

# The Canadian Corps

## They've Captured More Than 2,000 of Enemy Since September 3: Something of Their Work

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes minister of militia, has issued the following communication from the Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, Oct. 19.—It is impossible for those who are not actively participating in this great battle, and who must still entertain a conception of warfare based on former wars, to understand the extraordinary revolution which has gradually taken place in our methods of attack. The "Somme offensive" is being conducted upon new principles, drawn from the study and experience of the last two years. It is at the same time the most colossal and the most fearful form of warfare which has ever been evolved. Its novelty is characterized by the change in the "old" departure from military precedent well exemplified by the famous tanks. Its gigantic scale is illustrated by the casualty returns which represent, however, but a small fraction of the troops employed. Its intricate detail may be seen from a study of the trench maps where the lacing and interlacing of innumerable lines form a most intricate pattern and show the slow labor and nature of the advances. Objectives of attack must be defined with the exactitude of a city plot. They must be approached by the construction of parallel jumping-off trenches and communication trenches, trenches so close as to reduce as much as possible the period of infantry exposure and also control the direction of the assault. Aeroplane photographs must be obtained of the area objective, to show the precise location of the enemy's lines and the results of the artillery preparation there. Photographs are clear and searching, and some taken during the assault even show the advancing figures of the infantry. Every detail, every secret of the German defence is laid bare. Soon after the aeroplane observer, sweeping low over the enemy's lines, has taken the photographs, the prints have been distributed to all the staffs concerned.

Dominating the Air.

In this respect the British and French domination is almost absolute. Here all day long we watch our planes circling above our heads. Closely they come and go, with speed and alertness of eagles; far off they ascend to hang over the sky. Occasionally a flight of five or more planes, intent upon some special mission, go over high and disappear into the distant mist. So rarely do the German machines appear that some men who have been in the hands for a month have not seen a single one.

The Canadian corps is only a unit in the great drama. Its movements depend not upon its own volition but upon the British and French scheme of battle. Let any essential portion be checked in its allotted task, and a rearrangement of the whole fabric must be made.

Yet the ultimate aim is never lost sight of. The task may be reversed again and again, but the same general intention remains. There is an inevitable purpose apparent in all this complicated and intricate work. Really everything is, the most ordered perfection to the smallest degree, every movement is ordained and co-ordinated. Behind it all lies the directing control of the military equipment and the general will of a great people.

Canadian Playing Part.

In this mighty organism the Canadian army is playing its part. It has taken and given its share of blows. This battle has nowhere a counterpart for the slow, small grinding of the military machine. Never has human agency controlled such engines of destruction, nor has war ever so profoundly impressed itself upon the face of nature. No plague could be more devastating. This is a region of contrast even for the heavy-footed infantry, who must march from one place to another.

One day they may billet in a snug French village, with its shady trees, and its gardens bright with roses; the next they will plod along the straight white roads, marked by the regular rows of poplars on either side. Steadily, as the eye may follow the undulating plains, all as carefully cultivated as the best kept kitchen garden at home.

Fields are only distinguished by the difference of the crops, or the direction of the furrows. There are no fences, there are no waste places, there are no ragged groves, no idle clumps of trees, no half-cleared lands, no stumps of earth does its patient, happy labor; every tree grows for a purpose; cattle do not wander aimlessly, they are pegged in a field of rich fodder, and each man has his allotted share. This is an ordered thrift appears mechanical or smoothly self-supporting, unless the farmer's life is known—his long, untrusting work, the faithful service of his hard women, the faithful labor of children.

