

WANTS THE PUBLICATION OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLL

Alderman Smith Gave Notice of Motion to That Effect Last Evening—Minor Matters Before City Council.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
"Are you in favor of publishing the assessment roll?" is the question which Ald. Smith would like to see voted on at the municipal elections in January. Last evening at the city council meeting he gave notice of a motion to the effect that the question be voted on.

The reports of the various committees were adopted.
The matter of the repair of North Front street in the railroad bridge to College street was referred to the committee.

Petitions for walks were referred for examination and report.

The sum of \$90 was ordered to be paid Mr. S. Mason, city solicitor, on account.

The matter of the inspection of the asphalt pavement by a committee was brought up.

The roadways were to be flushed and it was decided to begin the inspection at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Dr. Dolan and Dr. Boyce appeared at the bar of the council and addressed the members on the state of affairs on Victoria avenue. Water is apparently seeping through from the stone covered drain into the basements. In both basements the water comes in.

Dr. Boyce stated that recently following the rains the water had risen to 18 inches in his cellar, being up to the fire box and making approach to the furnace impossible.

The applicant asked for relief from this condition. The motion is serious.

Ald. Platt corroborated the statements.

The question was referred to the committee and the engineer for inspection.

Mr. Thomas Marshall filed a petition for a sidewalk on Emily street. During the past week there were ten planks broken, he said. Repairs are out of the question. The sidewalk is

used day and night by the public and he feared an accident.

The matter was referred.

The third reading of the Electric Light Bylaw was given.

Ald. O'Flynn was granted three months' leave of absence dating from September 14th, 1914.

Ald. Wallbridge—What about the cannon on the park in the event of a German invasion?

Ald. Smith made a reply about a submarine.

Ald. Sch—Was ordered the tile for the streets laid?

Ald. Platt thought the city engineer had made the purchase for the city.

Mayor Wills thought the matter had been spoken of in the committee rooms.

Ald. Duckworth asked if the traffic bylaw was to be enforced.

Ald. Panter said the police were endeavoring to carry out the traffic laws.

Mayor Wills spoke on the regulation of street traffic. He hoped to have shortly a copy of the traffic bylaw of Toronto.

The public will be safe if horns of automobiles are sounded at each corner and drivers keep to the right.

Ald. St. Charles quoted an instance where a police officer and three citizens figured. An accident was driving on Front street at a fast rate and the three commented on it. The officer asked them what speed the car was making. They could not say.

He said he could "pull" the driver and have the three as witnesses. They declared they could not state whether the auto was speeding and urged that the man be warned. The policeman said it was then the officer's word against the chauffeur's.

Mayor Wills said the court will deal firmly with auto offenders.

Those present were Mayor Wills, Aldermen Platt, Smith, Panter, Wood, Duckworth, Wallbridge, McFee, and St. Charles.

fiction can supply. This is the only way by which we may hope so to weaken our proud opponent, that we may in the end challenge him to a decisive engagement in the open sea."

A COUNSEL OF DESPAIR

General von Bernhardt then considers the effect of a campaign in which the French fleet combined with the British fleet. It would be that "the prospect of any ultimately successful issue for Germany would 'shrink into the background.' But, he adds, 'we need not even then despair.' The remedy will be the absolute conquest of France.

Such is the naval policy, such are the strategy and tactics of the German war party. A study of them leads to the conclusion that, under the conditions they reveal, the engaging in war by Germany, on her own showing, is one of the most perilous and wicked experiments it is possible to conceive.

TAMWORTH DR.'S DEFENCE

Counsel Claims He Didn't Cut Up Body and Knew Nothing of It Being in His House.

That Dr. C. K. Robinson had nothing to do with the cutting up of Blanche York's body in Tamworth and that he knew nothing about the woman's body being in his house will likely be the line of defence of his counsel when the case comes up in the assizes.

What the defence claims is this: that when Inspector John Miller searched the house he was shown everything and his evidence will be used to prove that there was no sign of any boxes or the cellar or body being hidden there.

Not only that but the defence claims that the way in which the legs were cut off shows that a doctor didn't do it. They were cut off below the knee where the work was much more difficult than if they had been disjointed at the knee, the way any surgeon would have done it.

"There is a lot of mystery in this case," declared T. C. Robinson, counsel for Dr. Robinson.

As for the blood-stained sheets the defence is understood, admits that the doctor sent them to the laundry but the defence will prove all this but the statement of the late Heron Thompson, entered into rest on Monday, Sept. 14th, at 3 a.m.

