

KILLS HER BABIES AND THEN HERSELF

Terrible Tragedy in East End Home Early Last Night.

BODIES IN THE CELLAR

Husband in Hospital Dying From Double Pneumonia.

One of the saddest tragedies in the history of Toronto came to light last night when in a fit of insanity Mrs. V. Neilson, 35, 20 Juniper street, murdered her two children by poisoning one, aged one year, in a wash boiler and strangling the other, aged 2 1/2, and then killed herself by holding her head in a pail of water.

About eight o'clock yesterday evening, neighbors in the vicinity of the home heard a man calling and saw Mr. Neilson endeavoring to climb out of his bedroom window, which was on the ground floor.

After searching the house, the policeman noticed a trapdoor in the floor of the dining room and went down. Here he found the bodies of the woman and the two children. The baby was still in the wash boiler and the oldest child had been strangled and covered with some bedclothes.

Neighbors spoken to last night by a reporter for The World, stated that the family had just completed moving into the house, coming from Belknap avenue. They seemed to be respectable people, and minded their own affairs.

Mrs. Neilson was last seen at eight o'clock yesterday evening on the front lawn with the two children. Nothing was heard by anyone until eight o'clock, when the neighbors called Mr. Neilson trying to get out of the window shouting "find my family."

The police officer in charge of the investigation stated that he had the opinion that the tragedy occurred shortly before eight o'clock, as the woman had not been long dead.

According to the doctor in attendance, Mrs. Neilson had stated to her husband some time ago that she wished he would get up and catch the electric light as they were going all around at her. She had just recovered from influenza.

The house is a one-story rough-sheathed building with two bedrooms on the ground floor, and a dining-room, kitchen and living room on the second floor.

For two weeks one man with a shovel and another in charge of a big steam roller have been working on the Don Mills road, at its junction with the city.

With the object of securing voluntary nursing aid to help fight the epidemic, a branch of the Ontario Emergency Volunteers' Auxiliary will be opened here today.

Frank Garson, 32 years of age, a well known resident of Paris, died this afternoon at the Mount Hamilton Hospital. He had been suffering with the Spanish influenza. His wife and three children survive.

Mrs. Grace Smith, wife of Andrew Smith, 107 Stapleton avenue, died this evening. She was 46 years of age, and born in Poland. Her husband and a grown-up son survive.

YORK COUNTY AND SUBURBS

ENEMY SHELL HIT GUN, SAYS OFFICER'S LETTER

News has reached Danforth that Lt. Col. George McCulloch, of the 15th Battery, C.E.F., has been killed in action. He had only just returned to the front, where he had distinguished himself by his bravery.

Earlscourt memorial hall and library committee held a meeting at the public library, 1500 Danforth, last evening. It was stated that Lt. Col. Royce had consented to donate 20 feet of the frontage at \$100 per foot.

Oakwood Avenue Presbyterian Church held a special meeting for the purpose of burning the mortgage in connection with the church building.

MAKE PROGRESS ON THE DON VIADUCT

Rapid progress is now being made towards completion of the viaduct. Engineers were busy yesterday taking levels and laying out the bridge, which is expected to be completed today.

A large gang of men made good headway with the car track trench on the filled-in road, at the head of Sherbourne and Bloor streets, and the intersection with the car track trench on the west side of the road.

The fixing of the cluster lights on the Danforth-to-Parliament street section is rapidly progressing, and the removal of the barriers to allow motor and vehicular traffic from east to west is eagerly awaited.

GENERAL SECRETARY

Rev. R. J. D. Simpson, pastor Danforth Methodist Church, Danforth avenue, was elected general secretary of the annual convention of the general conference in Hamilton.

DON ROAD-TAYLOR'S HILL

Contractor Law said a lot more stone on the new grade on Taylor's Hill, and hopes to start to grade and then roll it in by the end of the week.

MYSTERY JOB ON DON MILLS ROAD

For two weeks one man with a shovel and another in charge of a big steam roller have been working on the Don Mills road, at its junction with the city.

OISE RIVER CROSSED NEAR SERRE JUNCTION

French Headquarters in France, Oct. 16.—General Debeney's troops this morning crossed the Oise River at Serre Junction, a point north of its junction with the Serre River.

