

MORE PROVINCE MEN ON EMPIRE'S HONOR ROLL

ONE RECRUIT SIGNED ON FOR NAVY

Indications That This Branch of Service Will Prove Popular.

165TH SHOWS UP WELL AT INSPECTION

Lieut. Col. McAvity Accepts Post of Chief Recruiting Officer for this Province—Other Military News.

On account of the inspection of the 165th Battalion by Brigadier General McLean and his staff of officers, as well as Lieut.-Colonel Guthrie, the route march which was to have been held yesterday was postponed. The appearance and discipline of the men at the inspection yesterday was highly commented upon by General McLean.

Owing to the fact that the officers of the battalion are popular with the men the latter seem to take a profound interest in their drill. This is remarkably noticeable when the boys are ordered to fall in. The goodwill and enthusiasm which are of paramount importance in drilling and training men is a characteristic of the battalion.

Lieut. L. L. Richard has been promoted to the rank of captain. Authorization of the promotion has been received by the officer commanding the 165th, Lieut.-Col. D'Algie.

Lieut. A. H. Belliveau has been appointed acting adjutant during the absence of Lieut. Pertus, who is on leave for a few weeks.

The promotion of Lance Corporal George J. Donnett to the rank of acting corporal went into effect yesterday.

Pte. Onesime Babineau of "A" Company was admitted to the hospital yesterday suffering from bronchitis. Adm Pte. Camille Robichaud was also admitted suffering from an infected hand.

Pte. Leon Jean of "B" Company was discharged from the hospital on the 19th inst. Pte. Jean had the misfortune recently to break his nose. The orderly officer for today is Lt. L. J. Ruel. Lieut. E. J. Legere is next for duty.

The following men have been transferred from staff company to "C" Company: Ptes. Adelard, Bouchard, Joseph Surrette, Masloire, Ouellet, Joseph Surrette, Magloire, Annette, Jean Juncas, Caliste Gaudet and Jos. A. Richard.

"A" Company will take over the guard next week.

Navy Likely Popular Branch of Service.

Albert Todd has the honor of being the first naval recruit to enlist in St. John since the arrival of Lieut. Del Wood. His home is in Liverpool, England, but he has been living in Canada for some time.

Speaking of the future prospects for the navy recruits, Lieut. Wood told The Standard yesterday that judging by the applications and inquiries he has received from different sections of the province, he anticipated enlisting a large number of naval men.

The rate of pay is practically the same as that of a soldier. Ordinary seamen and able seamen at entry received \$1.10 per day and a separation allowance of \$20 per month.

The recruiting office, 85 Prince William street, is being furnished for the winter and it is likely that the citizens will have the pleasure of Lieut. Wood's presence in the city for the winter.

9th Siege Battery.

The 9th Siege Battery will be represented at the naval service which is to be held today at twelve o'clock in Trinity church. A detachment of thirty men will be in attendance.

On Sunday the battery will attend divine service at St. Jude's church, Carleton.

There were no recruits for No. 9 Siege Battery yesterday. It was the first day for several weeks that a man

ST. JOHN MEN FIGURE IN CASUALTIES

F. Beyea of Thorne Avenue Missing and W. J. Dumas, Cliff St., Wounded in Action.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—

Infantry.

Killed in action—

R. McMillin, McKay's Corner, Gloucester, N. S.

M. Morrison, Glace Bay, N. S.

M. Ryan, Colliers, Conception Bay, Nfld.

E. A. Williston, Bayside, N. B.

A. B. Ross, New Glasgow, N. S.

Lieut. W. C. P. Sullivan, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Seriously ill—

W. C. Sanders, 406 Robie street, Halifax, N. S.

Wounded—

Lance Corporal H. H. Grimley, Amherst, N. S.

W. M. Mason, Stellarton, N. S.

Corporal S. D. Nicholson, Montague, P. E. I.

L. Sergt. A. Watling, Chatham, N. B.

Mounted Rifles.

Killed in action—

A. J. Dewar, Montague, P. E. I.

D. McDonald, O'Leary Station, P. E. I.

Infantry.

Wounded—

Gunner A. B. Keith, Havelock, N. B.

Gunner R. T. Murphy, Louisville, Moncton, N. B.

