"IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE."

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - Proprietor
C. T. JAMES, - - - - - - Editor

THURSDAY, July 11th, 1918.

Time to Act.

It is entirely unnecessary to direct the attention of our readers to former articles written on the subject discussed by a correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, and we content ourselves to-day with publishing in full the article referred to, which is taken from a Sydney paper. Attention is directed to the paragraph in black type, and instant action should be taken on the part of our Government and Military authorities to obviate any recurrence of the treatment which, it is alleged, is being awarded Newfoundlanders in Nova Scotia. It is not good enough that our young men in the Maritime Provinces are being arrested as deserters and defaulters and placed in barbed wire enclosures, as this article charges, and the time is now ripe to put into effect an arrangement, already suggested by the Telegram, whereby eligible men belonging to this Dominion be transferred home from Canada, (if they desire) to serve with the colors of our own Regiment. Something must be done speedily to prevent any of our men in the Maritime Provinces from being subjected to the harsh measures of arrest and internment by the Canadian Military Authorities.

"The Military Service Act may have been a necessary enactment—although we have our grave doubts even about that statement, but there ought to be some decent and yet efficient methods of carrying out its provisions. It is provided for instance, that the last or one only male help on a farm shall not be conscripted, but where in Cape Breton is there any authority to deal with such cases?

There seems to be no head nor tail to the process down here. The authorities may make a more business-like job of it in other places, but it surely is a hadge-podge, in Cape Breton. For instances, men within the ages of the present draft, 20 to 22, who have not been called, are liable to arrest as defaulters. Many of them would like to offer for overseas, and all of them would like to know where they could secure information as to their course of action. But nobody knows anything about the question, though the run-about officers are all trying to look wise.

There is one very grave matter, for instance, which may any day lead to a peck of trouble:—..

Young men from Newfoundland here only a few days or perchance a few months and having no knowledge whatever regarding our orders-in-council in connection with the operation of the act, are being arrested every day as deserters. They are not deserters in any sense whatever. But that is not the worst feature,—they are hustled about from prison to train and from train to prison, by Military escorts, whose travelling expenses I have been informed are duly charged up against the so-called deserter. The poor Newfoundlander soon finds himself inside a barbed wire enclosure, deprived of all wages until those transportation and other unnecessary and irritating charges have been first satisfied; denied the privilege of even communication with his friends; and in many other ways is taught to appreciate the value of our vaunted democracy. When the Government of Newfoundland discovers how its people are being treated in Nova Scotia we shall look for some interesting developments.

Colored men, too, from the British West Indies are rushed about and imprisoned and punished somewhat after the merciful manner in which the Newfoundlander is treated. In the case of the British West Indian, he could not have had any means of being acquainted with the provisions of the M.S.A. and the subsequent Order-in-Council. But he, too, is taken and placed inside the wire, treated as a defaulter, and subject to all the fines and expense accounts of his attendant escorts, and in many other ways made to feel that he is not fit to consort with ordinary black mortals. This is nothing short of a crime, and all done in the name of democracy. A year or so ago, vast numbers of colored men in Sydney and the surrounding towns tendered their services to the Military authorities but were told that they were not wanted—and now, with no knowledge of what they are expected to do to keep within the law, they are treated to the ignominies tabulated above, an dyet no one seems to know the reason why. When the Governors of the various West Indies learn of the splendid treatment accorded to their people in this democratic Nova Scotia there will likely be something doing—meanwhile drive her—to perdition."

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10,000 Planes to Cross Atlantic.

In order to save space in cargo ships, W. H. Workman representing the Handley Page air plane concern of Great Britain, has made a proposition to sail 10,000 planes from the Middle West, U. S. A., where they could be constructed, to Newfoundland thence to the Azores and on to Lisbon, Portugal, from where they could go on to the battle front in France. The longest flight on this route would be 1200 miles from St. John's, Newfoundland to the Azores. Mr. Workman has suggested that old cruisers might be placed along the sea route to save aviators who might be forced to come down, but he does not believe many of them would fall. In the event of this happening, St. John's would be the half way house.

