

Glorious Achievement of Canadian Aviator

ITALIAN AEROPLANE TO FIGHT ZEPPELINS

The Enormous Machine Has Three Engines, Totalling Some Two Hundred And Fifty Horsepower.

Carries Many Bombs--Its Ammunition, it is Said, Was Sufficient To Do Serious Damage to Battleship.

Rome, June 9.—An aeroplane "designed for attacking dirigible airships, has been perfected in Italian Government workshops during the past few months. It is an enormous machine with three separate engines and with a total energy of over 250 horse-power. The aeroplane combines the tractor and pusher type of machines—that is, those which are drawn along by an air screw in front and those which are pushed by an air screw behind. It consists, in fact, of the bodies of two ordinary tractor biplanes placed side by side and far enough apart so that there is room between them for the propeller of a third engine. Each of the two main bodies has its own engine and tractor screw in front, so that it looks at first like two ordinary tractor biplanes flying hand-in-hand.

ASPHYXIATING GASES, Hague Convention Violated by the Germans.

The use by the Germans of poisonous gases as a means of warfare was recently referred to by the British Minister for War, Lord Kitchener, as being contrary to the solemn pledge signed by the German representatives at the Hague Convention.

Speaking in the House of Lords on April 28th, Lord Kitchener said: "The Germans have introduced a method of placing their opponents hors de combat by the use of asphyxiating and deleterious gases, and they employ these poisonous methods to prevail when their attack, according to the rules of war, might have otherwise failed. On this subject I would remind your Lordships that Germany was a signatory to the following article in the Hague Convention: "The Contracting Powers agree to abstain from the use of projectiles the object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases."

Table listing countries and dates of ratification of the Hague Convention: Great Britain July 29th, 1899; Belgium July 29th, 1899; Denmark July 29th, 1899; United States of Mexico August 14th, 1900; France August 14th, 1900; Greece August 14th, 1900; Montenegro August 14th, 1900; Netherlands August 14th, 1900; Persia August 14th, 1900; Portugal August 14th, 1900; Roumania August 14th, 1900; Russia August 14th, 1900; Siam August 14th, 1900; Sweden and Norway August 14th, 1900; Turkey August 14th, 1900; Bulgaria August 14th, 1900; Germany September 4, 1900; Austria-Hungary September 4, 1900; Italy September 4, 1900; Japan October 6, 1900; Switzerland December 29, 1900; Serbia July 11, 1901; Luxemburg July 12, 1901; China November 21, 1904.

GOOD SENSE TACTICS

CANNOT GET BEHIND WALLS WHERE GERMAN HIDE FLEET.

Let Warships Leave Stone-locked Fortresses For a Few Hours, However, and All Will Be Over.

London, June 9.—Commander Carlyn Bellairs, the great British naval expert, replied to the recent criticism of the British navy appearing in American newspapers suggesting that the navy might try a little initiative occasionally, sending submarines to Cuxhaven, Kiel and Heligoland. Commander Bellairs said: "The man who wrote that ought to procure a scale chart and study it for a few minutes with an American naval officer at his elbow. Then he might learn quite a lot. Cuxhaven and Kiel are hidden away behind miles of heavily mined sand banks, as well as breakwaters. At Heligoland there are only a few German torpedo boats and submarines. In naval warfare one goes by probabilities, not possibilities. The British submarine wouldn't have one chance in a million of getting behind the stone walls where the Germans hide their fleet. "It is not a question of initiative. What our submarines have done scouting around Heligoland and around the Dardanelles proves this. It is just a question of common-sense tactics. "The German fleet only needs just to come out to sea and leave its stone-locked fortresses for a few hours in order to get all the trouble it ever will be able to seek."

Swiss Are Cut Off.

Berne, June 9.—Communication by telegraph and telephone between Switzerland and Austria has been interrupted by order of the Austrian Government. The Swiss authorities state that they do not understand this action.

COMES TO PENITENTIARY.

Beat Farmer Into Insensibility and Robbed Him.

Chatham, June 9.—Rev. James Ackerman, a colored preacher, was sentenced to four years in penitentiary for assaulting and robbing Fred. Mayhew, a Raleigh Township farmer. Ackerman beat Mayhew into insensibility with a "billy" and robbed him of \$50 as the two were driving along a dark stretch of country road one night recently. On being led out of the court room Ackerman shouted that on securing his release he would shoot all those responsible for his arrest and conviction.

Diplomatic Language.

The diplomat's language is cleverly veiled. That the person addressed is due to be whaled unless he subsides—the old dear! It tells him we've known him so long and so well. We'd bank on his worth any time. And then it proceeds with much numbers to tell. We fear he's committed a crime!

Advice For Churches.