Missed—

F. Beyea, 106 Thorne Ave., St. John, N. B.

Wounded—

W. J. Dumas, Cliff street, St. John, N. B.

Killed in action—

F. McGloin, Emerson, N. B.

A Popular Appointment.

The appointment of Fred Robinson as temporary superintendent of the C. C. R. sleeping and dining car service is popular with the men in that department. Mr. Robinson prior to his appointment as superintendent was chief clerk to the general passenger agent at Moncton. Mr. Robinson has been closely connected with the dining car service, as well as the sleeping car service for nearly twenty years.

has not been signed on with Major Wetmore's popular unit.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity has accepted the position as chief recruiting officer for New Brunswick. He will remain at headquarters for a few days before entering upon his new duties. The appointment is indeed popular as Colonel McAvity has been active service at the front and is capable of refuting almost every excuse the eligible can put forth.

Captain F. E. May will probably accept the appointment as deputy recruiting officer for the province.

Local Casualties.

Mrs. W. C. Good, 59 Carmarthen street, received a telegram last night from Ottawa, informing her of the death of Pte. Percy Townsend from wounds in the head on Oct. 2nd, while doing his bit in France. Before enlisting Pte. Townsend resided at 59 Carmarthen street. He went over with the 55th Battalion, but was later transferred to the 25th Battalion. He was 20 years of age.

Mrs. Walter Brown, 178 Sheffield street, received word yesterday morning that her brother, Pte. Nathaniel Gow, has been missing since June. Pte. Gow is twenty-three years old and prior to enlisting was employed by Puddington, Wetmore and Morrison, Sergt. Kenneth Price, of No. 9 Siege Battery, is a brother-in-law. Friends of the soldier will hope for early word of him.

Sergeant W. L. Delaney, formerly of the 14th Battalion, has returned to Fredericton, where he is attached to the 25th Klites, after spending a short time with his parents in Prince Edward Island.

COL. CLARK, M.P., NEW SECRETARY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Official Will Relieve Premier Borden of Much Routine Work when Latter is Away from Capital.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Col. Hugh Clark, M. P. for North Bruce has been appointed parliamentary secretary for external affairs, of which department Sir Robert Borden is minister and Sir Joseph Pope deputy minister.

He is the second parliamentary secretary to be appointed, the other being Mr. F. B. McCurdy, as parliamentary secretary of the militia department.

The duties of these secretaries is to relieve the minister of much of their routine and to carry on the work when they are away from the city. The system has been to appoint another minister as acting minister when one is absent. Although this practice may continue with regard to the departments to which parliamentary secretaries have been appointed, the secretaries will be actually, if not nominally, in charge of the departments when the ministers are out of town.

Restrictions on Lobster Shipments.

The secretary of the Board of Trade has received the following answer from Ottawa in regard to an inquiry as to whether the office of the French government in London to issue permits for the import into France of prohibited goods applied to Philippe Roy, Canadian Counsel-General at Paris and he forwarded this answer:

"The French government office opened in London on September 1st to deliver permits to import prohibited goods, applies to United Kingdom, not to Canada, unless the British Board of Trade is disposed to accept for transmission to the French office the application of British agents of Canadian canners of lobsters."

It would seem from this cable that the only way that Canadian canners can ship lobsters to France is through British agents, and by the courtesy of the British Board of Trade.

GET MATERIAL IN EMPIRE.

Plane Makers Will Not Use German Goods.

Prior to the war the Germans flooded Australia and New Zealand with planes, says the Vancouver Province of September 21st. At present Canada is getting a better look in that direction, and for the first time in history, a large consignment of Canadian-made planes was forwarded to the southern hemisphere. Mr. A. P. Willis, of Montreal, a prominent eastern manufacturer, arrived in the city today on his annual trip, and reports that business is good everywhere, considering there is a big war in progress.

"We are going to have a greater trade within the Empire after the war," said Mr. Willis to The Province. "Things are moving that way just now. At present, we have to import at least 95 per cent. of material for the manufacture of planes. There is no reason why we should not be able to get that material in some part of the British Empire. Prior to the war, Germany sent us the bulk of the fine felt used in these instruments. We got other materials from France, Madagascar and the United States. There are some things, of course, that it would be impossible to get inside the British Empire, but that percentage of imports can be reduced, and I am looking forward to the time when it will be reduced very substantially."