Reids Boats.

The Argyle left Placentia at 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

The Clyde left Wesleyville at 7 a.m. yesterday.

The Dundee left Horwood at 9.45 a.m. yesterday.

The Ethie reached Port Saunders at 4.45 p.m.

The Home left Nipper's Hr. at 8.40 a.m. to-day.

The Fogota left Belleoram at 9.50 a.m. yesterday, going west.

The Sagona left Hopedale yesterday, coming south.

The Neptune arrived at St. John's at 10.30 p.m. yesterday.

The Petrel reached Port Union at 4.30 a.m, yesterday.

LADIES' SILK SWEATERS AND COSTUMES.

Just received another lot of above goods.
Silk Sweaters from $6.50 to $12.50.
Ladies' Costumes from $5.75 to $12.50.
These goods were bought at a bargain and our customers will reap the benefit. See them at once and get your choice. Outport orders will get personal attention.

THE WEST END BAZAAR,
The West End Bargain Store,
jly11,2i 51 Water St. West.

Wedding Bells.

KENNEDY—MARTIN.

The wedding of Miss Patricia Kennedy, daughter of Mr. James Kennedy, of the Baggage Department, Reid Nfld. Co., to Mr. Geo. Martin, tonsorial artist, Water Street, was solemnized last evening at St. Patrick's Church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Fr. Sheehan. Following the tying of the nuptial knot the wedding party drove to the home of the bride's parents, 6 Monroe Street, where a reception was held, following which the happy couple left for their future home at Barter's Hill. **The Telegram** wishes Mr. and Mrs. Martin many years of wedded happiness.

Train Movements.

Tuesday's outgoing express arrived at Port aux Basques at 11.55 p.m. yesterday.

Yesterday's outgoing express left Quarry at 8.10 a.m. to-day.

Yesterday's incoming express from Port aux Basques reached the city at 2 p.m. to-day.

To-day's incoming express left on time this morning.

McMurdo's Store News.

THURSDAY, July 10, 1918.

We have just got in a new lot of Rubber Bathing Caps, different shapes and sizes, and various prices. You should see these caps.

Zylex Ointment and Soap makes the best treatment for eczema when the two are used in combination, and many cases of skin disease have been cured by their use. Price Ointment, 50c. a pot; Soap, 25c. a cake.

Fishery Report.

St. Mary's—Trawls 2 to 5 qtls.; traps 5 to 50; caplin plentiful.

St. Lawrence—Some traps good catches; others none; good catches on trawls; caplin scarce.

Marystown—Trap fishing good; caplin scarce.

Twillingate—Traps ¼ to 1½ brls.; caplin plentiful.

Bonavista—Bait plentiful; hook and line exceptionally good; traps on the whole not very good lately.

Trinity—Codfish fairly plentiful; traps doing very good.

Catalina—Traps 2 to 10 qtls.; good fishing with trawls; caplin plentiful.

Hr. Grace—Traps 5 to 20 qtls.; boats nothing; plenty caplin.

Fortune—No improvement.

Brigus—Two traps 6 and 4 qtls.; others half qtl. each; caplin plentiful.

Tilt Cove—Some traps half qtl.; hook and line few fish only.

Placentia—One trap schooner arrived with 300 qtls.; dories getting from 3 to 5 qtls. daily; traps not doing as well as last week; caplin slacking; salmon fairly plentiful.

To-Day's Messages.

ARRESTS IN JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG, S.A., To-day.

To-day the first announcement was made of the concrete action taken by the Government since the crisis of last week when the fact was published that three men had been arrested. The prisoners are S. P. Bunting, ex-Provisional Councillor, S. Hanscomb, described as a butcher who arrived from America six months ago, and a third man of whom little is known. It is alleged the men are international Socialists, and searches have been made of the offices, workshops and dwellings of the accused. The utmost secrecy has been preserved.

