

THE FIGHT ON SERBIA BORDER WAS CAUSED BY ALBANIANS

The Troops Had Been Aroused to Revolt by Austrians and Austrian Officer Led Them.

Measures Taken to Disarm Rebels Who Fled to Bulgarian Territory--Turks and Austrians Among the Prisoners Captured.

London, April 7.—According to news available here from the Sofia correspondent of the London Daily News, the frontier incident in Serbia is attributed to Albanian inhabitants of Macedonia, where the Austrian propaganda has been recently intensified by numerous emissaries amply supplied with money.

GERMANS AMPUTATE LIMBS OF TOO MANY PRISONERS

To Render Them Unfit For Service Again--They Have Three Times the Number of Mutilated Prisoners Than the French Have.

(By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.) Paris, April 6.—Open charges are now being made in Paris that the German military surgeons have made a more frequent use of the knife at the expense of legs and arms of French prisoners than modern curative science might have rendered necessary.

Two thousand six hundred French prisoners, whose mutilations are so serious that they can never serve again as soldiers, are now being returned to France, from Germany. Against this number France has only 1,000 mutilated Germans to return.

While a certain number of these on both sides are rendered incapable of further service on account of blindness, yet the great bulk are suffering from the loss of arms and legs. Not only the difference in the total figures but also the disproportion between French and Germans of those who have suffered amputations is what has aroused in France first indignation, then suspicion and finally open charges.



A scene from "September Mo'ra," the big musical show to be presented by a company of fifty people at the Grand Opera House, on Thursday, evening, April 8th.

bia, which, unlike Greece, is disposed eventually to make territorial concessions in Macedonia. The Austro-German effort to secure a Bulgarian alliance with Turkey has been unsuccessful despite a promise to give Bulgaria the whole of Macedonia, besides sufficient artillery and ammunition to enable the Bulgarian army to be placed on a complete war footing.

The roving bands of Bulgars, driven out of Serbia after its sudden raid, has penetrated Greece at three points, according to Saloniki despatches. The English press sees in this episode the possibility of developments which may mean a flare-up in the smoldering Balkan situation.

Meanwhile Greece is massing troops along the Bulgarian frontier and Bulgarian reservists, according to advices from Saloniki, have received orders to join the colors.

will travel only at night and will have the right of way over all other traffic on the Swiss railways. The last possible precaution has been taken not only for their safety but for every possible care and comfort until they are finally turned over to France.

The German mutilated soldiers who are to be exchanged are now being gobbled together at Lyons. They will not number over 1,000, as the French insist that through the care of the French surgeons hundreds of German wounded were saved from amputations or other operations that would render them unfit for service.

GERMAN DEFENSIVE BECOMING WEAKER

This Fact Was Clearly Established by the Fighting in Champagne.

Paris, April 7.—It is hardly realized, even in France, owing to the brevity of the official communiques, that for three weeks or more a continuous battle has been taking place in Champagne, where the French army has taken the offensive and tested the strength of the German lines.

Although these lines are not actually pierced (the time has not yet come.) It is definitely established that the German defensive is weakening and that they have called on reinforcements from other parts of their line instead of reserves from the rear, thereby showing their numbers are much reduced.

Twenty thousand French troops took part in these battles and all the accounts show that never since the war began has there been a fiercer struggle than that which extended from Souaib to Massiges, by way of Perthes and Beausjour and Le Mesnil.

This offensive was conducted by the French with remarkable vigor. Zouaves, colonial infantry, Algerian sharpshooters, Moroccans, and regiments of the line have been engaged each day in this tremendous assault in which every stratum of modern warfare has been used.

It is to the north of Le Mesnil les Hurus that the battle raged with the greatest violence. Off Le Mesnil itself nothing remains but heaps of ruins. No man could say that a noble charge once stood there. Only a shapeless mass of stones now marks its place.

