

Fashion Plates

The Home Dressmaker should keep a Catalogue Scrap Book of our Fashion Plates. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



Waist—2544. Skirt—2534.

A STYLISH AND COMFORTABLE BUSINESS DRESS

may be developed from Waist Pattern 2544 and Skirt Pattern 2534. The panels on the skirt may be omitted. The waist is lovely for crepe, voile, batiste, linen, dimity, satin and silk. The skirt may be of Jersey cloth, serge, satin, broadcloth, suiting, velvet or taffeta. The waist is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures 2 1/2 yards at the foot.

This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts. FOR EACH pattern, in silver or stamps.

A Dainty Dress.



2540—Just the style for soft crepe, satin, charmeuse, voile, marquisette, batiste, gabardine and taffeta. The waist closes at the left side. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. In crepe de chine, with collar and cuffs of organdy, this model will be very pleasing.

The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 yards at the foot.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts in silver or stamps.

St. Quentin Taken By The French.

Germans Apply Torch to Cambrai.

Demolition of Hindenburg Line—News of Victory From all Points—Turkey Must Follow Bulgaria's Surrender and Austria-Hungary May do Likewise.

WAR REVIEW.

The town of St. Quentin, upon which the Germans had so firmly builded their hopes of proving an insuperable barrier to the Allies, at last has been entered by the French, and seemingly the gateway is open to Marshal Foch for a swift advance eastward in his task of reclaiming Northern France. Meanwhile the Germans and their Allies on all the fronts have continued to play a losing game, and report has it that the Turks, realizing the critical situation through successive defeats, and the withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war, are sending out "peace feelers." From Northern Belgium to the region of Verdun, the battlefield is still seething with activity on various fronts, with the Entente forces continuing to make gains against the Germans, which are seriously impeding the enemy lines. In Flanders, the Belgians and British in the region from Dixmude to Armentieres, have further driven in their sharp wedge eastward, capturing important towns and cutting lines of communication necessary to the continued holding by the Germans of their submarine bases on the North Sea. From Cambrai to St. Quentin, notwithstanding most violent reactions from the Germans, the British, Americans and French again have won heavily fortified positions of the area all along the front. The town of St. Quentin at last has been taken by the French, and the enemy realizing that Cambrai is no longer tenable has given it up to the torch. Between the two towns, the remaining portions of the Hindenburg line are slowly being demolished, although the Germans have imposed the strength of nearly half a million men against the Allied troops to hold the front, the breaking through of which in conjunction with the successful manoeuvres in Flanders along the Aisne and in Champagne would mean disaster. Between the Vesle and Aisne Rivers the French continue to push the Germans north of the Aisne while in Champagne the French operating in conjunction with the Americans are steadily advancing northward. Their guns now dominate the Aisne River valley, running to the north of the Argonne forest, while on the other side of the forest the Americans are slowly coming up the Aisne valley from the south, and soon will be in a position with the French to nip this great wooden bastion out of the German lines. In the mountain region of the Italian front there has been a considerable increase in artillery action, and it is probable that Marshal Foch will soon begin an offensive here against the Austro-Hungarians. General Allenby in Palestine has surrounded Damascus and French cavalry is reported to be working its way up the Mediterranean Sea coast towards Beyrout. In the Macedonian theatre west of Lake Bochrda, the Austrians are evacuating territory in Albania, probably indicating that now Bulgaria is out of the war the Austro-Hungarians realise they are in a serious position far from home and with no allies to aid them. Peace demonstrations have been held in Berlin in which police intervention became necessary. Some excesses were committed by the crowds, such as the tearing down of statues. The possibility of a cabinet crisis in Germany is indicated by the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister. In the recent fighting in France and Flanders the German losses in men killed or

wounded and in guns captured have been enormous. To the Belgians the Germans lost virtually all their forward defensive artillery and some heavy naval guns. Navy men were made prisoners. During September, the British took 66,300 prisoners, 700 guns of all calibres and thousands of machine guns in addition to inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. In August and September took 133,618 prisoners and 1,400 guns.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

HAMILTON, Oct. 1.

Delegates from all over the Dominion and Newfoundland were flowing to Hamilton to-day for the opening session of the quadrennial session of the Methodist Church of Canada, which opens to-morrow morning in the First Methodist Church. Rev. S. D. Chow, LL.D., General Supt. and presiding officer of the Conference, and Rev. T. Albert Moore, Secretary of the Conference, who also holds the position of Secretary of Social Service and Evangelism, were among the early arrivals. The proceedings commenced to-morrow morning with the observance of the Lord's Supper. The rest of the morning will be devoted to Conference business. In the afternoon, Dr. Chow will deliver the quadrennial address which promises to be a message of great importance. The public reception of the delegates will take place in the evening when Mayor Booker will welcome them; responding addresses being made by Mr. Justice McKeown, of St. John's, N.B., and Rev. Dr. Chow.

THE MONTH'S CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 1. Casualties among the British forces during the month of September totalled 94,937 officers and men divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 1,899, men 12,914; wounded or missing, officers 5,573; men 72,551.