AMERICAN AIRMEN ACTIVE.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE (by the A.P.)—American pursuit machines, flying in squadron formation, penetrated German occupied territory, north of Chateau Thiery, for a distance of 50 miles to-day, and chased several German machines which they encountered. The Americans secured considerable information and observed the preparations made by the enemy.

SUCCESSOR NOT APPOINTED.

LONDON, To-day.

The resignation of Dr. Rd. Von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Minister, has been accepted by Emperor William, according to a German political wireless despatch received here, and although the newspapers unanimously name Admiral Von Hintze as his successor, the final decision has not been made.

QUEEN-MOTHER PATRONESS.

LONDON, To-day.

A committee of English and Americans has been formed, with Queen Alexandra as patroness, to provide home comforts for American soldiers at the front. The chief enterprise of the committee will be sending parcels of food and luxuries which the soldiers cannot obtain at canteens, and will be along the lines similar to the work of the committees which provide for British soldiers. The activities of the committee will include correspondence with the American troops and provides for the comforts of the soldiers. Major Geo. Haven Putnam, and American Publisher, and Lady Walston of Cambridge, first suggested the plan, by writing letters to the papers, which brought a wide response, including contributions. The difficulties of transport from America prevent Americans from receiving parcels from home as extensively as do the British soldiers. Sir Charles Walston is Chairman of the committee which numbers among its members the Duchess of Bedford and Lady Lowther. Queen Alexandra has expressed her approval of the plan in a letter to Sir Charles, in which she wrote, "the scheme to provide parcels for the splendid American fighting men at the front, I think is first rate. As their relatives and friends are so far away let us take their places. It will be the greatest pleasure to become patroness of such an organization and I will do my best to help it."

CAPTURED MACHINE GUNS.

LONDON, To-day.

Field Marshal Haig's report: In the successful minor operations carried out by us last night, in the neighborhood of Merris, we captured nine machine guns and two trench mortars and in addition to a number of prisoners, further prisoners have been brought in during the day by our patrol on different parts of the front. With the exception of some hostile artillery action on the Marlincourt-Hinges and Locre sectors, there is nothing to report.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

LONDON, To-day.

The German Government doesn't intend to hold the Soveit Government responsible for the death of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, according to a semi-official announcement from Berlin, transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph Co., by way of Amsterdam. It being evident that Russia is doing all that is possible to punish the murderers the semi-official statement adds, the German Government and nation hope that the Russian Government and people will succeed in nipping the present revolutionary agitation in the bud." This announcement brings into contrast the attitude of Germans towards Von Mirbach's assassination, and her strong arm in dealing with the Chinese when China was in the hands of the Boxers, and the German Minister Baron von Kettler was assassinated.

A NEW PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, To-day.

The remarkable success of the Czeche-Slovak legions in reestablishing law and order in Siberia, and overcoming armed opposition from former German and Austrian prisoners of war, has had the effect of suspending the preparation of plans by the Entente Powers and the United States for tthe organization of an international force to campaign in Siberia. It was stated authoritatively, however, that none of the plans considered had met the objection of the United States Government that they involved a weakening on the Western front in France. Besides this objection, there has been a reluctance on the part of the administration to depart from its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of a friendly country, although it was admitted that an exception might be justified in the case of Siberia, if it were clearly established that the native population was forcibly dominated by Austro-German soldiers and influence. It is understood that an agreement to try the American proposal to assist the Russians economically to rehabilitate themselves, was about as far as the negotiations between the entente and the Washington authorities had progressed, when news of the rapid Czeche-Slovak campaign in Siberia demonstrated the necessity for revision of any plans for a military campaign in that country. In discussing the Czeche-Slovak successes to-day, the Czeche-Slovak National Council here declared that forces are fighting in Siberia with the sole idea of battling as one of the allied forces against the Germans, and that their movement would be governed by orders transmitted them through Professor T. G. Mairak, their leader, who now is in this country. It was explained that while indifferent as to whether they fight on the west or on the east front, the Czechs-Slovaks fell that they mustn't be involved in the internal affairs of any other country. When they started from Russia to France, the Czechs-Slovaks numbered some 60,000 but these have been augmented by escaped prisoners both from the Austrian and Roumanian armies, and the force now is said to number more than 100,000 trained and disciplined men under skilled military leadership.

