

BRITISH AVIATORS ARE WEARIED WITH LABOR OF KILLING HUNS

Have Done Terrible Work
Against the Retreating
Hordes.

With the British Army in France, Cable—(By the Associated Press).—The British aviators have become fatigued with the labor of killing the Hun. During the past 24 hours they have fired hundreds of thousands of rounds from their machine guns, and destroyed hundreds of Hun aircraft. The Hun pilots were so tired that they were unable to fly. The British aviators were so tired that they were unable to fly.

Bombs were also dropped upon the Hun positions. The Hun positions were so tired that they were unable to fly. The British aviators were so tired that they were unable to fly.

Women and Asthma. Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have swallowed them selves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought new hope and life to many such. Testimonials, sent entirely without solicitation, show the enormous benefit it has wrought among women everywhere.

MOST BRUTAL OF HUN BRUTALITIES

French Cottagers' Lace Machines All Destroyed.

Fiendish Usage of Escaping British.

(By Percival Phillips.) With the British Armies in the Field, Cable—Many brutal acts were committed by order of the German army commanders, but the foulest was the deliberate destruction of all the lace-making and embroidery machinery by which the people of this region made their living. Nearly every cottage had its machine, a delicate and mostly affair and greatly valued. All the machines of Selvigny were smashed and I am told the neighboring villages as well as the larger towns, including Bohain, Rusigny and Caubert, whose population subsisted almost entirely on this industry, were similarly paralyzed by the Boche.

Revelation of life under the Boche is only coming to light. One atrocious crime deserves the fullest publicity throughout the world. At the time of the German advance last spring, when thousands of British soldiers were captured, some of them were taken to escape behind the Hindenburg line and in villages. Wherever they were found they were shot. A villager, a resident of Selvigny, tells how one little group of fugitives were taken. They were made to dig a shallow trench and then shot at the edge of it.

A parish priest tells some moving stories of the suffering of his flock under German rule. The priest is a true hero, for he braved death to save his church from destruction. Several days before the Germans began retreating he watched soldiers bringing up bombs and laying them around the church while other men filled the belfry and interior with explosives. Wires were connected and the soldiers told him that his church would be blown up. Knowing that the British were so near and hoping that the Germans had really retreated the old priest set up in the middle of the night and cut the wire.

Small but Potent.—Parma's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

Nature sometimes frowns. The farmer will tell you that even the brow of a hill may be furrowed with care.

TWO CANADIANS TAKE 54 HUNS

Daring Deed of a Central
Ontario Lieutenant

In Bombing Along a Ger-
man Trench.

(By J. P. H. Liversay, Canadian Press Correspondent.) With the Canadian Expeditionary Force, Cable—(Delayed)—Stories of personal heroism seem in connection with the present battle. Her is one. A Central Ontario battalion was taking part in the attack on St. Omer, the suburb of Cambrai. Commanding the city from the north, it had gained a footing in the western edge of the building on the Cambrai road, but its advance was held up by a formidable trench line manned by machine guns. A lieutenant, formerly in the ranks, who holds the military medal, lined up his men in front of his position under a rise of ground and then worked round on his left into the village. With one machine gun, which he established to enfilade the trench, he proceeded with one man along the entire rear of the German trench. The two bombed the trench as they went along, and 54 of the enemy were compelled to surrender. Eight machine guns were captured by these two. Later, when his battalion pushed out almost into Ramillies, this lieutenant led his men to the bridgehead, but, meeting there a point-blank fire of the enemy batteries, was forced to retire.

480 WERE LOST WITH LEINSTER

Only Fifteen Women or
Children Saved.

Several of Those Rescued
Die of Exposure.

Dublin, Cable—According to the latest estimate 480 persons perished when the passenger liner Leinster was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The vessel carried 651 passengers and had a crew of about 100 men.

Of the 150 women and children aboard the steamship only 15 have been accounted for. Several of those have died since they were brought to port.

There was some confusion as the passengers tried to enter the boats, and many persons were thrown into the sea. Survivors say that the submarine fired the two torpedoes with out warning from a range of about 150 yards.

Capt. Birch, the Leinster's commander, was among those lost. Fourth Engineer Jones said that if the second torpedo had not struck the Leinster

all on board, except those who had been directly killed by the first torpedo, probably would have been saved, as there was plenty of time to launch the boats. The explosion of the second torpedo, however, blew the ship up like matchwood.

The rescuing ships picked up scores of persons from the water, where they were clinging to upturned boats, rafts and broken timbers. The survivors were brought to Kingstown. All were in a desperate state as a result of the hours of exposure in the rough sea. A number of dead bodies also were landed.

A member of the crew says the explosion of the second torpedo blew the funnels to pieces. Some of the wreckage fell on the deck and killed several persons. A majority of the passengers who were on the forward deck were thrown into the sea, according to the same witness, who added that some of the boats were smashed in being launched and that others capsized.

For Frost Bites and Chills.—Chills come from undue exposure to wind and cold and frost-bites from the icy winds of winter. In the treatment of either there is no better preparation than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, as it counteracts the inflammation and relieves the pain. The action of the oil is instantaneous and its application is extremely simple.

GREAT BLAST AT TRENTON PLANT

\$5,000,000 British Explosives Co. Works Blown Up.

One Killed, Few Injured,
2,600 Out of Work.

Trenton, Oct. 14.—The great \$5,000,000 explosives plant of the Imperial Munitions Board, operated as the British Explosives Limited, is tonight a mass of tire-blown ruins. Fifteen or fourteen explosions following shortly after 1 o'clock this evening practically leveled the extensive plant and fire did the rest. Despite the magnitude of the disaster, however, only one man is known to have been killed and comparatively few were injured. The absence of an appalling death toll was due to the fact that the first explosion was not a serious one and sufficient time was allowed to warn the employees of the T.N.T. and dynamite plants to get to places of safety. The fire was confined to the plant and at midnight seemed to be under control. At this time it is impossible to give a definite statement of the causes of the explosion or the exact extent of the loss. It is stated that the first explosion was due to a fire that broke out in one of the smaller plants. The crash came at 1.10 and during the next hour or more as the first explosion followed a second explosion. When the big T.N.T. plant which manufactured the tremendous powerful compound that goes into the British high explosive shells took fire and blew up, the concussion smashed practically every window in Trenton, caused the great building to the plant to fly two miles away.

The great British Explosives plant, located two miles northeast of Trenton, was the largest of its kind in Canada. It not only produced explosives for the British Government, but also for the Imperial Munitions Board, in order to insure the supplies of all kinds. It was estimated to have cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, and 2,600 employees were at work day and night in addition to large numbers of men of general trades such as carpenters, steamfitters, etc. The total number of hands of all kinds employed was stated by a representative of the Munitions Board to amount to nearly 4,000. The works included the great T.N.T. plant, the pyro cotton department, and acid plants and the smokeless powder plants in addition to others.

The world is never any better because of the people who preach that something ought to be done about it.

OVER 360 AMERICAN SOLDIERS WENT DOWN WITH THE OTRANTO

TURK PROPOSAL NOT RECEIVED

Said Now to Have Ap-
proached the States.

Turk and Teuton Accept
Wilson's Terms.

London, Cable—Reuter's Limited says it learns that Turkey has approached the United States with a view to peace. A definite proposal has been made, according to reports in circulation.

Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they will accept President Wilson's peace terms, according to a despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam.

Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, announced his resignation after an audience with King Charles. A Vienna newspaper says that a Ministerial crisis in Hungary is imminent, and that a coalition Cabinet is probable.

NOT YET TO HAND.

Washington, Despatch—Proposals of peace on the part of Turkey reported in London despatches had not been received in Washington to-night. State Department officials expressed deep interest in the reported move by the Turkish Government, but stated positively that no proposal had reached them.

At the Spanish Embassy, which has charge of Turkish affairs in the United States and through which any peace proposals from Constantinople undoubtedly would be transmitted, it was said no intimation had come from Madrid that a communication of this nature might be expected.

BEGINNING OF REVOLUTION.

Geneva, Cable—A grave movement of unrest is reported at Constantinople of such magnitude that certain quarters call it the beginning of a revolution directed against the Young Turks.

The movement had its inception after General Allenby's victories in Palestine and Bulgaria's surrender, and during the last few days has rapidly increased in scope.

It is reported that the Turkish Embassy at Berlin has forbidden the Turkish Legation at Berne to make any statement regarding the matter.

GERMANY STILL CONSIDERING.

Berlin, Cable—so far no decision has yet been reached by the Ministers assembled at Berlin under Chancellor Maximilian to consider President Wilson's answer to the peace proposals of the Central Powers, says a despatch from Berlin received here to-day. As the New German Government, however, the despatch adds, regards the peace measures most seriously, it is considered certain that an answer will be given to President Wilson on all three points with the same rapidity as that in which he answered Germany.

It is believed from this that it is the purpose of the German Government to pursue the conversations commenced on the possibilities of a conclusion of peace.

President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of the Central Powers does not create a new situation, says the Frankfurt Gazette, which adds:

"The grave reasons for an armistice continue, and they will determine the decision which the Government should take."

If Miller's Worm Powders need the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

SECOND U.S. ARMY NOW IN BATTLE

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 12.—The 2nd American army came into being to-day and began operations. It is under command of Major-General Robert L. Bullard. The 1st army, which has been in existence since August, is now under command of Major-General L. Liggett. Gen. Pershing assumed command of the group of armies.

Littlest Millinery.

For the wee baby.
Caps or poplin or plush.
Corduroys or yarns.
Trimming of hand embroidery.
Feather-stitching and French knots.
leading.

Things done without example. In their issue are to be feared.—Henry VIII.

When She Sank After Col- lision Off South Scotland.

London, Cable—More than 360 American soldiers were lost on the transport Otranto, sunk in collision with the steamer Kashmir off the south Scottish coast. This developed from checking the Otranto's list at American headquarters, where it was found the death roll of soldiers stood at 364 or 366.

More than 200 bodies had been recovered up to this morning. Many of these were given burial by a party sent from Liverpool.

A British Admiralty statement says that the transport Otranto collided on Sunday with the transport Kashmir. The statement follows:

"At 11 o'clock on Sunday the armed mercantile cruiser Otranto, Acting Captain Ernest Davidson in command, was in collision with the steamship Kashmir. Both vessels were carrying United States troops. The weather was very bad, and the ships drifted apart and soon lost sight of each other. The torpedo boat destroyer Mounsey was called by wireless, and by skillful handling succeeded in taking off 27 officers and 239 men of the crew and 309 United States soldiers and 30 French sailors. They were landed at a north Irish port.

"The Otranto drifted ashore on the Island of Islay. She became a total wreck. Sixteen survivors have been picked up at Islay. There are missing, and it is feared drowned, 335 United States soldiers, 11 officers and 85 men of the crew, including men with mercantile marine ratings.

"The Kashmir reached a Scottish port, and landed its troops without casualties."

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured and it always maintains its reputation

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Canada to Follow Suit If
U. S. Continues Day-
light Saving.

GREAT PAINTER DIES

German Soldiers Generally
Believe Peace is
Signed.

The Ontario Railway Board issued an order calling upon the Toronto Railway Company to forthwith put into service all the cars they have at present in the barns.

Monsignor Cholle, Archbishop of Cambrai, was carried away by the Germans when they evacuated the city.

Martha Campbell, North Bay, will apply to Parliament next session for a divorce from her husband, Henry James Campbell, Toronto.

Damage to the extent of \$10,000 was done when fire destroyed the Michigan Central freight sheds at Ridgeway. Valuable records were also consumed.

The Radical Socialist group of the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a resolution wholly approving President Wilson's answer to the German peace proposition.

Henry Ringling, youngest of the six brothers, who during the last twenty-five years have been prominent in the circus world, is dead of heart and other internal disorders.

A. M. Willard, painter of the famous picture, "The Spirit of '76," died at his home at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 81 years, death was due to heart failure.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister has decreed that British and French commercial properties held in trust during hostilities must be returned to the owners.

Capt. R. D. Fogg, master of the steamer Norante, has resigned from service after over fifty years on the lakes, and thirty-five years with the Northern Navigation Company or its predecessors. His home is at Point Edward.

Brig. Gen. Jack Stewart, the well-known Canadian contractor in the imperial service, has been appointed Director-General of Construction in the British army, with supreme command over all railways, docks, etc.

Should the bill passed by the United States Senate providing for the continuance in force of the daylight-saving law after Oct. 27 become law, it is practically certain that the Dominion Government will take similar action.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.



A WORD OF CAUTION.
Germania—Wilhelm, the House is falling on our heads! Won't you try some peace plaster-of-Paris?—The Bystander.