ST. QUENTIN CAPTURED.

FRANCE, Oct. 1.—French troops entered St. Quentin this afternoon.

DESIRES PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1. According to Budapest newspapers, the Austro-Hungarian Government desires peace in agreement with Germany, notwithstanding the fact that measures have been taken for defence as a result of Bulgaria's withdrawal from the war.

U. S. INCREASED COAL SUPPLY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

Greatly increased supplies of coal to meet the demand of the nation's vast military programme and to assure adequate supplies for domestic needs, are expected by officials to result from the increased production campaign launched by the Federal Administration, calling for an increase of sixteen and one-half per cent. in the bituminous output and an increase of six and one-third per cent. in the anthracite output in the next six months. The bituminous fields are asked for an average production of 12,334,000 tons weekly, an increase of 592,000 tons over the production of 11,742,000 tons weekly, an increase as compared with the winter months of last year of 121,000.

THREATENING BELGIAN COAST POSITIONS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN

FLANDERS, Oct. 1.—Strong British patrols have fought their way through the town of Warneton on the Lys river, between Armentieres and Menin, and also have gone through Le Bassage, Eville and St. Peter's. The German machine guns in addition to inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, and the British and Belgians are pressing closer to Bruges. The continued success of the Flanders operations, it is anticipated, will have wide and most important effects in more ways than one. The Germans will try to hold on there as they have never held any place before, and it is not improbable the fighting may develop into a very fierce battle. Belgian cavalry have come into action in the neighbourhood of Roulers and have succeeded in clearing up strips of the country.

DEATH STARING GERMANY IN THE FACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

An official despatch from France to-day quotes the German Socialist newspaper Vorwarts on the Bulgarian situation as follows: Bulgaria deserts the Central Alliance to make peace. We, the German people, then, remain alone to face the French, English and Americans with our backs to the wall and death facing us. Such is the situation that we have in view to-day, and we must meet it with the necessary courage. The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says no one can avoid seeing how great the danger is owing to the Bulgarian crisis, and it would be a crime to conceal it.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO HERTLING.

PARIS, Oct. 1.

Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Minister of Colonies, is mentioned in Berlin political circles as successor to Count Von Hertling, the retiring Imperial Chancellor, according to a despatch from Zurich to Le Journal. Then in the order named the following are spoken of as candidates for the position: Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Minister to Denmark; Count Von Bernstorff, former Ambassador at Washington, and now Ambassador at Turkey; Friederich Von Payer, Imperial Vice-Chancellor, and Konstantin Fehrenbach, the President of the Reichstag.

BANK PRESIDENT SHOT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.

Nicholas Kyriakopoulos, President of the Atlas Exchange National Bank, was shot and killed on the street last night. Peter Demopropoulos, when arrested, is said by the police, to have admitted the shooting and to have declared that the dead man had "induced" him.

GAINED IMPORTANT TERRITORY AND ENORMOUS CAPTURES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Extraordinary heavy fighting has been in progress throughout the day along the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector, according to Field Marshal Haig's report to-night. Notwithstanding increased German resistance, the British have gained important territory along the greater part of the line. During the month of September the British captured on the Western front 66,300 prisoners and 700 guns. During the months of August and September the British captured 123,618 prisoners, and 1,400 guns. The text of the statement reads:—The operations continued satisfactory to-day on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battlefield. On our extreme right northeast of St. Quentin we made considerable advances eastward on to the high ground east of Leveghies. Further north we gained a footing in Joncourt, stormed the defences of the village of Estres, and cleared the enemy from the high ground south of Le Catelet. In the centre fighting of a severe nature is taking place in the villages of Crevecoeur and Rumilly and on the rising ground north and east of these places. On the left between Cambrai and the River Senece our troops have been severely engaged throughout the morning in attack and counter-attack with fresh hostile forces brought up to the battlefield. Notwithstanding we made progress east of Tillois, and in the neighbourhood of Bellecourt. During the four days' fighting from Sept. 27th

on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battlefield we engaged and defeated with heavy losses thirty-six German divisions (approximately 432,000 men). During the month of September the British forces captured 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers and also 700 guns of all calibres and some thousands of machine guns.

FIELD CASUALTIES.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1. The name of P. T. Ryan, Blackhead, Nfld., appeared in to-day's casualty lists as wounded and missing.

AMERICANS IN DESPERATE FIGHTING.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE ST. QUENTIN SECTOR, Sept. 30 (by the A. P.)—American forces fighting on the Hindenburg line south of Gouy have been heavily engaged all day, and to-night the action still continues. Australian units have been co-operating with the Americans near the north and south portals of the tunnel, through which the St. Quentin Canal runs. The fighting has been especially vigorous. It was at this point that the Americans passed over the canal. Thousands of Germans poured into the struggle and have been killed, the tunnel mouth being choked with dead. This action began late last evening and continued until eight o'clock this morning with unabated intensity. American units are now holding trenches in the Hindenburg line, from which the Germans have tried to force them.

