AMERICAN TROOPS CLEAN-UP FOREST OF ARGONNE

A PANIC AND NERVOUSNESS PREVAILS IN RHINE CITIES

French and American Heavy Guns Continue To Bombard With Considerable Effect Railways Connecting German Points — German Public Being Prepared For More Peace Move Developments.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—So far no decision has yet been reached by the ministers assembled at Berlin under Chancellor Maximilian to consider President Wilson's answer to the peace proposals of the Central Powers, says a despatch from Berlin received here today.

As the new German government, the message adds, regards the peace measures most seriously it is considered certain that an answer will be given to President Wilson on all three points with the same rapidity as that in which he answered Germany.

It is believed from this that it is the purpose of the German government to pursue the conversation commenced on the possibilities of a conclusion of peace.

Premier Resigns.

Budapest, via Basel, Oct. 11. —Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian premier, announced his resignation after an audience with King Charles.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of the Central Powers does not create a new situation, says the Frankfort Gazette, which adds: "The grave reasons for an armistice continue and they will determine the decision which the government should take."

Travellers arriving from Germany assert that they encountered considerable risk because the French and American heavy guns are bombarding with considerable effect the railways connecting the southern Rhine cities. Near the Swiss frontier the railway was struck by shells several times at different places.

Panic and a state of nervousness continue in the southern Rhine cities despite the efforts of the newspapers, which admonish the people to remain calm.

Kaiser Gives Orders.

A rescript from the German Emperor to the army generals is printed in the German newspapers. After stating that Chancellor Maximilian is desirous of ameliorating the state of siege throughout Germany, Emperor William invites the military authorities to establish relations with the presidents of the provinces on all questions not strictly relating to military affairs. In particular he mentions censorship and the right of public reunion and association. In the case of a disagreement on any question it shall be referred to the minister of war, who is to transmit it to the chancellor for final decision.

Further Peace Drive.

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—German newspapers received here reveal a number of long articles apparently intended to prepare the public for a further development of the peace movement, and containing favorable reference to President Wilson's formula.

Theodore Wolff's article in the Tageblatt takes the form of an imaginary appeal to President Wilson from some friend familiar with Europe, for example Henry Morganthau, former ambassador to Turkey, painting a picture of Germany misled by the false pan-German prophets but loving peace with its whole soul and, having learned its lesson, now ready for a Wilsonian peace.

Prof. Graventitz, in the Vossische Zeitung, reviews the events which gradually alienated the United States from Germany, while President Wilson was trying to bring about peace, his efforts, however, being nullified by the German military party. "Today," the professor concludes, "we have a government strong enough to assert its will for peace, and it is again the president's turn."

The Socialist Vorwaerts, prints an article seeking to show that the German people have confidence in President Wilson's ideals and sense of justice.

—BUY VICTORY BONDS—

GOVERNMENT SHEEP ARRIVE IN N. B.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Oct. 11.—Two carloads of sheep purchased in Upper Canada by Thomas Hetherington, arrived today, and will be distributed throughout the province. The purchase was made under the arrangement recently entered into with the live stock branch of the Dominion Department.

There are excellent prospects for the sale of pure bred stock, which will take place in Fredericton early in November under the auspices of the department of agriculture. Seventy-five animals already have been catalogued and at least twenty-five will be added to the number. All this is pedigreed stock.

The annual convention of the Dominion Education Association is called for November 6th, 7th and 8th at Ottawa. Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, is president.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price $1.00. On sale in St. John by the Ross Drug Co., 100 King street.

POSTMEN TO TAKE NIGHT TELEGRAMS

Washington, Oct. 11.—Postmen within a few days will assume the task of delivering telegraph messages classed as night letters, in cities and towns where postal deliveries are maintained.

Officials of the post office wire control who have worked out the system think such messages can be given quicker delivery by postmen in business sections, while even in residential sections the delivery will be quite as expeditious.

Delivery of telegrams other than night letters by telegraph messengers will continue for the present. The proposed consolidation of telegraph offices in cities will not be commenced until all compensation contracts have been closed.

