

ARMY

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Who are alert to judicious expenditure and the greatest satisfaction and value of these Overcoats.

Overcoats accentuating the aggressive spirit of the Overcoats meet dignity and character the man of mature years here in such large quantities that selection is especially easy.

\$2, \$25, \$28 to \$45.

Mr. 68 King St. Good Place to Buy Good Clothes.

NATURE ALMANAC.

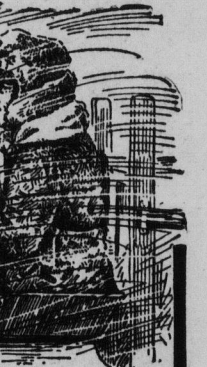
PHASES OF THE MOON
4th 11h 5m p.m.
13th 1h 0m a.m.
19th 5h 36m a.m.
26th 1h 35m p.m.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
4.42	4.14	3.46	3.18	2.50	2.22	1.54
6.40	6.14	5.46	5.18	4.50	4.22	3.54
6.38	6.09	5.41	5.13	4.45	4.17	3.49
6.37	6.08	5.40	5.12	4.44	4.16	3.48
6.35	6.06	5.38	5.10	4.42	4.14	3.46

WEATHER

Forecast.
Light to moderate winds;
moderately warm.
On Oct. 10.—North New
England fair and probably
gentle west winds and fair.

Min.	Max.
20	38
44	58
50	66
56	72
60	78
64	82
68	86
72	90
76	94
80	98
84	102
88	106
92	110
96	114
100	118



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ATLANTIC

Underwear

WOOD

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are good.

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BRITISH MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS NEAR CAMBRAI

QUARTER MILLION BOCHES ARE NOW IN FULL RETREAT

Allies Are Hot at Their Heels in Region Between Cambrai and St. Quentin—At Some Points Allied Advance Has Exceeded Fifteen Miles in Last Two Days—Allies Take More Towns and Villages.

London, Oct. 10.—Further progress was made by the British last night to the east of Cambrai. Fighting is going on southeast of Cambrai on both sides of Cauchy. The British are now within two miles of Le Cateau. Saullamunes and Noyelles have been captured.

The capture of Saullamunes and Noyelles represents a British advance in the district east of Lens. Between Lens and the Scarpe the British also are advancing and are in touch with the Germans to the west of the line of Vitry-En-Artois, Arel-Les-Quarcin and Reuvery.

Paris, Oct. 10.—A quarter of a million Germans are now in full retreat between Cambrai and St. Quentin with the Allies hot at their heels. At some points the advance has exceeded fifteen miles in the last two days.

This forward movement of the Allies is regarded as the first step in the great general retreat of the Germans which seems now inevitable.

Haig's Success Complete.

London, Oct. 9.—Field Marshal Haig's communication seems to mark another phase in the astonishing success of the Allied arms, namely, the completion of the breaking through of the whole Hindenburg defense from Arras to St. Quentin.

According to accounts sent by the correspondents from the front, the general belief is that there are no further defensive positions to conquer such as have now been passed.

More French Gains.

Paris, Oct. 9.—In an advance of about eight kilometers east of St. Quentin, the railroad junction point of Mesieres-Sur-Oise has been captured by the French, who also took 2,000 prisoners and some guns, according to the French official communication issued tonight. Big gains also have been made by the French along the Aisne, where 600 more prisoners were taken.

Serbian Victory.

London, Oct. 10.—Serbian troops pursuing the defeated Ninth Austrian division on Monday entered Leskovac, 22 miles south of Nish and Vratovina, according to an official statement issued today. The Serbians took several hundred prisoners and captured a large quantity of material. French troops, operating in Serbia, are pushing towards the Montenegrin frontier, according to the Central News Agency. The Serbian army has reached a line between fifteen and eighteen miles south of Nish.

Teutons Bombed.

With the American Forces North-west of Verdun, Oct. 10.—(By The Associated Press.)—An American bombing expedition consisting of more than 350 machines yesterday dropped thirty-two tons of explosives on German cantonnements in the area between Waville and Damvillers, about twelve miles north of Verdun.

French Statement.

Paris, Oct. 10.—The text of the French statement follows: "During the night the pursuit of the enemy continued to the east of St. Quentin, the French occupying the Bois Land-rincourt and passing beyond Beaurieux and Fontaine-Notre Dame. "North of the Aisne the French pressed the enemy with vigor in the region east of Oet. French troops held the plateau De Cote-Saint-Tete. They crossed the Aisne Canal further east in the region of Villers-En-Pray-eres."

"In the Champagne, an attack vigorously carried out has enabled us to capture Liry and make prisoners."

Fall of Beirut.

London, Oct. 10.—French and British warships which entered Beirut, the chief seaport of Syria, on Sunday found that the town had been evacuated by the Turks, says an official statement issued today by the British war office.

Beirut was occupied by detachments of British Indian infantry on Tuesday.

