

## BRUTAL HUNS SLEW OFFICER

Tricked Briton into Dugout to Aid Wounded,

But His Men Took a Grim Revenge.

A tragic story of the death of a young British officer on the Somme who was enticed into a captured dugout by Germans shamming injuries and then bayoneted was told by a member of a party of wounded men on arrival at Southampton, according to the Daily Chronicle, which prints the narrative in the vernacular as follows:

"He was as fine a lad, he was, as ever ye saw on 'prade, an' he knew how to take care of his platoon too, I can tell ye. We was in their front line then, clearin' the trench. We'd took a whole lot o' the beggars prisoners, an' Mr. — he'd never let ye lay a finger on a Boche if the fellow made a sign o' puttin' up his hands, although he'd seen something o' their dirty tricks too. 'No, by God!' he said, 'not in my platoon, Mickey.' It's a point of honor, Mickey," he says. Much they care for honor, the cruel beasts they are.

"We come to a dugout that had the entrance to it all blown in, an' I was all for bombin' it first and askin' questions after. But my officer, he wouldn't ave it. He kep' in front, with me an' the rest o' No. 1 section, behind him. 'Who is da?' he sings out down the dugout in their own lingo, you see. And one of the sausage eaters he calls out, all so meek an' polite, in English, you know, 'Only me, sir,' he says. 'Well, come on out, an' nobody'll hurt ye,' says Mr. —. 'Can't move, sir; very bad wound, sir,' says the Boche, curse him!

"Well, I wanted to go and see to the blighter, but Mr. — saw the bomb in me hand and didn't altogether trust me, maybe. 'Wait a minute, Mickey,' says he, an' down he goes. Nex' minute I heard a groan, an' 'They've stuck me, Mickey,' very faint like, from Mr. —.

"Here, boys," I says to the section. 'The — swine have killed Mr. —.' Well, we just made one rush for that dugout. One o' 'em stuck me with his bay'net, here, ye see. He'll do no more stickin'. I smashed his head with me butt. An' I got one other with me bay'net. And I could hear others runnin' like rabbits in the passages. I got one of ours to look after Mr. —, though I could see he was done, and I sent the others back to the trench, quick, to see if they could catch any of the Boches getting out another way. Then one other chap an' me, we followed on, where we heard 'em runnin'; an' I don't mind tellin' you what with poor young Mr. — and the sting o' that Boche bay'net in me side, I was seein' pretty red.

"There was two of the devils I'd got in the dugout; an' there were five more altogether—one a sergeant. There was two o' my chaps waitin' for 'em when they got to the other entrance in the trench, an' my mate an' me we come along pretty close behind 'em. They squealed all right when they saw the point o' Tim's bay'net in the sun just at the mouth of the dugout, where they thought they was goin' to get clear. They turned an' come our way then, with Tim an' his mate behind 'em. An' then they met me an' my mate; an'—well, they won't meet nobody else this side o' hell.

"We fought like rats in that hole; an' poor Tim he was killed. I got chipped about a bit myself; but I was that wild about my officer they hadn't got much of a chance, the dirty hounds. "Aye, it was a pity they got Tim, an' the officer, a pity, that." The speaker was a very big man, with a rough hewn granite-like face, a farm worker, I would say; by no means sad or gloomy; but of a reflective turn. His hands were enormous and another man told me he had done great execution with them at close quarters. I could well believe it. He ruminated now, apparently with great satisfaction.

"Yes, it's better not to trust 'em till you've put the steel or a bullet into 'em. There's nothin' very civilized about 'em, even when they've lived in England."

## VERDUN ASSAULT COSTLY TO HUNS

A Paris cable says: A strong attack was made by the Germans last night on the Verdun front, between Thiaumont and Fleury. The War Office announced to-day that the assault had been repulsed with heavy losses for the Germans.

On the Somme front French batteries are actively shelling the German positions. The announcement follows: "On the Somme front our batteries continued actively to bombard German organizations. There was no infantry action during the night."

