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DRAMATIC END OF GERMAN BOMBER

Burned to Death After Killing Number of Children in Paris.

(Special to the Guardian)

PARIS, Mar. 16.—Capt. Schoebler of Munich, who was aboard the bombing Gotha brought down at Essones in the department of Seine Eloise on Monday night, met a dramatic end. His two companions were burned to death but the Captain managed to extricate himself from the blazing machine and to run away from it. A French soldier saw him and rolled him on the ground to extinguish his burning clothing. General D. commanding the lines of communication was passing in an automobile and took the Capt. to a hospital where his condition was found to be hopeless. Although suffering severly from burns on all parts of his body. Capt. Schoebler showed extraordinary self control in answering the questions of General D.

"You had a mission to perform. Had you accomplished it or were you about to do so," asked the general.

"I had already accomplished it, general."

"You went to Paris?" "Yes, general."

"But, wretch you have killed women and children," cried the general.

"I had my orders," was the reply.

Captain Schoebler died of his injuries during the morning.

HEROIC WORK DONE BY MEN OF C.A.M.C.

Triumphs of Service at Great Battles on Front in France.

War Corerspondents' Headquarters, March 16.—It is in the great battles that you see the heroic side of their work, these officers and men of the C.A.M.C. Their work at the second battle of Ypres has become a tradition as glorious as anything in the history of the medical services. That tradition has been maintained. To the east from Ypres, where blood-stained roads ran out to Wieltje and Potijze, they crowned a great record in the battles for Passchendaele. They had achieved a wonder of evacuation during the Vimy engagements. After one hard struggle, the battleground was reported cleared of our dead and wounded by five o'clock in the afternoon. But there the light railways did marvels to assist. There was no such assistance in the bloody beyond of the grim salient that grew day by day towards the Passchendaele Ridge. Heroic road work was done by the engineers. But the medical history of the October and November battles is one of mud and slime, of paths that wound between shell-holes, of narrow board walks paid for in blood, of scattered dugouts, of captured enemy pillboxes, some of them with the dead of yesterday still waiting for burial, of stretcher-bearers and ambulance drivers and doctors who toiled night and day to achieve what history will record as the triumph of the evacuation at Passchendaele.

Labor Under Fire

Doctors died at the doors of their "hospitals" while tending the wounded. Others saw their pillboxes swept by enemy shell that exploded almost in the very door. Stretcher-bearers—six to a stretcher—toiled down muddy paths and up board walks for five and six thousand yards under shell fire, where a mis-step might mean a muddy death. Those who carried the wounded often became wounded themselves before they reached the advanced dressing station that marked the first point of wheeled traffic. There the ambulances came to help. Day after day, night after night, ambulance drivers cautiously drove their suffering loads along roads that were often broken with shell fire, often marked with dead bodies of horses and men—always dangerous. And back at main dressing stations, doctors and men labored hour after hour to ease the pain of gallant men and help them back to life. From regimental aid posts far in the advance area to advance dressing stations and from there to the main dressing stations the work was done at night by lamp or lantern light or by the uncertain fitful glare of candles.

Such is the heroic work of the C. A.M.C. There is another work. The Ypres salient is the graveyard of an empire, the graveyard of France, of Belgium and of countless thousands. There have been grim and bloody struggles here—the glorious French at Lorette and Souchez, the great British troops in that fateful but momentaus battle of Loos which presaged the assumption of the offensive, the Canadians at Vimy and before Lens. Indeed four hundred miles of line from the Vosges to the coast is a graveyard. One might have expected a plague to have swept a land such as this. The world has no precedent for such warfare. War has never before counted its dead in hundreds of thousands. There has been no plague. Millions of men have lived under appalling conditions. Millions of men have been moved along the immense battle front. It is as if one took the world's greatest city and transplanted London monthly with its people to some new place. Lack of sanitation might breed disease that would sweep the world. The scourge of typhoid might claim its millions where war has claimed its hundreds of thousands. There has been no epidemic. The medical men have saved humanity from a catastrophe which would apall even present history.

The Field Ambulance

And the backbone of the medical services is the field ambulance. Last night the enemy put over a heavy trench mortar barrage on part of our line. One of our men was severely wounded—his leg broken and his side crushed. He was treated first by the regimental stretcher-bearers, who are competent men selected from the battalion. They bandaged his wounds and bore him to a regimental aid post in the support line. Once there, he was altogether in the hands of the C.A.M.C. That regimental aid post was far underground, in a small dugout with room for scarcely more than half a dozen stretchers. The wounded man was carried by stretcher to a relay post. There untired bearers carried on to the advanced dressing station. Here his bandages were examined. He was thoroughly warmed, given hot drinks, dry sicks and a cigarette. The stretcher with its burden was then placed in an ambulance, and at five o'clock in the morning the man had reached the main dressing station at the Field Ambulance Headquarters.