Hartford, June 9.—John Wamaker wrote to the convention of Episcopal Church Clubs of the United States, here, telling how a church should advertise. He said: "First it should clean up its building, jog up its different departments, remedy its system of financial support, and see to it that its minister is fairly, adequately and completely paid."

Belleville Store Robbed.

Belleville, June 9.—Mr. Jonas Bargman's place of business in this city was burglarized, and watches, rings, chains and the pins valued at upwards of \$1,000 were taken. The back door of the premises was forced.

LONE AVIATOR WINS BOMB BATTLE IN SKY

Canadian, in Aeroplane, Attacks And Outgenerals Huge German Aircraft Manned By Twenty-Eight Men.

He Attacked It With Great Vigor and Sent it Crashing to the Roof of Orphanage--Feat Without Parallel in Annals of Warfare.

London, June 9.—For the first time on record a Zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald A. J. Warneford, a young Canadian sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this summer, has performed the feat, and to-night is somewhere within the British lines, while the Zeppelin lies in ruins sprawled on the roof and ground of an orphanage near Ghent. Falling there a blazing mass, after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of twenty-eight men were killed, as were also several occupants of the orphanage buildings. The theory is advanced that this Zeppelin was the craft which raided the east coast of England last night, for the fact that it was in the air over Belgium, between Ghent and Brussels at 3 o'clock, in the morning leads to the belief that it was returning from an expedition. Dawn breaks early these days and the huge Zeppelin could be sighted far off, and it is presumed that the craft was headed for her home hangar when Warneford came winging swiftly under the gray skies. The Zeppelin flying comparatively low began to mount at once, but the British wasp was swifter and climbed into the air in long spirals, reaching a position at length, over the German's vast bulk. From this point of vantage Warneford pierced the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with his incendiary bombs. Without parallel in the war or in any other is the story which the young aviator will have to relate, for details of the fight have not yet been told. First came the long pursuit, for according to the Admiralty report, the aeroplane was 6,000 feet up. To reach this altitude would require nearly twenty minutes, and the Zeppelin meantime, could drive forward approximately fifteen miles. Then followed the manoeuvring for position and finally the dropping of the bombs, among which the dirigible tried vainly to evade. Air explosions occurred and at last, one of terrific force, and the Zeppelin burst into flames. At that moment Warneford must have been at close range over the dirigible for almost simultaneously with the outburst his machine was completely over, and for a moment he hung head down with his monoplane, all control of which had been lost, pitching and tossing in the swift currents of air which rushed up to fill the vacuum created. Then by a desperate effort Warneford righted his machine far above the earth and placed to a landing behind the German lines. He alighted unhurt, set his propeller going again and flew off to the west. Whether the Zeppelin's machine guns or rifles were turned on the aviator is not disclosed, but in order to attain such an advantageous position the British lieutenant must have hauled his machine skillfully, for this is an extremely difficult feat. Although the target the Zeppelin presents is extensive, it can be lifted by its own buoyancy to a great height, while the pursuing aeroplane has to rise in spirals by the power of its engine alone. As the fight in mid air occurred over that part of Belgium held by the Germans, hopes are raised in London that the Germans will be forced to move their Zeppelin bases eastward, thus making raids on England more hazardous. Some of the reports say that the non-combatant victims were two men and two orphans, and that other persons were injured. A Reuters despatch received to-night says two nurses and two children were killed and many others injured. All versions agree that the Zeppelin perished, and this seems certain as the great craft was struck while more than a mile in the air and must have been a roaring torch before it struck the earth.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Reported To Be 900,000 In the 247 Camps.

London, June 8.—The "Neutral Correspondent" of the London Times, describing the prisoners' camps in Germany, says that they number 247, of which, 55 hold 10,000 to 20,000 each. The latest official information gives the total number of prisoners interned as 900,000. He adds:

"Dissemination of the camps throughout the empire may be necessary or desirable as a practical measure, but it creates an impression that it was inspired also by another motive. By dotting these camps all over the country they are accessible to the whole civilian population. They form ocular demonstration of the success of the German army. On Sundays and holidays I saw large numbers of people going to have a look at the prisoners of war. The spectacle may engender sympathy or arouse passion, but it is quite certain to give a feeling of satisfaction and security to the Germans at home. To see large numbers of French, Russian, Indian and other prisoners safely interned behind barbed wire in the Fatherland is a gladdening sight to German eyes. "More and more prisoners are to be seen at work outside the camps on farms and in factories. The authorities evidently hope the labor problem, which, must grow more difficult as the war goes on, will be solved in part by the use of prisoners. I found by personal investigation that an increasing number of prisoners prefer work to the depressing inactivity and monotony of camp. This tendency is more marked among the French and Russians. In one of the large camps I visited more than 4,000 of the 11,000 prisoners were working for local farmers. The wages are usually sixteen-pence for farm work, and eighteen-pence for industrial work. This difference is due to the desire not to undersell German industrial labor. The wages are paid in stamps which can be exchanged for goods in the camp canteen. The writer found little difficulty in visiting several camps and talking to the prisoners. He says:

"My general impression was that once the prisoners have reached the camps and have learned to comply with the regulations they are not treated badly. In comparison with the British, the French are the real favorites in camps and outside. The Russians also are well looked upon and are praised for their spirit of resignation and for their discipline. The French are commended for their good humor and readiness to work and willingness to look at the bright side, even of a prisoner's life."

