

THE COURIER
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MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1918

THE SITUATION.

At this writing the Allies are still more closely surrounding Roye, and the fall of the town was then hourly expected. The place is the centre of German communications between Chaulnes and Lassigny, and four main highways used by the enemy run in to the town. With Roye gone the foe will almost certainly have to retreat to the Somme.

French and British pressure continues to be unabated at all points. Haig's men have made progress on a five-mile front west of Arrmentieres, and the French have also advanced along a similar distance to the depth of a mile. Over two thousand prisoners and many guns have been taken as the result of the two operations.

The eastern aspect of affairs is commencing to more and more challenge public attention. Details have been received of the arrival of Japanese troops at Vladivostok to join with the British and French forces, and it is stated that they marched through the streets between rows of absolutely silent people. American troops from Manila have also arrived. One report has it that the Russian port of Kronstadt is in German hands, and another belated dispatch says the Czech Slovaks have taken Irgutsk, an important lake Balka port of the trans-Siberian railway. The Austrian government has issued a manifesto denouncing British recognition of the Czech-Slovak, and declaring that members of that army will be regarded and treated as traitors by Austria-Hungary. Of one thousand officers arrested at Petrograd and Moscow because of counter-revolutionary tendencies against the Bolshevik, 236 were summarily shot. The Japanese government has sent troops to Manchuria, which borders on Siberia, in view of the growing activities there of armed German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners. The step is stated to have been taken with the full consent of the Chinese government. Meanwhile Hols of a serious nature are reported throughout Japan. These are regarded not so much as a protest against participation in the war as manifestations of social and industrial unrest. It remains to be seen how far the Allies can counteract the undoubted advantage which Germany has possessed by the secret co-operation of Lenin and the rest of the Bolshevik leaders.

TWO BYE ELECTIONS

Voting is taking place today in two bye election contests for the Ontario House. In the riding of North-East Toronto, of which Hon. Dr. Pyne was representative at the time of his recent retirement, the Hon. Dr. Cuddy, the new Minister of Education, is the government candidate, and he is opposed by Wm. Varley, a returned soldier, who also claims the support of Union Labor. In the last contest Dr. Pyne had a majority of 1687, but the list of voters is much greater this time. There are 48,000 electors who are entitled to the ballot, including 27,000 women. For the first time in the Queen's City the polls opened at 6:00 a.m.

In East York, Hon. G. S. Henry, the new Minister of Agriculture is opposed by John Galbraith, who has made a special bid for the votes of the farmers of whom there are a large number in the constituency. In the last general election, Mr. Henry was victorious by a majority of 737. The Courier this evening will bulletin the outcome of both contests.

DIRECT TESTIMONY REGARDING DISEASE INOCULATION

Mrs. Yefich, an Englishwoman who went to the front as a nurse in 1914, and in 1915 married a Serbian who was business manager of a hospital, is now on a visit in Toronto, and during the course of an interview said that she saw such atrocities committed by the Huns against Serbian people that she declares not a German should be in existence after the war. The medical unit to which she was attached was sent to Serbia in 1914 by the British War office to help check the terrible typhus plague then rampant among the Serbians. The disease was circulated among the soldiers and civilian population of Serbia as part of the Hun propaganda in the early days of the war.

Through means of inoculating the typhus germ into Serbian prisoners and by contaminating the wells in

Serbia with the germs, the disease spread so rapidly among the people that before it was checked 130,000 Serbians died from the effects. Of the 150 doctors and nurses sent with the English hospital, 72 succumbed from the disease.

Upon arrival in Serbia the hospital was stationed in a town known as Kragujevatz, 22 miles from Belgrade. The typhus fever was then at its height, and the English doctors and nurses lost no time in getting to work.

It took about eight months, Mrs. Yefich said, to control the dread disease, and during that time the doctors and nurses worked persistently night and day. "It was a familiar sight," she said, "to come on duty in the morning and find 75 or 80 Serbians dead in their beds, having succumbed during the night to the disease."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Canadian Fall is getting closer and so is that of the Germans.

