

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 19. Six or seven airships raided the eastern and northeast counties of England, dropping bombs at various points, including a few in the London area, according to an official statement just issued. At this hour the raid is still proceeding.

AMERICAN SAILING SHIPS SUNK

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 19. (By Associated Press).—Attacks on three American sailing ships by German submarines were reported by their crews who reached here to-day on a French liner. Capt. Mortinson of the three-masted American barque Paolina, of 1,198 tons, said that on Sept. 25 when this vessel was 140 miles from Brest she was fired on by a U-boat but not hit. The Germans then came alongside, lobbed her and sank her with bombs. The captain and crew escaped in small boats and were picked up by a French destroyer. The Paolina had a cargo of oil and steel. Another crew, from the American schooner Croquet, of Philadelphia, reported that three months ago their ship was torpedoed by a submarine near Brest but did not sink. The Germans looted her and then abandoned her. Later their ship was towed into Brest and sold. She had a cargo of oil. Also on the same liner was the crew of the four-masted schooner Henry Lipitt, 850 tons, of Philadelphia, whose sinking had previously been reported.

U. S. TRANSPORT SUNK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. Secretary Daniels authorized the following announcement to-day: The Department is in receipt of a despatch from Vice-Admiral Sims, which states that the Antilles, an army transport, was torpedoed on Oct. 17th, while returning to this country from foreign service. This ship was under convoy of American patrol ships at the time. The torpedo which struck the Antilles was not seen, nor was the submarine which fired it. The torpedo hit forward of the engine room bulkhead and the ship sank within five minutes; 367 persons out of about 237 on board the Antilles were saved. About 70 men are missing. All naval officers and officers of the army who were aboard the ship at the time were saved, as were the officers of the ship except the third engineer officer and two junior engineer officers. There were about 33 of the army enlisted personnel aboard, of whom 17 were saved. As soon as the department is in receipt of further details concerning the

ZEPPELIN VISITS GULF OF RIGA

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19. A Zeppelin airship appeared in the Gulf of Riga and Gulf of Finland on Thursday night, according to an official statement issued to-day. Twenty bombs were dropped on Pernau, on the western shore of the Gulf of Riga, and ten persons were killed.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS SUNK

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19. Two German torpedo boats were sunk in the mine fields in Moon Sound yesterday, the war office announces.

DISCUSSES CONFERENCE

PARIS, Oct. 19. Commenting to-day on the announcement from Washington as to the possibility of the United States being represented in the next Allied conference, Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said: We are not merely desirous of seeing the United States participate, but such participation is absolutely necessary to give essential importance to the roll the United States will play not only in the war but in the settlement that will follow. It seems to me that there is some misapprehension, as the question of

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casualties, they will be made public immediately.

PREPARING TO MOVE

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19. Though a definite date hasn't been set, it will be in the very near future, said M. Kishkon, in announcing the Government's intention to move from an interview with the Bourne Gazette. No one is now permitted to go to Moscow except on Government business, he continued. The proposed evacuation has been under way by the Government departments for a long time. The Government is to occupy one of the buildings in the Kremlin at the ancient capital. The preliminary Parliament will convene in Petrograd on Saturday and move to Moscow later. The determination to move the Government is said to be in keeping with the belief of the Chief of Staff that Petrograd is now in the direct war zone. The Government takes the position that it is merely following the precedent set by the French Government when it moved to Bordeaux in the first year of the war. The announcement of the decision is to be made to the preliminary parliament at its first meeting. Quarters are to be found in Moscow for Parliament and also for the diplomatic corps. The correspondent was informed last night by diplomatic representatives here that they had not been officially notified of the decision. They understood, however, that the Government had sought quarters for them in Moscow in the event of an emergency.

DICTATED BY GERMANY.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 19. The organizing committee of the Stockholm conference has drawn up a manifesto declaring from the experience of the three years' war, it is not rash to draw the conclusion that there will be a victory by neither side in 1917 or 1918 or even later. It indicates as general conditions under which it considers peace should be made: Complete evacuation of all occupied territories in Europe and colonies, and restoration of devastated territory by means of an international fund. The special conditions demanded by the manifesto are complete political and economic reestablishment of Belgium with cultural autonomy for Flanders and the restoration of all contributions and requisitions raised contrary to international law; the amount of damages to be paid by Germany to be left to the Hague arbitration court; the solution of Alsace-Lorraine question to be arrived at by plebiscite; the restoration of Serbia, which in common with Bulgaria and Greece, would have free access to the district and port of Salonika. Bulgaria to be given Eastern Macedonia as far as Vardar; an independent Poland; the Polish districts of Austria and Germany to enjoy as wide autonomy as possible, and the different nationalities of Rumania to enjoy territorial autonomy within a federative republic; the independence of Finland united to Russia; the solution of the problem of Bohemia by means of a reunion of Czechs in a single federative state with Austria; the Italian districts of Austria not ceded to Italy to enjoy cultural autonomy; the political independence of Ireland within the Dominion of Great Britain; the independence of Turkish Armenia; the international solution of the Jewish problem and personal independence for Jews in districts of Russia, Austria, Roumania and Poland, where they are massed, together with protection for a Jewish colony in Palestine. The manifesto declares in favor of compulsory arbitration, general disarmament, suppression of any kind of economic warfare, and extension of parliamentary control over foreign policy.