PRUSSIAN JUNKERS ORGAN DISAPPOINTED

Paris, Oct. 11.—(Havas)—Despatches from German sources show that the Kruez Zeitung of Berlin, the organ of the Prussian junkers, as expressing bitter disappointment that German diplomacy did not succeed in disrupting the Entente coalition.

"Instead of asking for an armistice," it says, "we should have offered a separate peace with advantageous conditions to one or two of the Allies. Unfortunately it is too late now to take up again this idea, which should have remained the chief governing idea of any government truly German."

The Baden Presse, the semi-official organ of Prince Max of Baden, the imperial chancellor, says: "If Germany is ready for sacrifices it must be understood that she is not ready to give back Alsace Lorraine or a single meter of German commercial territory in the Orient. Neither question can be submitted to any discussion whatever."

CANADIAN PACIFIC LAYS OFF 300

Winnipeg, Oct. 11.—The staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway western shops will be reduced about 300 men at noon on Saturday, according to notices handed out today. No reasons were given, but the men believe it is a move on the part of the company to economize, and the 48 hours' notice is in accordance with the agreements between the men and the company.

ORLANDO HOME.

Rome, Oct. 11.—Premier Orlando on his return to Italy from Paris proceeded directly to the Italian front without coming to Rome. On reaching the Italian headquarters he conferred for more than two hours with King Victor Emmanuel and General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief. Premier Orlando spent three days in Paris, where he met Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, and Foreign Minister Pichon.

ALEXIEFF DEAD AGAIN.

Basel, Oct. 11.—General Michael Alexieff, commander-in-chief of the Russian imperial armies in 1917, died at Yekaterinoder, on October 10, according to a report received here today from Kiev.

General Alexieff in September, 1917, was reported to have committed suicide and in the following May he was said to have been killed in battle at Novo Tcherkask.

PRINCE LVOFF ARRIVES.

Tokio, Friday, Oct. 4, (By The Associated Press)—Prince Georges Lvoff, the first premier of the provisional government formed after the overthrow of the Russian imperial dynasty, arrived at the Japanese seaport of Tsuruga today, from Siberia.

Advices reaching Washington recently said that Prince Lvoff had sailed from Siberia for the United States by way of Japan, it being understood that the purpose of his mission was to present to the American and Japanese governments the true political and military situations in Siberia.

10,000 Liberated.

With the Anglo-American Forces East of Cambrai, Oct. 11.— Nearly 10,000 French civilians have been liberated from the Germans by the advancing British and Americans.

ALL HONOR TO GREAT BRITAIN

Astounding Facts and Figures That Answer the Old Hun Charge of Decadency.

"All honor to whom honor is due." A recital of some of the war deeds performed by Great Britain is sufficient answer to the old Hun charge that England had become decadent, says the Corn Exchange, Philadelphia.

By August, 1918, the British empire had raised 8,500,000 for the army and navy, Great Britain alone contributing 6,250,000. Today every third male of any age in the British Isles is fighting; not far from 15 per cent. of the population of England and Scotland is in the forces. On the same basis the United States would contribute about 16,000,000 men. To December, 1917, British casualties amounted to over 2,000,000. The British are fighting in fifteen far away parts of the world; the naval tonnage is 8,000,000; in 1914 the tonnage was 2,500,000; the personnel of the navy 500,000. The navy has conveyed 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses and mules, 500,000 vehicles, 25,000,000 tons of explosives, 51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel, and has kept the seas open for 130,000,000 tons of food and material; at the same time cutting off Germany's normal annual supply of foods and necessaries amounting to 6,000,000 tons. It is said that 80 per cent. of the ships in the eastern Atlantic fighting the U-boats are British and that they have sunk 150 of the 200 U-boats destroyed. Forces in the air service number 42,000, and in one week recently British aviators dropped 3000 tons of bombs, and in a single day on the western front silenced 127 German batteries and destroyed 28 gun pits. The great British merchant marine of some 16,000,000 tons has been engaged in the task of feeding not only the Allied British nations, but also in large part the people of Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, etc. Over 5,000,000 British women are doing 1701 different kinds of work previously done by men, and what is more astonishing, they have broken every pre-war production record set up by the sterner sex. 4,000,000 workers are engaged in munition factories, producing in two weeks more than in the whole of the first year of the war.