Has Made Good.

Another Kingstonian has made good in the United States, this time in the person of W. H. Barr, who has been promoted to be secretary-treasurer of the South Side Savings Bank, Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Barr was born at Lake Opinicon, and later attended the Business College here. When he graduated he was appointed an insurance agent under J. B. Cooke, and resigned from this position to become assistant to J. B. Mackay when he opened a Business College in Youngstown. The bank opened its new branch last week, and reports say it is one of the finest buildings in the state.

Took Degree at Columbia.

William Harold Young, son of Rev. Dr. Young of Broadway Tabernacle, Toronto, who has been taking a post-graduate course at Columbia College, New York, received the degree of M.A. at the convocation this week.

The Cheese Markets.

Lindsay, June 7.—The Lindsay Cheese Board met this morning. About 200 cheese were boarded; 17 1-2c asked; no sales made; 17c highest bid.

On Saturday, Rev. C. W. Shelley united in marriage William James Flanagan, of the staff of the Wolthausen Corporation, and Miss Mabel Herbison, both of Brockville.

E. McGrath, Belleville, died Monday morning after being ill for some time. Deceased was seventy years of age.

As a tacks collector the pneumatic tire is a howling success.

LAY ALL DAY IN SHELL CRATER FLINGING BACK BOMBS

British Soldier Crawled to His Own Lines in Darkness After His Marvelous Defence.

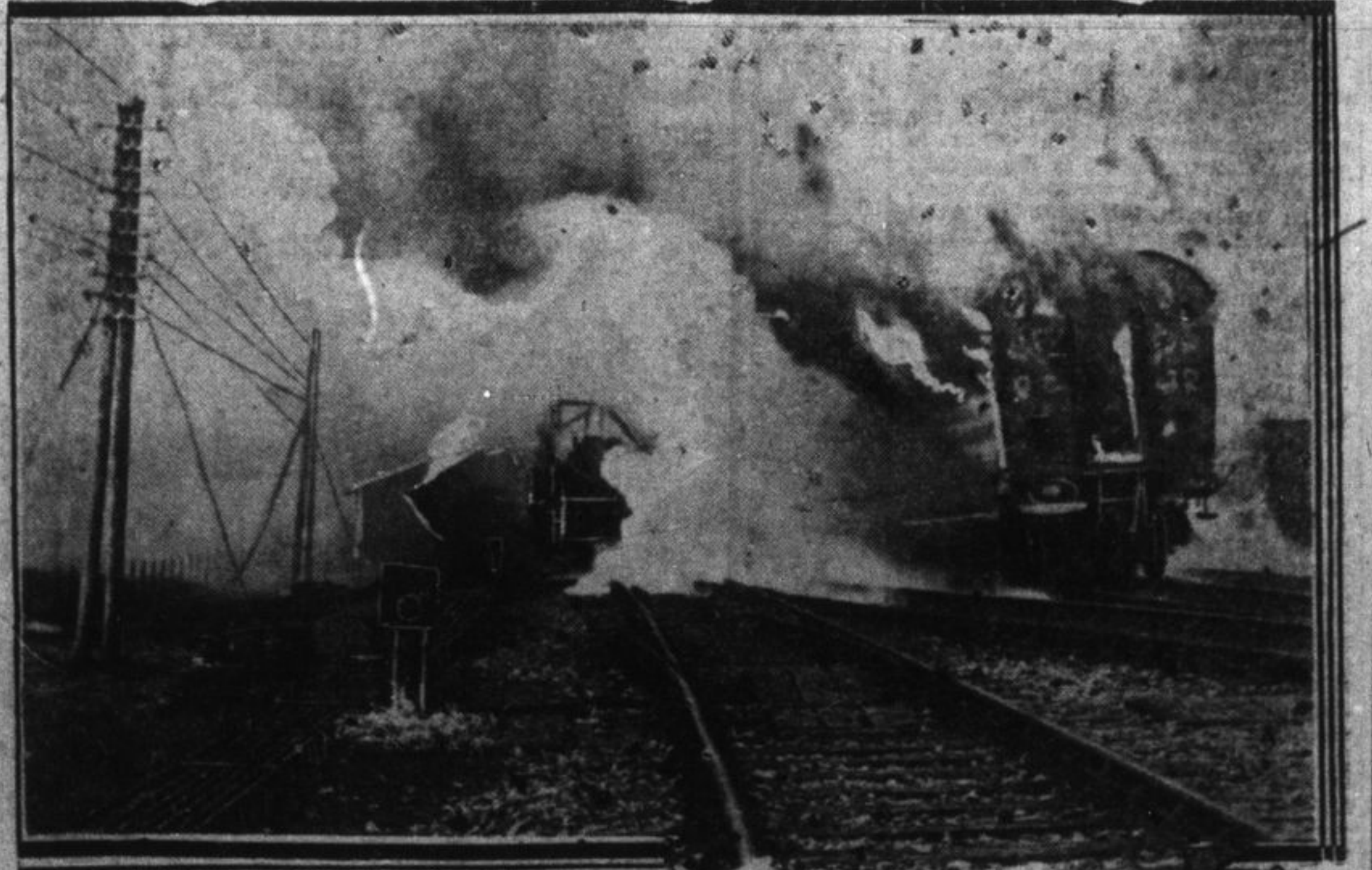
London, June 9.—The exploit of a British soldier who lay in the crater made by a shell and hurled back at the Germans bombs which they tossed into the excavation to kill him is related in a despatch from the front, under date of June 4, from the official observer attached to the British army, as given out in London to-night. "After having got into a German trench and finding he was the only survivor of his party, he managed to crawl deep in a shell crater nearby," the observer says. "The Germans knew where he was, but could not shoot him, and were prevented by our rifle fire from approaching. They therefore contented themselves with