FRENCH MAKE GAINS.

PARIS, To-day.

In the sector of the southwest of Soissons, the French have continued their gains, occupying La Grille Farm, advancing to the outskirts of Long Point, and penetrating the north section of Courcy, according to the war office report. The statement says: South of the Aisne our infantry put an end to the enemy resistance at various points north of Chavigny Farm. We occupied La Grille Farm and the quarries to the east. Our patrols pushed as far as the immediate outskirts of Long Pont and we penetrated the north section of Courcy taking fresh prisoners.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

EASTERN THEATRE, To-day.

There was artillery patrol activity west of the Vardar, and notwithstanding the costly checks of yesterday at the Cernnu Bend, the enemy again today launched his assault troops against our positions north of Monastir but was repulsed with appreciable losses. In the region south of the Develi River, our troops continued their advance, in conjunction with the Italian troops, and occupied Cafa Buripeere, the highest point of Kesnica Crest, which extends in a direction northwest of that of Bosnia. The Austrians after having offered vigorous resistance in the course of the preceding days, retired in disorder into the Tormerica Valley, into which we pursued them. We took 210 Austrian prisoners and important material. Two enemy planes were brought down.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

(By the Associated Press.)—For the moment the eyes of the Allied world are turned away from the front in France, where the Germans are said to be preparing for a resumption of their offensive against positions held by the troops of the Entente nations. The most active area in the various theatres of the war is in Albania, where the French and Italians are continuing their successes against the Austrians and while it is not expected that far-reaching results will be brought about by the offensive in this section of the world war, the movement has in it possibilities which seem interesting. The rapid progress made by the French and Italans, the probability that the Austro-Bulgar line to the east, past Lake Ochrida, may be outflanked, and the possibility that an offensive may be launched along the Salonika front, and to give the events in Albania some importance. At a time when the main battle area is quiet, there have been indications recently that an offensive might be begun in Macedonia, if for no other reason than to draw Austrian and possibly German troops from Italy and France. It is reported that the Bulgarians are war-weary and that an Italian blow along the front north of Salonika might bring about notable military and political results. The Teutonic Allies in Macedonia have been savagely attacking the Entente lines, but have been driven back. French troops continue their offensive tactics north of the Retz Forest along the line from the Marne to the Aisne and the fighting has gradually extended south along the front southwest of Soissons, with the French repeating their operation of pushing the enemy back from strong positions from which they might easily reach vital ground along the French line of defence.

Along the British front there have been intermittent artillery duels deepening here and there into bombardments of great intensity. This has been the case east of Amiens where the Germans have drenched Australian positions with shells and then attacked in an attempt to regain territory lost, when the Australians and Americans attacked on July 4th. The enemy has been repulsed with losses near Morris and the British have improved their positions in a minor acton. There have been no events of an unusual character along the American held sectors of the line, except at Chateau Thierry, where American aviators have been active. One squadron has penetrated far behind the German lines and it is believed brought back valuable information as to conditions there. The situation in Russia remains obscure and Germany as yet has made no move, as the sequel of the assassination of Ambassador Count Von Mirbach, at Moscow. In the mountain sectors of the Italian front the Austrians have been pushed back slightly in the Brenta Valley and on the Asiage Plateau.

Obituary.

HENRY J. SEYMOUR.

We regret to chronicle the passing of Mr. Henry J. Seymour, whose death occurred at the General Hospital on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock. Deceased who was employed in G. Knowling's main office, Water Street, was for some time suffering from a severe cold which developed into pneumonia, and on Saturday last he entered the General Hospital for treatment, but despite the best medical care he succumbed to his illness at the time stated. Mr. Seymour was a brother of the late Judge Seymour of Harbor Grace, and son of the late Henry Seymour, who carried on a general business before the fire of 1892 in the old Cullen building, Water Street. He is survived by a widow and several near relatives, to whom the **Telegram** offers deep sympathy.

