

## GRIM REMAINS OF GERMAN ZEPPELIN



All that was left of Kaiser's airships brought down blazing near Enfield, England. The upper photo shows a tangled, twisted mass, once the pride and joy of the aged Count Zeppelin. The lower photo shows the wreckage of one of her engines.

## LAT 80, PUTS IN AS BUSY A DAY AS MEN ONLY HALF HIS AGE

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 19.—At the age of eighty, Daniel Chase Corbin, a pioneer of Spokane, is still president of a railroad company and active head of a number of large enterprises. He is hailed as the greatest railroad builder in the Pacific northwest. Every day finds Mr. Corbin at his office in the Old National Bank building, and it is probable that few men of any age dispose of more business details than he.

Mr. Corbin's day's work in the president's office of the Spokane International Railway is today as unrelenting and exacting as that of the younger men under him, with the added burden of responsibility. His work of helping to build up the Spokane country began in 1886, when he established a rail and boat line to market the newly-discovered ores of the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Two years later he built the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway north to the international boundary, which he later extended to Nelson, B.C. He also built the Red Mountain Railway to market the ores from Rossland, B.C. Still later he extended the S. F. & N. to other British Columbia mining camps. The next and greatest of his achievements was the building, in 1905, of the Spokane International to connect with the Canadian Pacific and Soo systems at Kingsgate. Mr. Corbin is still president of this railroad and its branch lines. His activities also include the establishment of large industries in the coal fields, in irrigated lands and in the beet sugar business.

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## Peps

and Nationalist volunteers had enlisted, and if it had not been for distrust of Ireland in the early phases of the war the number of volunteers would have been trebled.

"So long as the present state of government exists in Ireland, so long will the present excited and irritated public feeling exist, so long as the Irish people see that England, fighting for the rights of small nationalities in Europe, is maintaining, by martial law, the Galtonist government against the will of the people of Ireland, no real improvement can be hoped for."

Mr. Redmond declared that present conditions were injuriously affecting the British cause throughout America, and the dominions, especially, at the present moment, in Australia. As one who had honestly done his best and who was prepared to continue honestly to do his best to win the war, no matter what the risks to his own popularity in influence might be, he begged the government to hearken seriously to his warning advice.

Henry Edward Duke, the chief secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Redmond, said he recognized that underlying Mr. Redmond's speech was a profound desire that Ireland should play a part worthy of the highest traditions of her countrymen in this great struggle.

The real question, he continued, with which this country and Ireland were confronted was whether, when Great Britain set things for the Irish people, from one cause or another, should stand aside. Those grounds of criticism which referred to mistakes and recruiting mismanagement were capable of remedy, he added, and Mr. Lloyd George, the secretary for war, was particularly anxious to deal with them.

There must, he said, be some restraint, he insisted, upon men, from the one side, who look upon it as a sympathy with the rebellion and who had not abandoned their ambition, and if nothing better could be devised martial law would have to be continued.

In regard to martial law, the government must bide its time, he added. It must withdraw every restriction as soon as possible, but its paramount duty was to secure to every law-abiding subject of Ireland protection by every means at its command.

T. P. O'Connor said that Secretary Duke's speech simply meant coercion, more coercion, and still more coercion, but the whole history of Ireland proved that coercion was useless. The present administration of Ireland, Mr. O'Connor asserted, was incompatible with the principle for which the Entente Allies are fighting. The government, he said, could not enter with clean hands the peace which he prayed and believed would follow the Entente victory, unless Ireland was pacified.

Sir John Simon, the former home secretary, contended that the continuance of martial law in Ireland was needless. Its removal, he said, would assuage the bitter and dangerous feelings. John Newton Griffiths, Unionist, having expressed the opinion that it would be impracticable to attempt to apply coercion in Ireland, Premier Asquith, rising, admitted that there had been a regrettable mistake and blunder in recruiting in the early stages, and said that Mr. Redmond's suggestions for filling up with Irishmen the wasted ranks of the gallant Irish division would receive the most careful and sympathetic attention. No man had rendered more constant, loyal or effective service in the recruiting, he declared, than the Irish leader.

