolerably well. But all those noble matters which are at once universal and varied, all the endearing differences of our many-colored Christendom, all that glorious tree of life which has so many branches and so single a root—all that is in Britain dried up into two dismal objects called History and Geography. The British people, until this new frightful and fruitful experience, have been not only ignorant of real history and geography, but even ignorant of what they are.

I will take the case of geography, since it is a subject of which I am especially ignorant, having been taught it for about five years at an excellent English public school. I am far from maintaining that I should have learned it even if anybody tried to teach it; but in the official sense it happens that nobody did.

The first Tommy who set foot in northern France saw at a glance the truths about the country which are important, as that it is agricultural, that it is mostly flat, that round the seaboard it is very like South England, but that it cares much more for the practical and much less for the picturesque, cutting up the country-side into kitchen-gardens and "clippings" the poplars almost to the top. These are all things that are self-evident to the eye, and they are all things that are really significant and valuable to the intellect. That it is a

land of peasants is a sweeping generalization as real as the sweeping landscape. But if we turn to one of the regulation geography books we shall probably find long lists of "products" and "principal exports" which happen to be manufactured in the North French towns, and happen, perhaps to require contributions from the North French countryside. We shall be told that such-and-such a place produces pickles, gutta percha, gimlets, boot laces, soda water and stained glass, and it will be quite impossible to form any mental picture of what sort of place would be likely to produce that sort of thing.

The lists in the geography books are exactly like the list in the "Ballads" of the presents given to Pasha Bailey Ben—

They brought him onions strung on ropes
And cold boiled beef and telescopes
And capstan bars and scales and weights
And ornaments for empty grates.

I had occasion the other day to consult a work of reference about Bohemia. That country may very well play a considerable part in coming events, for it is the most national of nations chained to Austria, and is, perhaps, the least touched with that unique tenderness which is still felt, not for the Hapsburg kingdom, but for the Hapsburg family. The Hapsburgs will probably survive the Hohenzollerns, and they will endure, not by being efficient, but rather by being inefficient.

Well, the only fact that clings to my mind out of all the closely written facts which I read on that occasion, is that one of the Bohemian products, sandwiched between something like tooth picks and something like pig iron, was the manufacture of the Turkish fez. The fez is not made at Fez, apparently, any more than Stilton cheese is made at Stilton. There are morals, of course, even in this minute fact. It is just like the Turk to refuse to make even their own headgear if they can get anybody else to do it.

Not a few nations have suffered from the profound religious belief of the Turks that heaven helps those that help themselves. And perhaps the Turks have an equally austere modesty, and cannot call their fezes their own. Why, even then, they should be made in Bohemia I cannot conceive. The Bohemians would seem to be hearing coals of fire, or at least something almost as fiery, on the heads of those who defeated them at Mohacz. But I only mention the matter here as an illustration of the un-English and unnational character of these detached fragments of information.

No average reader can form any picture of a country from the fact that it has all the materials for making a fez. When I opened the work of reference, I knew almost as little about Bohemia as Shakespeare did. Now I have closed it, I recall vividly that it can make a fez. Surely it might be possible to give a general picture of a country that should leave on the mind a somewhat clearer outline of its landscape, such an outline as I would undertake to give to any Bohemian child about the difference between North England and South—always, supposing I could talk Czech fluently.

But those thronging thousands of poor Britishers who are now fighting for the free traditions of Europe are really seeing what countries are like; they are in the framework of a living geography, as in the framework of a living history. They are, indeed, in those noble words of the marching mediæval hymn—

Cohæretes et sodales
In terra viventium.

In those words is expressed as well as can be expressed the truth that is taught in battlefields—nay, even in bivouacs and canteens—better than it is taught in most of the schools. That history far back to its first beginnings is, and was, made of men like our selves; that landscape over the better part of this earth is made almost as much by man as by nature; that the most interesting things about a people are not the things it makes and

exports, but the things it makes and consumes, and, above all, that the true bond of nations is neither in commerce nor diplomacy, but in a common facing of the facts of our being, a common love of life, a common pride of death: "Comrades and soldiers in the land of the living."

