

## WAR NEWS.

Messages Received  
Previous to 9 a. m.

### ENEMY AIR DROMES RAIDED.

LONDON, Oct. 12. Another air raid over Belgium was reported officially to-day. The statement follows: Naval aircraft dropped many bombs in the Sharapelloek airdrome yesterday afternoon despite heavy clouds and rain. All our machines returned.

### AMERICAN TONNAGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. In its requisitioning of ships the Shipping Board is considering the taking over of all American vessels of more than 1,500 tons deadweight capacity, instead of 2,500 tons as first announced. The great need of trans-Atlantic tonnage, it was said to-day, has made this step necessary.

### STORY OF THE SEA ADLER.

HONOLULU, Oct. 12. The details of how the famous German commerce raider Sea Adler, which preyed upon Allied commerce for seven months in the South Pacific, before meeting her fate on the reef of Napolo Island, and passed inspection by a British cruiser by assuming the disguise of a lumber carrier, were revealed here to-day by Capt. Lader Smith, master of the American schooner B. C. Sible, one of the known victims of the German craft. After capture by the British and subsequent escape the Sea Adler put into Bromdhaven, a German port, in December, 1916, and fitted out a motor schooner under command of Lieut. Von Luckner, and a crew of 68, half of whom, according to Capt. Smith, spoke Norwegian, with forged Norwegian clearance papers and two four-inch guns concealed by a deck-load of lumber. The vessel put to sea and encountered a British cruiser, passed inspection, then mounted her guns and proceeded to sink thirteen vessels in the Atlantic, two of whom were Britishers. Capt. Smith said the final capture in the Atlantic was a French barque, in which three hundred of the Sea Adler's prisoners were put and sent to Rio De Janeiro. The Sea Adler escaped pursuit and rounded Cape Horn, immediately beginning a campaign of destruction in the South Pacific. The depredations of the Sea Adler, a converted American vessel, were announced by the Navy Department in October.

### ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, Oct. 12. The report from the Italian war department follows: There was bad weather to-day on the whole front. We damaged the enemy saps in Tragnolo Valley with a well-timed explosion of a counter mine. There was somewhat intense activity of artillery in Langarina Valley and north of Tolmino where moving columns of motor lorries were dispersed.

### BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 12. A supplementary report issued to-night from general headquarters, follows: On Langemarck-Zonnebeke front in Flanders, the battle is still in full swing. To the north of Poelcapelle and to the southwest of Passchendaele fighting still goes on at some places, where the English penetrated our lines.

### TAKING OVER STEAMERS.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 12. The Brazilian Government purposes to utilize the seized German steamers for the organization of the international steamship lines. Vessels will fly the Brazilian flag and will be used in the interest of Brazil and her allies. The crews of the vessels will be made up of Brazilians. The realization of this project now depends solely on the understanding between Brazil and the Allies, which Brazil considers essential.

Unofficial reports from Amsterdam are to the effect that Vice Admiral Capelle, the German Minister of Marine, has resigned. Since his exposure of the mutiny on board the German battleship at Wilhelmshaven, Von Capelle has been violently attacked by the Independent Socialists and Socialist papers generally.

### Rod and Gun.

The following is a partial list of contents of the October issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, the sportsman's magazine published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.—Introducing Mr. Moore, The New Moose Country in Northern Quebec, The Air Pirates, Small Game Hunting in Southern Alberta, His First Deer, A Moose Hunt at Pocologan, The Woodcock, etc., etc. This issue also contains full reports of the recent trap shooting tournament at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Dominion of Canada trap shooting tournament at Sandwich and the list of winners at the C.N.E. Dog Show.

# TO THE PEOPLE OF Newfoundland!

In your own interest and the interest of the Empire and of our Allies it is necessary to advise you that it is now officially known that the amount of wheat available for export from the United States and Canada will be FOUR HUNDRED MILLION bushels SHORT of the requirements of the Allied Nations and of the supply that must be set aside for Neutral peoples.

That this shortage is a vital menace to the well-being of even the United States is apparent by the appeal to all Americans, recently issued by the Food Administration Board of that Country, asking that a pound of meal or flour, of other grains, or of potato flour, be substituted for a pound of wheat flour weekly per head, so as to reduce the consumption of wheat flour weekly per head from five pounds—which is the average consumption—to four pounds.

If the necessity for this reduction is forced upon the people of the United States, it is evident that a grave need for even a greater economy exists here.

It is quite within our power the present year to reduce the consumption of flour very materially by substituting other cereals, and especially by utilising to a greater extent than previously the bountiful potato crop of this season. This may be done in many acceptable ways that will be specially referred to through the Press.

We have cheerfully made sacrifices since the outbreak of the War in the interests of the Empire and of the weaker Nations, and now we must not hesitate to take this precaution to protect ourselves from a serious shortage in the future.

By doing so we will not alone assure this protection but we will help to ensure the requisite supply for Our Boys, whose valor at the Front is winning Glory and a Reputation for this Country and its people that will live for all time.

Let us, therefore, pledge ourselves to economy in flour and thus aid those fighting for and with us to win the War.

