

War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 A. M.

WAR SUMMARY.

Although the sun shone again on Monday, in Flanders, the rain had rendered the territory east of Passchendaele and Gheluvelt ridge a veritable bog, making infantry actions on a large scale impossible for the present. There have been some small actions in the nature of trench raids and reconnaissances, and the big guns of both the British and Germans are keeping up a duel, virtually without pause.

On the southern line in France and in the Austro-Italian theatre there is only active artillery fighting.

On the northern end of the front in Russia several attacks by the Germans on positions in the Riga sector have been repulsed by the Russians, who also took prisoners.

It had been anticipated that the main committee of the German Reichstag on Monday would discuss the German war aims, but the debate has been postponed to Tuesday. Meanwhile the Imperial Chancellor has gone to headquarters, a fact which may be of some significance. Always prior to the opening of the Reichstag, the Chancellor has visited the main headquarters for conferences with the Emperor and Field Marshal Hindenburg.

The political factions in Russia at last have come to an agreement on points which have been in dispute. It is announced that a coalition government will be immediately instituted. The country is now threatened with a general railway strike, which was partially put into effect at midnight Sunday, notwithstanding a threat that the men taking part in it would be charged with treason.

ITALIAN AIRMEN ACTIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 8. Reuter's has received details from Italian headquarters of a great surprise attack by the Italian air squadrons on the important Austrian naval base at Cattaro on the night of Oct. 4th. The naval establishments covered a wide area, harboring every kind of war craft, many depots, magazines, barracks, and strong anti-aircraft defences. The raiders set out on a clear night, but when over the sea ran into dense fog, preventing the pilots from receiving prearranged signals from an Italian destroyer. Nevertheless, they successfully navigated the way and all machines arrived absolutely unsuspected. Bombs were dropped on a submarine destroyer and hydroplane by the Italians with good results, and on a patrol depot and military sheds. The fire of the enemy was desultory. They ineffectively employed anti-aircraft guns, and the raiders safely returned after having covered 400 kilometres.

FRENCH POSITIONS ATTACKED WITHOUT SUCCESS.

PARIS, Oct. 8. The French positions on the Aisne and Champagne fronts were attacked last night by the Germans with no success, the war office announces. The artillery duel in Belgium continues.

AMERICAN PATROL SHIP FIRES ON ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. Vice-Admiral Sims cabled the Navy Department to-day that an American patrol ship on duty at night in the war zone, had fired on an Italian submarine, which failed to answer recognition signals, killing one officer and one enlisted man. While details of the incident are still unknown here, the fact that an officer and enlisted man were killed indicates that the American gunners landed the shot into the submarine's conning tower, the victims being the officer at the

periscope and bluejacket at the wheel. Secretary Daniels at once sent a message to the Italian Minister of Marine, expressing deepest regret over the unfortunate occurrence, and tendered his and the Navy's sympathy over the loss of life.

IN GOOD SPIRITS UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES.

British Front in France or Belgium, Oct. 8.—It rained hard yesterday giving an unforgettable demonstration of the nature of difficulties which the British encountered in many of the recent operations. Within a few hours the whole country had been turned into a mass of deep clinging mud through which one made his way with the greatest effort. The stream known as Zonnebeke which is one of many waterways, that cover not only this section but most of the battle zone was surrounded by a veritable morass, it would be impossible to cross. At various places shell holes had rapidly filled with water and ponds were to be seen in which a score of men might easily drown if they were unfortunate enough to fall down the slippery sides. Often a small pool of water covered a considerable shell hole. As a wounded man was being brought back from Broodseinde ridge it took four stretcher bearers to carry him and they were floundering miserably at every step. It must have taken them some hours to negotiate their journey. It seemed inconceivable that men could work much less fight over such filthy ground, yet British soldiers and officers were carrying on steadily yesterday their operations. Yesterday's rain has turned the battle front into a quagmire, which it will take many days to dry out. This doesn't mean that military operations could not be undertaken by either side, but there could scarcely be more trying conditions for fighting. Soldiers encountered by the correspondent were cheerful despite the fact they were drenched to the skin with biting cold rain. At one place a number of men were sitting in the shelter of a muddy bank for a resting spell. They were wet and by all rights should have been unhappy, but they were singing lustily away at some popular song. All seemed immensely amused at the muddy condition of the correspondent, and two officers with him. Often soldiers looked up with cheerful grins that said plainly, "how do you like it; now you know what we chaps have to go through out here." One could not but be impressed by the heroism of the boys in khaki who are winning the war for the folks at home.

GERMANS COUNTER ATTACK BUT ARE REPULED.