lobbing hand grenades into the crater. "All day long this British soldier remained in the hole within a few yards of the enemy, picking up and hurling back bombs which he was pelted. At night he managed to crawl back to our lines." Another incident described by the official observer has to do with an officer and ten men who, when the Germans stormed and captured British trenches near Ypres, refused to retire. Surrounded by the Germans on all sides, they stuck to their trench in the hope of regaining the lost ground by a counter-attack. At nightfall they withdrew, after holding the Germans at bay throughout the day.

ENGLAND'S GREATE ST RAILROAD WRECK.



More than 200 British soldiers who were on their way to the fighting line in France were killed and over 230 injured in the train disaster which occurred two miles from Gretna Green on May 22nd. A troop train en route for the coast collided with a local passenger train and the Scottish Express dashed into the wreckage. The express is one of England's fastest trains, and the result was terrible, the wreckage becoming an inferno. Soldiers are here shown working with the doctors and nurses.



(2) This picture shows the troop train burning fiercely. Many poor unfortunates who were pinned down by the wreckage were slowly burned to death. All but six of the casualties were British soldiers. Their comrades worked heroically, but were handicapped by the flames and the terrible nature of the wounds received.

BUDDHISTS SLAY MOSLEMS; TERROR REIGNS IN CEYLON

London, June 9.—There has been a riotous outbreak in Ceylon by Buddhists against the Moslems in which numerous Moslem shops were looted and many murders committed, according to an official communication made public here to-night. The official statement says: "The Governor of Ceylon reports that on the 28th of May, the birthday of Buddha, Moslem shops in Kandy were looted by Buddhists. The outbreak was quelled in Kandy, but was diffused through the central province, where it was repressed by the arrival of a military detachment. "On the 31st of May there was a later outbreak at Colombo, which subsequently spread south. Martial law has been proclaimed in the

Western, Central, Southern, North-western and Sabara Gamuwa Provinces. "On the 3rd of June the Governor left Kandy quiet and proceeded to Colombo, where he found the town quiet but the district perturbed. He hoped to suppress the disorder in a few days. "The disorder is due to a sudden outbreak of racial and commercial animosity and is not directed against the European population or the Colonial Government. Much Moslem merchandise has been destroyed. There have been numerous murders and several rioters were shot. "The latest telegrams state that the situation is in hand and improving."

O'REILLY LOCKED UP.

Held As a Witness Against Alleged Wire-tappers. New York, June 9.—William O'Reilly, a builder, of Toronto, complaining witness against Fred Gondorf and James Fitzgerald, alleged wireless wire-tappers, who are charged with having swindled O'Reilly out of \$17,000, was himself locked up in

default of \$20,000 bail, for changing his mind and deciding that, after all, he would not testify against the two men. O'Reilly was held as a material witness after the grand jury had found true bills against Gondorf and Fitzgerald. Morris, Ryan, Mitchell and Miller, the four other men arrested on Friday night and held with Gondorf and Fitzgerald, were discharged.