

MUST NOT WEAR UNIFORMS TO U.S.

TORONTO, April 19.—Canada's position as a belligerent in this war will be impressed in a very real sense upon all members of the Canadian militia in this division, whether members of the expeditionary forces now preparing for service or members of militia units, by a notice which appeared in orders, warning officers, non-commissioned officers and men from attempting to cross into the United States while in uniform, on peril of internment.

WAR HAS BEEN A BLESSING TO PEOPLE OF RUSSIA, SAYS RUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, April 13.—(via London)—The opinion was expressed by Pierre L. Bark, Russian minister of finance, that, economically considered, this war has been a blessing to the people of his country. Discussing the financial and social aspects of the conflict in an interview with the Associated Press, M. Bark said:

"Notwithstanding the depressing and paralyzing effect of the war, the Russian peasant class is more prosperous than at any previous time in the history of the country. It is not difficult to account for this unusual prosperity. By virtue of the allowance made by the government to the families of soldiers, which exceeds the earning power of the soldiers, the total income of these families is greater than in times of peace."

"What about vodka?" was asked of the minister.

"It is the prohibition of the sale of vodka which is primarily responsible for the ameliorated condition of the peasant," he responded.

"It is not necessary to invent theories to explain why the Russian people should be more prosperous for the actual fact is that this prosperity is everywhere noticeable. Before the war the average yearly savings deposited amounted to 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 roubles (\$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000), while in the month of January about 60,000,000 roubles (\$30,000,000) was deposited."

"What about the crops?" was the next question. The farmers are very fortunate in being compelled to hold their supply of grain on account of the difficulties of transportation, for grain is now at the highest price of the year. There is every reason to believe the farmers will soon be able to dispose of the grain in foreign markets, and at a great advance.

Discussing the conference in Paris of the finance ministers of Russia, France and Great Britain for the consideration of financial problems arising from the war, M. Bark said: "One result was the formulation of an agreement with our allies to pool all the expenses of the war."

"This is an excellent arrangement for all concerned; for while Russia has enormous reserves, she is in need of immediate credit, and our allies, on the other hand, have more capital than supplies."

"I have already arranged a credit of \$25,000,000 francs (\$125,000,000 in France, and of 25,000,000 pounds, (\$125,000,000) in England, which Russia is to use at any time the occasion requires. We are on the French credit, using use of part of the French credit."

In response to a question regarding the recent increase of thirty per cent. in the tariff, M. Bark said: "This is only a temporary affair, designed partly to make up for the loss in revenue from the vodka traffic. I do not believe that this temporary increase in the tariff will discourage foreign trade with Russia."

"I fact, Russia looks for a tremendous increase in her trade with the United States and her allies, to replace the German trade existing before the war. I am not an authority as to what kind of trade treaties will be formed at the end of the war, but I am sure everything will be done to open the Russian market to these countries and not permit it to slip back to Germany."

"There is now a particular opportunity for the United States, for she of all the countries to which we look for trade, is not crippled by the war."

M. Bark was asked what means were being employed to replace the revenues formerly derived from vodka.

"The amount of this revenue exceeded 90,000,000 roubles" (450,000,000) he replied. "This is being replaced in a diversity of ways, including a special war tax on railroad transportation, matches, sugar and most ordinary commodities."

OTTAWA, April 13.—The following memorandum was issued last night by the Militia Department, apparently in reply to comments in letters received from Colonel Currie, M. P., from the front:

"Articles have appeared in the press recently attempting to point out the disadvantages of the Ross bayonet, with which the Canadians are armed at the front in comparison with other bayonets, particularly on account of length. The following information will no doubt be of general interest:—

"Length of rifles and bayonets used by the principal nations at war is:— Germany, rifle 4 feet 1.4 inches, with bayonet 5 feet 9.5 inches. Austria, rifle 4 feet 2 inches, with bayonet 5 feet 11.5 inches. Turkey, rifle 4 feet 0.6 inches, with bayonet 5 feet 6.6 inches. Belgium, rifle 4 feet 2.25 inches, with bayonet 4 feet 11.75 inches. France, rifle 4 feet 3.12 inches, with bayonet 5 feet 11.84 inches. Russia, rifle 4 feet 3.875 inches, with bayonet 5 feet 9 inches. Great Britain (short Lee-Enfield), rifle 3 feet 8.5 inches, with bayonet 6 feet 7 inches. Canada (Ross), rifle 4 feet 2.5 inches, with bayonet 6 feet 1 inch. It is interesting to note that the American rifle is 3 feet 7.2 inches long and, with the bayonet 4 feet 11 inches."