The history of the casualty might have changed in some essentials in other parts of the line. But the general system is that the wounded man gets his first dressing in the trenches, and, if seriously wounded, another at the regimental aid posts. Unless he is bleeding or in evident distress, his bandages are not changed at the advanced dressing station. Here the chief considerations are to make him warm and to send him down to the main dressing station as fast as possible. The casualty does not always go by hand-stretcher to A.D.S. There are portions of the line where wheeled stretchers can be used. There are other portions where the light tramway draws a hospital train to the main dressing station. But the great essentials are warmth, comfort and speed.

Three to a Division

There are three field ambulances to a division—the strength is well known. Each ambulance is composed of three sections, any one of which may be detailed for work as a complete unit. I visited one of those field ambulances today. Now the field ambulance is a mobile, self-contained unit. It does not call for help from the Engineers, save upon occasion. This one had taken over an area which at first was nothing but mud, shell holes and waste. It turned that wilderness to its own purpose by its own labor. It cleared the ground. It built hospitals, admission and dressing rooms and wards. It built quarters for its men and horses—in addition to its transport, there are three horse-drawn ambulances and seven motor ambulances to a field ambulance establishment. It worked and it—"borrowed"—and it salvaged until what was a field was transformed. There were no roadways leading into the area. The men of that ambulance salvaged 100,000 bricks and more, and laid them end to end upon an earth foundation and laid slag upon that earth and made its own roadways. Then it built a separate establishment for quartermaster's stores and another for the tailor and the shoemaker and the dentist.

Inoculation, sanitation, chlorination, prevention treatment, cure—it would require pages to tell of the work of the C.A.M.C., of bacteriologists and specialists and of the great organization and the great minds that have kept the world free from plague and armies free from disease to an extent which is little short of miraculous. It would take other pages to tell of the delicate operations of doctors working under conditions which would seem to make such operations impossible. Only an expert could write of the great medical discoveries of the war. In everything the C.A.M.C. has done its share and done it gloriously. From the brains which directs it to the stretcher-bearer, it is a worthy companion of the man in the trenches and man with the guns.

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BOLSHEVIKI SUPPORT HUN PEACE TREATY

By the Treaty Russia Renounces all Claim to Occupied Territory in Europe and Must Completely Demobilize Her Armies and Disarm Her Warships.

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, March 16.— A Reuter despatch filled yesterday at Petrograd says that the Bolsheviki majority at the Moscow conference decided by a vote of 453 to 30 to support the peace treaty. The despatch indicates that only the Bolsheviki delegates to the Moscow conference were represented in the vote taken at what may have been a majority caucus.

The Mensheviki and probably factions are represented at the conference, but in view of the strength of the Bolsheviki it is improbable that their decision could be reversed. Owing to the present condition of cable transmission despatches received from Russia are incomplete and frequently almost unintelligible.

M. Ryazonov, a prominent Bolsheviki theorist, and representative of all the professional unions, resigned from the Bolsheviki party after the vote. By peace terms Russia must give up Holland Courland Lyvonia Esthonia and the Ukraine.

In Asia Minor the Russians are compelled to retire from Armenia and to cede to the Turks the Russian districts of Batoum Karz Abderivln.

Russia must renounce all claim to the occupied territories in Europe, Germany and Austria Hungary to decide the fate of these regions in agreement with their populations. The Russian army must be demoblized Russian warships are to be disarmed.

(Special to the Guardian)

PETROGRAD, 16.—The Cacausus Government has issued a statement in which it refuses to endorse the Brest Litovsk peace treaty which cedes Mars Batoum and Ardahan to Turkey and declares that peace with Turkey can only be signed by the Caucusus Government which has sent its own delegation to Trebizond to discuss peace.

KAISER TO BE DUKE OF COURLAND?

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, March 16.—Referring to the offer of the Courland national council to make the Kaiser the Duke of Courland, the Times says the Courland National Council is a packed body of about 80 members, most of whom are Germans appointed to represent the German camp followers who since 1915 have oppressed 25 per cent of the remnant of the Lettish population.

PILOT MACKEY GRANTED RELEASE

(Special to the Guardian)

HALIFAX, March 16.—The Habeas Corpus application in the case of Pilot Frances MacKey ,who was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the Imo—Mont Blanc collision which caused the disaster was granted today by Judge Russel, who stated in his judgment that there seemed to be before him no evidence whatever upon which an unbaised tribunal could hold Pilot MacKey criminally culpable.

