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Arch Co., Ltd.,
and Water Streets.

Evidence Against I.W.W.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8. (Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)—Former member of I.W.W. tells of plots to destroy industries by sabotage.

Chicago—Stories of plots to destroy industries by sabotage told on the witness stand recently by Joseph Durball, former member of the Industrial Workers of the World, who testified as a government witness against the 112 I.W.W., charged with violating the espionage act.

Under cross-examination by counsel for the defence Durball told of the I.W.W. war in the harvest fields, big lumber camps and manufacturing districts.

His story of impassioned American speeches by Germans at the Milwaukee I.W.W. hall soon after America entered the war, remained unshaken under the vigorous questioning of George P. Vanderveer, defence counsel.

BORN.

At Halifax, on October 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox Bennett, a son.

DIED.

At County Kerry, on 8th September, of Spanish Flu, Annie, beloved wife of Sergt. J. J. Morrissey, M.M., of Royal Newfoundland Regiment, aged 70 years and 3 months, leaving a husband, mother, father and three sisters to mourn their sad loss.—R. I. P.

There passed peacefully away on October 8th, after a short illness, the dearly beloved wife of Albert Morrissey, aged 56 years, leaving a husband, two nephews, funeral on Thursday, 23rd November, from her late residence at 230 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only, intimation.

On the 8th inst., after a short illness, Catherine Brotherton, beloved wife of Garrett Dalton, aged 72 years, leaving a husband and two daughters (Mrs. Jacob Kean and Miss Kean Dalton); funeral on Thursday, at 2 p.m., from her late residence, 12 Queen Street.

This morning, at Ferryland, Fredrick James, eldest son of A. J. and May Goodridge, aged 6½ years, died of pneumonia, Thursday morning from Station, upon arrival of train from Ferryland.

Died of wounds, in France, yesterday, No. 186 Private Fred Reid, son of John and Frances Reid.

IN MEMORIAM.

A loving memory of my dear son, Private Wesley Watts, killed in action, October 9th, 1917; also, in loving memory of my loving brother, 387 Private James P. Watts, killed in action, Oct. 12th, 1918.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott.

In loving memory of Sergt. Joseph Ross Waterfield, M.M., who was killed in action, Somewhere in France, Oct. 9th, 1917.

Thou art gone, dear Ross, but not forgotten.

—Mrs. Annie Waterfield.

CAMBRAI CAPTURED!

Last Link of Hindenburg Defences Taken by Anglo-French Troops.

LONDON, This Morning (Flash).—Cambrai has been captured by British and French troops, and eight thousand prisoners taken.

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

11.00 A.M.

FACISTS INTERRUPT MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

(Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)—Addressing a gathering of 500,000 men and on the war aims of the Allies, Mr. Winston S. Churchill, last evening, said that the life was being beaten out of the mighty German army. The proud Kaiser was taking refuge behind the appearance of setting up a Parliamentary Government, and was almost pitifully suing for peace. We must beware, he said, of the Hun's use of this device to nullify our achievements. The latest German proposals killed him with misgiving and suspicion. We cannot accept, he said, smooth words in explanation of foul deeds and we cannot proceed a step without guarantees. President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George would never be trapped. Mr. Churchill was constantly interrupted, and many men and women were ejected from the meeting. Speaking at Glasgow, to-day, the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill said that we were going to win outright, and that we were not going to be robbed of victory at the last moment. At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, a resolution was passed asking the Government to press gold production preferentially. H. N. Ellis said that the Government had been informed, that if it desired the continuance of the supply of gold, arrangements must be made to give gold producers a better price.

TWENTY MILES OF GUNS.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 8. (Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)—The attack begun this morning by the British and American troops on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, has become open warfare in the real sense of the term and the development of various carefully worked out manoeuvres into one general scheme, which is to combine in securing pre-arranged objectives, and the rounding up of as many Germans as possible. It had been necessary to assemble the assaulting waves to the east of the Hindenburg line, and to get the masses of men in through the intricate and hattered trench system, in the dark. It was a task of extraordinary difficulty, but it was accomplished well before the zero hour. Comparatively few tanks were employed, in fact this was a night surprise and it must have minimised the opportunities and the necessity for their assistance. The American attack was launched at 2.30 o'clock in the morning. In the darkest hour of a quiet moonless night, twenty miles of guns suddenly crashed in hideous dissonance. Another phase of the battle commenced at 4.30 o'clock, and yet another phase when the first grey dawn was filtering into the dull sky, which presently fulfilled its task of rain. The enemy's artillery response was weak and this confirmed the idea that the Germans steadily were withdrawing their guns. The first reports were quite promising. A good deal of machine gun resistance was encountered at various sectors of the Beaurevoir-Masnières line and here the Allies are getting forward but slowly.