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a strong German attack was delivered during the night against the Thiaumont-Fleury front. The attackers sustained a sanguinary defeat under the fire of our machine guns and artillery."

"Everywhere else the night was calm."

### THE ROOKIE'S DUTIES.

(Boston Transcript.)

Corporal—Now, you've got to patrol these lines, see that the horses don't get loose, and look after them generally. Rookie (whose knowledge of horses is limited)—And what time am I to wake the horses in the morning?

## ANTIPODEANS WON

In Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions.

London cable: (Reuter, Ottawa Agency.)—The National Rifle Association has issued this year's results of the Imperial Challenge Shield competition for boys shooting with small-bore rifle. Three hundred and twenty-three teams in all parts of the Empire competed in the senior competition for boys over 15 years, and one hundred and ninety-seven in the junior, representing a total of fifty thousand boys. New Plymouth High School, New Zealand, won first prize in both competitions. A very large proportion of the fifty prizes in the senior competition were won by Australia, where the cadet system is in an advanced stage. The English teams were fairly prominent in the junior competition. Entries from Canada, South Africa, New Zealand show some increase over last year. The competition was founded in 1910 by Lieut.-Col. Raymond Schumacher, of South Africa.

## GIANT GUNS IN BRITISH NAVY

Battleship Now Building to Carry 18-inch Ones.

Completely Outclass Anything Now Afloat.

Washington despatch: Battleships equipped with 18-inch guns, three inches bigger than any now afloat, and two inches greater than the largest guns projected for the new battleships and battle-cruisers to be added to the American navy, are under construction in Great Britain, according to unofficial advices which are given credence by naval officials here. The big weapons are designated primarily, officials believe, for use against land fortifications. As a means of developing floating forts which could throw great projectiles into land fortifications out of sight over the horizon, the reported British venture in battleship construction is regarded by ordnance experts here as having great possibilities. They estimate that shells weighing nearly 3,000 pounds could be used effectively, and point out that an eighteen-inch gun would have a range equal if not greater than the average European coast defence ordnance.

The largest guns carried now by any naval vessel, so far as shown by records here, are the 15-inch rifles mounted on some of the latest British, German and Italian battleships.

## HUNGARY UNDER KAISER'S THUMB

Count Karolyi's Grave Charge in Parliament.

Virtually Admitted by Premier Tisza.

A London cable: (New York Sun cable.)—According to the correspondent of the Morning Post at Budapest, the speech of Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Opposition, in the Hungarian Parliament on Sept. 20, was a vigorous protest against the ascendancy of the Kaiser over the government of all the Teutonic powers, especially, of course, Austria-Hungary. Count Tisza, the Premier, is making great efforts to prevent this speech becoming known.

"Should the war end undecidedly," the correspondent says, Count Karolyi asserted, "and should the struggle of the belligerent groups be continued in fields political, our foreign politicians and statesmen give us no guarantee that they can cope with the problem."

"Information I have received from the best sources is that the German Emperor has assumed the role of war lord, not only over his own empire, but over Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. I know they have transferred the high military command to the German Emperor."

"This is the most dangerous game we have ever been playing at. It is more dangerous as the German Emperor, under the powers vested in him, can come forward at once with a fait accompli as regards the time and the terms of peace and other vital matters concerning Germany's allies, which might place us in a very awkward situation, for we gave over to Germany all our powers of self-government, our rights as a nation, as soon as the sovereign rights passed out of the hands of our king, who took oath under our constitution to uphold them."

Count Karolyi also attacked the Austrian general staff. Count Tisza, replying, said that the sovereign rights of the King of Hungary, who is the Emperor Francis Joseph, had been vested temporarily in the highest command, namely, General Headquarters, and that this step was necessary for military considerations. Count Karolyi retorted that this meant his information was right, and the only excuse for this drastic infringement of the laws was the old age of the monarch, but this they did not think necessary to state. "The situation," he continued, "is that we have given up our only remaining fortress and our independence to a foreign power."