The British front in France and Belgium, Oct. 8. (By Associated Press).—A counter attack by the German forces east of Polygon Wood in the region of Rental was quickly beaten off by artillery and machine gun fire. The front involved was over a width of 500 yards. The attacks were preceded by a heavy artillery barrage, which was put down not only in this sector, but along the greater part of the new line. The rain yesterday turned the Flanders battlefield into a mess of deep mud and filled the shell holes with deep water, making it most difficult for military operations of any sort. The sun was shining this evening, but it will take some days of fair weather to repair the damage done yesterday. It was calm along the fighting lines during the night, it is reported.

PEACE ONLY WITH DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. A movement to lead and express public opinion on the war was inaugurated here to-day by the formation of a league for national unity, representing church, political, labor, agricultural and industrial organizations, to which President Wilson gave his endorsement in an address emphasizing the need for team play by the forces of American thought and opinion. Welcoming the leaders of the movement at the White House in a brief speech the President expressed his belief that American public opinion, al-

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though understanding the war's causes and principles, needs guidance to remember that the war should end only when Germany is beaten and German rule of autocracy and might are superseded by the ideals of democracy. This is the issue which the American people should always keep in mind, he said, in order to avoid being misled into by-ways of thought and resultant scattering of force of public opinion. Talk of early peace before Germany is defeated is one of the evidences of misdirected thought, he said, and it should not cloud the vision of those who understand that the States is fighting now for the same ideals of democracy and freedom that have always actuated the nation. The President gave a warning that should not be forgotten that German success would mean not only the prevention of the spread of democracy, but possibly the suppression of that already existing.

GERMAN TRICKS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A Reuter despatch from Paris says: The correspondent of Le Matin with the British armies in Ypres captured a German order of the day relating to the enemy attack which was broken up on Thursday, which read: The British always respect ambulance

bearers and the Red Cross. This is why the commanders of units and companies and attacking sections should wear Red Cross uniforms when leading them in assault.

FROM THE EAST.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The war office to-night issued the following statement, dated Salonika, Thursday, Oct. 4.—Hostile detachments which entered Osman Kamile, southwest of Serres, were compelled by our artillery fire to evacuate the village. On Saturday we successfully raided Akhdjali and Buemae, east of Lake Doiran. Our airplanes co-operated by dropping bombs on enemy batteries and by engaging his artillery with machine guns. Our aircrafts bombed Citildizk where a hostile anti-aircraft gun was put out of action in Cestovo, northwest of Lake Doiran where an ammunition dump was damaged.

LECTURE ON FOOD ECONOMY.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.

A lecture to the people of Canada on food economy, was delivered by Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission to the United States, in an interview to-day. Lord Northcliffe said: "If Canadian and English soldiers are to get their full rations, two things are essential—a greatly increased effort on the part of your farmers to produce more beef, hogs, and butter, and an intensified effort on the part of the Canadian people to reduce their personal consumption of food. The great economy now practiced in England is apparently unknown here. There is no such thing as white bread eaten in the Old Country, from the King's table downwards. There are no pleasure automobiles. Such gasoline as can be obtained by medical men and others is only two gallons, issued and sold under a very limited license. Britain is divided into 16 food districts. Mills, wholesale stores and retail stores are under control of the Government storekeepers, and are registered and licensed. Any storekeeper exceeding regulated prices is put out of business. Profiteering is practically impossible. In a recent despatch which I had from England, I saw the name of one profiteer, who was fined \$2,500 and heavy costs. 'We in Britain are undergoing these privations so that our soldiers may have full rations. There is no starvation nor anything approaching it, to be accurate. Public health has been greatly improved by the limitation of eating, for it has been found that the average person had always eaten too much.'"

WILL GET NO RECEPTION.

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 8.

The Ecuadorian Secretary of Foreign Affairs to-day sent a cable to the Ecuador Legation at Lima announcing that Dr. Perl, the German Minister will not be officially received by the Ecuadorian Government in case he attempts to come to Ecuador. The action of the Ecuadorian Secretary is understood to have been taken to demonstrate Ecuador's close affiliation with the union of American republics. Dr. Perl, the German Minister to Peru, was handed his passports by the Peruvian Government on Saturday, and it was reported from Lima that he would go to Ecuador.

BRITISH STEAMER TURNS UP.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 8.

The British steamer Tamaque, which was reported sunk off the Irish Coast on Sept. 29th, by a submarine, arrived here to-day.

