

# Most Modest Man is Captain of Olympic



Left to right, Miss Hayes, Capt. Hayes, of the Olympic, Mayor Churchland Cameron. The distinguished Captain met in Toronto, many soldiers who had crossed the Atlantic on the Olympic.

## Has Low Opinion of Hun Sub—Praise for the Canadians He Carried

(Toronto Star.)  
Sir Bertram Hayes, R. N. R., K. B. E., captain of the Olympic, the troopship which transported safely 200,000 soldiers and which is credited with having sunk three submarines during the period of the war, arrived in the city this morning from New York. Today he is the guest of the city and addressed the Canadian Club at their luncheon.

Sir Bertram had been on duty with his ship without leave since the outbreak of the war and is now enjoying a well-earned rest. For his splendid war service, he was decorated and knighted by His Majesty the King.

German Not Taking Chances.  
"I don't think that the Germans worked their submarine warfare as they might have worked it. They never took any chances. If the boat had been on the other foot there wouldn't have been a German ship on the sea," said Sir Bertram, when asked his opinion of the effectiveness of the German submarine blockade. The Germans were simply afraid, and that was all.

Sir Bertram also spoke in high terms of praise of the Canadian people and particularly of the thousands of Canadian soldiers whom he had transported safely across the Atlantic during the period of war.

"I believe that the greatest compliment that I ever received was when I was at the station at Southampton harbor when a troop train carrying Canadian soldiers came in. Someone yelled out: 'What ship are we going home on?' and upon being informed that it was to be the Olympic a tremendous cheer was sent up from the whole length of the train."

A Modest Man.  
The one impressive thing about Sir Bertram is that so great a commander should show so much modesty. This indeed he extends almost to the point of bashfulness, and when talking of the exploits of his ship he always refers to his men and his company in such a way as to make one infer that he was only a casual observer.

He told The Star this morning that the Olympic had traveled 184,000 miles, had burned 847,000 tons of coal and at the same time had carried more than

200,000 Canadian, American and Imperial troops. This was her war record. Besides she had assumed no inactive part in the actual theatres of naval warfare. She rescued the officers and men from H. M. S. Audacious when that dreadnaught was sinking off the Irish coast. Of the Olympic's combats with the German submarines, Capt. Hayes said: "I think that we sank three, but we are only credited with one by the Admiralty Office, since it is necessary to bring in adequate and material evidence before a genuine count is registered. We were attacked ten times by enemy submarines."

"Everyone seems to think that the Olympic was a success," continued Sir Bertram. "This success was due to the instructions which the managers issued before we started each trip. We never heard a complaint, never lost a life and never had an accident while we were transporting Canadians. The management gave us to understand that they

were not out to make money and we were told to spare no expense in making the boys comfortable."

Strong on Eggs.  
"Instead of their military notions, the Canadians were given the regular passenger meals. As many as 18,000 meals were provided daily. Upon one occasion when the chief steward asked him to guess the number of eggs that had been served for breakfast, Sir Bertram ventured to say 1,000. Actually, however, 18,500 eggs had been prepared. The captain had heard of one complaint which a soldier had made. 'The colonel of his battalion sent him down below to be confined to barracks for being friv-

olous."

Sir Bertram Hayes was born at Birkbech. He went to sea in 1880 and in 1889 he joined the White Star line. During the South African war he assumed his first command when he took charge of the troopship Britannic.

He was still permitted to make a change, and they have done so ever since, and continue to do so. Up to date over 2,000 changes of enemy surnames have taken place since the war broke out.

The first foreign surname changed after the war broke out was that of a Liverpool man, who changed his Rosenheim to Rose on August 11, 1914, and by the end of the month 64 similar names were changed. The sinking of the Lusitania was followed by an increase in changes to 116 and 122 in May and June. After this the figures dropped until in January 1919, when the number rose to 80, which has been the average figure for this year.

A list issued by the British Empire Union gives a number of the changes, and it is not difficult to trace the different principles on which the changes have been effected. In many cases there have been direct translations, such as König into King, Müller into Miller, Schloss into Castle and Schneider into Taylor.

Sometimes the translation has been indirect, such as Steinhal into Petrie, through "petros," the Greek word for stone, and Leinweber into Webster, which is the Scots for weaver.