## 450,000 MEN TOTAL TOLL BY BRUSILOFF

His Great Offensive Has Resulted in That Many Captives Alone.

## HEAVY RUSS GAINS

Take Mountain Controlling Austro-German Communications.

A Petrograd cable: The Russian commander, Gen. Brusiloff, has pushed forward his extreme left during recent days to the highway running between Kimpolung and Marmaros Sziget, cutting that important Austro-German line of communication some miles above Kiriababa. After a series of desperate battles the Russians succeeded in capturing a mountain overlooking the highway, which gave them an important strategic advantage. At the same time they took a range of mountains overlooking Kiriababa.

According to the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, that town for the first time in the campaign is under the fire of the Russian cannon. Immediately to the north of this district the Russians forged ahead to the upper reaches of the Charny-Chernomosh, where the stream bends southward to Kutly (Bukovina).

The extremely difficult mountainous country is offering every advantage to the defenders, and the advance has been made against tremendous odds.

A noteworthy success has been achieved by Gen. Brusiloff's centre in the neighborhood of Manouva and Kharbuzoff, villages on the upper Sereth, where the Russians have made an advance in the face of strong German reinforcements, capturing 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.

A recapitulation of the prisoners and booty taken by Gen. Brusiloff's army, as sent out by the staff, shows a total, since the offensive began, of 425,000 officers and men made prisoner and the capture of 2,500 machine guns and mine-throwers and 600 cannon.

According to the Berlin and Vienna official reports, the heavy fighting which for several days, has been proceeding to the northeast, east and southeast of Lemberg, brought successes yesterday to the armies of the Kaiser. German positions around Koryntza, taken last week by the Russians, were recaptured with tremendous Russian losses. The Fourth Siberian Army Corps was almost wiped out. In addition 2,800 Russian soldiers, and 41 officers were made prisoners.

Between the Zlota Lipa and Narayuka Rivers, southwest of Lemberg, the Germans also claim to have been successful, pushing their line ahead to the west of Krasnosiele.

## DRIVE SLOW, BUT IRRESISTIBLE

Allied Push On the Somme is Unchecked.

Enemy Counter Attacks Are All Smothered.

On the French Front cable: The French troops, co-operating with the British, continue their advance and are driving the Germans out of villages and fortified positions both north and south of the Somme and frustrating all attempts at counter-attacks.

The forward move of the Allied armies, although seemingly slow, appears to be irresistible. Since the offensive began on July 1st the French alone have recaptured on this part of the Somme 200 square kilometres of territory, their advance varying from two to twelve kilometres in depth over a front of about twenty kilometres. Besides this gain of ground, approximately 40,000 German prisoners have been taken by the French, while cannon numbering over 150 pieces, more than half of them heavy guns, have fallen into their hands. The machine guns taken by the French total more than 600 in this drive, and dozens of others have been buried in the battered German trenches, together with their crews.

The correspondent of the Associated Press to-day went over the entire ground just as the German troops delivered a futile counter-attack in the neighborhood of Bouchavesnes, which cost them a heavy price in casualties and prisoners. The villages recently taken by the French were under constant, though not heavy, artillery fire from guns of all calibres, but the French troops have been so well dissimulated and the captured German works have been so well consolidated that very small damage was done.

### WERNER HORNE.

German Bomb Plotter Enters New Appeal.

Washington Report.—Werner Horne, under indictment in connection with the explosion which damaged the Canadian Pacific International bridge at Vancouver, Maine, last year, appeared to the Supreme Court to-day asking that the lower court ruling denying him a writ of habeas corpus be set aside. He contends that, as a German army officer, he could not be prosecuted for carrying out an act of war against British property. His indictment was brought under the law prohibiting interstate transportation of explosives on passenger trains.

## CONSTANTINE IS WON OVER TO ENTENTE

Greece's Entry Into War With Allies a Matter of But Few Hours.