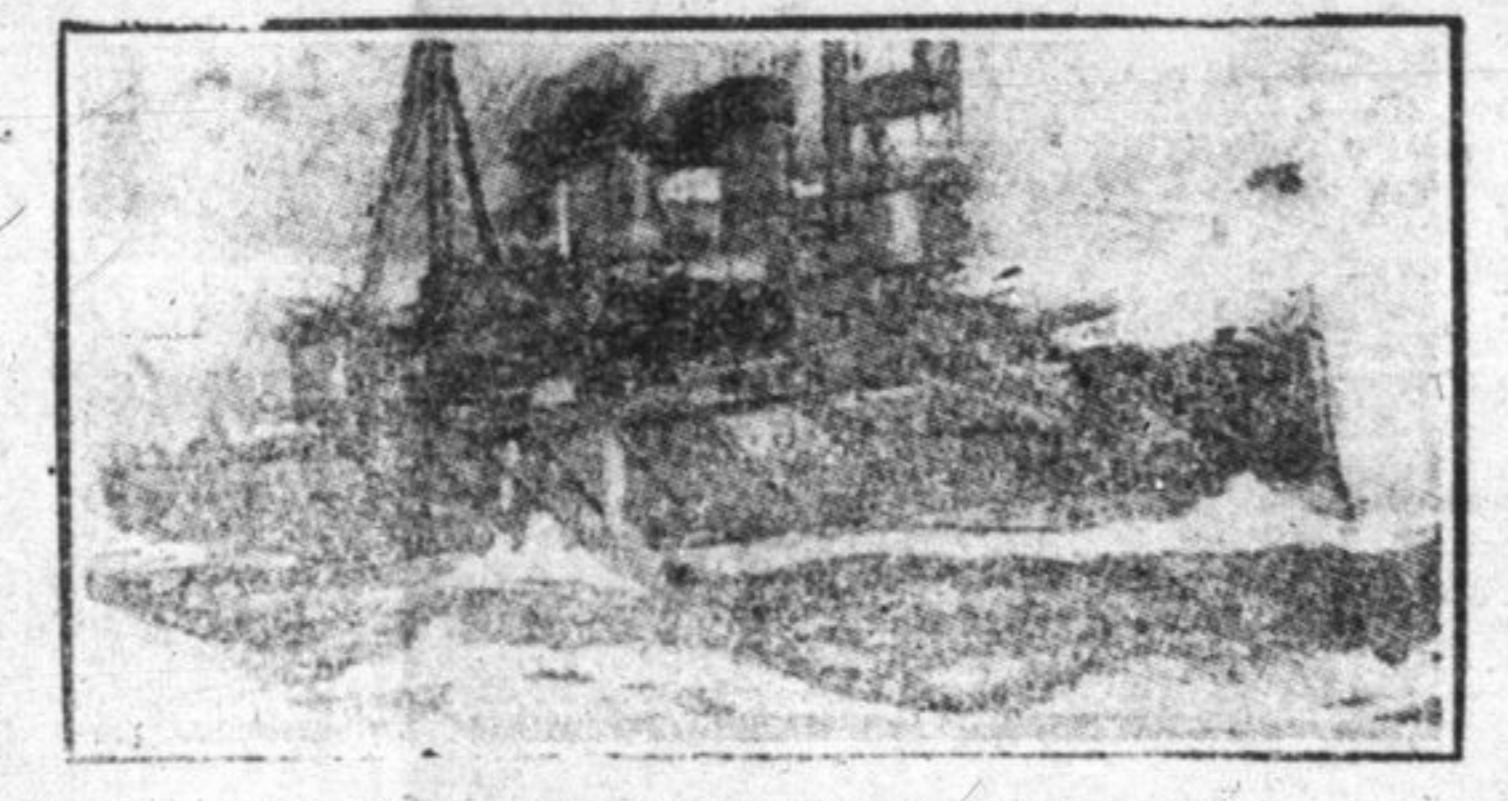
War Will End By Dec. 1st. London, April 7.—On the stock exchange bets are being offered of 20 to 1 against the war lasting until December 1st.

RUN FROM RUSSIANS.

Former German Cruisers, Outmatched in Black Sea. Petrograd, April 7.—The following official statement was issued from the War Office to-night: "On the 3rd of April, in the Black Sea, near the Crimean coast, our fleet exchanged shots at long range with the cruisers Goeben and Breslau (former German cruisers now under the Turkish flag, having been renamed the Sultan Selim and Midirli respectively.) and pursued them until dusk. During the night our torpedo boats encountered the cruisers one hundred miles from the Bosphorus, but the enemy opened a vigorous fire and avoided an engagement."

Wounded Canadians.