W. J. O'Hearn, counsel for Pilot MacKey presented an affidavit tending to show Johan Johnansen, who was helmsman on the Imo when the fatal collision of December sixth took place was of German nationality. Mr. O'Hearn submitted that he had informed to the effect that George F. Adair and his wife, of Pueblo, Colorado, recognized Johnansen's portrait as that of a man who had been in their employe and had been claimed to be a German.

ALIEN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, Mar. 16.—Lord Nelson announced in the House of Lords the other day, that there were 49,817 combatant prisoners of war in England and that 4,000 more are expected shortly. Of these 28,050 are permanently employed, and the remainder are men unfit for work. In addition, 25,000 German civilians and 4,000 Austrians are interned. Between 1,500 and 2,000 or these are out on license for various forms of work and the rest are "a useless and expensive incubus."

GERMANS UNEASY ABOUT BRITISH ACTIVITY

(Special to the Guardian)

BERLIN, Mar. 16—The British forces on the Franco-Belgian front were extremely active during the evening yesterday, and also at night, notably in the region running south from Arras as far as St. Quentin, Army Headquarters announced today. The text of the statement reads:

"Western front: In front of Crown Prince Rupprecht, during the evening and at night the British were very active, especially between Arras and St. Quentin.

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA UNEARTHED IN ONTARIO

(Special to the Guardian)

WINDSOR, March 16.—Directly as a result of information obtained by the authorities following charges and counter charges made by members of the congregation of St. John's Orthodox Russian Church, at Ford, against each other in a church squabble the existence of an active society for spreading propaganda of Russian revolt among 100 Unionists of the country is now believed to be in the possession of the police at Ford.

WATERFORD APPROVES REDMOND AS LEADER

(Special to the Guardian)

DUBLIN, March 16.—When it was announced at Waterford that Captain Redmond was selected as the Nationalist candidate to contest the seat made vacant by the death of his father John Redmond there was great rejoicing in Ballybriken district. The Nationalists have not opened their campaign in this city. Both sides have agents in the old constituency canvassing the electors. Canon Furlong, Parish Priest of Ballybricken, referring to the Sinn Fein threat to import volunteers to maintain peace in the city, said they wanted no strangers to keep the peace in Waterford. He asked the electors not to be impressed if they saw five hundred volunteers parading the streets with mock heroics with the ostensible purpose of keeping peace but with the real purpose of intimidating the electors.

TRACK LAID AT THE FRONT BY CANADIAN CORPS

OTTAWA, March 16.—A summary of the work done by all battalions of the Canadian Railway Troops in France, during the month of January has been issued by the Militia Department. The statement shows that duringg that period nine miles of broad guage track were laid by the Canadians and 33 miles of narrow guage. The average number of miles of broad guage track maintained during the month was 49, while 141 miles of the narrow guage track was maintained. About 6,100 Canadians were engaged on the narrow guage lines, and 1,100 on broad guage lines.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TODAY IS THE 1322nd DAY OF CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

TORONTO, March 18.—Fair and clear with rising temperature.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 33 above. At 9 a. m., it was 22 above. At 9 p. m. it was 26 above. The lowest the previous night was 14 above.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 2.25 and tomorrow morning at 3.13; it will be high tomorrow morning at 4.07, and Wednesday at 5.18.

The sun sets this evening at 6.27 and tomorrow at 6.28; it rises tomorrow morning at 6.24 and Wednesday at 6.22.

The moon sets tomorrow morning at 1.53.

There was a new moon on Tuesday, March 12th at 2.52 p.m.

The first quarter of the moon will be on Tuesday, March 19th, at 8.30 a.m.

The length of today will be twelve hours and one minute.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

HON. A. K. MCLEAN WILL DELIVER BUDGET

Sir Thomas White Still Convalescing in California.

(Special to the Guardian)

OTTAWA, Mar. 16—The budget speech will likely be delivered this session by Hon. A. K. MacLean, Acting Minister of Finance. Sir Thomas White, is still in California and will not be back for a month at least, and possibly not for the Session. When he left Ottawa he was on the verge of collapse from overwork and was suffering from insomnia. While he is improving he is still far from completely recovered. As Canada's finances are largely provided for until early fall, and the department is in good hands, there is no pressing urgency for Sir Thomas to return until his health is completely restored.