The text of the statement is appended: "French and British warships entered Beirut on Sunday and found the town evacuated by the enemy. "On Monday British armored cars, preceding our cavalry and infantry columns, arrived, and on Tuesday advanced detachments of British Indian infantry occupied the place. They were received enthusiastically by the inhabitants."

Too 69 Towns.

"Even of greater importance than these captures stands the fact that you have wrested sixty-nine towns and villages and over one hundred and seventy-five square miles of soil from the defiling Hun in the short period of two months. The Canadian corps, to which was attached the thirty-second division for the battle of Amiens, the fourth and fifty-first divisions for the battle of Arras, and the eleventh division for the battle of Cambrai, has encountered the defeated decisively forty German divisions—that is nearly one quarter of the total German forces on the western front. In the performance of these mighty achievements all arms and branches of the corps have bent

POTATO ENQUIRY STANDS ADJOURNED TO OCTOBER 29

Four Witnesses Examined at Yesterday's Session of the Enquiry—Mr. Jones Refuses To Answer Certain Questions Which He Contends Are Outside of the Commissioner's Scope—Threat of Commitment for Contempt of Court Fails To Intimidate Him.

After another day spent in taking evidence the potato enquiry was, yesterday afternoon adjourned until Tuesday, October 29th, in this city, the adjournment being granted to enable Mr. Hughes to investigate certain payments in connection with an A. C. Smith cheque and others told of during the day's hearing.

Yesterday's witnesses included W. A. Loudoun, comptroller-general; Manager Giles Hawkins, of the Bank of Montreal; in Fredericton; George F. Jones, M. L. A., and Harry Morton, for three years bookkeeper in the agricultural department in Fredericton.

W. A. Loudoun, Comptroller General of the province, and formerly auditor general, was recalled and asked in regard to the requisition for \$9,531.16 for payment to the firm of A. C. Smith & Co. or the Bank of Montreal. The requisition was presented to him in the ordinary course of events, endorsed by Hon. J. A. Murray and J. B. Daggett. The account was accompanied by the necessary vouchers and a letter from Mr. Murray. A cheque was issued in payment and delivered to Mr. Daggett. The cheque being produced by Mr. Hughes, witness identified it and explained some notes appearing on the requisition. "Witness said he did not get any account of the Irma Bentley shipment corresponding to the statement, produced in court by Mr. Daggett, and had not received any money as a return from the Minto shipment. In the ordinary course such things would go through his department."

Bank Manager Testifies.

Giles Hawkins, manager of the Bank of Montreal branch at Fredericton, said the cheque identified by Mr. Loudoun was presented to him by Mr. Daggett on July 27th, 1916. Of the amount of the cheque \$5,077.60 was applied to the payment of a promissory note given by Mr. Daggett to George B. Jones, and endorsed by Mr. Jones. The note was dated on June 2nd and was for one month. Its face was \$5,053.30 and \$13.30 in interest had accrued on it at the time it was paid. The balance of the Smith cheque was placed to the credit of Mr. Daggett who drew a cheque for the amount, \$4,453.56, and witness certified it. The cheque drawn by Mr. Daggett was payable to A. C. Smith & Co.

Funds were transferred from his branch to the Moncton branch of the bank on May 30, 1916. The amount was \$23,900, and it went to the credit of F. W. Sumner. The transfer was made either by telegraph or telephone. Witness learned the money had been deposited by William Thompson. He did not know who William Thompson was, but he knew that the money was sent to Westmorland County.

In regard to the discount of \$32,861.39 for Mr. Cruikshank, witness said he did not necessarily report the matter to the St. John office of the bank before making the discount. It was not necessary as the province had a line of credit at the bank and he was satisfied the note would be paid. He did not know whether Mr. Daggett had paid back to the credit of the province the sum of \$5,072.66 applied to the payment of his own note, nor did he know that Mr. Daggett had not paid it.

Mr. Jones Called.

George B. Jones, M.P.P. for Kings County, said he went to W. B. Tennant and got \$61,500. Premier Clarke had instructed him to do so, had told him that Mr. Tennant would give him the money, but said nothing further. Mr. Clarke did not tell him where Mr. Tennant got the money to be paid. Witness was interested in the Valley Railway being built through Kings County as a representative of that county, but had no interest in the letting of the contract. He thought the members of the Valley Railway board were competent to look after that. The members of the Board with whom he was acquainted were F. W. Sumner, of Montreal, the president, Richard O'Leary, W. S. Fisher, and John D. Palmer. He had never met the secretary of the company, and did not know that the Nova Scotia Construction Company had received a contract for the road until he saw it in the newspapers. He presumed that it was shortly after the signing of that contract that he went to Mr. Tennant for the money.

Where the Money Went. Asked as to the disposition of the money, witness said Mr. Clarke had instructed him what to do with it. The sum of \$23,900 already mentioned by Mr. Hawkins he took to Fredericton and delivered to Mr. Daggett. He did not recall telling Mr. Daggett to send the money to Moncton, but thought Mr. Daggett knew what to do with it. The rest of the money was disbursed by witness according to instructions given by Mr. Clarke. Certain obligations were met.