W. E. DAVIDSON,  
Governor.

W. F. LLOYD,  
Acting Prime Minister.

St. John's, N.F., October 5, 1917. oct12zi

## Notice!

In view of the restrictions on the export of Sugar from the United States, and the limited amount available for consumption in this country, all persons are requested to make their purchases of Sugar in small quantities, and to cut down its use in the making of bread, cakes, pastry, puddings and confectionery.

Retailers are requested not to sell to householders or other persons any quantity of sugar above the amount of one pound per head for each week. It will be necessary at present for retailers to observe this request in order that the limited supply may be fairly distributed.

By carrying out the foregoing requests the public will perform a patriotic duty and give those who cannot buy in large quantities a chance of obtaining their needful supplies.

oct113i BOARD OF FOOD CONTROL.

## CERTAIN-TEED

PAINTS and  
ROOFINGS

Guaranteed the best obtainable

GEO. M. BARR, Agt.

Advertise in The Evening Telegram

## First Coming of the Nuns to Newfoundland.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Sir,—The ceremony taking place to-day in the laying of the corner stone of the Church of the Presentation Order of Nuns, and the reception of six young ladies to the Holy Profession, takes us back to the days when the Nuns were first introduced to Newfoundland. From an old record I find the following:—

"At the time of their arrival here there were only eight Catholic priests on the whole island. The Very Rev. Father John V. C. had died at Harbor Grace, and the Right Rev. Bishop Fleming with the Rev. Father Troy had gone on foot to that place. The Rev. Charles Dalton had met with an accident at St. John's and the Ven. Dean Cleary, P. P. of Witless Bay, was called to St. John's, having been appointed to the charge of the Southern Shore in 1831, he was then the only active priest in St. John's. Such was the state of affairs when the first Nuns arrived. For the first few days after their arrival they were obliged to take lodging in a humble tavern situated on what is known as the King's Beach, and designated by the title of the Rising Sun. They immediately opened a school having for the purpose a narrow room formerly used as a slaughter house, and from that day to this they have continued to educate the daughters of our middle class population and have sent forth from their schools thousands of young girls trained in the highest principles of virtue and honesty, conferring on our country a blessing incomparably rich and producing a race of mothers of families such as Newfoundland may be proud of. After a short time a house of more commodious proportions was procured for the Nuns in that portion of the town still known by the name of Nunery Hill. Bishop Fleming writing in 1844 describes in a graphic and touching manner the introduction of the Nuns, the foundation of schools and the general state of religion in those days in the Colony. He complains bitterly of the fact that though hundreds of thousands of pounds have been realized by merchants in this country: "Yet to the hour of my appointment there was not in the whole island one solitary permanent endowment for the education, the support or the shelter of the poor made by any individual whatever." He then describes the establishment in 1842 of the Sisters of Mercy Convent and Schools for the education of the higher classes and finally the building of an excellent convent on Long's Hill for the Presentation Nuns. I need not tell my readers that this convent was destroyed at the time of the big fire of June 9th, 1849. On the 8th of October, 1843, His Lordship Bishop Fleming appealed to the Catholics of St. John's for financial assistance in the erection of the Convent on Long's Hill, a collection was taken up at the different Masses and the sum of £250 was realized. It was not until the year 1833 that he found himself in a capacity to attain the fulfillment of his desires without calling for the aid of his congregation. At length he made a voyage across the Atlantic for the express purpose of soliciting the aid of the Blessed Virgin and he procured a community of those gifted ladies to accompany him, and at his own expense through the country until he skilling of the expense, the expense of his own passage to Ireland, his expense through the country until he procured them, their expenses to Dublin and while there and his expenses to Waterford, their expenses while there, his expenses to Liverpool to obtain a vessel for them, the expense of the charter of that vessel which he hired to call for them at Waterford and then his expense to Newfoundland were all defrayed from his own private resources."

I remain yours, etc., JAMES MURPHY.

October 13th, 1917.

### Personal.

By the last English mail word was received from Miss Mabel Atwell, daughter of Mrs. H. Atwell, Leslie St. Miss Atwell, who is a V. A. D. left here in July, 1916, for England where she was attached to Lincoln Hospital till about three months ago when she was drafted to the 59th Northern General Hospital, E. E. F. Somewhere in France. The work, though none too pleasant at times, is a work of love and when she sees how patiently the noble ladies bear their sufferings she is more than glad to have gone forth to comfort them.

### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

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THERAPION No. 5

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## Men's Suits and Overcoats.



Before buying your new Suit or Overcoat, let us show you our well assorted stock. All stylish and well made.

### SUITS.

Men's Dark Tweed and Worsted, all tailored finish, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$17.00.

### Fine Navy Serge Suits.

Up-to-date cuts, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00.

### OVERCOATS.

Men's Heavy Wool Frieze and Tweed, Stormway style, with belt, and Chesterfield, in Greys, Browns and Greens, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$15.00 & \$17.00.

### Corduroy Storm Coats

For lumbermen and seamen, leather stayed, with heavy kersey or real sheepskin lining, \$11.00 to \$22.00.