U.S. ADOPTS DAYLIGHT SAVING

(Special to the Guardian)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16—Daylight saving now waits only President Wilson's approval. House amendments to the daylight Saving Bill, requiring all time-pieces to be advanced one hour beginning the last Sunday in March, were accepted today by the Senate.

SIGNAL HONOUR FOR N'FLD TROOPS

(Special to the Guardian)

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., Mar. 16—The highest possible recognition of the Newfoundland regiment has been accorded by King George. Official announcement was received today that the King has conferred the prefix "Royal" upon the body of troops representing this Colony because of its bravery on the battlefields of Gallipoli, France and Flanders.

HUNS CAPTURE SWEDISH STEAMERS

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, Mar. 16.—A number of large Swedish trawlers and one of the largest Gothenburg steamers have been captured by German submarines off the Skaw, the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, and forced to go to Germany, according to a report printed by the Gothenburg Shipping Gazette, and forwarded from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

RUSSIANS MURDER 150 JAPANESE

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, Mar. 16.—Maximalists in Siberia have murdered 150 Japanese at Blagovieschtchersk, capital of the Amur province, according to a report printed in the newspaper Hochi Shimbunuj, Friday, and forwarded by Reuters Limited.

CANADIAN HONORS MAY NOT "COME ACROSS"

(Special to the Guardian)

OTTAWA, Mar. 16—A small battalion of would-be-Canadian Knights, Commanders, Chevaliers, Companions, and similar decorations of the newly established order of the British Empire are on the tenterhooks of uncertainty. The honors in prospect may not "come across" because of the fact that the government, which has some say in the matter, or at least some of the Ministers, think that Canada has enough knights already. Some months ago an extensive list of British Empire Order decorations was handed out, and nearly everybody connected with the Imperial Munitions board here, except the elevator man, got some sort of a handle before or after his name. Mr. John H. Burnham, of Peterboro, will bring in a bill to do away with further knighthoods.

N. B. SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, Mar. 16—Sergeant Arthur Franklin McNair, Canadian forces, New Brunswick, was killed accidentally by a fall from the window of his bedroom at the Maple Leaf Club, Grosvenor Gardens, London, while on leave from France.

26 PERSONS MISSING THROUGH COLLISION

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, March 16,—Twenty six persons are missing in consequence of a collision between a naval vessel and the British steamship Rathmore Survivors have been landed at Kingston, Irland, by destroyers. There were 640 passenggers on board. The collision occured in mid channel. The Rathmore, badly damaged, was towed to Dublin.

TO KEEP SOLDIERS FROM TEMPTATION

Counter-Attractions for the Benefit of Canadians in London.

OTTAWA, March 16—That "the existing organizations provide every conceivable counter-attraction to the lure of the streets, and the only man who gets into trouble in London to-day is the man who will find his way to trouble anywhere" is the assertion made in an official report just received by the Militia Department on organizations for the care of Canadian soldiers in the Empire's capital.

"There are temptations in every city," the report goes on to say, "and London in war time cannot pretend to be a Utopia. Though the sale of alcoholic drinks has been enormously restricted by law, though 'treating' is forbidden and drunkenness has decreased almost to the vanishing point, and though the efforts of what is probably the most efficient police system in the world have worked wonders in the repression of temptations to vice, it would be folly to suggest that the man who goes out looking for trouble cannot find it in London.

Hospitality Offered.

"But thanks to the splendid self-sacrificing work of a host of social workers of the Empire, supported without stint by the spontaneous good-will of generous-hearted Englishmen and English women, all that is humanly possible is being done to counteract such dangers as may beset young men far away from home in a strange city. The result of this mass of effort to-day is that there is no overseas soldier, who, except through his own folly, need ever find himself placed in temptation's way."

Accommodation is constantly being extended, it is explained, to meet the demands made upon the Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A. and the other organizations that are looking after the welfare of the soldiers. These organizations all work in co-operation with and have the cordial support of the home and Canadian militia authorities. In many cases the houses occupied are loaned rent-free by English owners, who devote much time to serving on the managing committees.

Visit to Hospitals.

This important work for the soldiers is largely under the direction of the information bureau of the Canadian Red Cross Society in London, organized by Lady Drummond, of Montreal, and run by a host of volunteer lady helpers. While information is dispensed on every conceivable subject of interest to Canadian soildiers, the department exists for infinitely more than that. Every hospital that receives Canadian soldiers is visited at regular intervals, who report to the "information bureau." A careful system of checking prevents soldiers being missed. His wants are supplied and his progress periodically reported upon to relatives in Canada if desired. From the moment his name is on the card index he is never lost sight of until he rejoins his unit.