There is one kindred characteristic of the English which is very subtle and is easily expressed wrong, but which plays a very great part in practical things of this kind. I know not what to call it, except, perhaps, somewhere-else-ness. It is a sort of distant optimism. It is a refusal to accept the final facts immediately in front of us—a strong belief in the other side of the world, or even the other side of the moon. It was rather pompously expressed in the phrase about the sun never setting on the British Empire. The same thought was much more sincerely expressed in the popular ejaculation, "Somewhere the sun is shining!"

This came, I think, from one of our public comic songs, and used to be uttered by people when they broke valuable teapots, or put their feet into cucumber-frames. Its excess was well satirized by Mr. John Burns when he summed up imperialism under the text, "The eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth." And it is true, as of every true national characteristic, that it has the deft of its quality, and often goes with an undue laxity about the rights of our own field or the laws of our own parish. But it goes also with more imaginative generosity about remote lands like Bulgaria or Japan than is common in more closely logical countries. And there really exists many a city clerk who is more concerned for bombs in Belgium than for bombs in the city.

I repeat that I will have nothing to do with bragging about these good qualities as if they were the only good qualities. It is not a superiority, but a defect in us that we do not understand the French revanche; it only means that we have not long enough memories to make tyrants and enemies keep their promises. And though our people generally strike the right note, our papers sometimes strike a deplorably wrong note.

I saw an illustrated paper the other day, with a photograph of German soldiers bathing; and a statement in cold print that it seemed curious that Germans should condescend to such British sports. That is the sort of thing to make Britain's foes chuckle and her friends grind their teeth.

The suggestion was, apparently, that the British discovered water, that Leander and Horatius were unacquainted with swimming, and that men, and fishes for all I know, had first learned to keep afloat in one of the public baths. In fact, such public baths are much more de rigueur in Germany than in Britain. It would be much better to be proud of fleas than proud of cleanliness in that style. Our people are courageous not because of such pride and praise, but rather in spite of it. In spite of our education we are still intelligent; and it was often in spite of our athletics that we were strong.

The battle of Waterloo was not won on Eton playing fields. The Battle of Waterloo (as the same authority said), and he certainly knew something about it, was won by the geom of the earth. And to-day also we are largely saved by the very people whom we have failed to educate, failed to rule, failed to provide with land or religion, and very nearly failed to save from starvation. It is these people who in the travail and agony of the hour provide the note which is most needed and most unexpected; the note of Triviality. And it is they, even more than their social superiors, who have seen the heavens filled with fire, and thought it less than a flea-bite.

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Wit - You don't want a stop watch? Hey! Who's got a calendar?

NOTES FROM PORT BLANDFORD.

Rotten Treatment Handed Out to Sick Man by Train Hands--The Matter Should be Immediately Investigated.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—The weather here yesterday was most severe. After the morning a terrible snow storm set in, which lasted all day with the wind blowing hard from the S. E.

Our mail man from Charlottetown, Mr. John Ledden, while driving up through the drifting snow, being guided by his compass, saw a man in towards the shore, travelling on thru the drift. Turning his pony in the direction of the man to see who he was. It was the Rev. Watson Boyes, who was trying to make his way to Port Blandford. Had the mail man past up without seeing him, Mr. Boyes very likely would have some difficulty in making the land at the proper place. Naturally he was greatly pleased to be a passenger on such an ice liner, and the Captain steering by compass.

Just a few days ago Mr. Richard Chaulk of Charlotte Town, while going to Port Blandford with his horse and sleigh to bring down his intended bride, we learn that just below the Narrows his horse fell through the ice, and Friend Chaulk had a terrible job to get it out on hard ice again. Glad to say he mastered the situation, and by this time is enjoying abundance of happiness with his new bride.

We sincerely wish it to him after such an experience.

On St. Patrick's Night, 17th inst. the W. P. A. under the Presidency of Mrs. Daniel Carter, held a tea in the Orange Hall, which was kindly lent for that purpose. The tea was all that could be desired, and quite a number gathered to show their interest in helping and doing anything for the comfort of our brave lads who have so nobly volunteered to fight for our Empire, our country and our home. When the proceeds of the evening had been counted it was found that \$22.00 had been gathered in, which amount seemed very satisfactory. The writer made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, after which the singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close. The ladies should be encouraged for the efforts they are putting forth to help our soldier boys in their struggles against the enemy.