Amazingly increased efficiency in civilian production makes up for the shortage of labor by the draft. The arable area of the islands has increased by 1,245,000 acres are worked by steam plows by the Government. A new wheat has been produced which repels the rust and the grain crop this year will be the biggest since 1868. Three million tons represent the increase in the potato crop for 1917. Eighteen million people out of a population of 44,000,000 have invested in War Bonds of W. S. certificates; the per capta income is $236 against a per capita debt of $589. Loans to Great Britain's allies total $8,000,000,000. Hundreds of thousands of refugees have found succor and shelter in the British Isles—Belgian, French, Polish, Serbians and others. The Government has a nation-wide organization devoted to the care and uplift of its crippled soldiers and sailors.

These are impressive facts and if they are in any way an indication of the efficiency which Great Britain will bring to bear in her commercial reconstruction, it will not be many years before she has completely rehabilitated her financial position and to a considerable extent, at least, reassured her former position in international commerce. The financial shipping and trade supremacy of the world will be in the hands of the United States and Great Britain. This is hardly a prophecy.

French Statement.

Paris Oct. 11.—The Germans have been compelled to abandon their positions north of the Suippe and the Arnes on a front of sixty kilometres, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight.

Jack Stevenson, Denmark, Nova Scotia, accompanied by Martin Lorette, Moncton, both employes of H. Horton & Sons, left last evening on the Halifax express to spend a short vacation, the former at his home, the latter at Moncton, Sackville and Amherst.

Miss Maud Magee is visiting friends in Detroit.

Ladies! Keep It on The Dresser

Few drops on corn or callus stops pain, then they lift off.

Your high heels have put corns on your toes and calluses on your feet, but why care now?

This tiny bottle holds an almost magic fluid. A genius in Cincinnati discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Small bottles of freezone can be had at any drug store for a few cents. Never limp or twist your face in pain again, but get a bottle of freezone and apply a few drops on your tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the sorness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you lift it off with fingers.

Just think! You get rid of a hard corn, soft corn or a corn between the toes, as well as hardened calluses, without suffering one particle, without the slightest irritation of the surrounding skin. Just a touch of freezone on a sore corn gives instant relief.

TRAPPED AS A SPY AT WORK, WOMAN TELEGRAPH OPERATOR FIGHTS TO DESTROY PAPER

Miss Wando Kreutzinger, Arrested in Main Postal Office, New York, Makes Dash For Window—Confesses To Giving Enemy Information About Munitions Shipments.

New York, Oct. 10—After a desperate struggle in the operating room of the Postal Telegraph Company, Broadway and Murray street, agents of the Department of Justice, arrested Miss Wanda Kreutzinger, forty-two years old, of No. 1,324 St. Nicholas avenue, whom they declare to be one of the most dangerous German spies in the United States.

The woman was arrested as she sat at her telegraph key on the twelfth floor of the building. Her struggle with the Department of Justice agents in the presence of 500 men and women operators was due to her endeavor to destroy a paper which she was scrutinizing at her desk when they suddenly confronted her and informed her that she was under arrest. She is accused of attempting to supply information to the enemy about shipments of munitions.

For six weeks Miss Kruetzinger had been under the constant surveillance of agents of the Department of Justice, under Charles De Woody, chief of the Bureau of Investigation for this district. When the five agents left his office to arrest her, Mr. De Woody warned them to be careful that she did not destroy any papers.

Watched Her at Work.

When the five government agents reached the twelfth floor of the telegraph building they did not speak to anybody, but walked in the direction of the telegraph desk, at which Miss Kruetzinger was busily engaged sending government messages to the company's various offices in what is called the Eastern division.

They watched Miss Kruetzinger for ten minutes, during which time she disposed of several government messages, when suddenly they saw her shut off the telegraph key and then carefully pull from her bodice a small sheet of paper of the kind the telegraph company uses for recording messages. As she started to read the paper she furtively glanced on each side of her to see if other women operators were observing her actions. She was deeply engrossed in the paper when the five agents pounced on her.