THE BULGARIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

(Delayed).—The Convention with Bulgaria signed yesterday, was a purely military arrangement which was entered into on behalf of the Allies by the French and other military commanders. No political problems are dealt with, and the questions of boundaries are left to the peace conference. There has been much discussion in the English press on the status of King Ferdinand, and suggestions have been made that he be deposed. That matter was also outside the scope of the Convention. The Government of Bulgaria takes the view that according to their principle of self-determination, the question of who should govern the Bulgarian people will be left to the latter to decide if such a question arises in Bulgaria. Events are marching rapidly and interest is now focussed on Turkey.

WHAT CAUSED THE SURRENDER.

PARIS, Oct. 1.

It was the fear of revolution at home and the failure of Germany and Austria to send him the military forces he required, that induced King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to turn to the Entente for help, according to the American Consul-General at Sofia (Dominick Murphy), as quoted in a despatch to the Matin from Saloniki. The Consul-General, the despatch states, gave interesting details on his arrival at Saloniki from Sofia in company with the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, of the conditions in the Bulgarian capital leading up to the demand for an armistice. King Ferdinand, the account declares, assembled the Grand Council on Sept. 23rd with the result that a formal demand was made on Berlin and Vienna for immediate assistance. Despite the urgent tone of the demand, Germany and Austria responded with evasive promises for the future. That, the account continues, settled the determination of King Ferdinand to forsake the Powers which had brought only desolation to Bulgaria, and entrust her destinies to the Entente.

WILL PROBABLY ABDICATE.

ROME, Oct. 1.

The Vatican has received confidential information from Vienna, that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, will abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Boris.

NOT TERRITORY, BUT MEN.

BASIL, Switzerland, Oct. 1.

Premier Malinoff, of Bulgaria, is accused by the Strassburg Post of having concealed from the Bulgarians a decision arrived at by the Central Powers nearly ten days ago to turn over the entire province of Dobruja to Bulgaria. The newspaper declares that such a decision was reached in Berlin on Sept. 23, during the visit of Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Premier, but that Premier Malinoff failed to make the decision known to the Bulgarian army in time to prevent Bulgarian's asking for an armistice.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

Woman suffrage was beaten in the Senate by 53 to 31. The Senate failed to give the two-third majority necessary to adopt the resolution passed by the House submitting to the States the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the suffrage constitution.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The loss of the Bulgarians to the Central Alliance is regarded by the London morning papers as foreshadowing the end of the great four years' tragedy. The editorial writers for the most part are unable to see how Turkey can avoid following the Bulgarians' lead, while some believe Austria-Hungary must do the same. For Germany it is held the surrender spells ruin to her hopes in the Middle East, and her aspirations of world-

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Sunlight Soap saves rubbing—saves scrubbing—saves the clothes. That portion of a wife's allowance which must be devoted to the cleaning of the home is, therefore, absolutely safeguarded when spent on Sunlight Soap.

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Put it on your meadow land and increase your hay crop.

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Empire. "We have come to a solemn moment in this greatest of all wars and in the long process of civilization," says the Times. "It is no time for exultation but we may recognize in this great event the first clear unmistakable promise that the confederacy of our enemies is tottering to its fall. The entire surprise which Bulgaria's desertion is to the peoples of the Central Powers cannot fail to enhance the real consequences of the shock." The Daily Telegraph says: "It must bring the German rulers face to face with the unpleasant fact that the keystone has fallen out of the arch of pan-German designs, and should Turkey follow in the steps of Bulgaria, the pan-German fabric falls to pieces like a house of cards." The Morning Post says: "The Germans have had their heaviest blow in the Near East since Frederick Barbarossa

perished in the first attempt to establish a Berlin-Bagdad route. The Allies have cut the Achilles tendon of the outstretched German foot." The Daily News, which sees the whole German position in France startlingly near the point of dissolution as a result of recent military successes by the Allies there, says: "This drama in the meantime is overshadowed by the still more impressive fact that the Central Powers are in disruption and the 'Mittel Europa' system is in ruins."

SURROUNDING DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The official statement from Palestine reads: By the evening of Sept. 30, our cavalry had established themselves on the north, west and south of Damascus. From the enemy rear-

guards which disputed the advance throughout the day 1,000 prisoners and five guns were taken.

BEAT DOWN COUNTER ATTACKS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE ST. QUENTIN SECTOR, Sept. 30.—Everywhere along the British front the battle was progressing to-day under unfavorable weather conditions. The British movement appeared to be pivoted on Joncourt. Windy winds and rain sweeping in from the North Sea drenched the fighting armies and chilled them to the bone. On the important Flanders battlefield the Belgians and British not only gained further ground, but beat down completely the desperate counter attacks of the Germans, who are striving to eliminate the Allied menace to the territory they hold between Roulers and Ostend.

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A becoming hat of dark blue Georgette crepe is fashioned on sailor lines and trimmed with a knotted velvet ribbon.

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