Mr. Daniel Pelley has a gang of men cutting logs for his mill, and they are doing fairly well. Their camps are a few miles up by the S. W. river. He also has another gang of men camping up above the falls on the same river, cutting pit props. His brother Moses has charge of these pit prop men. It appears as though there won't be much green timber left

when all have finished with the pit props.

We are very sorry to have to report that one of our friends here, Mr. Andrew Hapgood, is very sick indeed, apparently with that dread disease tuberculosis. He and his brother Richard with their families went to Cobb's Siding last fall for the purpose of catching rabbits. But they were not long there before Andrew found that he was far from well. Still, he tried his best to do his part.

By the middle of February he found that he could do no more, in fact he came very near dying in the woods, owing to losing quite a lot of blood. Shortly after this they decided to return home. Starting early on Monday morning, they had everything packed, ready to take the first train to Port Blandford. The train came thru but would not stop, although signalled. The next train came along and would not stop, with the men trying their best to stop them, and everything already to go on board.

This treatment continued from Monday until Wednesday before they could get a train to stop and take them up, with a very sick man on their hands, and with the weather really frosty.

Such treatment is too serious to pass over lightly. It should be looked into and prevented in the future. And now as the peoples house is opened again for the transaction of business we hope that our members will make an effort to have all those things that are going wrong put right, and that much good may be achieved in this session. Best wishes.

G. R. P.

THE NICKEL---MONDAY and TUESDAY

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WILY LINCOLN CAUGHT AT LAST

Was the Victim of Over Confidence in Himself—New York Police May Hold Him in Connection With Munition Plot—Lincoln Has Had a Strange Career

We may confidently expect to see Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln, ex-M.P., German spy and alleged forger, in the dock at the Old Bailey, London, in the near future. "The brainiest man in America," as he has styled himself, has been captured on Broadway, New York, the victim of his own over-confidence, and if the United States Government do not keep him as a useful tool towards the exposure of munition plots, he will be handed over to the British authorities to stand trial on several indictments for fraud, involving in all a sum of £1100.

Lincoln had been at liberty for a month, and the police were baffled in their efforts to discover his whereabouts. Almost daily he had been sending letters to the newspapers, laughing at the helpless police, boasting of his own cleverness, and hinting at the revenge he intended to take if the authorities did not give up the attempt to recapture him.

He retired to the shelter of the low-class lodging-houses of New York, mingling with all sorts and conditions of men, among whom apparently he considered himself safe.

Betrayed by Defrauded Landlord.
It was, however, the keeper of one of these lodging-houses who betrayed him to the police. Lincoln had stayed with him for a week or so, and on leaving neglected the usual formality of paying for his board. The defrauded landlord, naturally, was incensed at the ingratitude of his meteoric boarder, and determined to earn the police reward offered for information which would lead to the discovery of the spy.

He prosecuted inquiries among his fellow-keepers of such establishments, and soon found out where the ex-M.P. was putting up. He lost no time in communicating with the police, who arrived at Lincoln's refuge only to find the bird had flown. The scent, however, was fresh and in a day or two Lincoln was run to earth. The police did not tackle him in the regions in which he might have a chance of escape, but waited until he was sauntering carelessly down Broadway. Before he knew what was happening a pistol was pointed at his breast, and he was called upon to surrender to the law.

"I Hate England."
He attempted to bluff, but saw it was useless. He even drew a revolver, but his captors pointed out how hopeless was his position, with three armed men up against him, and he gave in.

"I would never have been caught," he said, "if I had not gone back to my last lodging to see why my trunks were detained." The reason for the detaining of the trunks, of course, was that his bill was left unpaid, and it was this unwillingness to part with money that brought about his downfall. He had not attempted to change his appearance very much, and had only shaved off his moustach. He was not wearing his spectacles; and, clad in a heavy overcoat, he had managed to elude his pursuers, who were scouring New York in search of him, helped by photographs and descriptions.

At the police station he raved against the American Government for lending itself to a plot to deport a political prisoner. "I am a British subject," he shouted, "but I hate England. These charges of forgery have merely been trumped up in order that I may be shot as a spy."