One of them seized the hand which held the paper, but the woman, screaming and fighting like a tigress, managed to free her arm and, breaking away from her captors, started to run across the floor in the direction of a window opening over Broadway. The agents were close on her heels, and when they seized her this time they twisted her arms so that the paper, which she had torn in small pieces by this time, fell to the floor. Then she was hurried, struggling all the time, to the elevator.

Continues Her Struggles.

She continued to scream and struggle all the way down to the main office of the company, where she received her hat and coat and was hurried in an automobile to the office of the Department of Justice.

When she was taken before Chief Woody she was defiant. She said she came to this country from Posen, Germany, twenty years ago and that for the last sixteen years she had been employed as a telegraph operator by the Postal Telegraph Co. She said she worked most of that time in the Chicago headquarters of the company and that she came to this city about five years ago. She declared she had registered as an alien enemy.

Beyond that information she would vouchsafe no further information until Chief DeWoody confronted her with a man, who, it is understood, was taken into custody at the telegraph company's building at the time Mrs. Kreutinger was arrested.

Then the woman, who is small, frail and has gray hair, became hysterical, threw herself on the floor and began to tear her hair. Mr. DeWoody's aids prevented her from doing harm to herself and after several of the women agents had calmed her she consented to tell something about her connection with spy activities in the country before and since the United States entered the war.

Consented to Turn Spy.

She said that between 1914 and 1915 she was approached by a representative of the German government in this city who seemed acquainted with the fact that she was an expert telegraph operator and, because of that fact, had been assigned by the Postal officials to handle military, naval and administration messages to and from the munitions centres in Connecticut. She consented to turn spy, she said, at the first meeting.

She said that, having a good memory, she seldom copied the messages, but usually memorized each of them. Every evening at the conclusion of her work she met a representative of the German spy system, sometimes in the shadow of the Federal Building, in City Hall Park, where she repeated from memory messages she had sent or received during the day Sometimes, when a message was too long or contained complicated phraseology, she copied it, she said. She said she conveyed this information to several Germans connected with the spy system in the city, and that they were all introduced to her by the man who first broached the scheme to her.

When President Wilson declared war on Germany, she said, the representatives of the German spy system disappeared and she did not supply any more information until about six weeks ago, when she was introduced to the man who confronted her in Mr. DeWoody's office after her arrest.

"Would Be for Fatherland."

She said that man was introduced to her by a German whose name he did not reveal, and that he told her any information she could give him would be for the Fatherland. Thereupon she resumed her spy work on the government messages which she admitted she knew would be of value to the German cause.

At that point she decided not to say anything further about herself, refusing to give any information about the Germans to whom she delivered the messages in 1914 and 1915. On that particular feature of the case Mr. De Woody refused to give any information, but it is known that government officials at the time were aware of the fact that she was a part of the German spy system in this country. They did not interfere with her because it was expected that all of those connected with the scheme eventually would be drawn into the government dragnet.

It was reported yesterday that the government ever since the war began has been careful not to let Miss Kreutzinger handle information which might lead to the sinking of a transport or a munitions ship. Such messages as she was permitted to send or receive were of no value to the enemy, because the dates were changed.

Von Bernstorff's Activities.

It is known that back in 1914, when Count Johann von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador to this country, was extending the German spy system here, he assigned Captain Franz von Papen, then naval attache of the embassy, to the work of enlisting in the spy system German sympathizers employed in the offices of the telegraph companies. It is understood that von Papen managed to draw into his spy system at least one of the important operators in each of the large cities of the country, and in several instances they were women.

The work of gaining access to these spies was actually brought about through the activities of Dr. Bernhard Dernberg and Heinrich F. Albert, "paymaster" for the German spy system, who worked through various German church and social organizations. After they had been induced to play the part of spy the operators communicated with von Papen, who assigned them to the representative of the German spy system in their particular city.