The fact will not down that after four years of fighting, the Kaiser and his six sons still have whole skins.

Spain has sent an official note to Germany demanding ship for ship with reference to vessels of hers sunk by submarines. And Berlin will tear up the same as another scrap of paper.

Sir Douglas Haig has just been decorated with the French Military Medal. First thing he knows he'll run out of enough chest to carry all the tokens which have come his way.

Dr. Davis, an American who was the special dentist of the Kaiser, states that when he was leaving Berlin after Uncle Sam entered the war, William said to him: "If you should see my cousin the King of England, kick him in the shins for me." Quite characteristic this plan of deputing dangerous work to somebody else.

It is said that institutions established for such purposes have more than one case of mental derangement caused by trying to understand the Russian situation.

Hamilton Herald: "We now have Mr. Rowell's word for it that Sir Robert Borden is in England because it is the unanimous desire of his cabinet colleagues that he should be there; also that the prime minister has been doing important service for this country and for the empire in England that he could not do so well here. Perhaps those journals which have been clamoring for Sir Robert to come home, now that Mr. Rowell has spoken, may be willing to admit that Sir Robert and his colleagues in the government may perhaps have understood the needs of the situation as well as they, the clamorers."

Tricky and Bolshevik still continue to be one and the same thing.

At Burlington, Ont., a magistrate disposed of seventeen cases against motorists in sixty minutes, and pocketed \$28 as his share of the costs. He thought to be fined himself for speeding.

HORSE, STUNG BY BEES, DIES

Fred Anderson of Canning, Severely Injured by the Same Insects

(From our own Correspondent)
 Paris, Aug. 19.—One of the horses belonging to Mr. Fred Anderson of Canning, that was so seriously stung on Tuesday of last week, when a swarm of bees attacked the team and man, has since died. The other horse is still in bad shape. Mr. Anderson was able to be around a little less than two years and the \$1000 paid for the vicious attack of the bees.

Nursing Sister Mary Aitken, who has been spending a few days visiting friends at Paris, and going overseas, left here on Saturday.

Chief Wetherford and a Dominion Police officer visited the mills last Friday as a result of a meeting of military age were before Magistrate Paterson on Saturday, charged with not having the necessary papers with them under the military service act. Four were fined \$4.90 and the \$1.90. A few elderly men who had forgotten to carry their registration papers were cautioned to keep same in their coat pockets.

As a mark of their appreciation of the splendid services of their pastor, Rev. W. H. Langton, of the Baptist church here, at a meeting of the members it was decided to increase his stipend \$200 with free parsonage. Rev. Langton has been in Paris less than two years and during that time the church has made great progress. Some one hundred names have been added to the membership roll, as well as substantial advancement being made in all departments of church and Sunday school work.

WAR CABINET IN CONFERENCE

Sessions Continuous During Past Two and a Half Months

REORGANIZE CABINET

By Courier Leased Wire
 London, Aug. 19.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters' Limited).—It is officially announced that during the past two and a half months the Imperial War Cabinet has been in continuous session. Every aspect of the policy affecting the conduct of the war and the question of peace has been examined by the Prime Minister of the Empire and the other members representative of all its parts. These meetings proved of such value that the Imperial War Cabinet thought it essential that certain modifications should be effected in the existing channels of communication so as to make consultation between the various governments of the Empire, regarding the Imperial policy, as continuous and intimate as possible. It was therefore decided that the future Prime Ministers of the dominions as members of the Imperial War Cabinet shall have the right to communicate on matters of cabinet importance direct with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom whenever they fit. It was also decided that each dominion shall have the right to nominate a visiting or resident minister, the minister in London to be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at meetings other than those attended by the Prime Ministers. These meetings will be held at regular intervals. Arrangements have been made to secure the representation of India at these cabinet meetings.