The Neptune Returns.

The S. S. Neptune, Capt. Burgess, reached port at 10.30 last night from the Labrador mail service, having gone as far north as Holton. Capt. Burgess reports the fish striking in south of Grosswater Bay and that already some fine catches were secured. Practically all the schooners had reached the coast, but unfortunately salt was scarce in several places. Very little ice was seen near the coast and the prospects for a good voyage are very encouraging.

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Also, let us take care of your requirements for **your camp supply**

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See the Building Age for June, page 296, for description of an 8 room house built by one carpenter and his helper in 36 days; 5,000 feet of Beaver Board were used.

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Oaten Bread Recipe:

TAKE

1 sifter full of Ogilvie's "STANDARD" Flour and
1 sifter full of Ogilvie's ROLLED OATS

THEN

Scald the Rolled Oats with 2 cupfuls of boiling water. Make sponge with ½ yeast cake and one cup of Ogilvie's "Standard" Flour; then add the Rolled Oats—after allowing sufficient time for them to cool.

ADD

1 tablespoonful of Butter,
2 teaspoonfuls of Salt,
1½ tablespoonfuls of Sugar.

Kneed well, adding Ogilvie's "STANDARD" as required to give it the proper texture before proceeding to bake.

The above recipe will make a Wholesome and Delicious Bread.

Published by Authority

On recommendation of the Military Service Board and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914-16, and the Military Service Act, 1918, the following further Regulations have been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Colonial Secretary.

Department of Colonial Secretary,
June 25th, 1918.

14.—After any class or sub-class has been called out, and after the expiration of the time limited by the calling out proclamation for reporting for service or making applications for exemption, any man, who may reasonably be supposed to be a member of the class or sub-class called out, many, at any reasonable time, be accosted by any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or by any commissioned or non-commissioned military officer, or by any police officer or constable, and questioned as to all or any of the following matters, to wit:—His name, occupation, place of employment, abode, date and place of birth, and any other matters relevant to show whether or not he is within such class or sub-class, or whether or not he has reported for, or is excepted or exempted from military service; and the man shall, if required, produce his certificate or such evidence as may be in his possession, if he have any, showing that he has reported, or is not at the time liabe to report; and it shall be the duty of any such man so questioned to answer truthfully, and to the best of his information, knowledge and belief, all questions so put to him.

15.—If any man so accosted and questioned do not answer, or does not truthfully answer, all questions put to him touching the matters aforesaid, or, if the officer questioning him have reasonable grounds to believe that the answers are untruthful or evasive, he may detain the man and take him before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with a ccording to law; provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect the application of Section 12 of the Military Service Act, 1918.

16.—It shall be the duty of every person to answer any questions which may be asked of or submitted to him orally or in writing by the registrar or by any military or police officer relating to the age, occupation, abode, address or domestic position of any man who may reasonably be supposed or be a member of any class or sub-class called out or to any facts which may be of use in determining whether such a man is entitled to exemption or enabling him to be found or identified, and any person who fails to answer any such questions shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars.

jly2,10,eod

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Saturday

German Soldier Says Kaiser Lied.

(By Frank H. Taylor.)

With the American Army in Lorraine.—Information obtained from prisoners captured at Xivray and other American points indicates the waning morale of the Germans. Even the crack regiments of storm troops are affected.

"We are living in hopes that something will happen to the Allies," declared one Bavarian. "The Kaiser promised to be in Paris before this. He lied. The military leaders are now stalling off the German public promising a victorious peace within three months. After that it will be another three months, then another."

Prisoners say that even the crack German troops want to quit. They are discouraged because of the showing made by the Americans and now believe they can never break the Allied lines, with the Americans pouring in.

One German lieutenant, an exceptionally intelligent man, says that [illegible] for the American troops [illegible]