New Version of Escape.
Lincoln gave a new version of the manner in which he succeeded in getting out of the hands of the New York police, while extradition proceedings were going on. It was said he was going from the Federal Build-

ing to jail, and was lurching with Deputy-Marshal Johnston in a restaurant. At table he excused himself, and Johnston, suspecting nothing, allowed him to get out of his sight, with the result that he never saw him again.

Lincoln, however, now states that he was enjoying an outing in New York with his jailer when the incident occurred, and that it was from the Knickerbocker Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, that he gained his liberty by running away from Johnston downstairs into the Underground Railway. Since then he had lived in and near New York.

As a result of his carelessness Johnston was dismissed from the police service, and if Lincoln's story is true it shows the slackness with which the officer watched his prisoner.

Connection with Plots.
Now that he is safe in the hands of the police, it is believed that Lincoln's extradition on charges of forgery and fraud will not be long delayed.

No appeal of his will be of any avail because no Court that he has yet appeared in has credited his assertion that the forgery charge preferred in England was simply a pretext to get him back to London for the purpose of executing him as a spy. But there is a possibility that the United States Department of Justice may desire to use him in reference to the German munition plots in that country, with which it is believed he has had some connection.

He may also be detained in the States by Mr. William Olney, the Superintendent of the Department of Justice, for at the time when Lincoln escaped he was engaged in translating cryptic German code messages for this Department. Lincoln's knowledge of the German Secret Service was exceedingly valuable in this connection. When he disappeared it was found that a number of these valuable papers were also gone. It will be necessary to get back these, if possible, and also to find Lincoln's confederates, as it is certain he must have had aid and money in making his escape.

A Rogue's Progress.
Trebitsch was born of Jewish parents at Paks, Hungary, about 36 years ago. At 16, after a theft, he came to England. Failing to persuade the Rev. C. T. Lyshitz, of the Barbican Mission to the Jews, of his bona-fides, he vanished with a watch and chain and a passport not issued to him.

Crossing to Canada, Trebitsch became a Presbyterian missionary to the Jews. In 1902 he was ordained over there, and returning to England became curate of Appledore-cum-Ebdare, Kent. In 1909 he got himself adopted as Liberal candidate for Darlington, and ousted Mr. Pike Pease by 29 votes.

However, before the next election, this man of straw was beginning to be found out, so he retired to the subtleties of Company promotion and the shades of the Bankruptcy Court.

He has boasted by means of letters in the American papers of his deeds as a German spy, having even detailed a plot he formed to get a part of the British Fleet destroyed. It was his vanity in believing himself beyond the reach of the police that gave him away, and he had even written only a few days ago that he intended blowing up a munition factory, and actually gave warning regarding a particular plant at Paterson, New Jersey.

The British police will be relieved when they finally see this slippery customer safe in the hands of Scotland Yard.

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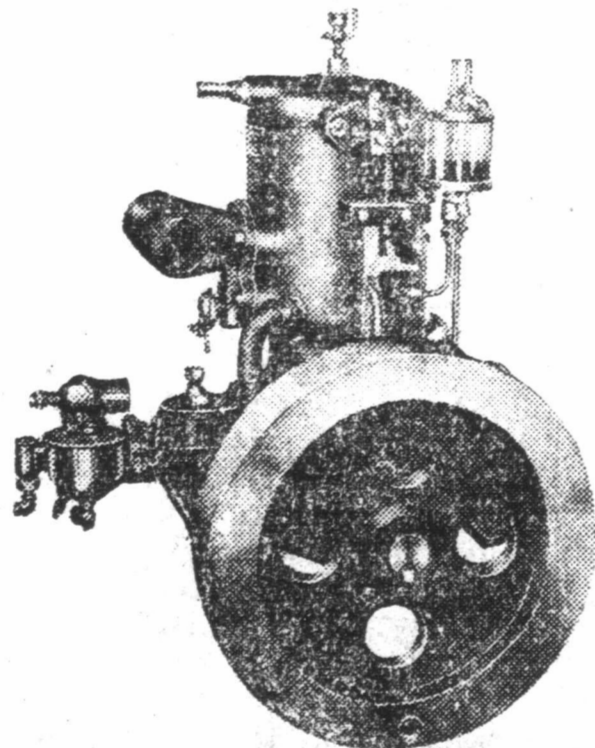
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