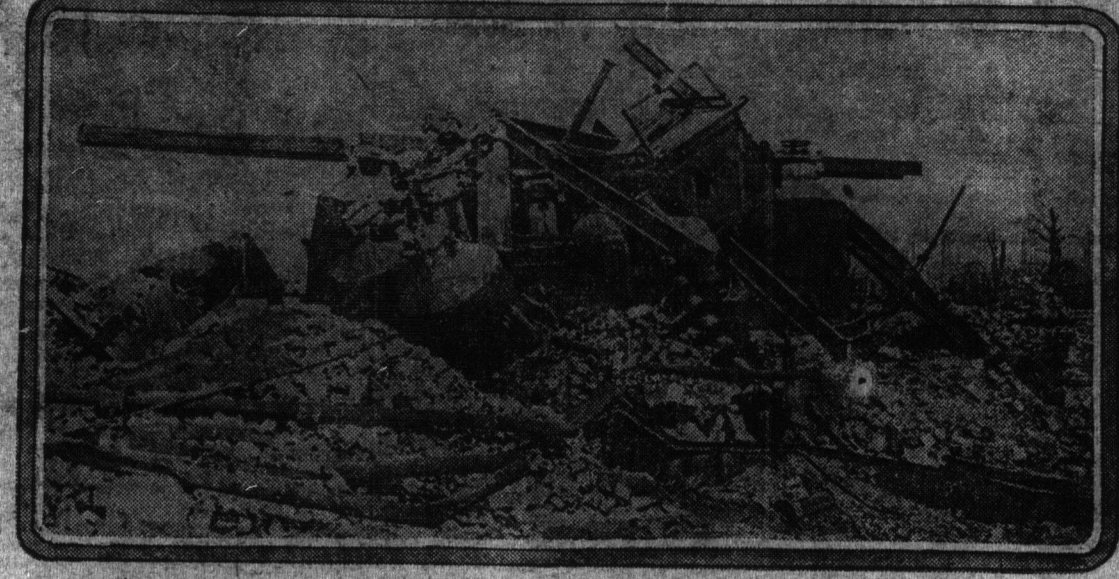
Admiration for French.

Very deep and very sincere is the admiration of the Canadian soldier, not only for the skill and courage of the French army but for the brave, silent industry of the women, the old men and the children of the French villages.

The transition from this scene of beauty, peace and ancient prosperity is infinitely distressing. Fields are given over to the trampling rows of tethered horses, and are distinguished by a variety of encampments from ordered white tents to huts of ratted biscuit tins and low discolored bivvies.

There is a certain inevitable litter of material, salvage heaps and smoking incinerators; there is an obsession of a loitering military. The houses are all occupied by uniforms more or less cleanly; few civilians are engaged in selling eggs, candies or embroidered picture cards, and other odds and ends. The roads block and jam with a ceaseless procession of arm vehicles or marching files. That the government dispenser of patronage tries to force a political favorite on Sir Thomas, in place of the man he himself had chosen? Was he given to understand that all appointments were to be considered as party gifts? It would look that way, for it will be remembered that Sir Thomas said that it was an incident, as "indicative of what might be expected" that made him decide to wash his hands of the whole affair.

# GERMANS FIGHTING TURRET WRECKED BY BRITISH BOMBARDMENT



The Germans on the western front have used fighting turrets not unlike those on battleships. The picture shows one of these turrets after the British have captured it. Buried in the mass are huge guns.

# "RUNNERS"

(London Daily Mail.)

The following article tells of the "runners" who carry important messages in the front trenches. Private J. Miller, whose "V. C." was announced yesterday, was one of this heroic band. He was ordered to take an important message and bring back a reply at all costs. Seriously hit almost immediately, he pressed with his hand a gaping wound in his abdomen, delivered his message, staggered back with the answer, and fell dying at the feet of the officer to whom he delivered it.

In trench warfare, where flag-waving is impossible and the telephone wires may be broken at any moment by shell fire, runners are used to maintain communication between commanders and the units and the directors of operations. The position of "runner" is eagerly sought after by the keen young soldier who delights in the adventures which will be known, so often crop up.

Very often in a regiment has one or more runners attached to him, the number increasing with the higher ranks. The trench work of a runner is not by any means arduous as long as telephone wires are in use. He is in the greatest danger when he is put to the greatest test; for, in addition to taking his chance in the charge which captures a trench, he is almost certain to have to carry messages across the open under heavy fire.

There are times when it is of vital importance that messages should be got through from a captured trench to the front line. In such a case, the runner is the only one who can do this. His dangerous duty devolves on the runners.

The British infantry have victoriously occupied the shell-mangled trenches which they have evicted the Boche. The work of consolidating the captured position is proceeding feverishly. The air is filled with the roar of bullets from the German machine-guns, which play ceaselessly on the cover their adversaries are with difficulty erecting.

These machine-guns at present make further advances impossible, and officers are carefully locating their positions. As soon as the various emplacements they occupy have been detected information will be sent back to the gunners, enabling them to knock them out.

The difficulty in the trench is a certain section of the captured trench has completed his observations and writes a short despatch—in triplicate, for good reasons.

"Runner," he ejaculates.

"A man immediately approaches him. 'Take this to the O. C.,' says the officer. 'You'll find him at Farm.' 'There's a tough job, I'm afraid.' 'Very often,' returns the runner briskly. 'There is nothing in his tone to denote that he is about to attempt an almost hopeless task.'

The moment he starts for the rear he knows that the enemy snipers are manning their rifles. He will still have a terrific barrage to traverse.