NEW RANGE LIGHTS.

The department of marine and fisheries has plans completed for the installation of two new range lights at Cape Tormentine, to increase the safeguards to navigation in the ferry area.

HONORARY POST FOR VON KLUCK

German Field Marshal Appointed Chief of Sixth Pomeranian Regiment by Emperor William.

Berlin, Oct. 20, by wireless to Sayville—

Field Marshal Von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German army during the invasion of France in the fall of 1914, has been appointed by Emperor William, chief of the Sixth Pomeranian Regiment, an honorary position.

A Berlin despatch received yesterday said the field marshal, who has not been in active service since he was wounded in the spring of last year, had been replaced on the retired list, at his own request.

C.P.R. MEN MAY STRIKE WEDNESDAY

Situation Critical at Late Hour

Last Night—Strike Orders Said to Have Been Issued.

The labor situation on the Canadian Pacific Railway was believed to be critical at a late hour last night. The following press despatch was received from Winnipeg:

"Apparently negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its conductors and trainmen have reached such an impasse that the men's executive believe that a strike is inevitable, and it is said that strike orders are now posting out throughout Canada, to take effect Wednesday next, unless in the meantime a way out is found."

"On the other hand, Grant Hall, vice-president and general manager C. P. R., says that so far as the company is concerned the door to negotiation is still open."

SWISS SEIZE PAMPHLETS.

Dr. August Forel, the noted Swiss author and former professor of psychiatry at the University of Zurich, recently expressed his indignation at the confiscation of some anti-militarist literature by the Swiss postal authorities in the following letter to the Neue Freie Zeitung:

"A friend of mine has directed my attention to the following communication, dated Aug. 1, 1916, from the Swiss postal customs office at Basle: 'We inform you that today we have seized for the federal prosecutor's office another package addressed to you from the publishing house "Freiheit" of Utrecht, containing anti-militarist pamphlets. Respectfully, Swiss Postal Customs Office, Basle.'

"I should like to know if we have got to such a state in Switzerland that plain peace leaflets from Holland may be confiscated without more ado and turned over to the federal prosecutor's office? What sort of an insolent joke is being made out of our Swiss liberty? I am now expecting that the next thing we know the federal prosecutor's office will have my house officially searched for peace literature. Or will it go still further, perhaps?"

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Wild rushes to buy gave the wheat market today a swift ascent. Opening prices there which ranged from 3/4 to 1 1/8 higher with December at 169 1/2 to 170 and May at 169 1/2 to 170 were followed by decided further gains which carried the market in some cases more than three cents above yesterday's finish.

ROME THINKS PEACE YET FAR DISTANT

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 20.—A government decree issued today orders all street lights and also lights in stores, hotels and cafes dimmed at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. This is another measure in the continuation of the energetic movement to force national economy, the first measure having been the raising of the price of sugar to 25 cents a pound, and also prohibiting its sale for the manufacture of candy or other sweets.

The government is also making a campaign against speculators in foodstuffs and wearing apparel. A semi-official warning has been published saying that peace is yet distant, and that any merchant making a big profit from his goods at the present moment is a traitor to his country.

WAR IN EAST AFRICA AN EXCITING HUNT

Smut's Swift, Relentless Pursuit of Germans Made Despite Incredible Difficulties.

HALF THE MEN ILL OF FEVER.

Life of Thrills for Scouts and

Despatch Riders—Cycle

Motor Astonishes a Lion.

Cape Town, Aug. 20.—A feature of the campaign in German East Africa, now drawing to a close, is the extraordinary friendliness of the natives, at least in the regions remote from the coast, where the Kaiser's Askaris were chiefly recruited. This friendliness has been especially marked in the country adjacent to the Nyassaland and Rhodesian borders, where General Edward Northey is operating. Here the natives are eagerly selling cattle and foodstuffs, acting as carriers, and making and mending roads. Their aid, especially in the transport department, has been invaluable to the small army under General Northey, who came out from England last January and was assigned to the enemy's southern front.