## REVOLT IN CRETE

People There, Tired of Pro-Huns, Take Control Themselves.

London cable: The Greek Ministry to-night is preparing an ultimatum to Bulgaria as a prelude to war. This document, it is said, will contain such demands and be set forward in such verbiage that hostilities can be the only result. King Constantine is said to have been completely won over to the Entente and to be determined to declare war on Bulgaria.

The ultimatum probably will be delivered after a meeting of the Crown Council to-morrow. It will demand the evacuation by the Bulgarian army of all the invaded sections of Greek Macedonia. Following the delivery of the Greek Government's demands, King Constantine is expected to issue a decree mobilizing the army.

The king's decision is said to have been reached at a session of the Council of Ministers at Athens to-day. Following this conference a Cabinet meeting was hastily convened by Premier Kallogeropoulos. The Premier, before entering the chamber where the meeting was to be held, intimated that a decree of mobilization might be expected at any time.

PEACE WITH VENIZELLOS.

The King during the day also received the chief of staff of the army, Gen. Moschopoulos, and the former Minister of War, Gen. Yanakitsas. With these military leaders he is said to have discussed the problem of mobilization. The presence of Gen. Yanakitsas at the palace also led to rumors of a truce between the King and former Premier Venizelos, who has led the pro-Allied propaganda in Greece. It had been reported yesterday that negotiations between the two outstanding figures in the present crisis in Greece had been tentatively opened through the good offices of the former War Minister.

Athens is in a fever of suppressed excitement. The end of the long strain is evidently at hand, and the people are glad at the prospect of again feeling firm ground under their feet after the shifting sands of international politics which have underlain the life of the capital for months. It is generally believed that a war with Bulgaria will find great popular favor.

THIS FORCED KING'S HAND.

(By G. J. Stevens.)  
Canea, Crete, cable: Within less than a century, Crete on Tuesday accomplished its eleventh revolution. The only resistance was met at Hrakion, not from the King's soldiers, but from anti-Venizelist inhabitants. Only a few were killed in fighting which lasted more than two days.

In this town the 14th Infantry of 2,450 men were quartered and half of the officers and all the men but thirteen joined the revolutionists. The Royalists, surrounded in the officers' quarters, telephoned to the British and French Consuls for the protection of the allies. This was accorded them and they are now awaiting deportation at Suda Bay.

At a meeting this afternoon on the drill ground, former Premier Venizelos and Admiral Coundouriotis were present, together with 6,000 of the townspeople and 3,000 armed Cretans. Military honors were bestowed on Venizelos and Coundouriotis while a band played the national anthem.

The local leader of the revolution stigmatized the policy of King Constantine as unconstitutional and unconstitutional.

Amid wild cheers the following resolution was passed: "This armed meeting of the Cretan people forms a provisional Government, composed of M. Venizelos, Admiral Coundouriotis and a third member of their choice. This Government is vested with full authority to organize the forces of the country, with the object of joining the Entente allies and fighting by their side."

Accepting the mission, M. Venizelos said: "We express the wish that the Crown may, even at the last moment, accede to the will of the nation, so that it may enter the struggle united." The majority of the Cretans have ceased to consider Constantine their King and all his portraits which were on the walls of public buildings, cafes and shops have been pulled down. The Cretans consider him a foreigner, with an alien nation's aspirations, and ideals.

After the open air meeting the new Government held a reception, among the first arrivals being the Consuls of the four great allied powers, who arrived in a body.

PUT UP TO THE KING.

A proclamation of the revolutionists formerly issued by Venizelos and Coundouriotis, said in part: "The victorious army of 1912-1913 abandons the territory conquered by the nation's blood; the population is fleeing before the invaders; war material has been given to the Bulgars; Greek soldiers have been sent to Germany by way of Sofia, and patriots are regarded as traitors."