London, April 7.—Private Edward Bye of Woodstock lost the sight of his left eye by the bursting of a shrapnel shell. He has reached here. Sergt. Aldridge, Vancouver, a member of the Princess Pats., also here is known as a human sieve, having fifteen pieces of lead in his legs and arms, which he received in the last charge of the regiment at St. Eloi. He will recover.



H.M.S. LORD NELSON, REPORTED BURNED AT THE DARDANELLES.

SELF DEFENCE WAR NOW IS GERMANY'S NEW CRY

Berlin Military Expert in a Gloomy Mood.

CONQUEST OF WORLD IS NOW FORGOTTEN IN FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Self-Preservation of Kaiser's Empire Prime Consideration of Fatherland—Spirit of Modesty Reigns—Germany's Bold Spirit Broken.

London, April 6.—The Daily News has the following from Rotterdam: Paul Michaels in the weekly review of the war in the Berliner Tageblatt is evidently in an exceedingly gloomy mood regarding the present position of the German army, and speaks of the spirit of modesty that now reigns in Germany.

THE LIMIT OF INHUMANITY

Germans Fired On British Who Went to Aid Enemy Wounded.

London, April 7.—"Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons took part in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, but their mutual co-operation does not seem at all points to have been very hearty," says the "Eye-Witness," attached to the British headquarters in France in a communication dated April 2nd.

"Our prisoners of the two last-mentioned nationalities expressed great indignation," the writer goes on to say, "at the manner in which they were flung into action during the counter-attacks from Bois du Bois. Orders were given them, so they have said, to reinforce the firing line, but on advancing from the wood they found no firing line, but discovered instead that they were alone and unsupported. Many surrendered in consequence. On the whole, they are under the impression that they were grossly mishandled by the Prussian officers."

New Powder Has Double Strength. London, April 7.—The Army Bulletin makes the first official reference to the new powder which has been talked about so mysteriously for months. The Bulletin says that without entering into details which cannot be divulged, it may be stated that the new explosive recently put into use doubles the explosive effect of the shells of 3-in. guns.

CUT HIS TONGUE OUT.

Austrians' Barbaric Method With Loyal Russian Soldier. London, April 6.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following: "A despatch from the commander-in-chief received to-night (Sunday), says: 'In the region of Zalesitrow, during the night of Saturday, the Austrians violently bombarded one of our fortifications with heavy guns, their fire killing almost all the defenders. The Austrian infantry then attacked and occupied our positions, but they were almost immediately dislodged by a counter-attack made by a Russian company. 'The Russians found in a trench one of their comrades, Makuka whom the Austrians had captured and horribly mutilated. Makuka had been acting as a telephone operator, and, having refused to give the enemy information, his tongue was cut out. The commander-in-chief promoted Makuka on the spot to rank as a non-commissioned officer and conferred on him the Cross of St. George, first class. He also expressed to Makuka personal gratitude and commended his case to the attention of the Emperor for a double rate of pay.'"

SWITZERLAND ALL READY TO MEET ANY ATTACK

Its Troops the Best Armed of All Europe.

PASSES UNATTAINABLE

SWISS BOUNDARIES ARE HEDGED WITH SOLDIERS.

Half a Million Men Of the Little Mountain Country to Perfect Training Ready To Die For Their Homes.

The most ticklish job being held down in all Europe to-day is that of General Wille, commander-in-chief of the Swiss army. With Austrian guns in the east, German guns to the north of him, French guns to the west of him, and Italian guns about to go into action on the south of him, it is General Wille's job to sit still and hold tight. Not only must he see to it that none of the shells from any of the four sides see to it that Switzerland's neutrality is in no way violated to the slightest degree.

With the fate of Belgium staring them in the face, no doubt rests in the mind of any Swiss to-day as to what would happen to their little country should they for one instance prove unable to maintain by the force of their own arms the inviolability of their neutrality. But with General Wille on the job Switzerland feels safe.

Probably no greater expression of confidence, and no greater responsibilities were ever invested by a single people in a single man than that which gave Wille his present job. This at least would have been the case were it not for the fact that Wille got the responsibility first and the confidence afterwards.

Switzerland is still proud of the fact that in the present war she was the first nation to mobilize. On the morning of July 20th, when war was certain, but when no nation had as yet declared it, Switzerland began the mobilization within twenty-four hours of 200,000 men. By August 4th her complete mobilization of 420,000 men for the national defense was effected.

