



HOLDING UP RUSSIAN DESERTERS
The photograph shows a British officer taking the name of a soldier of the Russian army and helping to restore order.—London Daily Mirror photo.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN COST 140 MILLIONS FOR NEW YORK

It Extends for 120 Miles and
Is Known as Catskill
Aqueduct

New York, Oct. 12.—A drinking fountain which has cost \$140,000,000 in money and eight years of labor, will come into the possession of this city tomorrow. It extends from the Catskill mountains, 120 miles away, and is known as the Catskill aqueduct. In celebration of its official acceptance as a municipal system which will supply water to millions of persons, a three-day festival is planned which is expected to rival the Hudson-Fulton jubilation exercises here in 1909.

Because of the engineering problems which had to be overcome in enabling the city to draw water from the Ashokan dam, 80 feet above tide level, the construction of the system has been described as a feat surpassing in accomplishment the building of the Panama canal. It is one of the few great undertakings which have been completed both within contract time and without being attended by any labor disturbances.

The Catskill aqueduct creates four lakes in its course from the mountains to the city. It burrows under valleys, tunnels through high land, dives under rivers until it reached a depth of 1,114 feet below sea level, and flows through the solid rock of Manhattan Island. It is twice as long as the most famous water system of the days of Rome, and is three times the length of the Panama canal. The aqueduct will be capable of delivering five billion gallons of water a day.

WILSON MAY GO
Paris, Oct. 12.—The suggestion that President Wilson visit Europe is made by the Information in its leading editorial today. It says the allies need the president's counsel, that his influence would be powerful in establishing unity in regard to democratic ideals, and that such a visit would be of advantage also to America.

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PROHIBITION HAS CLOSED UP ONE OF VANCOUVER JAILS

Action Alone Will Result in
Saving of Nearly \$10,000
Every Year

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—One perfectly good set of cells with their locks, guards and other equipment, known as Ward VIII auxiliary jail, ceased to exist today as the result of the marked decrease in drunkenness since prohibition went into effect in this city October 1. With prohibition in effect less than two weeks, the police court has been so radically curtailed that at the meeting of the police commissioners Police Chief McNeil recommended that the jailers and guards at the Ward VIII be moved to police headquarters. This action will result in the saving of nearly \$10,000 yearly to the taxpayers.



NEW TREATMENT THAT KNOCKS RHEUMATISM

NO BOX PRICE TO ANY SUFFERER.
Up in Syracuse, N.Y., a treatment for rheumatism has been found that hundreds of users say is a wonder. Reporting cases that seem little short of miraculous. Just a few treatments even in the very worst cases seem to accomplish wonders even after other remedies have failed entirely. It seems to neutralize the uric acid and lime salt deposits in the blood, driving all the poisonous clogging waste from the system. Swelling, pain, stiffness, swelling just seem to melt away and vanish.

The treatment first introduced by Mr. Delano is so good that its owner wants everybody who suffers from rheumatism or who has a friend so afflicted, to get the free 60c package from him. To prove just what it will do in every case before a penny is spent, Mr. Delano says: "To prove that the Delano treatment will positively overcome rheumatism, no matter how severe, stubborn or long standing the case, and even after all other treatments have failed, I will, if you have never previously used the treatment, send you a full size 60c package free if you will just cut out this notice and send it with your name and address with 10c to help pay postage and distribution expense to me personally."

F. H. Delano, 1441 Wood Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y. I can send only one Free Package to an address.

NIGHT IN LONDON DURING AIR RAID

People Cool in Exciting and
Dangerous Circumstances;
Walls Scared by Shells

London, Oct. 12.—Although I had been in London when the Zeppelins were calling in the outskirts, I had never before been in the very midst of an air raid, and the experience of Wednesday night was a novel one. The strangest thing about it was how we should all be so cool in such exciting and dangerous circumstances.