The deceased was born in Belleville and was educated in the public and high schools of this city and afterwards graduated from the School of Pedagogy in Hamilton. Possessed of a remarkably clear intellect and indomitable perseverance, she was a brilliant pupil and gave promise of an uncommon career and her health permitted. After graduating, she taught as a supply teacher in Toronto for about six months, then went to Stratheona, Alta., where she taught very successfully for about three years. Her health having given out she came home and those who saw her then thought the end was near. All that loving care could do was done and after about two years and a half she was again able to resume the work she loved so well.

As a highly valued and successful teacher in Queen Victoria and Cecilia Street School, two years and a half were passed, when the brave spirit again succumbed to the frail body and she was again laid aside. She had the faculty of winning the love and respect of her pupils and was never happier than when their beaming countenances responded to gentle and wise teaching. She was a true educator, and, both in Stratheona and Belleville, was said to be one of the best teachers they ever had.

Always bright and cheerful and seeing the best side of everything and everything, to pass an hour with her was a benediction. Possessed of a cultured mind and wonderful memory stored with the gems of the best authors, one always left her with loftier ideals and deeper sympathy for others.

A loving mother, six sisters, namely Mrs. Ellnor, of Toronto; Mrs. R. H. Ketcheson of this city; Mrs. Blake Carlette of Calgary; Mrs. Reid, of Stratheona, Alta.; Miss Berina of Calgary and Miss Doll at home and two brothers, namely, Heron Alkin of Stratheona, Alta. and George of Victoria, B.C., mourn the loss and to them our deepest sympathy is extended.

"Oh for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still!"

Service will be held at the home, 31 Everett St. at 3 p.m. on Wednesday. Funeral at 3.30 p.m.

SEARCHING FOR VICTIMS' BODIES

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The search for the bodies of Clair Jenkins, Fred Gerow and James White, the unfortunate victims of the triple drowning accident, has been kept up in the hope of recovery, but up to this morning, no trace of them had been found. Yesterday a sweeper boat said to have been seen by James White was found near the scene of the accident.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

This Murderous Projectile Has Not Been Used by the British Forces as the Germans Claim.

With reference to the unverified story from Berlin that on the seventh or eighth day of September Emperor William forwarded a communication to the President of the United States stating that the British army on the continent was using Dum-Dum or explosive bullets, and protesting thereat as a violation of the Hague Conventions, it is interesting to find in despatches from Paris to the English papers on August 23rd, the following—

"A further note has been sent to the Hague by the French Government protesting against the use of dum-dum bullets by the Germans. The text of the note is as follows—

"The government of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, signing the Hague Conventions of the following facts, constituting on the part of the German military authorities a violation of the convention signed by the German Government on October 18th, 1907—

"On August 10, 1914, after an engagement between French and German regiments, a major in the medical service sent to the general commanding the French brigade a city of cartridges found on the Munster road near the German outposts which contained five cartridges loaded with eldorado bullets cut at the point, the nickel covering of which was incomplete and left exposed the fore end of the leaden core. Other similar bullets have been found in the bodies of the French dead and have been sent to the war office. The declaration of the Hague dated July 29th, 1899, and signed by Germany, condemns the use of such bullets in the following terms—

"The contracting powers forbid the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not completely cover the core or has an incision in it. The Government of the Republic protests against such proceedings."

The British Government has emphatically denied that explosive bullets have been used in the British Army during the present war; but so far as is known, the German authorities have not denied the circumstances charged made by the French Government.

It might be explained that Dum Dum is the arsenal in India where the ammunition for the Indian army is made and that no explosive bullets have been used in the rifle cartridges manufactured there for many years. The name of Dum Dum became identified with explosive bullet on account of an issue of cartridges with bullets of that description turned out at the Indian arsenal for use in one of the many border wars, the object being to increase the stopping power of the small calibre cartridge when used against hordes of fanatical warriors.

A violent protest aroused against the use of this ammunition in England, and none of it has been issued or made since at Dum Dum.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Susan Bennett.

Mrs. S. Bennett passed away Monday morning at her home in Trembling at the age of 67 years. Mourning her loss are her husband, John Bennett, three sons, Joseph and Fred of Trembling and George of this city and one daughter, Mary Theresa, Mrs. John Dorn of Chicago. A sister of the deceased, who also leaves four sisters, Mrs. W. Bennett, Mrs. H. Bennett, Trembling, Mrs. Owen McCreary, and Mrs. W. Buckley Trembling.

Late Mrs. Mountney.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mrs. Mountney, wife of Lewis Mountney, died at an early hour this morning at her home 38 Front street. Deceased was the daughter of the late Andrew Wilson and was born in Thornburg, 54 years ago. For the past sixteen years she and her husband have resided in Belleville. She is survived by her husband but no family. Her only daughter, Mrs. Mary Mountney, died about a year ago. She was a member of St. Thomas church.

