

Thrilling Story Of Prison Flight Told by Isaacs

American Navy Lieutenant Captured on Raft After Pres. Lincoln Was Sunk

Two Attempts Failed Finally Gets Out of German Prison and Swims Rhine to Switzerland

LONDON, Oct. 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Here is the story of Lieutenant E. V. Isaacs, of the United States Navy, watch officer of the American transport President Lincoln when that vessel was torpedoed in the Atlantic on May 31 last. He was captured by the German submarine which sank the ship.

When the President Lincoln went to the bottom of the ocean Lieutenant Isaacs, who is from Cresco, Iowa, climbed upon a raft. Soon afterward the submarine emerged and her commander demanded the captain of the President Lincoln as prisoner.

The survivors told him they believed the captain had gone down with the ship, but that they were aware of that, but to prevent if possible the captain being taken prisoner.

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such as pieces of wire and rope and short boards with which to make a ladder if necessary. They also traded some of their food to a Russian for a pair of wire cutters he had smuggled into the camp. Three different times he had their escape plans completed, each time with the connivance of a Russian, and each time they had reason to believe the Germans had been apprised and they did not try.

Finally he learned that they were to take all the Russians away on October 7 and, working through the Russians, we planned to try again on the night of October 6. Fifteen feet from the top of the barbed wire fence our barred windows was a high, barbed wire fence, which turned inward at the top much the same as at our internment camps in the States. Between the fence and our window was a ditch seven feet wide, filled with scrapped barbed wire. We had almost severed the bars of the window in the room in which I was imprisoned, using an improvised saw. The officers had obtained from a Russian.

All Ready to Fleer "Two other officers with me were to use two tennis court markers, eighteen feet long, as a bridge from our window to the top of the barbed wire fence. The wooden markers, which were calculated would barely hold us when strapped together, were to be brought into our room after the roll call at night.

"We figured that soon after the attempt the guards would be attracted from the main gate, so three officers elected to stay in the room at the proper moment. Three others were to attempt to get through the fence with the wire cutters, while two others remained to cover. We had fixed the electric light wires so that we could quickly short-circuit them. This was to be done exactly at 10:30 o'clock, when every man was to be ready to go.

"If I tell the name of the officer of the others. He was Corporal Harold B. Willis, of Boston, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille. He was one of those who were to dig through the gate, and he and I had a rendezvous two miles from camp.

"When the lights were extinguished by the short-circuiting we forced the bars as quietly as possible and ran out the two markers, strapped together and darkened with shoe blacking as much as possible in the short time we had. There was no moon, but the sky was clear.

"One of the window bars stuck, and we made considerable noise forcing it, but it didn't take us long to start the risky trip to the top of the fence. We got outside all right, but there were guards both to my right and left. "I met Willis at the rendezvous and we made our way to the top of the fence. There were no protesting trees, so we ran as fast as we could, with bullets whistling about us.

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"When able to walk I found a farming house and was warmly welcomed by the Swiss peasants. I told them of Willis and asked them to send some one down the bank to look for him. A short distance down the road the peasant met one of his neighbors who had come to look for me. Willis had landed much the same as I had, was treated much the same as I had, and had sent a messenger for me just as I had for him. Willis went to France and I assume has joined his command by this time.

Foresees End of Bird Life Tragedy Lies in Man's Invasion of the Air, Says Beebe

The only reason the splendid wild creatures of the earth have held their own as well as they have is because man in his travels has hitherto been confined to practically two planes of space. We see what incomparable success has been given to the world of insects and birds of flight. Rising physically, the one above their worm like ancestors, the other soaring over their reptilian forbears, without strength or weapons they have outstripped other creatures and to-day divide the earth with mankind; at once his best friends and his most dangerous enemies.

Our imagination readily pictures the future when the very few years have passed which separate us from complete success in this aerial life (to-day our very language is still of the earth). Then, the most isolated of nesting haunts and the uttermost routes of migration will be barred to the commoner the aerial pot hunter. The farthest recesses of New Guinea mountains and of Brazilian jungle will be tragically accessible to man. And with the entering of mankind into the third plane of space, earth will wholly cease from her age old epoch slow unfolding of the glories and mysteries of terrestrial organic evolution.

Earth will cease, I said. I should have said dry land, for just beyond lowland mark nature will still defy mankind. And in these dry, silent, lightless ocean depths life will still be undisturbed. Thousands of airships will come slowly sinking through the blue water overhead, but only to form a fitting place, for a brief season, for

harmacles and worms; then to dissolve to ooze. This is a brief of the more distant future. For the present we should re-double our efforts to preserve at least the nobler animals and birds for a few generations.—Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society.

Expects Farming To Be Favorite A. E. F. Study

Dr. Butterfield Sails for France to Take Up 'Khaki College' Work

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College and member of the Army Educational Commission for Vocational Training, sailed for France yesterday to begin work in the open to soldiers until they start home. He estimated that 25 per cent of the



What Is Going On To-day

Speech by George R. Kirkpatrick on "The Rights of the Citizen" at Stuyvesant Casino, 100 Second Avenue, 2:30 p. m.