The first notice was the passing of the fire department in the street below. Of course we got out of bed for that. A policeman on a bicycle immediately followed wearing on his body a "take cover" sign and sounding his bicycle bell. Within a few minutes we heard four explosions which might have been right around the corner. Bombs were falling a distance of nearly four miles and exploding as they struck the earth. My flat is on the fifth floor of a six-story building and has a big bay window that commands a fine view. I stood there for a few minutes watching the searchlights and trying to make out the clouds, the dropping of which was distinctly audible, and otherwise see something of the show, but was finally obliged to yield to feminine insistence and repaired to an inside hall on the third floor, where the occupants of the building had taken refuge.

This hall had no windows and as the building is of concrete was perfectly safe, but I might as well have been in America for seeing or hearing the air raid. We stayed there for three-quarters of an hour, and then went back to the flat and watched the searchlights from the bay window for a few minutes. The "all clear" police-

Devonshire
[L.S.]



GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any-wise concern—GREETING:
A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

E. H. Newcombe
The Deputy Minister of
Justice, Canada

WHEREAS it is provided by our Militia Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41, Section 69, that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may place our militia of Canada or any part thereof on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide re-enforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, held in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 8th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusive religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1893;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out any active service as a class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUND OFS OF EXEMPTION:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
 - (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
 - (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
 - (d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
 - (e) Ill health or infirmity;
 - (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;
- And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

men hadn't come along, but it looked as if the raid was over. Traffic in the street below seemed normal, and the only evidence that something unusual had happened was the presence of groups of people, including a party of children, starting up into the heavens. There was a brilliant moon, but light, low-lying clouds. Some one in my party remarked of the shafts of artificial light that they "stained against the moon."

I decided to go to bed, but before I went to sleep there were further explosions. I stayed in my flat this time. I telephoned several newspaper offices to find out what was going on. From one came the answer: "Something is going on, and we rather think it is serious, but we have no reports yet." I wish I were permitted to specify localities; it would make the answer from that newspaper office very interesting.

The second visit of the Germans was brief, and I went to bed and to sleep without knowing the nearness and extent of the danger. The next morning when I visited some of the places where the forty bombs had exploded I realized that I had been immediately in the path of the German planes, and that a bomb exploding at my corner would probably have killed everybody who happened to be standing at a window in the vicinity. The explosion carries with it a shower of shrapnel, which smashes window panes, and the broken bits of glass are as fatal as the shrapnel itself. The bomb that fell at the hospital entrance broke every window pane in the block, and there were literally hundreds of shrapnel wounds on the stone and brick walls—bits ranging from an inch to six inches in depth and diameter.

REICHSTAG HAS ADJOURNED
Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—The German Reichstag according to a dispatch from Berlin, adjourned today until December

BECAUSE OF MUTINY

Activity of Germany Fleet in the Baltic is Explained.

London, Oct. 12.—The activity of the German fleet in the Baltic lately, when there were obvious opportunities for attacking Russia, was due to the mutinous outbreak in the German navy. The outbreak affected at least six important units of the fleet, putting them out of action and causing the authorities to doubt the discipline and loyalty of the crews of other large ships. It was impossible to take stern measures on a large scale against the offenders because that would have increased the evil.

KAISER AT SOFIA
London, Oct. 12.—The German emperor has arrived at Sofia, according to a Central News dispatch from that city.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada held in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the War Time Elections Act, that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting, with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1 as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, it obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destination as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals, on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our regulations for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
Thomas Mulvey
Under-Secretary of State.

LAPOLLETTE TO APPEAR

Washington, Oct. 12.—Senator Lapollette, of Wisconsin, today was invited by the senate committee investi-

gating his alleged disloyal speech at St. Paul to appear next Tuesday before the committee for a hearing regarding assertions in his address.

CHIROP RACTIC

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Large numbers of chronic sufferers HAVE SPENT THEIR ALL, unavailingly, in search of relief. If you are one of them, come to this office between 9 and 10 a.m. My services during this hour will be free for BONA FIDE cases.
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