Little has been written about the campaign in this section of the enemy's vast domain, perhaps, owing to the difficulties of communication. It has been a marvel of energy, efficiency, and accomplishment. From January to the beginning of May was a period of preparation, during which the border for a distance of more than 200 miles was organized. Then General Northey went ahead, and though possessing few guns and lacking mounted troops altogether captured all the strongly fortified German positions in the region—Bismarckburg, Nomena, Utenale, Neu Langenburg, Old Langenburg, and Wiedhafen—by flank movements, broke up their organizations and former professor of psychiatry at the University of Zurich, recently expressed his indignation at the confiscation of some anti-militarist literature by the Swiss postal authorities in the following letter to the Neue Freie Zeitung:

"A friend of mine has directed my attention to the following communication, dated Aug. 1, 1916, from the Swiss postal customs office at Basle: 'We inform you that today we have seized for the federal prosecutor's office another package addressed to you from the publishing house "Freiheit" of Utrecht, containing anti-militarist pamphlets. Respectfully, Swiss Postal Customs Office, Basle.'

"I should like to know if we have got to such a state in Switzerland that plain peace leaflets from Holland may be confiscated without more ado and turned over to the federal prosecutor's office? What sort of an insolent joke is being made out of our Swiss liberty? I am now expecting that the next thing we know the federal prosecutor's office will have my house officially searched for peace literature. Or will it go still further, perhaps?"

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Wild rushes to buy gave the wheat market today a swift ascent. Opening prices there which ranged from 3/4 to 1 1/8 higher with December at 169 1/2 to 170 and May at 169 1/2 to 170 were followed by decided further gains which carried the market in some cases more than three cents above yesterday's finish.

ROME THINKS PEACE YET FAR DISTANT

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 20.—A government decree issued today orders all street lights and also lights in stores, hotels and cafes dimmed at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. This is another measure in the continuation of the energetic movement to force national economy, the first measure having been the raising of the price of sugar to 25 cents a pound, and also prohibiting its sale for the manufacture of candy or other sweets.

The government is also making a campaign against speculators in foodstuffs and wearing apparel. A semi-official warning has been published saying that peace is yet distant, and that any merchant making a big profit from his goods at the present moment is a traitor to his country.

RELIANT TACTICS FAR CHARACTERISTIC OF THE BRITISH WARFARE IN EAST AFRICA FROM THE DAY OPERATIONS STARTED IN THE NORTH. THEN GENERAL SMUT'S OPERATIONS TOOK THE CENTRE AND DOWN ALONG THE COAST HAVE KEPT THE GERMANS ON THE JUMP UNTIL THEIR FORCES, DEMORALIZED BY CONSTANT DEFEAT AND FLIGHT, HAVE DEGENERATED INTO GUERRILLA BANDS. BEARERS HAVE BECOME THEIR CHIEF MEANS OF TRANSPORT. THESE LUCKLESS BLACKS ARE CHAINED TOGETHER TO PREVENT THEM FROM DESERTING AND ARE UNDERLED AND WORKED TIGHTLY BY DROPS IN THEIR TRACKS. THEY ARE ABANDONED TO THE SEASONS OF THE RETREAT. AS TO THE NATIVE SOLDIERS, THEY ARE BEING PAID WITH A NEW GERMAN COIN MADE OF GUN METAL, DATED 1916, AND HAVING A FACE VALUE OF 20 HELLER (ABOUT 6 CENTS). COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF THESE VALUELESS COINS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED.

Smut's advance has been made during the seasons of torrential rains, now happily ended, with half the army sick with fever and in the face of unimaginable difficulties of transportation. Figure a roadless country transformed into a bog or with roads into which guns and motor lorries sank above their axles, but over which the tired, soaked troops continued their ceaseless progress, to go into action immediately the enemy were caught up with or were discovered in their prepared positions. The Germans couldn't understand it at all. They got no time for rest, and when they did make a stand at some elaborately prepared camp it was only to be shelled and manoeuvred out of it in short order.

As to the British, who, of course, include the Boers, and their East Indian and South African black comrades, they rivalled one another in endurance. With teeth chattering and body chilled or burning with fever, they pressed cheerily on through the wet forest or high grass or brush, no man giving up until flesh and blood could stand no more and he was ordered to the rear, having dropped into the mud or being unable to rise after bivouacking in the eternal downpour. They hitched themselves ten men to a cart to help the oxen, exhausted by weeks of trekking. They defied the wails and the even more depressing mist, which shut out the landscape for days at a time, singing and joking as they toiled on, forgetting fatigue and bodily ailments the minute a chance to go into action presented itself and to help the enemy with a fierce impetuosity.