Laid to Rest

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late Andrew Washington Hough took place on Monday service being held at the home in Hillier by the Rev. Mr. Harston of Hillier Circuit. The obsequies were under the auspices of Stratheona Lodge, C.O.F. Allisville, the bearers being all members of the order. Messrs. Arthur Morden, Wm. Duckworth, Isaac Clarke, Joseph Pyne, Merritt Adams and J. W. Boyd. A great number of flowers were sent and the attendance was very large. Interment took place in the eighth concession of Hillier, Rev. Mr. Jones and Rev. Mr. Richardson, officiating at the grave.

DIED.

MOUNTNEY—At Belleville, Sept. 16th, 1914, Nancy Mountney, beloved wife of Mr. Lewis Mountney, in her 54th year.

Police Notes.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A lady's handbag was picked up containing a purse, a small sum of money, and other articles.

A call was answered to north John street last night where there was a row. The man was cautioned. There was no cause for arrest.

GERMANY MUST CRUSH FRANCE AND DESTROY BRITISH EMPIRE

What Bernhardt, a German Officer, Advocated in His Book—What He Foresaw and How He Proposed to Provide Against the British Menace.

Two or three years ago a distinguished Prussian officer, General von Bernhardt, published a book entitled "Germany and the next war" in which people are turning with interest now that "the next war" has come. General von Bernhardt's book is an argument that Germany must crush France and destroy the British Empire, and many of his observations are astonishingly cynical. For instance, he lays down the principle that Italy must not be allowed to entertain friendly feelings for France, and that it is Germany's business to stir up ill-feeling between two great Latin countries. In the course of his book he discusses the features of such a war as the present Germany fighting Russia, France and Great Britain. His remarks on the naval strategy of the war are illuminating at the present time, when the German fleet is lying ensconced in harbor and the British fleet is challenging it to come out.

WHAT BERNHARDT FORSAW

In his analysis General von Bernhardt had assumed a state of affairs in which the surprise attack upon English harbors has failed, the German fleet has retreated under the guns of the coast fortifications, and German overseas commerce has been paralyzed by the British fleet. As these things have actually occurred, just as the General said they would occur, it is worth while to note what in these circumstances he proposed should be done next. For the chances are that whatever it is, the Germans, having learned the Bernhardt doctrines by heart, are doing it.

As seaborne supplies are cut off from Germany, General von Bernhardt proposes that they should be imported through neutral harbors and neutral territory.

"Let us assume," he proceeds, "that France and Russia seal our land frontiers, then the only trade route left open to us is through Switzerland and Austria—a condition of affairs which would aggravate difficulties at home and should stimulate us to carry on the war with increased vigor." The stimulus has now been applied; it remains to be seen what will be the reaction to it.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE NORTH SEA

Such being the condition of affairs, General von Bernhardt goes on to consider the blockade which he thinks the English would certainly apply. There are two kinds of blockade: the close blockade and the distant blockade. The close blockade would be exercised upon the German north sea littoral and the Danish straits; the distant blockade would extend across "the open sea between the north of Scotland and Norway" and across the mouth of the channel.

With regard to the close blockade, the English, if they planned such a blockade would doubtless count on acquiring bases on our own coast, perhaps also on the Dutch coast.

Our task, therefore, is to prevent such attempts by every means. This task can only be fulfilled by the fleet in day time by submarines; by

night torpedo boats may co-operate, we must endeavor by renewed and unexpected attacks, especially by night, partly by submarines and torpedo-boats, partly by battleships, to give the blockading fleet no breathing time, and to cause it as much loss as possible. These tactics are, of course, purely defensive, and defensive tactics never yet won a campaign.

THE USE OF FORTS

But, continuous the tactician, in a significant passage, "we must not engage in a battle with superior hostile forces, for it is hardly possible at sea to discontinue a fight, because there is no place whither the loser can withdraw from the effect of the enemy's guns." The General has discovered a great truth, which in the British fleet, is expressed in the classic formula, "There is no back door in the Navy." The lack of that emergency exit troubles General von Bernhardt. Apparently his theory is that the weaker fleet ought invariably to fight under the guns of a fort or not fight at all. His whole conception of naval warfare is colored by the pathetic conviction that land fortifications are an essential part of sea warfare. The defending fleet, he affirms ought to be in safe storages, and a squadron of the attacking fleet was isolated, when the defending fleet would "sally out and fight." The General considers that the success of these tactics would be such that the English would not attempt the close blockade, but would apply the distant blockade.

In the case of the distant blockade, von Bernhardt can see no hope of a successful attack by the German fleet, except by operating with the main fleet through the Skager Rak, because—noteable reason—the way of retreat would then be open behind the fleet. "This accentuates once more the supreme importance to us of keeping open, at all costs, the passage through the Sound and the Great Belt." But the General is not hopeful of the success of those tactics either. He observes that although the attacking fleet would be weakened and wearied, so would the defending party.