A very popular form of change has been the adoption of the initial letter, especially Gee, Kay and Kaye, for unpronounceable polygraphies. Thus we can understand that Mr. Gimsenbauer may have been known by his friends for years as Mr. Gee, and Mr. Kronenberger as Mr. Kay. In other cases the first syllable has been adopted, such as Hittbrecht into Hill, or it has been the last syllable, such as Hansmann into Mann.

In the process of change a great many famous Teutonic names have disappeared, notably those of Bach, Handel, Hindenburg, Koch, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann and Wagner. A number of celebrated British names have been utilized, such as Burns, Gainsborough, Rabelais, Scott, Shelly, Sheridan and Wordsworth. Among the notable titles adopted as surnames are those of Airlie, Bessford, Burnham, Coventry, Curzon, French, Miller, Ruthven, Rutland, Sheffield and Wentworth.

A very curious aspect of the question is the fact that different members of the same family, living sometimes in the same house, have changed their names at different periods during the war. Still more curious is the change of the same name by people of the same address into different names. In one case a Mr. Melnsheim became Mason and another Homer.

AUTOMOBILES USED IN PARIS FOR POLICE PATROL SERVICE  
Paris, Oct. 15.—Automobiles are being used for the first time for police patrol service in Paris. The Prefecture is beginning the service with three cars, each manned by a sergeant and five policemen, and the plan is to have the automobile squads patrol each quarter of the city, calling at each police station every 15 minutes. The object is to end the night attacks and crimes, which have been very frequent since the armistice.

## Establishes New World's Record

Wishar Driving Motor Cycle Covers 50 Miles in 32m. 57.2-5 s.

Ray Wishar of Bridgeport, Conn., smashed the world's fifty-mile record for motorcycles at the Sheephead Bay Speedway, and young Albert Burns, of Oakland, Cal., came within fourteen seconds of accomplishing a similar feat in winning the national championship at 100 miles. Both of the big heroes of the day rode Harley Davidson machines. Wishar negotiating the half-century in 32 minutes, 57.2-5 seconds, while Burns continued for the additional fifty miles in one hour seven minutes, 57 seconds. Eugene Walker, riding an Indian motorcycle, won the ten-mile event in a close finish with Wishar and Teddy Carroll, and Otto Walker captured the two-mile honors in competition with the same fast trio. The Metropolitan ten-

mile title fell to R. H. Farrell, of New York, and side-car races at ten and twenty-five miles were won by S. J. Riddle and Teddy Carroll respectively. The fifty and 100-mile races were held simultaneously, the riders continuing without interruption after Wishar's record-breaking achievement had been automatically registered. If the Bridgeport speed demon had not run out of gasoline, he would almost certainly have lowered Otto Walker's mark of 1 hour, 7 minutes 45 seconds, set in Chicago in 1915, as easily as he cut off nearly a minute from Lee Huniston's old fifty-mile record of 33 minutes, 55.1-2 seconds. Wishar was leading the field by at least three-quarters of a mile when his mishap occurred, near the finish of the thirty-fourth lap.

Fred Nixon was also forced out of the 100-mile race with a broken chain, but returned to the track in time to capture third place. The second position was held by Maldwin Jones, who, in a thrilling finish, shot his front wheel over the line just one foot behind that of the winner.

Mother's Girl  
"Papa," "Yes, my daughter."

"This paper says that the average child of six years uses fewer than 400 words in her conversation."

"Yes, my child."

"Well, papa, how soon will I be allowed to use as many as mamma?"—Yonkers Statesman.

## Haverhill Police GO ON EIGHT HOURS

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 16.—City Marshal A. M. Worcester has placed the entire police force, excepting the two patrol wagon drivers, on eight hour duty. The day patrolmen have been working nine hours in 10, while the night policemen have only worked eight hours.

By the change the day patrolmen begin work at 9 a. m. and quit at 6 p. m. with an hour for dinner, while the night force that previously went on at midnight begins its tour at 1 a. m. and continues on duty until the day force relieves it.

Bridegroom's Decision.  
A curate, who was very young and very nervous, had recently been appointed to a Black County parish, and he was officiating at his first wedding.

The bride and bridegroom smiled encouragingly at his first few blunders, but matters got serious when he turned to the bridegroom and asked: "Will thou have this woman as thy wedded husband?"

The bride giggled, but the curate, getting warmer and warmer, tried again. "Will thou have this man to be this wedded woman?" he said.