PRINCE OF WALES COURT-MARTIALED. LONDON, April 15.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following:—The Prince of Wales recently saved a German prisoner taken at St. Etienne from being shot as a spy under circumstances that led to a court-martial inquiry to investigate the charge made by Major Deane against the Prince of "committing an act gravely violating military discipline."

The Prince was sent with despatches to Major Deane, the officer at a village near St. Etienne. On the Prince's arrival he saw a German being led off to be shot as a spy. Asking the reason, the Prince was told that the man had been found in the British lines wearing a British officer's overcoat and that he was trying to make his way back to the German lines when captured.

The Prince spoke to the German in his own language and learned that the man had become detached from a German patrol and was simply endeavoring to rejoin his own lines, when he was taken prisoner. He had taken the coat, he said from a dead British officer, as he had lost his own and had no intention of acting as a spy.

FISHERMEN ARE GIVEN UP AS LOST

GLOUCESTER, April 10.—David W. Lawry and Sidney E. Lawry, trawl fishermen, have been given up as lost. They left Vinal Haven Saturday in a 15-foot dory, bound for Green Island channel. The heavy north-east snow storm came on a few hours later, and presumably carried their frail craft to sea. David Lawry, was 48, and had a wife and four children. His companion was 37 and single. They were cousins.

THE ALLEGED GERMAN SPY WAS UNDER ASSUMED NAME.

PARIS, April 17.—The real name of the man known as Raymond Swoboda, now on trial before a court martial on charges of arson and espionage, is Raymond Luc Schwind, it was developed at the hearing yesterday. According to the Journal, the prisoner whose arrest resulted from the investigation of the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine, answered without hesitation questions asked by Captain Julian, in an effort to establish his identity. This was the most important point brought out during the examination.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A Washington despatch to the Herald says: The activities of the German Embassy have become the absorbing topic of thought with officials here, engaging the attention of the departments of state, treasury and justice. While the action to be taken by the United States with regard to the memorandum of the German Ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff, charging the United States Government with an unneutral attitude, in the European conflict, has not been determined, there is every indication that the attention now being given to the general activities of the German Embassy will uncover facts which either will enable the United States to demand the recall of the Ambassador or to stop the campaign which he is waging, to influence political thought in this country.

CANADIAN BAYONET NOT THE SHORTEST.

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BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES THE GERMAN SITUATION IS CREATING GREAT ANXIETY

LONDON, April 12.—"It is a significant fact that although a month has passed since the action of Neuve Chapelle, the enemy has made no attempt to retaliate in any quarter, but has remained inactive while we have established ourselves securely on the ground won," is a declaration made by the "eye-witness" attached to British army headquarters on the continent in a communication dated April 9.

"Looking back over the past four months, it is instructive to note the gradual weakening of the German resistance on our front. Formerly an offensive action on our part was met with an immediate counter stroke. This is the first occasion on which the enemy has made no reply at all. This does not mean, of course, that their resistance is collapsing, but the Germans have none the less admitted that with the troops at their disposal at this front they are unable to evince their defeat."

"Some light has been thrown on the conditions prevailing in the area behind the German lines which served to confirm the impression that the general situation is creating great anxiety."

Referring to the condition bordering on panic which prevailed at Lille during the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, this writer goes on to say: "Both officers and men have openly expressed their uneasiness. Apparently a marked change began to occur in the general demeanor of the German troops soon after Christmas. Till then they had been absolutely confident, but latterly this feeling has been steadily decreasing. German soldiers have told French civilians they recognize they would be over-powered by the masses of men Great Britain was going to place in the field and they have tried to persuade them that the British were equally bent on ruining France and that they would grab everything for themselves."

In conclusion the "eye-witness" mentions the fact that the German war levy at Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing during March amounted to 1,000,000.

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NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE.

Major Deane informed the Prince that whether the man was a spy or not the Prince had no right to interfere with the Lieutenant, who was carrying out definite and strict instructions and that he would be compelled to report to the British Headquarters that the Prince had used his rank as the son of the Sovereign to prevent these instructions being carried out.

As a result the Major Deane's report a court martial was held which resulted in the Prince being severely censured and suspended from duty for three days. This sentence was passed as a matter of discipline, for the court martial was satisfied the prisoner was not a spy and he has been sent to England as an ordinary prisoner of war.