DRIVING FORWARD.

LONDON, To-day.

(Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)—Reuters learns that to-day's offensive comprised three attacks by British, French and American troops along the whole Cambrai-St. Quentin front. The French captured the hills eastward toward Roucoucy, and the village of Esigny and Fontaine, while the Anglo-American line reached Beauregard, Brancourt, through Prement, Serail, Malincourt, westward, toward the old line south of Cambrai. The advance was on a front of 21 miles to an average depth of two miles, and a maximum depth of three. A weaker resistance than usual was encountered in the centre, but the enemy brought up two fresh divisions south of Cambrai, and counter attacked heavily, but were repulsed.

NOON.

ALL DEMAND PUNISHMENT.

LONDON, To-day.

(Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)—In discussing the ultimate peace terms, the newspapers refer with the deepest indignation to the outrages still perpetrated in Germany's rear areas, and unanimously demanded reparation and punishment for the atrocious record of outrages perpetrated throughout the war. The Daily Telegraph says that the evacuation of Belgium will not undo the crimes of 1914, and reparation to the Allies must also be made, for Belgium has first claim on Germany's resources for the unspeakable outrages she has suffered. The Morning Post says that the indemnity for Belgium should be made as heavy as possible, and Germany made to feel the weight of her transgressions, and the necessity of paying for them. The Post also suggests a war indemnity should include handing over to the Allies all merchant ships which Germany has been building. The Daily Mail demands that Germany should be punished with the utmost severity for the wanton destruction of French towns, and other papers endorse this demand. The daily express counsels the stoppage of raw materials to Germany till all accounts are settled.

VICIOUS FIGHTING.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 8.—(By the A. P.)—A great victory, the results of which undoubtedly will prove of the widest importance, especially at this time, has been won to-day by the British army in the field. A front extending twenty miles from Cambrai southward. Americans participated in the center, and they plunged ahead even more deeply into the enemy's position than at first had been intended. The Hindenburg system south of Cambrai now has thoroughly been broken up, on a front of considerable width. Elsewhere the lines of the Hindenburg system have been penetrated, while to the north of Cambrai it appears to have been turned by the operations to the south. Fast whippet tanks and armored cars are reported now to be in action, and it is true as it is believed to be the case, that certainly has been exploited. At the moment, it appears that the new line runs generally from north and south of Fumville, west to the east of St. Amand, and thence to the east of St. Amand. The Allied troops are reported in Wambaix, and to have been seen east of Chateau Anele, in Villers Outreux and Schain, east of Permon, east of Brancourt, east of Fresnoy-Le-Gard and east of Sequehart. All the ground to the west of these places is reported to be in British hands. It was the Americans who stormed and captured Brancourt and Prement and after hard fighting they reached their objectives, left ahead of them the bodies of the enemy ceased offering strong resistance. From then on it was a case of fighting from shell hole to shell hole, and from one machine gun nest to another. Never in these fights have the German rear guards held on with such great desperation. Until overcome, the Germans again tried their trick of pouring deadly streams of bullets into the advancing troops, until the Allies were right on top of them, and then calling out "kammer!" and expecting to receive no punishment. The story of this is best told in the words of a lanky American lad who said: "We've come too far and been shot at too often to let them get away with the yell, kammer. They are no kammerers of ours. Three of these Fritzies in a shell hole tried at us until we were right in front of them. They didn't spare us—and I didn't them. I put the bayonet through all three of them." Hosts of prisoners were taken during the day, however, the Americans getting almost two thousand, while the British took many thousands more. None of the prisoners knew any thing concerning their Government's plan for an armistice. They had not heard of their Kaiser's published order of the day, but said they had received vague rumors that peace might not be far off. It seems not unlikely that the Kaiser's order was kept away from the troops of the line, because of the fear that it might have a bad effect on their already poor morale. Prisoners arriving at the cages in large groups cheered one another for having been captured. The advance of the Allies troops now has left Cambrai in a deep and almost round pocket. Especially hard fighting seems to have taken place on the front at Malincourt and Waincourt, and at the moment it appears that the British are not actually in these towns.