President Wilson's second note on peace and an armistice has so disheartened the German Government that it has delayed the note's publication. This government wants to gain time for the preparing of the German public mind for the bad news.

Turkey is facing the alternative of allowing the British army in Syria, which has reached Homs, 85 miles north of Damascus, to occupy her dominions, or of surrendering and having a German fleet, composed mainly of captured Russian warships, in the Mediterranean.

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HAMILTON TO BAR ALL GATHERINGS

Closing of Schools, Churches and Theatres Ordered to Start Monday.

EPIDEMIC SERIOUS

Ravages Among Civilian Population Causing Anxiety to the Doctors.

Hamilton, Oct. 16.—With over 6000 cases of Spanish influenza here, the medical authorities today issued an order for the closing of all schools, churches and theatres, commencing Monday.

After a conference with clergymen, school principals and theatre managers at the city hall tonight on the situation, members of the board of health took the stand that more good could be accomplished by keeping schools, churches and theatres open until Monday than by closing them up.

The consensus of opinion was that there should be an immediate shut down, several of the speakers were against any such steps being taken. Father Maloney agreed with Dr. Roberts' view.

Managers of all local theatres were at the conference, they showed a willingness to co-operate in every way with the board of health, being willing to close their amusement houses if that is what the board ordered.

While the epidemic is believed to have been checked among the troops here, there is some anxiety among the doctors as to the ravages of the "flu" among the civilian population. Some of the medical men state that before the epidemic broke out in Hamilton there will be at least 1000 deaths.

With the object of securing voluntary nursing aid to help fight the epidemic, a branch of the Ontario Emergency Volunteers' Auxiliary will be opened here today.

Pte. Hugh McGibbon, a returned soldier, died this afternoon at his home, 333 North Wentworth street, after a brief attack of Spanish influenza. He was buried today. Surviving them are five children, all under 12 years of age.

Spanish influenza caused two deaths in Burlington today. The victims were Mrs. W. H. Hovey, 60 years of age, an Anglican Church and Gordon Colton, a member of the hardware firm of Colton & Leimer. Rev. F. W. Hovey was a native of Burlington.

The report further called for a complete surrender by Germany, and expressed approval of the league of nations.

White has canceled trip thru the west Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 16.—On account of the prevailing epidemic of influenza and the opinion of health authorities as to the advisability of public meetings, Sir Thomas White has decided to cancel all further speaking engagements on his present tour of the west, and will return east almost immediately.

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DOES INJUSTICE TO METHODISTS

Government Will Be Asked to Declare Denominational Records Incorrect.

MISSION BOARD CHOSEN

Mutual Insurance Fund to Inure Church Property Will Be Established.

Hamilton, Oct. 16.—Elections to the general board of missions occupied the time of the Methodist conference this afternoon, the following appointments being made: Rev. S. W. Dean, George W. Hazen, B.A.; W. Spang, D.D.; S. J. Shorey, D.D.; W. H. Hertz, D.D.; Charles Edricott and W. J. Sippel, D.D.; Hon. E. J. Davis, Irwin Hillard, K.C.; W. B. Snowball, Lieut.-Col. Keenleyside, Hon. W. H. Cuningham, Esq., N. W. Howell, Rev. W. S. Dean.

A new charter for Wesley College was authorized. Not adopted was the recommendation that ministers or professional men should be permitted to apply against the decision of the church court. A resolution was passed urging that no more military exercises be granted to the church. Another resolution approved was that the government be asked to demand a decision on the justice to Methodists.

As a result of the appointment about to be issued by the board of nearly closing schools, churches and theatres, and banning all public gatherings, the announcement is made that the church is today to bring its business to a close by tomorrow night. The announcement was made this morning by Rev. Dr. Albert Moore.

The report of the educational committee recommended that Wesley College, Winnipeg, should not have the always reserved position of a power to dismiss a professor. Dismissal must come from the board of the college which is under jurisdiction of the general conference.

The matter arose out of the summary dismissal of Rev. S. G. Bland and Rev. Dr. Irwin on account of alleged immorality. The board of the college which is under jurisdiction of the general conference.

Changes in the text of discipline were also adopted. The term Holy Spirit was changed to Holy Ghost, and the Lord's Day replaces the old name of the Sabbath.