A few moments later there is a lull in the enemy's fire, he springs across the open. The officer turns away briskly to superintend the work of consolidation, but swings round at the cry "He's down, sir."

The runner confirms the words, and the officer takes another despatch from his haversack.

"Runner," he exclaims in a mechanical tone. "Yes, sir."

The officer repeats his previous orders. "Need I take my rifle and bandolier, sir?" inquires the runner.

"No, leave 'em behind, Snips," returns the officer. "You'll find me at Farm, though."

"Snips is not his real name, though," he is so called by all the men, and by his officers too, on occasions such as this. Below middle height, he is young and of a wiry build, with a sharp-intelligent face. On the football field he has achieved fame, and at inside right has in the past brilliantly helped to uphold the honor of the regimental team.

There is a cheery smile on his face as he gets over the parapet to make a run on this other field—in this grimier game. Instead of starting straight for his destination he sprints off at a tangent, then, turning in a flash, darts in another direction. The machine guns are rattling away incessantly. The men cease their work for a moment to watch, as "Snips" twists and turns, dashes and darts in different directions, but at the time following nearer to his goal.

"Good luck to you, Snips," he says. "Take the ball on yourself!"

Such were the laughing shouts which followed him. The rattle of the machine gun seems to increase in fury at their impotence to stop that designing runner.

Suddenly "Snips" pitches forward headlong. A husky groan comes from the trench he has just left.

"Runner," ejaculates the officer in the same hoarse voice as before.

But a cry of "Good luck! God old Snips!" causes him to glance quickly in that direction; and he sees his runner again dashing on. "A dog's doggo in a shell-hole to kid the Boche groans," explains one of the men with a frown.

A few moments later "Snips" was out of danger of the machine guns, but an enemy trench was in his path. The enemy were putting a dense barrage between him and his destination. He kept on running till he reached the shrapnel-sprayed zone he must traverse. Then he deliberately slowed down to a walk. A

# AUSTRIAN PREMIER SHOT BY SOCIALIST

Failure to Re-Assemble House of Deputies Led Vienna Publisher to Slay Count Stuerghk

London, Oct. 21.—The premier of Austria has been shot.

Reuters Amsterdam correspondent says the premier, Count Karl Stuerghk, was shot today by the publisher of a Vienna newspaper, Dr. Friedrich Adler, according to a telegram received at Amsterdam from Berlin.

Count Karl Stuerghk's ministry was formed November 13, 1915, and was re-organized November 30, 1915.

Vienna, Oct. 21, via Berlin and Sayville, Oct. 22.—(To The Associated Press)—The assassination of the Austrian premier, Count Karl Stuerghk, was purely political, and was induced by his refusal to convene parliament, according to the admission of Dr. Friedrich Adler, his assassin, shortly after his arrest.

Dr. Adler is an eccentric and super-radical Socialist, sometimes known as "the Libenstein of Austria." He is editor of Der Kampf, a paper which seeks to reveal his motives, but after being

locked up he broke down and declared the premier's political policies had led him to do the deed.

Dr. Adler's arrest was not accomplished without the wounding of two men who leaped at him after he had fired on remaining chambers of his revolver at officers, with drawn swords, Austrian and German him. The wounded men, overpowered and injured slightly, are Baron Aehrenthor of the late foreign minister, and the head waiter of the Hotel Meissl und Sotter, in which the shooting occurred.

# German Light Cruiser Torpedoed in North Sea By British Submarine

London, Oct. 21, 9.50 p. m.—A German light cruiser has been torpedoed by a British submarine. The cruiser remained afloat, although she apparently suffered considerable damage. The announcement by the admiralty reads:

"A British submarine, just returned from the North Sea, reports that she torpedoed a German light cruiser of the Kolberg class, early Thursday morning. When last seen the cruiser was steaming slowly, in evident difficulties, towards German waters."

# Troops Arrive In England

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—It is officially announced, through the chief press censor's office, that the following troops have arrived safely in England:

The 188th Saskatchewan Battalion, half 166th Toronto Battalion, the 85th, 185th, 193rd and 219th Nova Scotia battalions. Drafts dental corps, Royal Flying Corps. Total number of troops: Officers, 276; men, 5,629.