Whether Miss Kreutzinger was connected with Captain von Papen's spy system in this city, could not be learned yesterday. It was said that the government officials are jealously guarding all information on that point lest it interfere with further arrests of German spies in this country.

At No. 1,324 St. Nicholas avenue, the address given by Miss Kreutzinger, it was learned last night that she lived with a Mr. and Mrs. Sellers. The address is an apartment house. The elevator operator said that little was known there about Miss Kreutzinger, because she seldom spoke to any of the other tenants. Mr. and Mrs. Sellers received a telephone message late in the afternoon and they hurriedly left the house. It is understood the telephone call came from the Waverly Home, in West Tenth street, where Miss Kreutzinger is being detained pending further investigation.

ON INSPECTION TOUR.

Major-General Macdougall and Major Beatty reached the city last evening on the McAdam express. They spent yesterday in the capital where General Macdougall and staff gathered information relative to the military man power in that centre.

The depot held drill exercise, and were inspected, and the office system of "K" unit underwent inspection.

Major Macdougall leaves in the course of a day en route to the sister city and Newcastle.

His mission here is a new one, recently inaugurated by a recent order-in-council of the Federal government, and affects the militia only, not the civil population.

—BUY VICTORY BONDS—

OPEN AIR SERVICE.

A short open air service will be held Sunday afternoon at half past two for boys under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on the tennis courts alongside the building.

SOME SUMMER DAY.

Yesterday was a summer day in the greater part of Canada. In Medicine Hat, in sunny Alberta, the thermometer was as high as 80. In Winnipeg the temperature reached 72, in London, Ont., 75; in Toronto, 73, and in Ottawa, 68.

The day was a glorious one in New Brunswick, the thermometer touching 70 in some places. In St. John the highest was 60.

More excellent weather is promised as no storm is in sight. Some folks call this mild period Indian summer, but they are mistaken. Indian summer is due later on.

REJECT FURLOUGH TO FIGHT HUNS

American Division Declines Promised Leave and Enters Battle.

Paris, Sept. 25—General Mangin's army was engaged in the most terrific battle of the war; for three days no progress could be made against the desperate resistance of the Prussian Guards and Bavarian shock troops. In the vicinity of Coucy-le-Chateau and on the edges of the Saint Gobain forest the battle raged. German counter-attacks had driven back the attacking Franco-American army at various points.

A division of the American army after three weeks of stubborn fighting had just been relieved and rested in comparative safety behind the Ailette River. Two hundred of the American soldiers proudly exhibited passes entitling them to ten days' leave in Paris and otherwhere to the rear.

At four in the morning the "alert" was sounded. A violent German counter attack had just been launched threatening the allied positions north of the Ailette. The division was to return to the firing line at once.

As they mustered out, heavy with sleep, the officers told the boys that those in possession of passes, for the rear might remain behind. They could take advantage of the brief furlough.

Not one man remained behind.

CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Today's casualty list follows:

Infantry.

Killed in action—
Lieut. J. T. Probert, Halifax, N. S.
Lieut. H. Metcalf, Florence, N. S.
Died—
M. Mountain, Lower Shinimecas, N. S.
J. B. Adamson, not stated.

Mounted Rifles.

Missing—
R. Thompson, Apohaqui, N. B.
Wounded—
G. J. Bond, Wacona, N. B.

Railway Troops.

Wounded—
W. V. Canning, Westcaledonia, N.S.
Missing—
T. E. Smith, East Chezzetcook, N.S.
A. D. Collins, Southwest Margaree, C.B.
Died of wounds—
H. J. Steele, Sydney, N.S.
C. R. Frolic, Brooklyn, N.S.

BAPTIST CONVENTION'S OFF.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—The annual convention of the Baptist Church for Ontario and Quebec, which was to have met in Jarvis Street Baptist Church on October 16 to 22, has been postponed indefinitely by order of the M.O.H. As soon as the "Flu" epidemic is over, on sanction of the M.O.H., the convention may be convened by the order of the executive.

Notices were sent off tonight to all churches in Quebec and Ontario.

BEING KEPT BUSY.