"To-day is not the moment to establish the responsibility. Our duty is to save what there is still time to save. To attain this it is essential to reestablish national unity by an immediate return to the policy dictated by the national conscience, namely, range ourselves on the side of the allies and Serbians to expel the invaders."

"It would be a happy event if at the eleventh hour the King should decide to take the lead of the national forces. In a contrary event it is our duty to do the needful to save the country from the threatened ruin. We are entering the struggle convinced that the nation, independently of the State will accomplish the miracle and bring the country back to the status of 18 months ago."

## WARNING UNHEEDED

Third Greatest Forest Fire Ignored in Ontario.

The Northern Ontario forest fire of July 29th last takes rank as the third most serious fire catastrophe in the history of this continent. The Hinckley fire in Minnesota, 1894, was responsible for 418 lives and the burning over of 160,000 acres. The famous Peshtigo fire in Wisconsin, 1871, killed 1,500 and devastated 1,200,000 acres of timber. In 1825 occurred the Miramichi fire of New Brunswick and Maine, with a loss of 160 lives, six towns, 1,000 head of cattle and damage of 300,000 acres of forest. The Clay Belt fire in Ontario, with 262 lives lost and 800,000 acres fire-swept, takes its place with the great disasters of history. The Porcupine fire in 1911 killed 84 persons.

It is noteworthy that Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine and New Brunswick have taken comprehensive measures to prevent further disasters by organizing their forest patrol systems on modern lines, building trails, looking out towers, telephones, etc., as well as carefully supervising settlers' clearing fires, one of the worst sources of danger. Ontario, which has given the continent its two most recent fire catastrophes, has made no such move to modernize her forest guarding system.

## TEN TIMES THE AMOUNT ASKED

Was Paris Loan Over-Subscribed in New York.

And That in Less Than Twelve Hours.

New York despatch: The syndicate which is underwriting the \$50,000,000 loan to the city of Paris, France, announced to-night that the loan had been more than ten times over-subscribed in less than twelve hours.

The loan, negotiated by Kuhn, Loeb and Company for relief work and to reimburse the city for heavy expenditures in connection with the war, will be offered to the underwriters at 97.

Bankers declare that the loan is one of the most popular ever floated in Wall Street, because a large part of the proceeds will be used to aid war sufferers. The loan will be offered to the public early next week. Nothing definite could be learned regarding the price at which it will be offered to the public.

The over-subscription by the syndicate in the short time is said to be a record. The subscriptions are said to be as large as \$500,000,000, the amount of the Anglo-French loan.

## DUKE'S FAREWELL

To the Boy Scouts of the Dominion.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, has issued the following farewell to the officers and members of the Boy Scouts Association:

As the time draws near for my intended departure from Canada, I desire as Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts Association of Canada to express my best wishes for the continued success of the movement which is doing so much for Canadian boyhood, and the highest ideals of Dominion citizenship. It has been a great pleasure to me to meet so many of those connected with the work in the different provinces of the Dominion, and as President of the parent association in the United Kingdom, I shall always continue to follow with the greatest interest the future of the Canadian Boy Scouts Association.

I wish to thank all those who have so liberally contributed their time and means towards the organization and maintenance of Troops and Local Associations, and also to the Canadian General and several Provincial Councils.

The one outstanding need of the movement at this stage is increased adult support. There is no slackening of interest among the boys, but owing to the departure of many scoutmasters to the front, there has been a serious depletion of qualified officers throughout the Dominion. Any individuals willing to assist in this worthy cause should communicate with local officers of the association who will be glad to make all possible use of their services.

In bidding farewell to the Boy Scouts of Canada I cannot too strongly impress upon them their watchword—"Be prepared"—for the future as you have been for the present and past.

Rest assured of my continued and warmest interest in your future welfare, and believe me, yours very sincerely,

Arthur,  
Chief Scout of Canada.  
20th September, 1916.

## CAN'T SUPPRESS BELGIAN PRESS

Daringly Patriotic Papers Continue Their Work.

While Huns Rage and Search in Vain.