BANGOR HAS SLANDER TRIAL INVOLVING SCHOOL CONDITIONS

CANADA'S TRADE LAST YEAR NETS \$1,587,939,707

Bangor, Me., Oct. 19.—Charges of a sensational nature regarding moral conditions in Bangor High school were made in the supreme court today by John W. S. Hodgson, former teacher in that school, during trial of a suit for slander against the superintendent of Bangor schools, D. Lyman Wormwood, plaintiff alleging \$5,000 damages, had made a statement that Hodgson "may not have been absolutely insane or demented but, believe me, he wasn't far from it."

Hodgson testified that while in his office in the basement of the High school building, he saw girls in a semi-nude condition in the corridors after leaving the gymnasium for their dressing rooms.

Witness also testified that since the publication of the alleged statement by Superintendent Wormwood, he has been unable to secure a position as teacher, and has been forced to accept a job as common laborer in the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Kittery (Me.).

Dr. Scriver of Brewer, testified that he was called to attend Hodgson one night last March and found that the patient was in a weak condition physically and apparently had a mental explosion or "brain storm." He talked incessantly of his straitened circumstances, and attempted to lift everything in the room.

Teachers in Bangor High school testified that Hodgson had told them that he was employed as a secret service man by the United States government, that he had been in consultation with representatives of the nations at war, who had tried to secure his services without success and that the Canadian government had sent him to see a man in regard to an aeroplane model that one of his students had made.

Hodgson, while on the stand for several hours, talked coherently and rationally, and denied some of the statements made against him. The case, which is arousing intense interest among the parents of pupils and others, will be resumed tomorrow morning. A Attorney-General William B. Patterson of Bangor, represent plaintiff and Benjamin W. Blanchard the defendant.

Health and Long Life.

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—During 1916 there was extensive published part of an address by Arthur Hunter, secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, which in my judgment marks a distinct advance on our views on the subject of long life and health. A great deal has been written on this subject, but the relation of heredity, to occupation, to the drink habit, to habits of life, etc.; but Mr. Hunter touches a note above all these.

Our confidence in the life insurance companies are without bias, all they care about is to get at the facts bearing on their business. Mr. Hunter says that the consensus of opinion of medical directors look with disfavor on applications from persons who drink freely each day, although not to the point of intoxication, and also on those who have taken alcohol to excess in the past, but are now temperate.

He says the experience of seven American companies and one Canadian company shows from experience of two life abstainers, from which it appears that the mortality has been from 10 to 30 per cent lower among the abstainers than among the non-abstainers. He also says that the mortality among abstainers was distinctly lower than among those called temperate, and very much lower than among those who have abstained from alcohol in the past, but are now temperate.

Now comes the point to which I attach so much importance. The cause of the low mortality among abstainers is not due in Mr. Hunter's judgment to abstinence from alcohol alone. Other factors, such as abstinence from tobacco are involved. It requires self-control to be an abstainer and the strength of mind which has made abstinence a habit may affect other habits, such as eating, in which there should be both moderation and discrimination. The low mortality among abstainers may be said to be due to temperance in all things and total abstinence from alcohol. In my judgment that last sentence is the most important in that very notable address. I have no doubt that it will constitute the new health slogan for the future.

The experience of medical observers that lack of self-control and discrimination at the table are the cause of many diseases which shorten life.

One difference between the abstainer and the non-abstainer is that the abstainer is not compelled to use our judgment and self-control if we would make the best of life.

H. ARNOIT, M.B., M.C.P.S. Toronto, Oct. 21.

# ENORMOUS GAINS IN BANK CLEARINGS

The St. John bank clearings for the week ended today were \$2,389,818; corresponding week last year, \$1,631,348. Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$66,301,876; corresponding week last year, \$46,866,978,768; two years ago, \$37,616,978.

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$48,428,745; compared with \$32,848,344 for the corresponding week last year.

Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$60,409,805; compared with \$70,169,481 for last week, \$69,225,208 for the corresponding week in 1915, and \$36,989,180 for the corresponding week in 1914.

Halifax.

Halifax, Oct. 19.—Halifax bank clearings for the week ended today were \$8,168,818; and for the corresponding week last year, \$2,318,106.

# Duke of Connaught Now In England

London, Oct. 20.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, retired governor-general of Canada, has arrived in England, accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia.

Rare.

Dealer in antiques—Here is something interesting, sir—a brace of revolvers that were carried by Christopher Columbus. Customer—What? Revolvers were invented in Columbus time? Dealer—I know. That's what makes them so rare.—Boston Transcript.

# SEAPLANE VISITS SHEERNESS AND IS BROUGHT DOWN

London, Oct. 23, 4.32 p. m.—A hostile seaplane appeared over the southeast coast today and dropped four bombs in the vicinity of Sheerness. It is announced officially, that when the seaplane was later brought down, it was carrying no casualties have been reported.