At this the bridegroom interfered. "Aw, don't know wot yer wants me to hev," he said, "but aw coom here for hev," laying his horny hand on the bride's shoulder, "an aw'll hev her or nowt!"—Relioboth Sunday Herald.

## H.P. SAUCE

never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

You need not shake the bottle, there is no sediment.

SAUCE never varies, good to the last drop.

## NAMES CHANGED, RESULT OF WAR

Many Residents of England Have Discarded German Patronyms—Odd Names Also Vanishing

(London, Sept. 20.—(Correspondence.)

A name to Englishmen had so little in it that until the outbreak of the war a man could call himself anything he liked without consulting the law. A privilege which enabled him to indulge his fancy for a resounding name or to get rid of an ugly patronymic like Bugge, which it is recorded was exchanged by a saloon keeper for a combination of the old English names Norfolk-Howard.

During the last four years alone the following names have been abandoned: Baggs, Baggy, Gotobed, Onions, Outlaw, Pickles, Scragg and Tart.

When the war broke out there was a rush among people who bore German names to change them but in 1914 the Defence of the Realm Act stopped enemy aliens from doing so, but British subjects

were still permitted to make a change, and they have done so ever since, and continue to do so. Up to date over 2,000 changes of enemy surnames have taken place since the war broke out.

The first foreign surname changed after the war broke out was that of a Liverpool man, who changed his Rosenheim to Rose on August 11, 1914, and by the end of the month 64 similar names were changed. The sinking of the Lusitania was followed by an increase in changes to 116 and 122 in May and June. After this the figures dropped until in January 1919, when the number rose to 80, which has been the average figure for this year.

A list issued by the British Empire Union gives a number of the changes, and it is not difficult to trace the different principles on which the changes have been effected. In many cases there have been direct translations, such as König into King, Müller into Miller, Schloss into Castle and Schneider into Taylor.

Sometimes the translation has been indirect, such as Steinhal into Petrie, through "petros," the Greek word for stone, and Leinweber into Webster, which is the Scots for weaver.

A very popular form of change has been the adoption of the initial letter, especially Gee, Kay and Kaye, for unpronounceable polygraphies. Thus we can understand that Mr. Gimsenbauer may have been known by his friends for years as Mr. Gee, and Mr. Kronenberger as Mr. Kay. In other cases the first syllable has been adopted, such as Hittbrecht into Hill, or it has been the last syllable, such as Hansmann into Mann.

In the process of change a great many famous Teutonic names have disappeared, notably those of Bach, Handel, Hindenburg, Koch, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann and Wagner. A number of celebrated British names have been utilized, such as Burns, Gainsborough, Rabelais, Scott, Shelly, Sheridan and Wordsworth. Among the notable titles adopted as surnames are those of Airlie, Bessford, Burnham, Coventry, Curzon, French, Miller, Ruthven, Rutland, Sheffield and Wentworth.

A very curious aspect of the question is the fact that different members of the same family, living sometimes in the same house, have changed their names at different periods during the war. Still more curious is the change of the same name by people of the same address into different names. In one case a Mr. Melnsheim became Mason and another Homer.

AUTOMOBILES USED IN PARIS FOR POLICE PATROL SERVICE  
Paris, Oct. 15.—Automobiles are being used for the first time for police patrol service in Paris. The Prefecture is beginning the service with three cars, each manned by a sergeant and five policemen, and the plan is to have the automobile squads patrol each quarter of the city, calling at each police station every 15 minutes. The object is to end the night attacks and crimes, which have been very frequent since the armistice.



## Fit-Reform Waistline Effect

delights its proud possessor, not only in its distinctive design, but in its superfine quality throughout.

In the strictest interpretation of the term, the Fit-Reform Waistline Effect is a dress style; it is also an utility style; and is an ideal style for business.

Made up in effective patterns in tweeds and vicunas—these elegant Fit-Reform styles will delight the good taste of every man who appreciates distinction in dress.

Come in and see the new fall styles in Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats.

## Fit-Reform

HUNT'S CLOTHING STORE,  
17-19 CHARLOTTE STREET.

## MUTT AND JEFF—A POOR JOB OF PLUMBING ALWAYS CAUSES TROUBLE

(COPYRIGHT, 1919, BY H. C. FISHER. TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN CANADA.)

By "BUD" FISHER