LADY GIROUARD AGAIN MARRIED.

LONDON, April 15.—The marriage is announced here today as having taken place in Egypt of Mary Gwendolen Girouard, to Captain Robert Oppenheim, Fourth Dragoon Guards. Lady Girouard was formerly the wife of Sir Percy Girouard, of Montreal. She divorced him last year.

ELECTRICIAN IS BADLY BURNED.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., April 15.—Cloyd Gladstone, a young man residing at Cardinal, is a patient at the General Hospital here, terribly burned from coming in touch with a live electric wire. He was employed on the Hydro-Electric plant at Ironquels, when the accident occurred, and it is said that 25,000 volts passed through his body. Both hands and arms are badly burned, so much so that it is feared amputation of the limbs will be necessary. Doctors say that death would have resulted had the voltage been less. The shock was such that it threw him instantly from the top of a pole on which he was working and his fall of forty feet was broken by striking a guy wire some distance from the ground.

NIROBE ON WATCH OFF VIRGINIA CAPES WHEN EITEL MADE DASH

HALIFAX, April 15.—The report that H. M. C. S. Niobe was off the Virginia Capes when the Prinz Eitel Friedrich made her dash for Newport News and that she did nothing to stop her, is generally accepted as true in Halifax the home port of the cruiser.

It is pointed out by the authorities here that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich had non-combatants on board and that the lives of the great majority of these would have been sacrificed if the Canadian cruiser had opened fire. With the Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm interned in Newport News, however, British shipping is safe and besides the possibility exists, it is argued, that Germany's interned shipping may be claimed by Britain at the end of the war as one of the conditions of peace.

SCOTLAND HAS FAMINE OF DOCTORS.

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 15.—The serious situation which has arisen to the death of physicians is emphasized by a notice issued by the Scottish Emergency Medical Service Committee appealing to the public to refrain from calling upon doctors unnecessarily. The appeal says: "It will help materially to relieve the strain imposed on medical practitioners remaining at the posts throughout the country, many of whom are at present working fifteen or sixteen hours a day, if the patients will send for the doctor early as possible and so allow him to arrange his daily round with a view to economic time. When the case is not an urgent one and the visit the next day would suffice, this should be stated."

"Local educational authorities are asked to note that, important as is medical inspection of schools it is not nearly so urgent as the care of those who are dangerously ill. An appeal is therefore made for the release of school medical officers entirely or in part during the present emergency."

PUNISH KAISER FOR HIS MISTAKE

GUERET, France, April 15.—"Germany, ignorant of the soul of France, is being punished for her mistake," is the declaration made by Premier Viriotti at the department council of Creuse. "She thought to find," he continued, "a divided, frivolous nation, but she met an iron wall against whose heroic resistance the flower of her army was broken. Then, behold, the iron wall moved, supple and unbreakable toward the western front, crushing little by little the army whose chiefs were not prepared for so long and bitter a struggle."

"The French nation, misunderstood and despised, has arisen ready to pile sacrifice on sacrifice with millions in arms preparing for Germany's chastisement. We are certain of victories the victory of justice. We want Europe free, Belgium liberated, our lost provinces restored, Prussian militarism crushed, since the peace of the world is irreconcilable with its sanguinary whims. We shall accomplish this task with our Allies. We shall write not only in the history of France but in the annals of history, a page which our sons will read with elation and pride."

FIRST MACKEREL OF YEAR BROUGHT TO NEW YORK BY CAPT HALL

GLOUCESTER, April 10.—The fleet has struck mackerel, the welcome news reached here yesterday afternoon that the seiners had landed on fish. The first fare to be landed is by schooner Rob Roy, Captain Lennel Smith, who brought 44 barrels of mixed mackerel to Lewis, Delaware yesterday and shipped them to New York. Following the news of the arrival of the Rob Roy, came additional welcome information that schooner Ralph L. Hall, Captain Frank Hall, was on his way in past Sandy Hook, New York, with a fare. Later reports gave Captain Hall's haul as 20,000 mixed fish.

The first catch this year is earlier by 13 days than last year. Captain Firth, who has the honor of bringing in the first trip, also landed the first fare last spring, putting in at New York with 10,000 fresh tinkers. In 1912, the first catch was landed by schooner Lotie G. Marcant, Captain Ralph Webber at Lewis, Delaware, the craft having taken six barrels of fish.