He did not consider it safe, in view of the possible recrudescence of recent events, to dispense with the existing safeguards, but the government was desirous, at the earliest possible moment, to revert to normal conditions. Turning to the question of the Irish prisoners, some stories of passages occurred. Mr. Asquith promised that those detained should be liberated at the moment it was considered safe to do so.

In conclusion the premier said, that the atmosphere now existing in Ireland could only be dispensed by an agreed settlement. He believed there was no party, no sane politician in Great Britain, who would not welcome with joy such an agreement, and co-operate wholeheartedly therein, and he prayed it might be soon reached.

The premier's speech was received with manifest signs of disapproval by the Nationalists. David Lloyd George, secretary for war, said:

At the most crucial period of recruiting at the beginning of the war, some stupidities, which at times almost looked like malignance, were perpetrated in Ireland, and were beyond belief. It is very difficult to recover a lost opportunity of that kind, where national susceptibilities have been offended and original enthusiasm killed.

Looking at the urgency of the military problem, he hoped that the men of all parties would help Mr. Redmond, to their utmost, to save his difficulties and create a better atmosphere in Ireland with regard to recruiting. He desired to see this gallant and warlike people brought back to their original temper at the outbreak of the war. Everybody in England, and the men of all parties in Ireland, should consider how to remove the causes of injustice, distrust and suspicion between the two races which rendered it impossible for them to co-operate.

## A GOOD DAY FOR ALLIES

London, Oct. 18.—A sanguinary frontal battle is proceeding three miles north of the Halicz bridgehead, Galicia, in the angle formed by the junction of the Naryn and Gnila Lipa rivers," says Reuter's Telegram correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 18, via London, Oct. 18.—The official communication issued by the French high command, Oct. 18, stated that the conquest of the village of Sully-Sur-Saône and drove the enemy from the ridges northwest and northeast of the village.

"In these two attacks we took 250 prisoners, including live officers," said the official bulletin.

London, Oct. 18.—The official bulletin from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

"An attack this morning extended our front north of Guendecourt and towards Butte De Warlencourt. So far, over 150 prisoners have been reported."

"Yesterday, besides many reconnaissances, our aircraft carried out some bombing raids against enemy communications in which railway stock and station buildings were damaged. A train was hit and derailed."

"There was many fights in the air, in the course of which four enemy machines were driven down damaged; one fell into a lake. Four of our machines have not returned."

London, Oct. 18.—The British main force has a long interview with King Constantine this evening," says a Reuter despatch from Athens, under date of Tuesday, "and it is understood his majesty insisted on the groundlessness of the suspicion that Greece contemplated an attack on the forces of General Sarrai. As proof of his good faith the king is said to have declared his readiness to withdraw the Greek forces from Larissa."

Vienna Denies Loss.

Vienna, via London, Oct. 18.—The following official communication was issued today:

Italian theatre: Yesterday evening considerable enemy forces attacked our positions on Monte Testa Rottride and north of the Pausin Peak. Our brave defenders repulsed the attack sanguinarily. At some points in the Flein Valley, on the Dolomites front, and also on the Carso plateau, there are sporadic

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illery actions, which sometimes become very violent.

Fighting on Soos. Constantinople, Oct. 17, via London, Oct. 18.—The following official communication was issued today:

"On the Caucasian front we advanced our trenches farther eastward. On the centre surprise attacks against the enemy were covered with success. We took a number of prisoners. On the right and left wings there have been successful reconnaissances."

"Egyptian front: Two regiments of enemy cavalry which attacked Lirnegave, east of Soos, were repulsed with losses."

GIANT SEARCHLIGHT BUILT BY EASTERN INVENTOR

What is heralded as the world's most powerful searchlight, a big instrument that is reported to be capable of develop-

ing approximately 1,280,000,000 candlepower, is described in the November Popular Mechanics Magazine. The instrument has recently been erected on the roof of a manufacturing plant at Brooklyn, where it is being used for experimental purposes. The most important feature of the new searchlight is its arc. In addition to the brilliant light obtained from the heated surface of the positive carbon, use is made of the intensely bright flame produced through the combustion of the superheated vapor that is given off. To employ the gas successfully it is necessary that it be confined in an exceedingly small area. As a result the luminosity emanating from the mouth of the crater amounts to about 820,000 candlepower to the square inch. The instrument is exciting profound interest in technical and scientific circles.

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