Honor to Dr. Briggs. The conference standing order of appreciation of the work of Rev. Dr. Briggs, the retiring book steward, has been adopted. Apply to the church office for a copy. He had not taken forty hours holiday.

The remodeled report of the committee on the church property was adopted. It established a department of finance, with a secretary appointed by the general conference, was approved. The department will be under the direction of a board of finance consisting of the general superintendent, secretary, and one layman from each annual conference.

The establishment of a mutual insurance fund to insure church property and property in which the church is interested, was also sanctioned.

The Methodist Church of Canada stands for the complete reconstruction of the economic and industrial system of the country, a veritable social revolution, and next to that, to have very good results. It is not a case of saving lives, it is a case of proper hygienic surroundings, of teaching the patient, binding the arms against the body, and helping the vitality of the system to produce for profits.

We, therefore, look to the government to enter in the service of the nation those great leaders and corporations which have shown magnificent capacity for the profit of shareholders.

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When lying flat on the bed, it often gives great relief to put in a bed rest, such as an ordinary kitchen chair inverted, and you may get a pillow on the floor and let your patient rest against them always put a pillow or other support under the knees or feet, and you may get a blanket over the patient along without the symptoms developing, the more valuable our help will be in the crisis.

Notice carefully not only the rate of the respiration, but also whether the respiration is full, expanding the whole chest, or if there is simply just a quick shallow movement of the chest. Notice the color of your patient's lips and face. If there is not much air entering the lungs become more or less purplish or dark blue instead of red, which shows the blood is not receiving the proper amount of oxygen. Teach yourself when you go to attend a case to notice the patient's expression. A sudden change of expression sometimes means a great deal and is often a serious danger signal.

Save! Remember that the 425,000 men who have gone overseas can't get home for a while, and they must be kept.

SPANISH INFLUENZA

S. O. S. Lectures to Young Lady Volunteers

By Dr. Margaret Patterson. Lecture No. 3—General Symptoms.

Much of the first two lectures applies to every bed case, but in influenza there are certain symptoms we should look for, certain precautions it is necessary we should take, and the more intelligently we can observe our patient, watch for the development of these symptoms, the more we shall be able to help our patient along without the symptoms developing, the more valuable our help will be in the crisis.

We are called upon to meet an emergency, a very old disease is not a comparatively new to the present generation, that has a very sudden onset in most cases. In almost every case with high fever, headache and body pains, and a rapidly developing feeling of discomfort and fullness in the bronchial tubes and throat. In some cases nausea or inability to keep food on the stomach during the first few days. These are conditions we must watch for, and we must treat these symptoms as they arise.

You may find your patient suffering from nausea or vomiting. In the absence of a physician, I would advise you to give the patient an aperient—calomel followed by Epsom salts, or something of that kind, and apply a mustard plaster to the stomach. If you have a doctor follow his directions. If you are making a mustard plaster where you want quick action, and must not expect to relieve the acute vomiting, you should make it fairly strong.

Take the mustard and the flour and mix the proportion of two level tablespoons of flour to one or two of mustard. Add enough water to make a smooth paste, and spread a piece of gauze and spread your mustard on one half of the gauze, and double the other half over it. Put it on the patient's chest, over the pit of the stomach just below the heart. Keep it on until the patient complains of the warmth or burning of the skin. Do not leave it on until it causes any irritation of the skin. If the patient is lying down in a comfortable position in bed, with plenty of fresh air, and wearing a loose warm blanket, you should frequently keep the mouth clean. After the bowels have acted, the patient will probably be able to retain light nourishing food, and of course, a fever patient must never be given anything but the most easily digested food. If the patient has much fever, give only liquids.

Another distressing symptom is the coughing fit, a short and irritating cough, or it may be a cough accompanied by a good deal of expectoration. If you observe several things you should observe. Notice its frequency and duration, and whether there is any apparent cause. If your patient coughs a rough while lying still, but if the cough comes on when he or she moves suddenly, then look for the cause. If the cough is a dry, hacking cough, try to relieve it by gargling or swabbing of the throat.