THE LANDING OF TROOPS

He next considers what would happen if the English attempted to land troops. "They could not obtain a decisive result unless they attempted to capture our naval bases—Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, the mouth of the Elbe, and Kiel—and to annihilate our fleet in his attempt to protect these places. Here the General has been proven mistaken. It did not occur to him that a containing force could enable troops to be safely transported across the sea as happened when the British army was transported to France without the German navy being able to cause a single casualty.

To obtain information of the position of the attacking force, von Bernhardt relies upon the air fleet, which would also attack the English fleet. "The most reckless audacity must go hand in hand with the employment of every means which mechanical skill and the science of naval construction and fortification can supply. This is the only way by which we may hope so to weaken our proud opponent, that we may in the end challenge him to a decisive engagement in the open sea."

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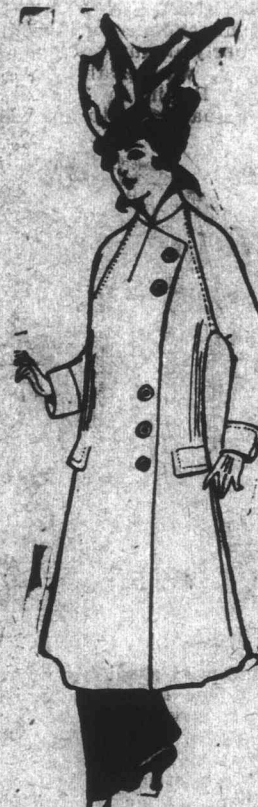
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THE RITCHIE COMPANY, LIMITED.

New Styles, New Materials, New Colors Exemplified in our Splendid Showing of New Autumn Coats

Ladies' Autumn and Winter Coats that are Bound to Please You



This is a season of wonderful changes in almost every class of Ladies' wearing apparel, and the Ladies' Autumn Coats have been no exception; especially in the styles are the changes most noticeable. For instance one of the most popular styles is Redingote—a style suited especially for medium or slight figures, and the cape coat with its large, roomy, yet stylish effect, is here to stay, as is the Balmacran. A large number of the new garments have the new ripple effect at bottom, while others are featured with box pleats and belt effect at back. Among the season's leading materials might be mentioned: Boucle, Zebiline, Persian Lamb Cloth, Tweeds, Fancy Novelty Effects, Blanket Cloths, Caricure, Velvets and Brocades. A large showing is here waiting your inspection, priced at \$10.00 to \$40.00.

Civet Cat and Leopard Cloth Coats

Perfect imitations of high price fur garments, lined throughout with satin, up-to-the-minute in style and reasonably priced at \$25.00 and \$28.00.

Separate Capes are New

and are here to stay—we are showing them in broadcloth, plain black satin silk broadcloth, in black and colors nicely lined with white satin, some have vest effect, and all have resplendent collars, prices \$23.00 to \$30.00

A Delightful Array of Infants' Children's and Juniors' Heavy Winter Coats

Possibly at no former autumn season has our Children's Coat stock been so large and complete, and the coats showing are not old, out-of-date garments, but nearly all this season's, thus assuring you of up-to-the-minute styles and materials, which are principally in tweed mixtures, corduroys, Teddy bear cloths, curl cloth, blanket cloths, caricure and chinchilla, etc. Read about them, then see them.

Infants' Coats, 2 to 6 years

Double-breasted coats with raglan sleeves, some with belts all around, others just at back, neatly trimmed with plushes, curl cloth and velvet. Prices from \$2.50 to \$6.50

Coats for Children, 8 to 12 years

An excellent range for children of these ages, made up in the latest style and best materials, trimmed with contrasting colored materials and the majority lined to the bottom. Prices \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Juniors' Coats, 14 to 17 years

We have taken special pains in selecting our stock of Juniors' Coats, knowing full well that children at this age demand stylish as well as serviceable garments, and we have a special showing at \$6.00 to \$15.00.

Child's Coat, Same as Illustration, \$6.50

Made of check blanket cloth, in blue and black and red and black check patterns, splendid warm coat for winter, it having a large roll collar that will button snugly around the neck, wide cuffs, for children 10, 12 and 14 years age. Special \$6.50.

Children's Coats of Teddy Bear Cloth, 2.50

This is one of our leading Children's Coat values of the season, and they are for sizes 20, 22 and 24. The material used in the making is excellent and they are lined throughout with flannelette, good large collar attached and splendid value at \$2.50.

SEE WINDOWS TO-NIGHT

The Ritchie Company Limited

An advertisement in The Ontario will bring good results