ON YOUR BACK  
WE CAN PLACE A  
SUIT  
OR  
OVERCOAT  
THAT WILL PLEASE YOU  
EXACTLY

## STEER Brothers

## New Goods! New Goods!

Our New Autumn and Winter Goods just opened and ready for inspection.

### FOR LADIES.

COATS  
DRESSES  
SKIRTS  
BLOUSES  
SWEATERS  
UNDERSKIRTS  
MACKINTOSHES  
CORSETS  
CAMISOLES  
APRONS  
GLOVES  
HOSE  
NECKWEAR  
SIDE COMBS  
BARRETTES  
UNDERWEAR  
HANDKERCHIEFS,  
ETC.

### FOR MEN.

SUITS  
PANTS  
SWEATERS  
CAPS  
RUBBERS  
UNDERWEAR  
SUSPENDERS  
COLLARS  
TIES  
OVERALLS  
GLOVES  
HANDKERCHIEFS  
SOCKS  
CUFF LINKS  
STUDS  
WOOLLEN SCARVES,  
ETC.

### FOR GIRLS.

COATS  
DRESSES  
SWEATERS  
HATS  
TAMS  
MIDDY BLOUSES  
FUR SETS  
GLOVES  
HOSE  
UNDERWEAR,  
ETC.

### FOR BOYS.

SUITS  
SWEATERS  
CAPS  
RUBBERS  
GLOVES  
SUSPENDERS  
UNDERWEAR  
COLLARS  
HOSE, ETC.

### FOR THE HOME.

BLANKETS, WADDED QUILTS, WHITE and COLORED COUNTERPANES, CURTAINS, TABLE LINEN, DOYLEYS, TOWELING, OIL CLOTH & DOOR MATS, etc. The above goods all marked to Lowest Prices.

The C. L. MARCH Co., Limited,  
Corner Water and Springdale Streets.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE — Another new case of diphtheria was reported to the Health Authorities yesterday afternoon. The patient, a 3 year old girl, was removed to the Fever Hospital from a LeMarchant Road residence.

C. C. C. BAND DANCE. — The C. C. C. band are very short of funds and for the purpose of securing some are holding a dancing assembly in their hall on Tuesday night next. A splendid selection of new music is being prepared for the event.

Nyal's Face Cream at Stafford's Drug Stores, Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill.—sep7,17

Nyal's Assorted Talcums arrived to-day for Stafford's Drug Stores, Duckworth Street and Theatre Hill.—sep7,17

### Fr. Matthew's Anniversary.

In honor of the anniversary of Father Matthew to-morrow, the members of the F. A. and F. Society will hold a church parade, attending early Mass and Holy Communion at the Cathedral.

## War News

Messages Received  
Previous to 9 A.

### WAR SUMMARY.

For the first time since he started his series of attacks against the main positions in Flanders, Field Marshal Haig has had to cease operations before all the objectives set out were attained. It was not German guns that stopped the British, ever. It was a more than usual heavy rain-fall which started the battle and turned the air swampy region, over which the were supposed to pass, into a veritable quagmire, from which they not extricate themselves for a moment. The drive, as has been intimated in Haig's strategy, was made in the early hours of Friday morning, and extended from near Holst Wood to below the Ypres-road. At several points the British succeeded in gaining ground, but here rain intervened, and the forward movement over the six miles front of about 600 prisoners, struggle was particularly bitter north of Poelcapelle and around chendaele. In the latter region Germans apparently have massed a strong array of troops, hoping to further progress of the fish towards the Ostend-Lille road. The Germans were expecting the tide for several hours prior to the fall for the British to attack. It laid down a heavy barrage along the line, interspersing the of steel and explosive shells with phylaxiating gas bombs. Considerable artillery activity prevails between the French and Germans along the Chemins-de-Dampes Champagne and on the Ypres front, but no important infantry movement has taken place. Likewise in the Austro-Macedonian theatre and in Macedonia, British are doing all the work except commencing and outpost work in the latter region.

### BRITISH ATTACK.

LONDON, Oct. 12. The British troops in Flanders attacked the Germans this morning a front of about six miles, north of Ypres. They are reported making satisfactory progress, fell heavily during last night.

### GOING WELL.

British Headquarters in Flanders, Oct. 12.—By 7.45 o'clock this morning reports were received that the British front was going well with to-day's attack in Flanders. The troops a wide front had pushed forward depth averaging eight hundred or more. Prisoners are reported to come in early although slow, owing to the condition of the ground.

### OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Official). Notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell during the night, our troops succeeded in forming up for attack which was launched at 7.45 to-day. Progress was made on the entire front which extended to our junction with the Ypres-Roulers railway on the southern edge of Houthulst. On the whole of this front a number of defended localities, fortified farms, woods and concrete strong points were captured together with a number of prisoners. Fighting was especially severe on slopes of Quin Ridge, west of chendaele, and on the main self south of that village. It again set in during the morning a brief interval of fine weather has continued with increasing violence throughout the day of our progress. It was in decided not to make any further