Strong positions were evacuated by the Germans with little or no resistance. These positions invariably were on hills or high ground commanding all possible approaches. They

were all organized on the Flanders front plan, with deep trenches, sometimes cut in rocks, communication trenches, and most elaborate dugouts, the whole being covered by a screen of thorn bush paralleling the trenches and taking the place of wire entanglements very effectively, for the thorns of these bushes are like bayonets, at least in the regions remote from the coast, where the Kaiser's Askaris were chiefly recruited. This friendliness has been especially marked in the country adjacent to the Nyassaland and Rhodesian borders, where General Edward Northey is operating. Here the natives are eagerly selling cattle and foodstuffs, acting as carriers, and making and mending roads. Their aid, especially in the transport department, has been invaluable to the small army under General Northey, who came out from England last January and was assigned to the enemy's southern front.

Little has been written about the campaign in this section of the enemy's vast domain, perhaps, owing to the difficulties of communication. It has been a marvel of energy, efficiency, and accomplishment. From January to the beginning of May was a period of preparation, during which the border for a distance of more than 200 miles was organized. Then General Northey went ahead, and though possessing few guns and lacking mounted troops altogether captured all the strongly fortified German positions in the region—Bismarckburg, Nomena, Utenale, Neu Langenburg, Old Langenburg, and Wiedhafen—by flank movements, broke up their organizations and former professor of psychiatry at the University of Zurich, recently expressed his indignation at the confiscation of some anti-militarist literature by the Swiss postal authorities in the following letter to the Neue Freie Zeitung:

"A friend of mine has directed my attention to the following communication, dated Aug. 1, 1916, from the Swiss postal customs office at Basle: 'We inform you that today we have seized for the federal prosecutor's office another package addressed to you from the publishing house "Freiheit" of Utrecht, containing anti-militarist pamphlets. Respectfully, Swiss Postal Customs Office, Basle.'

"I should like to know if we have got to such a state in Switzerland that plain peace leaflets from Holland may be confiscated without more ado and turned over to the federal prosecutor's office? What sort of an insolent joke is being made out of our Swiss liberty? I am now expecting that the next thing we know the federal prosecutor's office will have my house officially searched for peace literature. Or will it go still further, perhaps?"

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Wild rushes to buy gave the wheat market today a swift ascent. Opening prices there which ranged from 3/4 to 1 1/8 higher with December at 169 1/2 to 170 and May at 169 1/2 to 170 were followed by decided further gains which carried the market in some cases more than three cents above yesterday's finish.

ROME THINKS PEACE YET FAR DISTANT

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 20.—A government decree issued today orders all street lights and also lights in stores, hotels and cafes dimmed at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. This is another measure in the continuation of the energetic movement to force national economy, the first measure having been the raising of the price of sugar to 25 cents a pound, and also prohibiting its sale for the manufacture of candy or other sweets.

The government is also making a campaign against speculators in foodstuffs and wearing apparel. A semi-official warning has been published saying that peace is yet distant, and that any merchant making a big profit from his goods at the present moment is a traitor to his country.

RELIANT TACTICS FAR CHARACTERISTIC OF THE BRITISH WARFARE IN EAST AFRICA FROM THE DAY OPERATIONS STARTED IN THE NORTH. THEN GENERAL SMUT'S OPERATIONS TOOK THE CENTRE AND DOWN ALONG THE COAST HAVE KEPT THE GERMANS ON THE JUMP UNTIL THEIR FORCES, DEMORALIZED BY CONSTANT DEFEAT AND FLIGHT, HAVE DEGENERATED INTO GUERRILLA BANDS. BEARERS HAVE BECOME THEIR CHIEF MEANS OF TRANSPORT. THESE LUCKLESS BLACKS ARE CHAINED TOGETHER TO PREVENT THEM FROM DESERTING AND ARE UNDERLED AND WORKED TIGHTLY BY DROPS IN THEIR TRACKS. THEY ARE ABANDONED TO THE SEASONS OF THE RETREAT. AS TO THE NATIVE SOLDIERS, THEY ARE BEING PAID WITH A NEW GERMAN COIN MADE OF GUN METAL, DATED 1916, AND HAVING A FACE VALUE OF 20 HELLER (ABOUT 6 CENTS). COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF THESE VALUELESS COINS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED.

Smut's advance has been made during the seasons of torrential rains, now happily ended, with half the army sick with fever and in the face of unimaginable difficulties of transportation. Figure a roadless country transformed into a bog or with roads into which guns and motor lorries sank above their axles, but over which the tired, soaked troops continued their ceaseless progress, to go into action immediately the enemy were caught up with or were discovered in their prepared positions. The Germans couldn't understand it at all. They got no time for rest, and when they did make a stand at some elaborately prepared camp it was only to be shelled and manoeuvred out of it in short order.

As to the British, who, of course, include the Boers, and their East Indian and South African black comrades, they rivalled one another in endurance. With teeth chattering and body chilled or burning with fever, they pressed cheerily on through the wet forest or high grass or brush, no man giving up until flesh and blood could stand no more and he was ordered to the rear, having dropped into the mud or being unable to rise after bivouacking in the eternal downpour. They hitched themselves ten men to a cart to help the oxen, exhausted by weeks of trekking. They defied the wails and the even more depressing mist, which shut out the landscape for days at a time, singing and joking as they toiled on, forgetting fatigue and bodily ailments the minute a chance to go into action presented itself and to help the enemy with a fierce impetuosity.

Strong positions were evacuated by the Germans with little or no resistance. These positions invariably were on hills or high ground commanding all possible approaches. They

were all organized on the Flanders front plan, with deep trenches, sometimes cut in rocks, communication trenches, and most elaborate dugouts, the whole being covered by a screen of thorn bush paralleling the trenches and taking the place of wire entanglements very effectively, for the thorns of these bushes are like bayonets, at least in the regions remote from the coast, where the Kaiser's Askaris were chiefly recruited. This friendliness has been especially marked in the country adjacent to the Nyassaland and Rhodesian borders, where General Edward Northey is operating. Here the natives are eagerly selling cattle and foodstuffs, acting as carriers, and making and mending roads. Their aid, especially in the transport department, has been invaluable to the small army under General Northey, who came out from England last January and was assigned to the enemy's southern front.

Little has been written about the campaign in this section of the enemy's vast domain, perhaps, owing to the difficulties of communication. It has been a marvel of energy, efficiency, and accomplishment. From January to the beginning of May was a period of preparation, during which the border for a distance of more than 200 miles was organized. Then General Northey went ahead, and though possessing few guns and lacking mounted troops altogether captured all the strongly fortified German positions in the region—Bismarckburg, Nomena, Utenale, Neu Langenburg, Old Langenburg, and Wiedhafen—by flank movements, broke up their organizations and former professor of psychiatry at the University of Zurich, recently expressed his indignation at the confiscation of some anti-militarist literature by the Swiss postal authorities in the following letter to the Neue Freie Zeitung:

"A friend of mine has directed my attention to the following communication, dated Aug. 1, 1916, from the Swiss postal customs office at Basle: 'We inform you that today we have seized for the federal prosecutor's office another package addressed to you from the publishing house "Freiheit" of Utrecht, containing anti-militarist pamphlets. Respectfully, Swiss Postal Customs Office, Basle.'

"I should like to know if we have got to such a state in Switzerland that plain peace leaflets from Holland may be confiscated without more ado and turned over to the federal prosecutor's office? What sort of an insolent joke is being made out of our Swiss liberty? I am now expecting that the next thing we know the federal prosecutor's office will have my house officially searched for peace literature. Or will it go still further, perhaps?"

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Wild rushes to buy gave the wheat market today a swift ascent. Opening prices there which ranged from 3/4 to 1 1/8 higher with December at 169 1/2 to 170 and May at 169 1/2 to 170 were followed by decided further gains which carried the market in some cases more than three cents above yesterday's finish.

ROME THINKS PEACE YET FAR DISTANT

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 20.—A government decree issued today orders all street lights and also lights in stores, hotels and cafes dimmed at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. This is another measure in the continuation of the energetic movement to force national economy, the first measure having been the raising of the price of sugar to 25 cents a pound, and also prohibiting its sale for the manufacture of candy or other sweets.

The government is also making a campaign against speculators in foodstuffs and wearing apparel. A semi-official warning has been published saying that peace is yet distant, and that any merchant making a big profit from his goods at the present moment is a traitor to his country.

RELIANT TACTICS FAR CHARACTERISTIC OF THE BRITISH WARFARE IN EAST AFRICA FROM THE DAY OPERATIONS STARTED IN THE NORTH. THEN GENERAL SMUT'S OPERATIONS TOOK THE CENTRE AND DOWN ALONG THE COAST HAVE KEPT THE GERMANS ON THE JUMP UNTIL THEIR FORCES, DEMORALIZED BY CONSTANT DEFEAT AND FLIGHT, HAVE DEGENERATED INTO GUERRILLA BANDS. BEARERS HAVE BECOME THEIR CHIEF MEANS OF TRANSPORT. THESE LUCKLESS BLACKS ARE CHAINED TOGETHER TO PREVENT THEM FROM DESERTING AND ARE UNDERLED AND WORKED TIGHTLY BY DROPS IN THEIR TRACKS. THEY ARE ABANDONED TO THE SEASONS OF THE RETREAT. AS TO THE NATIVE SOLDIERS, THEY ARE BEING PAID WITH A NEW GERMAN COIN MADE OF GUN METAL, DATED 1916, AND HAVING A FACE VALUE OF 20 HELLER (ABOUT 6 CENTS). COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF THESE VALUELESS COINS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED.

Smut's advance has been made during the seasons of torrential rains, now happily ended, with half the army sick with fever and in the face of unimaginable difficulties of transportation. Figure a roadless country transformed into a bog or with roads into which guns and motor lorries sank above their axles, but over which the tired, soaked troops continued their ceaseless progress, to go into action immediately the enemy were caught up with or were discovered in their prepared positions. The Germans couldn't understand it at all. They got no time for rest, and when they did make a stand at some elaborately prepared camp it was only to be shelled and manoeuvred out of it in short order.

As to the British, who, of course, include the Boers, and their East Indian and South African black comrades, they rivalled one another in endurance. With teeth chattering and body chilled or burning with fever, they pressed cheerily on through the wet forest or high grass or brush, no man giving up until flesh and blood could stand no more and he was ordered to the rear, having dropped into the mud or being unable to rise after bivouacking in the eternal downpour. They hitched themselves ten men to a cart to help the oxen, exhausted by weeks of trekking. They defied the wails and the even more depressing mist, which shut out the landscape for days at a time, singing and joking as they toiled on, forgetting fatigue and bodily ailments the minute a chance to go into action presented itself and to help the enemy with a fierce impetuosity.

Strong positions were evacuated by the Germans with little or no resistance. These positions invariably were on hills or high ground commanding all possible approaches. They

were all organized on the Flanders front plan, with deep trenches, sometimes cut in rocks, communication trenches, and most elaborate dugouts, the whole being covered by a screen of thorn bush paralleling the trenches and taking the place of wire entanglements very effectively, for the thorns of these bushes are like bayonets, at least in the regions remote from the coast, where the Kaiser's Askaris were chiefly recruited. This friendliness has been especially marked in the country adjacent to the Nyassaland and Rhodesian borders, where General Edward Northey is operating. Here the natives are eagerly selling cattle and foodstuffs, acting as carriers, and making and mending roads. Their aid, especially in the transport department, has been invaluable to the small army under General Northey, who came out from England last January and was assigned to the enemy's southern front.

Little has been written about the campaign in this section of the enemy's vast domain, perhaps, owing to the difficulties of communication. It has been a marvel of energy, efficiency, and accomplishment. From January to the beginning of May was a period of preparation, during which the border for a distance of more than 200 miles was organized. Then General Northey went ahead, and though possessing few guns and lacking mounted troops altogether captured all the strongly fortified German positions in the region—Bismarckburg, Nomena, Utenale, Neu Langenburg, Old Langenburg, and Wiedhafen—by flank movements, broke up their organizations and former professor of psychiatry at the University of Zurich, recently expressed his indignation at the confiscation of some anti-militarist literature by the Swiss postal authorities in the following letter to the Neue Freie Zeitung:

"A friend of mine has directed my attention to the following communication, dated