The following official account of the attack was given out:

"A hostile seaplane approached Sheerness at about 1.46 p. m. today, flying very high. Four bombs were dropped, three of which fell into the harbor. The fourth fell in the vicinity of a railway station, and damaged several railway cars.

"British aeroplanes went up and the seaplane was shot down. No casualties have been reported.

"An official communication issued this evening says:

"A hostile seaplane was shot down and destroyed this afternoon by one of our aeroplanes. The enemy machine fell into the sea. Judging by time it was probably the seaplane which visited Sheerness today."

# SEEKING AID FOR CAPTAIN, SCHOONER GROUNDS ON BAR

Woodmont, Conn., Oct. 20.—Mistaking the lights of this town for New Haven harbor, the British schooner Priscilla, hurrying to shore for a military landing for her captain, Robert Newcombe, of Parrsboro (N.S.), grounded on a sandbar in Long Island Sound near here tonight in a dense fog.

Captain Newcombe, who is seriously ill of pleurisy, was removed from his craft by a rescue party, sent from shore, hurried to a New Haven hospital. The remainder of the crew was also brought ashore. The vessel was hard aground late tonight, with a high sea running.

Loaded with coal, she was bound for St. Stephen from Elizabeth (N.J.).

The Priscilla, which is of 101 tons register, was formerly owned by the late Captain Grenville, of this city, but was sold about two years ago to its present master, Captain Newcombe.

Ship brokers who are familiar with nearly six years of age, was attending a vessel which she sailed from here many years, but is now pretty old.

# SUCCESSFUL SEASON

Newcastle, Oct. 19.—J. D. Brickley had a very successful season's work at his mill. Twenty-five vessels loaded there this summer and more are expected. The last ship that left had 8,000,000 feet on board. He has sent 300 men into the woods—double last year's crew.

Moncton, Oct. 20.—News of the death of Marie Louise Connie Kelly, daughter of E. A. Kelly, K. C., a well-known Moncton barrister, was heard with much regret here. The little one, who was nearly six years of age, was attending the convent at Chatham. Her skull was fractured by a fall downstairs on Tuesday.

# AGENTS WANT

SALES LADIES wanted open on our sales station. Income \$3 per week. The Scarborough Ltd., Map Publishers, Toronto, Ont.

# WANTED

WANTED—General family. Mrs. H. J. Duke street, St. John.

WANTED—By Septennial School, Rothmans; also a cook. A. Currie, Netherwood, Rothmans.

# Increased Efficiency

Has compelled increased beginning November 1. Those entering this month present rates. Rate card mailed to any.

# BIRTHS

BYRNE—To Mr. and Mrs. Oct. 22, a daughter.

# DEATHS

DRISCOLL—At the residence, Miss Miller, 49 Br. 18th inst., Margaret PALMER—At Shives of the 18th inst., Sept. 19, the late Charles A. Palmer, leaving his wife, two children and two brothers to mourn.

WILSON—Killed in a 2nd in France, Rudolph leaving his wife, two children and two brothers to mourn.

SEYMOUR—Killed in the Village, Monday, 7th inst., beloved husband of Mrs. Seymour, and eldest son of late Sarah Seymour.

ROBERTSON—On Oct. 20th inst., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. FLEWELLING—In the 20th inst., Elizabeth A. J. George, nee Flewelling, leaving one son and one daughter (Somerville papers please).

MACKENZIE—On Oct. 20th inst., at the residence of MacKenzie, of Welsford, hand, three sons, one daughter and one sister to mourn.

LOCAN—Elderly, 70th inst., at her residence street, Susan Elizabeth, E. Logan, aged 88 years, 1st West End, Parlow Alford 60 years, leaving his wife, two daughters, one sister and one brother to mourn.

# IN MEMORY

GLYNN—In loving memory of Michael Glynn, who departed this life, Oct. 21, 1916. Gone but not forgotten. Mother, I will miss you. Thy willing hands can do the midnight star shines Of one we love but could not see.

# BOARD OF THE

Mrs. Fanny Giggly, of Village, desires to express her kindness shown during the daughter, Edith, and also expressed after her death.

# Borden, Laurier, and

Up to date, October 1916, been in progress two days and two nights. And yet in all that time, the Journal believed that appeal signed by the staffs of the two papers would be a stimulating enlistment all over the any rate it is more than a trial.—Ottawa Journal.

Up to October 11 the 62,026 Canadian casualties in the war.

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