Mr. Hughes—"What were they?" Mr. Jones—"I don't know that that question comes within the scope of this enquiry. Does it, Mr. Commissioner?"

The Commissioner, after carefully examining his warrant, "I think this enquiry gives scope for that question."

Mr. Hughes—"Before I press that I have one more question to ask you, Mr. Tennant said he agreed to pay

what appeared in the departmental ledger. Mr. Shipp did not pay any money to him and he received no money on account of the potato shipments that did not go to the provincial treasurer's office.

The court then adjourned for lunch and after lunch Mr. Morton resumed the stand.

He had no recollection of any payments made to the department for the sale of culls. He identified a document as a copy of a letter written to J. S. Eagles during the absence of Mr. Daggett in England to the effect that the department had been informed that barrels were being hauled away. He did not remember any answer to this letter and did not know why J. S. Eagles was paid for 9,172 barrels and 6 bundles of heads. He did not know anything about Taylor and White's bill for 10,452 bbls, which A. C. Smith and Co.'s vouchers only accounted for 7,678 bbls received. He had never gone over the account of A. C. Smith and Co. as a whole, but had made up a statement from vouchers attached.

Mr. Hughes called attention to lead pencil figures on the margin of the account. Witness said they were not his and did not know whose they were.

Witness did not know of any inquiry into the potato shipment. He identified a letter written by him on September 28, 1914, which showed that Mr. Daggett was in Ottawa at that time and would be home on the following Wednesday. He did not remember being sent to the bank on May 20, 1916, with a deposit of \$33,900 for Moncton. He had often made deposits for Mr. Daggett, sometimes private, sometimes for the department. Mr. Daggett might have told him that the money was in an upper drawer of the safe, but he had no recollection of it. He did not telegraph money to Mr. Sumner. His usual procedure was to take the money to the bank and hand it to Mr. Hawkins.

Shown the deposit slip witness said part of the writing looked like Mr. Daggett's, part of it did not. Asked about William Thompson with whom there was an account in the bank by that name.

Hughes—"Mr. Hawkins says there was not."

Witness did not know any man of that name.

Mr. Morton said he did not know of any instructions given to B. Frank Smith by Mr. Daggett. If he had a book of the potato transactions aside from the ledger it would be a scrap book in which he kept memoranda. He did not think there was such a book.

This concluded Mr. Morton's evidence and Mr. Hughes said it would be necessary to adjourn the enquiry to give him time to look over certain documents and trace the disposition of money paid on cheques.

An adjournment was accordingly taken until Tuesday morning, October 29th, when the hearing will be resumed in this city.

HAS BEEN SERVICE.

Cadet Jack Crowley, son of D. Crowley, tobacconist of the capital, reached the city yesterday to visit friends. Jack went overseas nearly four years ago, and has seen much service. In the early days of the war he joined the Royal Flying Corps, and was then known as the Royal Flying Corps, today the Royal Air Force. After a training in Canada he sailed for England and was located at Flamborough Camp, previous to going to France. He preferred to say but little last evening regarding his past duties "over there," but was, he stated, returned to Canada, being afterwards granted honorable discharge. His injuries received in action were mainly those caused by gas, which affected his lungs badly, also his stomach.

DARK MYSTERY IN BEAUCE CO.

Pedlar Disappears Under Strange Circumstances and May Be Held in Armed Slackers' Camp.

Quebec, Oct. 10.—Men supposed to be absentees under the M. S. A., and in hiding in the woods, near St. Landger, county of Beauce, are credited with causing the mysterious disappearance of David Bediesi, 19 years old, an Armenian trader of that parish, who went to the bush to sell things about the country and has never been heard from since Bediesi was driven there, in the 24th range of the parish, by a chauffeur of the place who related the story to the detectives who are at work on the mystery.

The chauffeur stated that, on September 26 he drove Bediesi through the woods. At a certain point, he says, five men armed, came out of the bush, charged them with being military policemen and brought them to a hidden camp where the two were, according to the chauffeur, held as hostages. The chauffeur finally escaped and does not know what became of Bediesi.

MISSION CLOSED.

The mission for women and children in St. John Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. Joseph McLaughlin and Rev. Father Corrigan, both of the Redemptionist Order, was brought to an abrupt close last evening in compliance with the recent proclamation of the Department of Health. The following week was devoted to the male members of the parish, but their mission has been indefinitely postponed for the reason as mentioned above. A mission in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception scheduled to finish Sunday morning, and to commence on Wednesday last, was postponed also.

Witness did not know any man of that name.

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MONTREAL

Notice Of Special Importance!

It is ordered by the Department of Health of New Brunswick that all schools, theatres and churches in New Brunswick be closed on and after Friday, October 11, until further notice, and that all public meetings be prohibited, in view of the danger of an epidemic of severe (so-called Spanish) influenza.

Billiard and pool rooms and like resorts are added to the above closures.

GEORGE G. MELVIN, M.D.,
Chief Medical Officer for New Brunswick

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