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Discussing the new plan for the Imperial War Cabinet, the Daily Chronicle says: "The cabinet will have a permanent instead of a periodical existence. This cabinet will not in future, any more than in the past, attempt to over-ride or dictate to the constituent governments. It will rest with them to carry out its decisions which will be arrived at by the knowledge of and full reference to their various policies and programs. The Dominion premiers and the premier of the United Kingdom will constitute a common body, co-ordinating the needs and policy of the whole. It is important to remember that with all this attachment of the constituent parts to their autonomy and nationhood has been in no way lessened."

The Daily Graphic says the arrangements for carrying on the work of the Imperial War Cabinet are a distinct innovation in the constitutional history of the empire and one result will be the elimination of the circumlocutory delays entailed by the intervention of the Colonial Office. The change is of great importance, however, through its recognition of the fact that the Empire must achieve solidarity in international politics, henceforth any great decision involving the Empire must be taken directly by the Empire.

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"We have inaugurated a War of Movements"—German High Command in May—Brooklyn Eagle.

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THE WIFE
 BY JANE PHELPS, AUTHOR OF "MARGARET GARRETT'S HUSBAND," AND OTHER NOTABLE STORIES.

CHAPTER II
 Sangline Youth

It was not only in house furnishings that Ruth revealed; she loved also, dainty soft fabrics to wear. Her house gowns she fashioned herself, often out of odd Oriental fabrics, and her underwear was always of sheerest softest lawn or silk. Her street clothes were always simple, so is always the case with people of taste. She had little use for evening or party dresses, as the town was small and her aunt mixed with few of the people.

Strangely Ruth never had seemed to mind this. There were two or three girls quite near her own age with whom she was intimate, after a fashion, and a few young men whom she condescended to talk to if it were unavoidable. But mostly she and her aunt were together, each seemingly satisfied to have it so. Until Brian Hackett came to visit his relatives. Brian's uncle happened to be the father of one of the girls whom Ruth visited. She had no particular interest in college man—even if he had worked his way—and was different from the slow-going southern boys in whom she had no particular interest.

Brian Hackett was twenty-five years old when Ruth met him. He was tall, straight and broad-shouldered. His finely-shaped head, brown hair and eyes, white teeth and winning smile, were partly what had attracted the beauty loving Ruth. For no one could deny that Brian Hackett, was handsome. Yet there was nothing in the least effeminate about him.

It was on the occasion of his second visit that he proposed to Ruth, and she had accepted. It probably would have made no difference to her, had she known that he had hesitated to make the second visit convenient and caused unnecessary delays and has been increasingly irksome since the war began. If she had any other reason than this, she would not have known it, for the change was needed. But when the dominion premiers became members of the Imperial War Cabinet beginning 1917, the communication through the Colonial Office became an intolerable anachronism because it was a survival of the days when the self-governing colonies ranked little higher in the Imperial scale than the Crown colonies. And present times are not the days when it is possible to obstruct a necessary consequence of their new position of equality in the war government of the Empire. The new arrangements will do away with that interference and will finally mark the emergence of the dominions from the status of children to that of partners.

A \$250,000 filtration plant is to be voted on by the ratepayers of Windsor.

because of the expense involved. But had Mrs. Clayborne known it, she would have even more urgently begged Ruth to remain with her.

Aunt Laura's Ultimatum

"It isn't all selfishness, dear," she had said when she and Ruth discussed the matter, "although I am selfish where you are concerned. But I know you never will be happy as a poor man's wife. That it is so, is probably my fault in a great measure. But I imagine the love of beauty is so ingrained in your nature that you never would have been content in meagre surroundings even had you not been so indulged."

Then, after a long look in which amusement struggled with something else, something very like disappointment, she added: "How would you look washing dishes in that?" she indicated by a gesture a soft, trailing house robe of creamy silk, fastened at the waist by a heavy cord, with long flowing sleeves open to the shoulder. The silk stockings and slippers she wore were of the best.

"No Ruth, it won't do," her aunt would try every means to wash dishes," Ruth answered, looking down at her robe. "Perhaps."

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