People Mistrusted Wille.

Only one thing was lacking and that was a commander-in-chief for the army. The choice rested with the Federal council and it was a choice between Colonel Sprecher and Colonel Wille. The position really belonged to the latter, but the latter had directed the manoeuvres of the Swiss army in the presence of the Kaiser, the Kaiser had complimented him, and with Germany's open efforts even at that early date to secure the alliance of Switzerland, the choice of Colonel Wille seemed little less than the open deliverance of Switzerland into Germany's hands.

Sprecher was pro-French and the confidence of the people was in him alone. Against this popular demand, however, the Federal council insisted it was not the moment to deprive Wille of his just promotion and amidst the general belief that Switzerland was thus doomed to become a second Belgium, Wille took charge of the nation's defense. That was six months ago, but to-day no doubt exists in the minds of any Swiss as to the inability of their little country to resist, if necessary, the invasion from all four points of the compass which momentarily threatens them.

Wille in six months has brought

not only the Swiss army to a degree of efficiency never before attained, but he has organized the defense of the entire country to a point where it is now considered impregnable. Although originally he had organized the Swiss army on the German military plan, with his election to commander in chief he abandoned at once every phase of this that did not appear compatible with the country's salvation. Possessed of a prodigious memory he at once went in for a perfecting of the army and the national defense that is declared not to have a single detail overlooked.

Possessed of a figure that would make him pass more easily as a well-to-do farmer than as a military man, and wearing a uniform that would not be tolerated by him for an instant in the most humble of his soldiers, he is declared to be known personally to every man of the Swiss army. He has ranged machine guns and heavy artillery along every pass by which an army could possibly enter Switzerland and is calculated not to leave alive a single man of the invading army. What he has done along these big lines he has also done along the little lines, till now nothing remains to be done but sit still and hold tight.

His one outlet of energy just now is the physical perfection of the troops and they are declared to be already without an equal in the world. Fond at all times of sports, the Swiss soldier under arms, has been encouraged by General Wille to keep at it incessantly. There is no form of gymnastic exercise in Switzerland, from skiing and skating down, that Wille is not using for the physical perfection of his men. When these do not suffice a day's march of 45 kilometers with a sixty-pound knapsack on the back is ordered. Seldom if ever does a single man drop from the ranks in these marches and the companies come back at night glowing with health and energy.

Although Wille has organized the sanitary and hospital service of the army on a basis probably never equaled before in any country, it has up to the present moment proved the most useless of all his works. There have been a few cases of bronchitis that have kept the nurses busy for four or five days, but nothing more serious. The army to-day is in the pink of physical and military perfection. General Wille is the hero of the country, and all Switzerland for the first time in its existence is declared to feel really confident that, come what may, its future existence is assured.

FLOODS HALT TRAINS.

Ice-Jam Break Believed To Have Destroyed Bridges.

Regina, April 6.—A serious flooding of the rivers Frenchman and Battle, on the Gowenlock division of the C.P.R., near Shaunavon, south of Swift Current, took place early yesterday morning as a result of an ice-jam breaking up. Owing to the fact that all telegraphic and telephonic communication is cut off by reason of the wires being down, it is not possible to learn full details. It is believed, however, that four or five bridges on this division have been destroyed. The most serious damage is between East End and Ravensary, where a train is held up between two destroyed bridges. Watchmen have been on guard for some time past anticipating that the breaking of the ice-jam would result in serious damage.

Russia has 25,000,000 horses, the United States has 4,000,000 and the world contains about 100,000,000.

Advertisement for ROYAL Baking Powder. It features an illustration of a woman and a child, and text describing the product as "Healthful Food for the Children" and "is assured when made at home with Royal Baking Powder." It also mentions "ROYAL Baking Powder" and "is made from pure Cream of Tartar which is derived from grapes." The ad concludes with "New Powder Has Double Strength" and "London, April 7.—The Army Bulletin makes the first official reference to the new powder which has been talked about so mysteriously for months." The ad is signed "The Bulletin" and "without entering into details which cannot be divulged, it may be stated that the new explosive recently put into use doubles the explosive effect of the shells of 3-in. guns."