Haarlem, France, cable: (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The Belgian Government authorities here have received information of the continued appearance of patriotic newspapers at Brussels and throughout Belgium, in defiance of the German censorship and despite all the efforts of the German military police. It is one of the mysteries of the German occupation of Belgium how those secret papers can be published, where they engrave their cartoons ridiculing the Germans, and how they set the type and circulate the papers.

There is a price of 60,000 marks on the head of the editor of the Free Belgium, but it keeps on appearing just the same. Several of the supposed editors are said to have been shot. One man was sentenced to twelve years hard labor, others to three and eleven years, and a woman, Madame Scheupens, to five years. But each time that a supposed editor is imprisoned, and the German authorities feel the trouble is ended, the paper appears the following day more lusty than ever with a cartoon making fun of the prosecution.

A file is kept here of these secret papers, as a matter of curiosity. Free Belgium, which has given the most trouble, prints the following notices under its title:

"A bulletin of patriotism, submitting to no censorship whatever."

"Price per copy elastic, from zero to infinity."

"Business office: Not being able to have an established address, we are installed in a movable automobile cellar."

"Advertisements: Business being nil under German domination, we have suppressed our advertising page and counsel our patrons to keep their money till times get better."

"Telegraphic address: Care of German Commander at Brussels."

A recent issue by Free Belgium gave a cartoon by Raemaekers, adapted from Gustave Doré's Scenes in Hell, showing women and children in agony as they are trampled down by a soldier in German helmet, the face of the soldier being evidently meant for that of the Kaiser. Another cartoon, entitled "Love's Chagrin," shows General von Bissing, the military commander of Brussels, trying to find the editor of Free Belgium in cellars and attics, while the editorial rooms, business office, etc., are depicted on wheels. A big sun, labelled Free Belgium, smiles down derisively at von Bissing's vain efforts to capture the editors.

La Patrie is another of these secret newspapers. It announces under its title that it is a "non-censored journal, appearing how, where and when it pleases." Another line states that it is in the second year of its publication. The bitterness of this paper is shown in a standing line carried at the head of its editorials, referring to the Germans as "barbarians and liars always." A recent number showed the Germans "on route for Calais" by way of the Yser River, with the bodies of German soldiers, slaughtered by the Belgians, floating in the river.

L'Echo, another of the secret journals, announces that it prints "what censored journals dare not and cannot say." A recent number gave the speech of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, declaring there would be no peace until Belgium was free. The editorial was headed "Teuton Pirates and Vandals."

Other secret newspapers are La Verite and the Flemish Lion. There is also a weekly review of the French Press, giving articles which have been prohibited from being published in Belgium. Illustrations also continue to appear, with handsome engravings and colored maps, giving the Belgian story as against the German.

Even a secret press bureau has been set up at Brussels, which issues typewritten sheets comparing favorably with those from the official press bureau at Paris and London. The editing is well done, showing that there must be capable men to gather the material and put it in shape. The sheets, mechanically, are even better than those issued at Paris and London, showing there must be a large and first-class duplicating process somewhere beyond the power of the Germans to discover.

The Belgian officials themselves do not know how this work is done, and it is simply incomprehensible how all this editing, publishing, printing, circulating, getting the requisite white paper and ink, drawing cartoons, engraving and lithographing, and all the innumerable details of getting out newspapers, weeklies, book and a press service, can be accomplished in secret with the German police straining every nerve and offering prizes on the heads of editors. It takes courage and ingenuity to be an editor in Belgium under these conditions.

### 5,000 FOR NAVY.

Recruiting Depots to be Opened in Canada.

Ottawa despatch: Co-operation between military and naval authorities is being arranged in connection with the enlistment of recruits in Canada for the British navy. Five thousand is the number sought. Recruiting offices are being opened at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, while every military divisional recruiting depot will also receive applications. Commander White, an old Royal Navy officer, is in charge of the recruiting organization. Two thousand men by New Year's are expected to be enrolled.