Much attention is also given by the bureau to invalided officers. Hundreds of invitations to officers to spend their leaves as guests at country houses, after being discharged from hospital, are received and accepted. "There is," says the report "no formality or routine about these visits. The officer arrives as a guest, he generally departs as a friend of the family, with a cordial invitation to return."

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN NOT EXEMPTED

(Special to the Guardian)

OTTAWA, March 16.—The Central Appeal Judge has declined to grant exemption from Military Service to Plymouth brethren in a judgment today.

Germany Closely Watching Japan

WASHINGTON, March 14.— German newspapers are following closely the discussion of Japanese intervention in Siberia. An official despatch received here from Switzerland gives a resume of the opinions of some of the important papers. The Munchener Nachrichten says:

"Germany can calmly await any new movement the Entente may make. We must see things as they are and not as we wish them. What Japan will do in the future is still obscure, but wha tshe is doing today is evident. She is preparing to make a new effort against us.".

The Frankfurter Zeitung, says:

"What is going on today in Eastern Asia cannot be a matter of indifference to us. They want firmly to exclude Germany from Eastern Asia. For us as Far East policy is only possible with the aid of Russia or England. Germany consequently should not think of allowing the state of anarchy which reigns in Russia to be prolonged indefinitely."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung declares that the proceedings of Japan are not in the least disquieting for the German Empire. All the eastern problems according to this paper will be solved in a manner favorable to Germany if the German Empire will impose a German peace upon the world.

MANY GERMAN SOLDIERS DESERTING, SAYS ROME

WASHINGTON, March 16—Thousands of German soldiers in Italy have deserted, their morale having been shaken by the stout resistance of the Italian troops when they expected peace to follow the invasion of Italy. A diplomatic dispatch from Rome today says:

"Almost every day is recorded the arrival at our lines of Italian peasants nad soldiers who have escaped from the territory occupied by the enemy. The men say that following the sudden and unexpectedted invasion of Italy the Austrian and German soldiers were confident that peace would surely be entered into by the Allies, but in face of the stiff resistance of the Italian army the morale of the enemy was greatly shaken and many German soldiers deserted their lines and sought refuge in the mountains.

"So numerous were the desertions from the German units that the command was obliged to establish a special camp in the town of Victoria, where all the deserters who could be apprehended were concentrated. Several thousands of these soldiers were later removed to an unknown destination. The refugees state that the desertions of the German soldiers gave the enemy pretex for entering the Italian homes and robbing and mistreating the occupants with the excuse of ascertaining whether there were any German deserters in the house."

RUIN FACES KINGDOM

Loses Control of Danube, Railways and Fortified Passes— German Goods to Enter Country Duty Free.

JASSY, Rounmaia, March 14.—Intense indignation is felt by the army and people of Roumania over the terms of the preliminary peace imposed upon Roumania by the forces scattered and its hopeless strategical position, Roumania had no recourse except to yield to her powerful and ruthless foe.

The Roumanian example is pointed to as a repetition of the bitter fate suffered by Serbia and Belgium. Both the King and Queen, through the Associated Press, express the earnest hope that the American people will have a sympathetic appreciation of the tragical circumstances that forced peace on Roumania.

Hope is felt by the royal family and the people that when world peace comes some of the sacrifices now being made by Roumania will be recognized and recompensed.

All foreign missions in Roumania are making plans to leave, their departure being compelled by the peace terms.

HUNS GET WHEAT.

Under the peace terms, Roumania not only will have to give up Dobrudja, lose control of the Danube and endure other great economic sacrifices, but she will be compelled to yield to Germany large wheat, petroleum and salt concessions. It is understood that Germany will have control of the Roumanian railways for a period of fifteen years and will have possession of the four principal fortified passes through the Carpathians. All German goods are to enter Roumania free of duty, while all Roumanian goods will go into Germany under the old tariff with the exception of certain reductions.

NO OTHER COURSE.

Germany served her final ultimatum on Roumania yesterday, giving the little kingdom only twenty-four hours in which to make a final decision. A crown Council was held and it was decided that Roumania, completely isolated and without outside support, would have to bow to the force of circumstances and take a course from which there appeared to be no escape.

Former Premier Bratiano, who attended the meeting, declared that no nation could accept terms so humiliating. King Ferdinand asked him if he would assume his old position at the head of the Cabinet and accept the responsibility for refusing Germany's terms. Bratiano replied he could not undertake individually to bear such a burden.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

**A Basket Social will be held in the Marshfield Hall, Tuesday evening, March 19th. Come and spend a pleasant evening. 3044-3-15m31

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