THE POPE AGAIN ACTIVE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The 'Sun' to-day publishes the following special cable from Rome, dated yesterday: The Vatican's efforts to bring about peace, which have been unremitting during the past several months, apparently have entered another phase, which aims at decreasing the bitterness between the opposing sides in the conflict. This became known to-day with the statement that the Pope is exerting through the Nuncios at Munich and Venice his influence in an effort to bring about the discontinuance of aerial raids upon open cities. Representations have been made both to the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor to the effect that not only will the threatened reprisals, due to the extension of airplanes' attacks, result in great loss of life and property, but they will intensify the animosity of the belligerents more than almost any other manifestation of warfare.

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GERMAN CRUISER DAMAGED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Arrivals at Amsterdam from Hamburg, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., report that early last week a new German battle cruiser, while on her trial run off Heligoland, struck a mine and was seriously damaged. Three officers and 20 sailors were drowned. The vessel was towed to port.

GERMAN SAILORS CAPTURED.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 8.

A boat load of German sailors, members of the crew of the Sea Adler, were captured in the vicinity of the Fiji Islands, according to a report received here to-day. A steamer which was approaching Wakaya Island was said to have sighted a suspiciously armed launch. The steamer bore down upon the tiny vessel and signalled it to surrender. The Germans did so. They were surprised and overcome with anger when they discovered their captor was entirely unarmed.

GERMAN INFANTRY UNSUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

German infantry was again in action against the new British positions in Flanders and once again unsuccessfully. Field Marshal Haig reported to-day that between Hollebeke and Broodseinde, after a heavy enemy barrage, yesterday at dusk east of Polygon Wood, infantry actions developed. He said the enemy was driven off and a few taken prisoners.

ON DOCK.—The cargo boat which put in here a few days ago in a damaged condition is now on the dry dock undergoing repairs which will take about three weeks.

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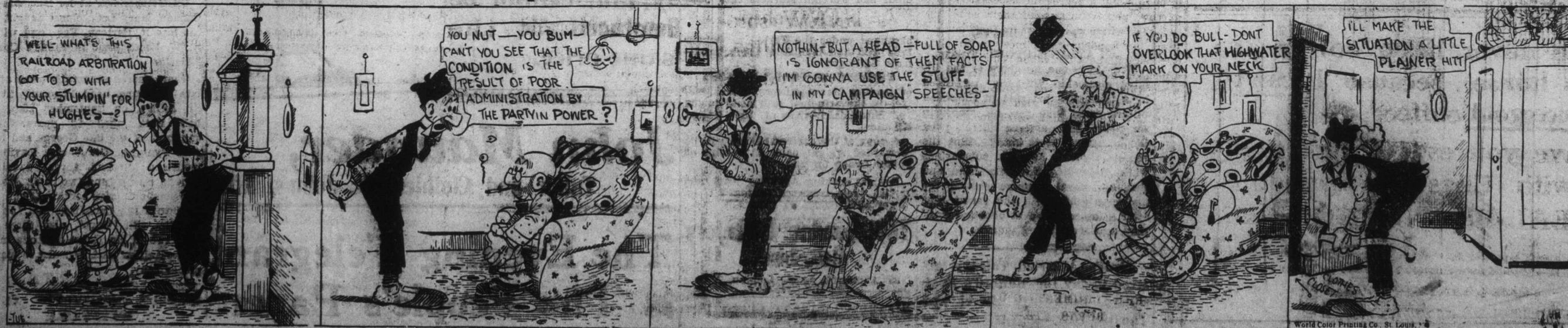
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U. S. Pic

Italians Starve a Balkan

Army Moving Eastward
banian and Menaces Bulgaria
Flank—Alarm Manifested
Large Movements of
served Behind the Enemy
Macedonia.

Washington, Sept. 17.—A cablegram received here to-day indicates that the Italian forces, while carrying their great offensive against the front west and Trieste, are about to give in the Balkans. It states that the Italian banian are pushing them along the Vojussa River, and that this latter move is causing considerable Bulgarian, who are to make large movements of

500,000 Italians in While heretofore Italy in the Balkan has been confined principally to engineering and police work, and to the 10,000 men part of General Sarraile's Macedonian front, she has in a year had an army exceeding half a million Avlona, on the coast, in the interior, where the Serbian-French-Bulgarian Macedonian.

Part of this great army in Albania, where, on the independence of the der the protection of the centini, one of the able strategic engineers; but operations, when they directed by General Am tinguished himself in

The Italians arrived Avlona in December, 1ditions of the country from joining the French predatory force, retreated onika. Only last spring up with that force, who expanded its line into donia and taken Monna Events, principally kept Placentini's army inactive for nearly two while it has done little performed marvels work. It has built a miles long from Avlona so that no longer are ments and supplies for rail's army obliged to marine dangers of the

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