If your patient complains of great thirst, give him or her plenty of water, and if that feeling is accompanied by expectoration, you must try to relieve these symptoms. Do not keep it on long enough to make the skin of the chest sore. Of course be very careful about keeping the patient in bed. Have plenty of fresh air in the room, but try to avoid as far as possible sudden changes of temperature. If the room seems close when you come in from out of doors, cover your patient over, head and all, with a blanket, and open the door and flush out the room, wash it out with fresh air, and then arrange your windows so that there is no draught on the patient, and then of course close your door and uncover the head of your patient again. Fresh air is an absolute necessity, but it is not to be given in a way that will cause the patient to get in a great many of the rooms, and without plenty of fresh air you are fighting against fearful odds.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA. Spanish Influenza, La Grippe.

Under various names, epidemics corresponding to epidemic influenza have occurred at irregular intervals since the first epidemic was described in 1830. It is likely that at still earlier times this disease was combined and confused with other epidemic diseases, and so did not stand out as an entity until a relatively modern period.

The history of epidemics of influenza does not differ so much from that of other diseases spread by human intercourse that are usually called contagious. A widespread epidemic follows the introduction of a specialty.

Then put some cotton over it covering the chest completely. Sometimes the poultice is applied under a muslin bandage. Then, sometimes we have not only the plain linned poultice ordered, but you may be ordered to make a mustard poultice. In that case you would make your poultice just as you did before, except you would add the quantity of mustard the doctor ordered to the poultice and stir it in with the linnecloth. The poultice is just as often as necessary to keep the warmth of the poultice.

Now, another form of applying mustard is by the fomentation. It was never ordered to foment a patient's neck and chest you would require a clean basin, boiling water, and some pieces of strong clean cloth, in which you could wring your fomentation cloth. Spread your towel over the basin, put into the basin a piece of flannel or white muslin, and you are going to use near the boiling water over them, then fold the edges of your fomentation cloth together and wring the fomentations in the cloth. You can wring them very dry in that way and at a higher temperature than you could with your hands. Then, having wrung them, prepared the surface for the reception of the fomentation just as for the poultice. Apply these fomentations as directed. Cover with cotton and if something that will prevent evaporation and will retain the heat. You may be ordered to use medicated fomentations, sometimes we use compound tincture of benzoin. Some doctors order this sprinkled over the fomentation, while others prefer to mix it with the water. Sometimes oil of eucalyptus is sprinkled on. If the doctor tells you to use a medicated fomentation, ask the doctor what he means. That is another way of giving medicine. You can give an inhalation if you have your patient sitting up, and have a blanket around her. Have a basin with steaming hot water, put whatever medicine you are ordered to use into it, and then bring the patient right over your patient's head so that she inhales the steam. Bring the basin right over the head and never the vessel. Air that is artificially heated is usually deficient in humidity, and it is essential for the comfort of the patient that the humidity of the bronchial passages that we should supply humidity. So have in the room warm water, boiling water, or steam, and if you are occasionally at least, so as to keep up the humidity in the room.

Your patient may be delirious. Never dispute with a delirious patient. Never contradict him. Always try to soothe him. If he thinks the window is wrong, don't say "no," but just speak of something else and very slight changes will be made. If the window is hanging, usually a cold cloth on the head and warmth to the feet will help. Get his mind off what he is thinking about. Give him a gentle massage on the forehead with the balls of your fingers, massaging the forehead above the eyebrows, and downwards just in front of the ear and then along behind the ear into the neck. If you are giving relief. It often puts the patient to sleep, because it has a very soothing effect, and helps to "take away" the excess of blood in the head.

As to nourishment in cases of this kind, of course, each case has to be more or less governed according to the condition of the patient. It is always possible to get milk, and after the mouth is thoroughly cleaned and the coating of the tongue removed, milk is usually acceptable. To soothe the patient at night a glass of hot milk is excellent. During the day give your patient a diet of soups, broths, and at short intervals, some nourishment. If he is tired of milk, try some nice broth or fruit juice. A patient who has been in bed is often able to retain grape juice, and of course, that has good food value, and is a speaking of the ordinary, unfermented grape juice.