Captains Firth and Hall took their trips in latitude 37.12 in 40 fathoms of water, Thursday evening, about 100 miles east by south of Cape Hatteras. The Rob Roy counted out 3,240 fish, averaging about a pound each and landed them at Lewis, Delaware.

Captain Hall, who had a much larger catch, decided to run direct to New York and was there this morning for a market. Some of the fish were shipped to Boston and were being held at 18 cents apiece, wholesale.

Large schools of fish are reported working up the coast, which would confirm the earlier reports first brought by schooner Arthur James, Captain John Matheson, which put into New York this week for repairs. The news is most encouraging indeed and with good weather, other arrivals may be expected.

THIRTY PATRICIANS ARE RETURNING

LONDON, April 15.—Thirty men of the Patricias, invalided from the front, arrived at Folkestone Sunday. Most of them are suffering from severe attacks of rheumatism. They will return to Canada shortly.

CZAR DECORATES MANY FRENCHMEN.

PARIS, April 15.—Decorations have been conferred by the Emperor of Russia upon sixty-one French officers, five hundred non-commissioned officers, and seven hundred soldiers, all of whom have distinguished themselves in various ways. The officers were given the orders of St. Vladimir, St. Anne and St. Stanislas, the non-commissioned officers the Cross of St. George, and the men the Medal of St. George. The Gazette containing the announcement is one of the largest on record, consisting of forty-seven large pages.

GERMANS REBUILD A RHINE FORTRESS.

BASEL, Switzerland, April 15.—The German military authorities, according to advices reaching the city, are reconstructing the formidable fortress at Lstein, five miles from here on the Rhine. The barracks inside the fortress have been completely pulled down and extensive underground barracks dug and quarried out of the earth. Furthermore, the River Rhine is being dammed so that when certain sluice gates are closed wide stretches of the surrounding country can be flooded. Observers in Basel are expressing the opinion that these preparations are in anticipation of a French offensive being successful.

ENLISTMENT IN IRELAND IS GOOD

TORONTO, April 15.—Rev. William Patterson, who has returned to Toronto from Belfast to assume for the second time the pastorate of Cooke's Presbyterian Church, says enlistment has been good in Ireland and that there are thousands of workmen in the shipyards at Belfast, who would be at the front, but they are persuaded by the Government that their work is as useful as military service.

"What became of the 'Audacious,' doctor? Did you hear anything more over there than we did?" "Well, the thing was kept secret, but I have no doubt that she was lost. They tried to tow her in, all the crew was saved."

U.S. GOVERNMENT PAYS FIRST WAR CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Government War Risk Insurance Bureau paid its first claim to-day for losses due to the European war. A Treasury warrant for \$401,000 was drawn in favour of Harris-Irby and Vose, of New York, owners of the American steamer Evelyn, sunk of the coast of Holland, supposedly by a mine, February 20.

GOD WILL "HELP DESTROY"

ROTTERDAM, April 13.—(Despatch to the London Daily Mail)—Addressing the Fourth Guards regiment, the Kaiser, according to a Cologne dispatch, said: "When God wills it He will help further to destroy the enemy. This is the aim we must keep before us. 'Until the enemy is definitely conquered, no matter how long the struggle may last, God help us' in this."

TWO HUNDRED ARE RESCUED FROM FIRE

CHICAGO, April 15.—Two hundred convalescent patients of the Chicago state hospital for the insane were rescued today from fire which destroyed a frame structure used as an annex to the institution at Dunning, north-west of the city. Warned by previous

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GENEVA, Switzerland, April 15.—Via Paris.—Two Russian princes and a Russian count have escaped from the Austrian detention camp at Milowitz. They are Prince Vladimir Jaswili, Prince Michel Wukotic, and Count Tolstoi, son of the writer. They were not on parole, and it is believed that they have been successful in reaching the Russian lines. Count Tolstoi is 23 years old. This is the second time he has attempted to get away. A large reward has been offered for the capture of these Russians.

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blazes in the building, hospital authorities had prepared a fire drill which worked without a hitch. Some 2,800 other inmates of the institution were guarded to prevent panic or undue excitement in the main building a few hundred feet away. The loss is \$50,000.

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Since the days of Eve housework has been the drudgery of woman's life. It keeps her indoors, where the air is vitiated, and when the system gets run down the monotony of housework breaks down the nerves.


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