Address by Charles H. Brown on "The Means to Nationalize the Nation's Labor Supply," Cooper Union, 6:30 p. m.

Performance of "When a Fellow Needs a Friend" for the Stage Women's War Relief, New Amsterdam Theatre, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the National League of Women Voters, 15th Street and Madison Avenue, 8 p. m.

Address by George R. Kirkpatrick on "The German Revolution," Forest Hill, 175 East Broadway, 8:15 p. m.

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War Has Taught Scandinavians How to Co-operate

Norway, Sweden and Denmark Plan Future Commercial Agreements

The activity of the inter-parliamentary Scandinavian conferences has become very important and is watched with great interest by a large number of people. The last one, September, 1918, was attended by sixty delegates from Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and was held in the building of the Danish Parliament, in Copenhagen.

The conference was occupied with problems of economic cooperation now, during the war, and also in mapping out the principal lines of policy in trade for the after war period.

The result of this conference was a unanimous recognition of the necessity of the closest cooperation, with the view of a possible custom union or an arrangement which would be equivalent in its effect.

"Neue Zürcher Zeitung," dealing with this conference in the "export" part of the issue for September 26, publishes an article from the Swedish correspondent under the title "The Northern Inter-Parliamentary Economic Conference."

"The economic dealt particularly with the economic cooperation of the northern countries during and after the war. The Danish speaker was Deputy and Chief Editor Foss. He pointed out how the Scandinavian countries had to adapt themselves to entirely new conditions; the old customary exchange of goods between different countries became gradually more and more difficult, and finally

it was necessary to only an exchange between the three Scandinavian countries themselves. Surely these difficulties would not disappear soon after the war. There will be a shortage of goods, and the freight rates will rise again, and the northern countries will have to face the problem to provide for themselves.

Cooperation is Urged "It is therefore necessary to develop further the existing system of goods and guide it not merely on the basis of compensation, but to adopt

methods of cooperation and create in that way a single united economic policy. The speaker attributed a great importance to the reduction of consumption, and based his statement on the observation that if Denmark had not curtailed her butter consumption, no butter would have remained for export to Sweden and Norway. It is, in his opinion, of great importance that Denmark should receive sufficient manure from Norway.

"The development of the exchange of goods is shown by the following figures: In 1914 the value of exported food to Norway from Denmark was 15,000,000 kroner; in 1917, 57,000,000, and in the first half of 1918, 65,000,000, which is eight times more than in 1914. During 1914 Denmark exported to Sweden her own products to an amount valued to 19,000,000; in 1917 the figure increased to 73,000,000, and in the first six months of 1918 it reached 105,000,000, an amount which would, if calculated for the whole year, be eleven times the export of the whole war time. In all these instances one foodstuff is concerned which the agrarian Denmark could put at the disposal of her less favored neighbors.

"The director of the Norwegian Statistical Bureau, Mr. Rygg, summarized the present situation of trade between the Scandinavian countries, and recognized the great sacrifices which Denmark was willing to make in sending corn to Norway which he held of a plan of uniting the northern countries into one custom zone, with one custom tariff. He recommended this idea for serious consideration. The same result could, of course, be obtained by coordinating the corresponding custom legislation. Anyhow, it was a stringent necessity to be prepared for the future and for the difficult years ahead of the war.

"Much is already known about the future situation. The Paris resolution of 1916, for instance, in which the neutral countries were invited to take a firm stand according to her own interests; at the same time a co-operation of the three countries was more than desirable. This cooperation could be effected by delegations from each country; it would be the duty of

these delegations to examine the forthcoming problems on a common basis and to recommend to their governments legislative and other measures. No one would in any way give up his freedom of action. It would simply be a free consultation to secure the greatest possible profit and to support each other.

"The Swedish Deputy, Roing, said he regretted the way in which the war had been so long, and hoped that once started the cooperation would grow and become very efficient. He paid tribute to Denmark's aid and emphasized the fact that the Danes sent to Sweden 15,000 tons of corn, which made it possible to raise the already very small rations of bread of the population. Sweden on her part had delivered large quantities of iron and wood, and at the present time negotiations are pending about sending 10,000,000 kilograms of fertilizer.

"It is difficult to foresee, said the speaker, how circumstances will change after the war. There might come a strong protectionist movement, but, anyhow, between the Scandinavian countries there should be no boundaries at all, and if they exist now they should be abolished. Not the principle of compensation only, but the will to give as much as possible should guide the economic relations; this should be also the foundation for relations with other neutral countries.

"The conference passed the following resolution: 'The Eleventh Nordic Inter-Parliamentary Conference of Delegates declares herewith that it is satisfied with the good results of the inter-Scandinavian exchange of goods and leaves it to the governments of the three northern countries to arrange through the nomination of committees, to be prepared for the solution of further economic problems which have arisen during or will arise after the world war.'

Son Born to Alma Gluck A new complication came into the life of Alma Gluck, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, yesterday causing an astonishingly unusual uproar in the home of the singer and her violinist husband, Efram Zimbalist, 315 West 100th Street. It's a boy.

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Shipping Intelligence

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ARRIVED YESTERDAY

VENESSE, Mar. Corral, Havana, 11:30 A. M.

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