PROCLAMATION!

By His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Harris, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor [L.S.]

Whereas by an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, entitled "The Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquors Act, 1915," and Acts in amendment thereto, it is provided that "The term 'Intoxicating Liquors' shall be construed to signify all ales, wines, malt, brewed or spirituous liquors containing two per cent. or upwards of alcohol in volume, and such medicinal, toilet and other preparations containing two per cent. or upwards of alcohol in volume, as may from time to time be directed by the Governor in Council by Proclamation, but not wines for sacramental purposes."

And whereas I deem it expedient that certain medicinal, toilet and other preparations shall be declared to be Intoxicating Liquors;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, order and direct that on and after the First day of November next, the following medicinal, toilet and other preparations shall be declared to be Intoxicating Liquors, namely:—

Florida Water;

Beef, Iron and Wine;

Wincarnis; and

Ferrovin.

Of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, St. John's, this 8th day of October, A.D. 1918.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. W. HALFYARD,

Colonial Secretary.

Oct. 9, 1918.

Published by Authority

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W. W. HALFYARD,

Colonial Secretary,

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SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 8.

(By the A.P.)—Henry A. Leahr, an American engineer and manufacturer, who has lived for many years in Moscow, arrived in Stockholm to-day with his family, having made the trip via Finland in ten days. Mr. Leahr says Russia's food situation is rapidly growing worse, especially in Petrograd, where the population are subsisting chiefly on the potatoes which should be saved for the winter. Petrograd and Moscow are becoming more deserted daily, all the Russians who are able to leave, proceeding to the Crimea and the Ukraine.

THE KAISER'S BOMBAST.

BERNE, Oct. 8.

The German Emperor, addressing the German soldiers at Ruffach, Alsace, late in September, said, "Neither the French nor the Americans will break through our front. In Alsace-Lorraine we shall defend with the last drop of our blood these provinces which belong to us, and which the Almighty has entrusted to us to administer as His stewards, and we shall keep them for the benefit of their inhabitants and the glory of God. Our faithful Allies are with us in this. The last drop of blood of every Austrian and Hungarian soldier, the last drop of blood of every Bulgarian and Turkish soldier will be shed, before our enemies wrest from us land which belongs to Germany. Our enemies cannot and will not succeed. We are under Divine protection."

FRENCH CROSS SUPP.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY NORTH OF RHEIMS, Oct. 8.

(By the A.P.)—Press reports of the progress of the French army are favorable. The French crossed the Sulpice and took Basancourt. German artillery is violently bombarding the new French positions north of the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 8.

(By the A.P.)—Press reports of the progress of the American army are satisfactory. The Americans are now in the open country, and there seems to be reliable indications that there are no lines of importance there, at least for many miles. Once more terrific punishment has been inflicted upon the Germans on the western side of the Argonne sector resulted in satisfactory progress to-day. The Americans were met by a very heavy machine gun fire, and from the start of the day's fight were subjected to an intense bombardment.

BALLOONIST CREMATED.

GENEVA, Oct. 8.

(Havas.)—This morning newspapers say that a German airplane yesterday attacked a Swiss captive balloon, which took fire. Lieut. Rigny, was in the basket of the balloon at the time was burned to death, it is said.

MORE PRISONERS.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

Nearly ten thousand more were taken prisoners yesterday by the Allied forces in the fighting along the various fronts in the battlefields, says Marcel Hutin, of the Echo de Paris, to-day.

College Begins Year.

To-day Bishop Field College was formally opened. Canon Bolt, Dr. Blackall, Messrs. Tunfield and Ayre, representing the Board of Directors, were present. The Headmaster, Mr. Wood, outlined the past year's work and spoke well of the prospects of the coming year. The Directors all made very appropriate speeches, and at 11 o'clock school was dismissed for the day.

PERSONAL.

Dr. and Mrs. Carmichael, of Bell Island, reached the city yesterday and are guests at the Crosbie.

Dropped German Name.

Bluffton, Ind.—Because patrons refused to make out their rental checks to "The German Telephone Company of Gracerville" because of the word German in the name, the telephone company has changed its name to the Gracerville Telephone Company. The directors all favored the change, but the stockholders at a previous meeting voted not to make any change in the name of the company until compelled to.

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