

German Losses Undoubtedly Reach Three Million and Half

Mr. Hilaire Belloc completed in a recent number of "Land and Water" his examination of Germany's losses in the present war. In a previous article he added figures which led him to the conclusion that the number of German dead up to December 31 last could not be less than 1,000,000. He now proceeds to calculate the other permanent losses, comprising prisoners, the disabled wounded, and the disabled sick.

Briefly, Mr. Belloc arrives at the following figures for the various categories:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Dead: 1,000,000; Prisoners: 250,000; Permanently disabled—wounded: 1,000,000.

These, he is careful to emphasize, are minimum figures. "To say that for every two men dead in a prolonged war you have bare

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ly three men maimed is obviously to put the maimed far too low. To say that for every three men disabled by wounds you have little more than one man disabled by sickness is to put the disabled from sickness far too low.

But I am admittedly putting things at their very minimum. I am putting them as they would be put by an enemy who should have to convince as well as he could some neutral statesman that his losses were of the very lowest sort.

"What have we to do for the wounded and sick that will ultimately return, but are still in hospital or in convalescence? There, again, we have the analogy of the Allied states to guide us. The average period in hospital and convalescence is four months. The admissions to hospital per month, counting those only who will ultimately emerge cured, and counting sick and wounded together, cannot, possibly, for any army of the German numbers, be less than 100,000. We have therefore to add to our total a floating balance of 400,000, and we bring to the end of the year an irreducible minimum of the strength of 3,250,000."

There are several methods, the writer points out, by which this result can be checked. "We have the knowledge conveyed by the Intelligence Departments that the Germans created no new formations after late February; that their losses up to that moment had on the average been at the rate of a million a month, and that their drafts since that moment had been on an average about 200,000 a month. From this external check one arrives at

losses a great deal above three and a half millions. We have another exceedingly valuable check in the fact that the total amount on the strength of a force at any moment is actually greater than the casualty list up to that moment, because sickness and other causes more than make up for the return of wounded. Every contemporary army of the Allies today, and every army of the past, confirms this truth.

"Again, much of the German Class 16, from which very many volunteers have been admitted, is, and has been for some time in the fighting line. Only a fifth of it or so remains in the depths. Lastly, there is the rough and general but absolutely sound rule of thumb. The real wastage of an army long in the field is always more than four times its dead."

Changed Tone in Germany Noticed Regarding the Chance of Victory

The end of the war is perhaps in sight, but it is not the end the Germans hoped for," says Mr. A. Fitz Maurice in The Paris Figaro, commenting on the changed tone in the Reichstag. "The German horizon is growing darker every day. The masters of the deputies—for these so-called representatives of the people are only servants of those in power—have tried in vain to prolong the illusion of possible victory.

"The lighting like victory which the kaiser counted having escaped them they resigned themselves to a war of wearing down and by the voice of the chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and that of the minister of finance, Herr Helfferich, they declared they would hold out to the end. But the moment has arrived when they understand that they can no longer hold out, and in spite of the privations they have imposed on the German people they must some day admit they are at the end of their resources. Now they want to end it any way.

The Cologne Gazette recently declared, "We must finish with this war." They would like to, but they cannot. They sought the end of the war in the Orient and were stopped by the allies at Salonika, and Roumania rises before them, resisting their offers as well as their threats. Turkey, on whom they counted to aid them in Europe, can not even find troops enough to resist the Russian torrent which is flowing over Asia Minor on a front from the Black Sea to Lake Van, and is extending toward Bagdad to join the British in Mesopotamia. The Egyptian expedition is a vanished dream.

"The great scheme of Von Tirpitz, submarine war without mercy, on which the Germans counted to terrorize England and force her to loosen the grip of her blockade, is embroiling Germany with the United States without even shaking British confidence, which, far from being fearful, awaits the impatience their menace—the sortie of their Hochseeflote, of which Prince Henry of Prussia has just taken personal command.

"So, the war must go on and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg cannot draw from Verdun an argument permitting him to promise the

Reichstag the approaching end of the war. What sea will they be able to invent to answer the women who are hungry? Will it be necessary to threaten, as they did a little while ago in the Prussian Land tag, with using against them the Krupp guns which had been destined to bombard from Calais to the coast of England? And what will Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg answer to the implacable Liebknecht and to all the Liebknechts, who will soon number millions? Do they will break the ties that bind all these servile socialists, who will be of the in revolution in their alienation the more they feel themselves disgraced by their long servility."

Germans Who Conspired To Blow Up The Welland Canal Under Arrest In New York

Washington, March 31.—Department of Justice officials announced today that two alleged conspirators with Captain Hans Tauscher in the plot to blow up the Welland Canal, were under arrest in New York, and a third was under surveillance in New England, and that they expected to arrest a fourth in a few days.

Lewes, Del., March 31.—Ernest Schiller, the young German who was arrested on the British steamer Matoppo, declared today that he was a spy of the German Government. The prisoner, weary from all the excitement he had undergone in his efforts to escape from the steamer yesterday, after he had held the crew in his power with pistols all of Wednesday night, threw himself upon a cot in the Lewes jail early today and sought sleep.

"Yes, I am a spy for the German Government," he said. "You can believe it or not, it makes no difference to me. I got my instructions from the German Government to go aboard the ship and blow her up, to prevent her cargo from reaching Russia. I could have blown her up, but the Captain's plea for his wife and daughter were too much for me, and I had not the heart to do it. I am ready to take the consequences, but I ask that they keep me ashore instead of sending me back to the ship for the Captain to take me in charge."