Inspector Robert Crawford is busy the present time when he holds up all travellers appearing as aliens and demanding their papers. His action is to be commented upon highly, as many of the aliens in New Brunswick attempt to evade the law by not reporting to the authorities or emigrating to other centres without the necessary permit.

MEETING NOT HELD.

A meeting scheduled last evening when the munition workers of the city would organize and elect officers in furtherance of their interests, was postponed until a later date on account of the regulations put on by the board of health, when precautionary measures were adopted. The men will meet later, it is said, after the ban is lifted, and organize.

THE RECENT STRIKE.

The recent strike of the Dominion Express Company employes, when all the red wagons lay idle, and men were imported to this centre from Central Canada to aid handle the congestion here now appears to have not been settled, as was promised by a compromise reached between the employes and the company, the company offering to meet the men or their representatives, and adjust grievances satisfactory to them.

At a meeting in Montreal held on October 1, the company and the representatives of the men met in session. What the outcome of this session was is held in oblivion, but rumor last evening was to the effect that the employes' grievances were not righted, and matters stood as they were when the strike was called, as the men refused to accord with the limitations set by the company.

WILSON IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11.—President Wilson arrived here from Washington this afternoon to take part in the Liberty day celebration here tomorrow.

On the British front in France, Oct. 11.—(Havas Agency.) — Monsignor Chollet, archbishop of Cambrai, was carried away by the Germans when they evacuated the city.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer.

Address
MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 937
Windsor, Ont.

Your Winter Overcoat

Some men have intimated that they were afraid a good overcoat would be difficult to obtain this winter. A look at our stock, both ready for service and for made to order, would disabuse them of this idea. We question if we ever showed a better stock.

Ready to wear, for $20 you have a selection from a lot of good coats, mostly ulster styles.

For $25, $30 and $35 an assortment of amazing values in all the popular models—slip ons, Chesterfields, smart, short belted ulsters, as well as the long conservative ulster, etc.

The utmost care was taken in the selection of these, and we had the advantage of early purchasing. But, by all means buy this season.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

OCTOBER—PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon	4th	11h 5m	p.m.
First Quarter	13th	1h 0m	a.m.
Full Moon	19th	5h 36m	p.m.
Last Quarter	26th	1h 35m	p.m.

Date	D of W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	H Water A.M.	H Water P.M.	L Water A.M.	L Water P.M.
11	Fri	7.40	6.42	4.24	16.35	10.22	23.01
12	Sat	7.41	6.40	5.14	17.28	11.22	23.50
13	Sun	7.42	6.38	6.09	18.28	13.16	24.43
14	Mon	7.43	6.37	7.08	19.32	.....	13.13
15	Tue	7.44	6.35	8.08	20.32	1.42	14.12

THE WEATHER

Forecasts — Maritime — Light to moderate winds; mostly west and southwest, fine and warm.

Washington, Oct. 11.—New England: Fair Saturday; Sunday unsettled; probably local rains. Winds moderate southwest to west.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—A few scattered showers have occurred today over Lake Superior and in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and the Gulf, otherwise the weather in Canada has been fair, and for the most part warm.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	46	56
Victoria	50	60
Vancouver	54	62
Kamloops	52	72
Edmonton	42	62
Calgary	38	70
Battleford	36	70
Prince Albert	32	64
Medicine Hat	46	80
Winnipeg	44	72
Port Arthur	34	52
Parry Sound	48	62
London	47	75
Toronto	47	73
Kingston	54	64
Ottawa	48	68
Montreal	54	66
Quebec	42	56
St. John	40	60
Halifax	38	64

DIED.

McLAUGHLIN—On the 11th inst., at his residence, W. Morley P. McLaughlin, youngest son of the late D. J. McLaughlin, of this city, leaving his wife, four children, two brothers and one sister to mourn. Funeral on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Jeffery wish to thank their many friends and relatives for their kindness shown to them in their recent bereavement of losing a son in France, Aug. 28th.

747 On Board.

London, Oct. 11.—According to the latest estimate 480 persons perished when the passenger liner Leinster was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The vessel carried 687 passengers and had a crew of about 70 men.

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.

We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation.