

## MANY THOUSAND REFUGEES TO CROSS INTO HOLLAND

Many of Fugitives Show Marks of Intense Suffering and Hardship.

NOT KNOWN IF HUNS TO DEFEND ANTWERP

Dutch Troops Constantly Guard Frontier—Sound of Guns Heard.

By H. W. SMITH.

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.)

Amsterdam, Nov. 1.—A few days ago it was announced that 25,000 refugees from Northern France and Belgium were expected to cross into Holland at Nijmegen and North Antwerp, and ever since their arrival has been awaited day and night. Doctors have gone to Nijmegen today to carry out medical inspection, but neither they nor the Red Cross authorities in the town know the time of arrival or even whether the refugees will come at all. If the Germans have decided definitely to defend Antwerp, it is likely that they will divert the stream away to the east, where already at West and Litvoort there are large numbers of poor people, who, from the Cambrai and Douai regions have been arriving since Sunday.

The first batches are leaving the train for Utrecht, whence they will be distributed to camps in Northern Holland. Many show marks of severe suffering, though the number left behind in hospitals is comparatively small. There is nothing in the appearance of these people to show that the hands of the clock have not been put back to 1914, when the same scene was familiar on their frontier, and their anxiety about humble belongings and their solicitude for tiny children and sick children, are as touching as then.

On Way Home.

All feel, however, that though they are now exiles, they are really on their way back home. All are confident that in a few weeks the Allies will have cleared their country of the invader and in the meantime they content themselves on being out of his power.

"How good it is," said one girl, "to be released of Germans. Life under them was not life at all."

Some refugees say they have not tasted milk for four years, though bread in Holland is not so good as that to which they have been used, owing to the distribution of American flour by the relief committee. All speak gratefully of their treatment here where the hospitality of the Dutch has been prompt and adequate, as so it was in towns through which the people passed on their way north.

Before leaving their communes they obtained from local authorities bonds or vouchers in form of receipts for some of a franc and a half, and one franc respectively. These were agreed on for daily subsistence for adults and children respectively, and receipts of guaranteed repayment after the war to such persons as supply the needs of the pilgrims and refugees of the state. In no instance were these receipts asked for or accepted.

Interned by Dutch.

Meantime if there are no refugees here, there are rumors to spare. There is hardly a village between here and the St. Eloi where the Germans are not reported to have crossed the frontier and been interned by the Dutch. A few certainly do cross here and there. I am told today that about one hundred arrived by boat at Flushing, it now seems unlikely that there is any large body of Germans who have been isolated and forced to enter, though the Dutch military are taking measures everywhere. The enemy has been obliged to abandon large quantities of material, but retreat so far has been made in good order.

There was a good deal of military activity on this side of the frontier at Arendsburch with the sound of guns in the near distance. The alarm was sounded and troops left for the frontier. There was something like a panic at Ede and part of the population left the town.

The people of these frontier villages are almost in sight as well as in sound of battle. During the fight for Maldeghem and Strootburg, the wounded could be clearly seen being attended in dugouts and lying in the open. There was a body of a dead German officer on a white horse in the distance sheltered by a number of men of marine battalions, some of whom came to the frontier and talked variously of war.

One declared stoutly that Germany will still win but he failed to impress his companions who said that the case was now one of "hard running."

A number of people from Bruges passed here tonight on their way to Amsterdam. They stated that life at Bruges was already beginning to assume a reassuringly normal aspect.

One man told the story of a dealer in antiques who had succeeded in hiding from the Germans a stock of old copper. Hardly had they left town before he heard it again, and put it on view. Another popular hero is old Dupan, carillonneur, who though long ago pensioned, climbed up again to the belfry tower to ring out old times now become songs of deliverance.

SHOT AND KILLED

FOR STEALING POLES

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 23.—Oscar Smith, of Warren, died at Hoston Hospital from a revolver bullet wound in his abdomen. George Greenleaf, who is out on \$1,000 bail for the shooting, claims he saw a man prowling around his wood pile at his home in Warren last Thursday evening, and fired his revolver twice, intending to scare the intruder.

## FIGHTS INCOGNITO WITH THE OLD 69TH

Col. Charles D. Hine Sneaks Back on Leave and Fights in Ranks in the St. Mihiel Battle.

From overseas comes the tale of a Colonel who loved his old command so much that when he was transferred from it he seized the first chance to sneak back, incognito, and go over the top with his boys.

"By gracious," said one of the dough boys, suddenly getting a flash of the old boss' face, "our old Colonel!" The story is printed in The Stars and Stripes, the newspaper of the A. E. F., and the Colonel it talks about is Charles DeLano Hine, the man who trained the old Sixty-ninth Regiment, the man who rode at its head so proudly up Fifth Avenue, the man who converted half baked militiamen into the finest regular troops in this world. Here's the story:

An American Colonel who came to France with an infantry regiment several months ago, and who had fathered it through many trials and troubles from the day war was declared until that eventful night it went into battle with a French division, started blankly through an open window one morning a few weeks ago while on his desk lay an order relieving him of his command.

Order Relieves Him.

The order went on to say that owing to the great number of men

available for infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the army should move on without interruption, and so on.

"The Colonel's fatherly eyes filled with tears as he turned over in his mind the proposition that lay before him. He cared little for that other thing he was to take hold of and wrestle with; it was nothing compared with his regiment, although, by all probability, it meant more than a division in turning the wheels of an army when it came right down to figures."

"It was a sad evening, both for the Colonel and his regiment, when he said good-bye to officers and men and left for a three weeks' vacation before taking over his new job."

"Two weeks passed and the Colonel was about to spend the last of his three weeks' vacation at a famous watering place in France when one evening he received word that his old regiment was about to take part in a great battle."

"That night the Colonel left by midnight train and travelled all night and late into the next day. At the end of the railroad he procured an automobile and travelled by a familiar road until after dusk."

Presenting himself at regimental headquarters he shook hands with a grinning orderly and asked for the commanding officer.

"The new Colonel of the regiment shook hands with him and after a cordial welcome asked if there was anything he could do for the Colonel."

"Yes," said the old commander, "can I stick around for a while and eat at the officers' mess for a few days?"

"You certainly can," said the new Colonel, "and we're mighty glad to have you."

"The next day the regiment went

into battle and helped deliver the thrust that wiped out the St. Mihiel salient."

"During the first hour of the battle, as the regiment swept through a town that lay in its wake, a private observed an American soldier going in and out of buildings looking for Germans. Later both entered the same building and killed two Germans who were operating a machine gun. After that they romped off down the street and captured a dozen Germans in a cellar."

"As the two were bringing back their prisoners an M. P. flashed a light on them. The M. P. suddenly straightened up and saluted."

"My God!" said the other private, as the light played over their faces, "Our old Colonel!"

"That was the best part of my vacation," the Colonel declared after it was all over.

## INFLUENZA IS STILL RAGING IN ENGLAND

Situation so Serious That it is Causing General Nervousness.

By Arthur S. Draper.  
(Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)  
London, Nov. 1.—So many deaths from influenza have occurred here that

the situation is causing general nervousness. The newspapers urge strong action by the government, pleading that the public is prepared for any inconvenience if drastic measures can bring the malady under control.

Prominent medical men do not concur in the opinion that the disease has yet reached its maximum intensity. Epidemics always accompany and follow wars and it is asked on all sides whether the disease is not something more than influenza.

That it is some type of septic pneumonia has been suggested. The government is considering the situation, according to physicians, to cause an increase rather than a decrease in the number of cases.

It is estimated that in the past week 2,000 people have died in England and Wales. Scotland is also suffering

heavily. In Glasgow alone there were 516 deaths last week.

Influencia is reported raging in Ireland where special prayers for relief are being offered by the people. The Duke of Orleans, brother of Queen Amelia of Portugal, is lying in London, afflicted with pneumonia. His condition is causing much anxiety.

Mrs. Flatbush—So your husband is "somewhere in France?"  
Mrs. Bensonhurst—So I believe.  
Mrs. Flatbush—But don't you know where?  
Mrs. Bensonhurst—No.  
Mrs. Flatbush—Don't you feel somewhat concerned?  
Mrs. Bensonhurst—Why, no. When he was here I knew he was somewhere in America, but half of the time I didn't know where.—Yonkers Statesman.

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MADE TO MEASURE

**WOOLLENS** are soaring out of sight—same with linings and trimmings and everything that a tailor uses. Retail prices of custom tailors and ready-made stores will soon stagger the senses. **THIS IS THE ABSOLUTE TRUTH**, as the newspapers and trade papers will tell you. To make a bad situation worse, every tailor and clothing manufacturer—no matter how large or small—has fairly to beg the mills for goods, due to enormous government orders, and then gets only a handful. **Do you appreciate the critical situation?**

Our honest advice is not only to order a **Suit at once**, but to order **TWO, THREE or even FOUR SUITS** and a **WARM OVERCOAT** without an hour's delay.

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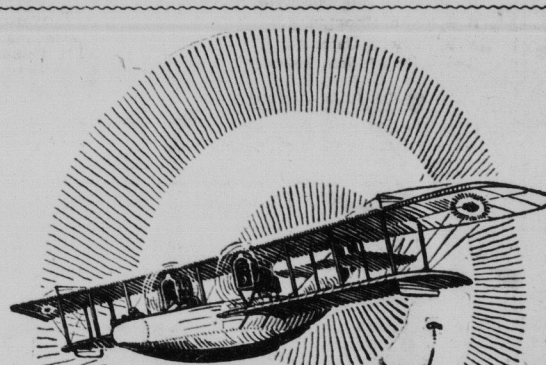
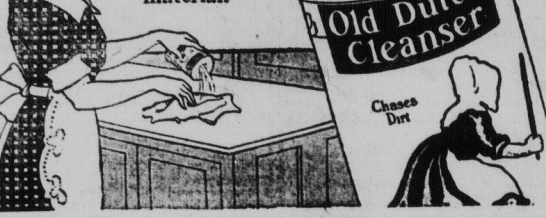
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## Mechanics Wanted for the ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL AIR SERVICE

The Royal Canadian Naval Air Service is establishing Air Stations for the defence of Canada's Coasts.

These stations will be equipped with the necessary mechanical appliances, and mechanics are wanted to set up, to test, and to repair the machines, and to keep the engines, etc. in good shape.

This work is essential to flying and no more useful or more interesting war work can be found. The pay is good. Opportunity offered for immediate promotion on completion of training.

Qualified men in the following lines are required:

- 1—Auto Engineers including Fitters, Turners, Sheet Metal Workers, Blacksmiths or Engine-mechanics, Copper-smiths, Acetylene Welders.
- 2—Carpenters including boat builders and Cabinet makers.
- 3—Armature fitters.
- 4—A few vacancies for instrument repairers, (Watch-making experience), Electricians, Photographers, Draughtsmen, Vulcanisers, Automobile Drivers, Cooks.

For certain branches of work applications from men who do not pass the highest medical examination may be considered.

Applicants must be natural born British subjects, between 17 and 45 years of age.

For full particulars apply, stating qualifications, to the nearest Naval Recruiting Office or to The Recruiting Officer, Royal Canadian Naval Air Service, Banquet National Building, Ottawa.

## THE PEOPLE ALBERTA TO

Daughters of Protest Against This German from Un-ada.

(The Winnipeg German Menace) as their first school 85 miles south of a high school with intention of the and the announcement of a minister of education of the Sept. 23, by the man text books out in the wall, recently been taken on the slates were loquacious, all written they were not on for anywhere else. The men but cards written in German children in German written in German by C. Witters, of German character small alphas.

When the inquiry about a dozen M. as many children and 16 were in had come from a mummy hall being rods away. All though with a east among the appeared unusual varied wholly in the adults used with each other quite communication. A priest was a we Lettbridge, a post Alberta and a position in the most. One of the said, when asked man school: "No ing but English, spoke in German women, they all said they had a not around at the "some man come us a school, but have a school."

Boy Would O. A 12-year-old intelligent, remain only study German lawyer, "are you believe in fighting might be necessary right and justice shook his head. "It is no fight. We no fight." "But," expostulated man comes your country, the "No, no, let's we would not fight. We are right." When he was studying German upstairs, he replied his head, "No, now."

When asked books were, he The conversation around floor of the crowd had writer and the into the schoolroom place. When told text books had schoolroom, he then repeated, "school now, we a"

Daughters of E. So much have been provoked to herts by reports came here from military service a German school of the Empire he bridge and petition erment to prevent coming in and to if it was legal to government last these rumors, last

No far as education is extended to They will be the law of the our authorities use only the to employ teach Alberta qualify satisfy regular spectators in the parliament.

From another learned that in the provincial been to this place advise the must comply with have been the mady referred to make as a school favorable impression among the other these sects. The our meetings and Menominee com with "promote scholas studies the Menominee One thing the people of this these allies is a of a permanent from the Haskoia the in the imperial metre over \$1,000 which has all be in this district. The 1918-1919 section for with \$200,000, the full paid in the year money. There a eated there. A purchased from 4,000 acres for \$20,000. There are here they at one of two large hundred feet, the county district. In one large here school of the