I think when we observe the rules of health and avail ourselves of the wonderful wealth of healing that nature has given us in the sunshine and fresh air, we have very little use for drugs, and I have not said very much about drugs, but I would like to say to you. It is more the use of means for helping nature to overcome these changes, and when you are in a home, if you can eliminate the people of that home to the value of fresh air and sunshine you have done a lasting good to generations yet unborn.

When lying flat on the bed, it often gives great relief to put in a bed rest, such as an ordinary kitchen chair inverted, and you may get a pillow on the floor and let your patient rest against them always put a pillow or other support under the knees or feet, and you may get a blanket over the patient along without the symptoms developing, the more valuable our help will be in the crisis.

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WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

On both flanks of the 150-mile front, the German army, achieving a big strategic success on their left flank in Flanders and the occupation of a Grand Pre by the Americans on the right flank, north of the Argonne Forest. In the operations in Belgium the battle extended southward to a point near Antwerp, and the allies made a general advance on the whole of the 40 to 50-mile front from Thourout to a point two and a half miles north of Lille. On the whole of the front the whole of General Plumer's British army became engaged and crossed the Lys River, turning the salient of Lille, Turoing, Roubaix and Tournai. In the center and on the left the French and Belgians moved forward, and the British struck the Germans hard in the region between Menin and Thourout, hemmed a large number in Thourout, and passing beyond threw cavalry and tanks into the German rear in the Champagne and achieved an advance of seven miles virtually without opposition. Long before nightfall in heading for Thielt they had reached a point 20 miles south of the Dutch frontier. This victory is forcing the Germans to a rapid flight from the whole of the low countries north of Courtrai and Thourout and between the Lys and the North Sea. The enemy has not a line of defence to fall back upon in the east, so that if the weather keeps dry for a few days the allies have good prospects of reaching Brussels. As this movement into Belgium is an enveloping movement, the new successes achieved yesterday put the allies in position to make a rapid advance in the German rear in northern France and Belgium and bring a complete military victory within sight.

In the centre the French have forced a crossing of the Oise River at Choisy, three miles east of its junction with the Serre River. This success turns the line of the enemy, and the British have been resting the British along this River Serre, but he has now to withdraw further northward on the Valenciennes. In the Champagne the French made further progress in capturing Notre Dame de Liesse. They also occupied Talmay in the region of Grand Pre. The British have captured a Serre bridge, passage and captured a village. Both armies are thus exerting strong pressure against the German centre. The force has withdrawn thru the narrow gap of Hiron, and any breakdown in rear-guard resistance would terminate in a heavy German disaster. The Am-

ericans meanwhile are pressing hard against the German army that has to retreat thru the Mezieres gap in the expectation of inflicting a similar disaster on the German left flank. The enemy has been giving battle to the allies at the risk of a total disaster after his defeat. His best chance appears to rest in refusing, like his fleet, to fight on open soil, to withdraw if it is not too late, behind the natural and artificial barriers of his frontier.

President Wilson's second note on peace and an armistice has so disheartened the German Government that it has delayed the note's publication. This government wants to gain time for the preparing of the German public mind for the bad news. It is apparently circulating rumors in England that Germany's reply will be an acceptance and capitulation, but in Germany, semi-official organs express the opinion that the German Government has set its face against such a course. The obvious policy of the enemy on the one hand to circulate over-optimistic rumors for the apparent purpose of concealing some real design, and on the other hand to insist on the persistence has proved that Germany is never more dangerous than at the moment she is peace-mongering. There must be recognition, however, that for four years Germany has experienced a naval blockade of increasing severity. The influence of naval pressure on land is silent, but sure, but no man knows the hour when its full force will set in like an avalanche. That may induce collapse.

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Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 16.—On account of the prevailing epidemic of influenza and the opinion of health authorities as to the advisability of public meetings, Sir Thomas White has decided to cancel all further speaking engagements on his present tour of the west, and will return east almost immediately.

RUMORS IN LONDON

London, Oct. 16.—The British Foreign Office stated this evening that it had no objection to the circulation of rumors that the German Emperor had abdicated, but that opinion in well-informed circles was not prepared to accept these rumors.

APPLICATION DISMISSED

London, Oct. 16.—The privy council has dismissed the application of the "Canada Foundry" versus the "Edmonton Portland Cement Company," concerning its claim regarding the erection of buildings.