Schiller has been told that as his daring exploit occurred outside the three mile limit he would in all likelihood be taken to British possessions in the West Indies for trial for piracy. Federal authorities and representatives from the British Government came here to examine Schiller and to decide what to do with him. If the United States find it has no jurisdiction under international maritime law, he will be turned over to the British representatives.

Ernest Schiller Now At New York

New York, April 1.—Accompanied by a detective, Ernest Schiller, the German stowaway of the British steamer Matoppo, arrived at police headquarters here today from Lewes, D. I. He was questioned by the police officials regarding the identity of the four men who, he said, were to have assisted him in his alleged plan to capture the steamer City of Sparta, which is scheduled to sail late to-

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day for Victory Week

Statement by Schiller that the City of Sparta was to carry a large amount of money were denied by Captain J. M. Kellar of the freighter. Captain J. McKellar said he never heard of Schiller. "As for those four German friends of his," added the captain, "they must be masquerading as Chinamen, as I have nobody but coolies in my crew."

Calgary Woman Tried To Suicide

Calgary, Alberta, April 1.—Mrs. H. von Koobergen attempted suicide in her apartment in the Bruner Block, last night. Her husband will be remembered as von Montford, who was accused of complicity in the plots to blow up the railway lines in Canada. Von Montford, as he was better known was sentenced to two years in Lethbridge jail for forgery about three months ago.

Zeppeline Lost.

[The number of Zeppelins lost since the beginning of the war has been the subject of varied estimates in the press of all cities, but the British and French newspapers regard it as satisfactorily established that thirty-five have been accounted for previous to the destruction of the one mentioned in today's dispatches. Rumors regarding the loss of many more have been based on statements by North Sea fishermen and natives of the regions in which the principal Zeppelin sheds are located.

The War News.

(St. John Globe).

Another week ends with the war situation practically unchanged. Smashing assaults by the Germans have brought them a little nearer the Verdun defenses at some points, while brilliant counter-attacks at others have driven them out of some of the points gained. Considered as a whole, the week's results can hardly be said to have brought the Germans measurably nearer their goal. They have not yet straightened out the defending line and have not yet gained an advantage which holds a promise of victory. French confidence in the final outcome of the great fight for Verdun is as firm as French determination. Confidence and determination have won many a battle. British interest in the fight is increased by the fact that British troops have taken over and now hold more of the French front, relieving troops called the defence of Verdun. More and more as the months roll around is this extension of the British line to be looked for, a reason in itself why Britain's sons in every part of the Empire should answer the call to arms. While the struggle goes on at Verdun, Allied preparations are being made for whatever may develop elsewhere, and everywhere there is confidence in the outcome. Whether the spring or summer sees the long expected drive or a continuance of the defensive tactics, there is confidence, absolute confidence, that the lines will hold

and that in the end Germany must ask peace. A conviction entertained by not a few military critics is that the Allies are so confident economic pressure is forcing defeat on Germany that they will fight the war on that line and avoid as far as possible the heavy losses involved in offensive tactics. Whether this is the policy or not, there is increasing evidence that the Central Powers are feeling the pinch of hunger and the loss of trade. A discussion in the Prussian House of Lords disclosed disagreement with the Reichstag on important questions relating to the war and mentioned especially the desire for an improvement in measure affecting the nourishment of the people. That says mildly what is more plainly said in today's despatches from neutral sources, while the world's money market day by day tells how German and Austrian credit is falling—a sure indication of how the men of business interpret the signs of the times.

Notice of Sale

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of Carleton County and according to the provisions of Section Eighty-five (85) of Chapter twenty-one of the Acts of the Province of New Brunswick, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend Chapter 170 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, respecting Rates and Taxes" the said warrant being dated the Fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1915, there will for default in the payment of School taxes be sold at public auction in front of the Court House in The Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton, on Friday the Twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day to the highest bidder therefor so much of the Real Estate assessed in the name of The Sussex Boot & Shoe Company lying and being in the Parish of Aberdeen in the County of Carleton aforesaid, as will be sufficient to pay the sum of Twenty-four Dollars and seventy-seven cents being the amount assessed for County School taxes against the said The Sussex Boot & Shoe Company for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1912 together with the further sum of Ten Dollars and Forty-five cents costs and expenses to be date of issue of said warrant and the further sum of fifty cents for the said warrant, making in all the sum of Thirty-five Dollars and seventy-two cents, now unpaid, and also for costs and charges attending this Notice and Sale hereunder and recovery of said assessment. The said Real Estate assessed in the name of The Sussex Boot and Shoe Company to be sold as aforesaid, being described as follows:—All that certain lot of land situated in Glassville in the Parish of Aberdeen, County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, viz. Beginning at a post standing on the North Westerly angle of a lot number 149 granted to Samuel Foster Junior, thence South 72 degrees and 30 minutes east sixty six chains and seventy five links, thence north seventeen degrees and thirty minutes east fourteen chains and eighty seven links, thence north seventy two degrees and thirty minutes west seventy chains and fifty links to a post standing on the easterly side a reserved road, thence south ten degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number 139 in block four being same land deeded to The Sussex Boot and Shoe Company by Edward Foster and wife by deed registered in Book S Number two of records on page 786 and following pages. Dated at Woodstock in the said County of Carleton this Twentieth day of November, A. D. 1915.

John R. Tompkins, Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

White Sea Ice Beginning To Melt

London, April.—The ice in the White Sea is beginning to melt. A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is expected maritime traffic at Archangel will be reopened by the middle of April.