BULGARIA TIRED OF ALLIES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19. While Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, have been exchanging assurances at Sofia of the

unshakable loyalty of Bulgaria and Germany to each other and of the permanent nature of the alliance of the two countries, Bulgarian agents abroad have been endeavoring to get into touch with the Entente Powers on the subject of peace and subsequent relations. Their efforts are declared to be inspired by appreciation that Germany and Austria-Hungary, particularly the latter, may not be over-zealous in defending Bulgaria's interest at the peace conference, as well as by the desire on Bulgaria's part to escape from revolving in an exclusively German orbit after the war. The Associated Press correspondent is able to report that a Bulgarian representative recently sought and obtained an opportunity in a neutral European capital to lay before the Entente Governments the special desire of his country with regard to peace settlement, and in a one-sided conversation explained Bulgarian aspirations to regain independent political status as soon as the war was concluded and resume cordial relations with the Entente Powers. As the case was presented in short, the Central Europe idea of an economic league in which Bulgaria would play a comparatively minor role, doesn't appeal to the Bulgarian mind. Attempts are being also made to get before the public in America and in Entente countries a defence of Bulgarian pretensions to Macedonia and Dobruja, the suggestion even

being openly made from the Bulgarian side that Serbia should be compensated with Austrian territory from Bosnia and Herzegovina, a suggestion which is pointed to as illustrative of the attitude of many Bulgarians toward their own allies. The correspondent has of late heard of considerable ill-feeling between Bulgarians and their allies. Compliments are made that Bulgarian divisions were compelled to march long distances on foot while the favored German troops rolled past them in trains. This favoritism aroused particular bitterness on the part of a Bulgarian division from the capital. The German attempt to maintain control of Bulgaria's single coal field has excited much unfriendly comment also in Bulgaria, and Field Marshal Von Mackenhausen is charged with favoring Rumanians at Bulgarian expense. Furthermore, the press controversy in certain German and Austrian papers, in which the Serbian claims to parts of Macedonia were defended, apparently has left an indelible impression of distrust on the Bulgarian public opinion, an impression which the public declarations of the German Minister and interchange of cordial telegrams between German and Bulgarian statesmen seems to have been unable to efface. It remains to be seen whether Emperor William's declaration to have been undertaken with this purpose in view, will prove any more successful.

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Household Notes.
Not a few of the new narrow skirts are draped.
Coat dresses appear straight from shoulders to ankles.
A few military touches are seen among outer coats.
Broad silk braid is much used for autumn dresses.
It is fashionable to have the wrist bag match the hat.
Very few are the gowns that are not made of two materials.

Big Airplanes Needed.

Among those who do not believe that the German air raiding parties are inspired solely by some peculiarly Teutonic desire to inflict on the non-combatant part of Great Britain's population the punishment which the fighting forces have declined to take except on terms of immediate repayment with interest, there is an expanding concurrence in the theory first cabled to this country by Mr. Grasty in a despatch to the New York Times, that Germany is preparing for an aerial invasion of London on a scale not yet attempted in the overhead activities of any of the warring nations. There have been indications in plenty that this is a sound theory, and the attack last Friday night contained its own bit of testimony in support of it.

The despatch to The Times referred to the raiders as "moonlight visitors" and again spoke of the "condition of the sky as being 'not altogether favorable for night flying.' The enemy airplanes were clearly visible, as they have always been in the past, not only to the defenders who mounted into the air at the first alarm but to the gunpointers of the anti-aircraft batteries which surrounded London. Two of them were shot down. Yet the raiders might as easily have selected a night, moonless and made dark by storm clouds; there was no apparent necessity for making their attack on Friday night.

The explanation lies in the theory of a tremendous attack, as yet only in preparation. Military experts of the air, among them officers of the British Royal Flying Corps, have expressed themselves as satisfied that the raids are made by moonlight so that the raiders may have a clear view of London and its environs, so that they may learn the air path which must be followed from the German base, most quickly to reach a strategic post over England's capital. And they are satisfied, too, that in each raid the personnel of the enemy squadron is different, with, perhaps, a leader or two who has made the journey before, to show the way. They see Germany, with characteristic persistence and disregard of relatively small losses, slowly training a company of airmen whom she may launch at London in a single tremendous squadron of two or three hundred airplanes.

What preparation England is making to offset this danger has not, of course, been announced, but it is fair to guess that the British airplane plants are hurrying huge machines to completion. It has been officially stated that the ordinary type of warplane on which both English and French have heretofore centred their constructive efforts is no match for the huge Gothas of Germany which carry three engines each and three machine guns so mounted that the former sought-for position of attack—the "under-the-tail" position—has become no longer an advantage, but an actual menace to the airmen obtaining it.

Along among the Allies the Italians have built machines structurally capable of meeting the raiding Gothas on even terms. Members of the Royal Flying Corps of Italy have brought several such machines to this country. It was one of them in which ten men flew from Langley Field to Washington a little more than a week ago. The flight was designed to give an idea of what Italy can do with the giant planes on which she specializes. Italy wants airplanes and airplane parts; she wants motors and engine parts; she wants the United States to furnish them. America's new Liberty Motor can be fitted exactly to Italy's needs and, thanks to its standardization, it can be produced in quantities impossible to attain under Italian methods of construction. There should be no other argument needed to persuade the United States to assist her ally in the construction of more and greater Capronis. If there were, however, London's unhappy situation should supply it.—N. Y. Times.

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Your Boys and Girls.

Barley water is often used, instead of water, to dilute the milk given to a baby and it tends to make the curd of the milk more digestible. When milk disagrees with the baby barley water may be given plain, when directed by the physician or nurse. One heaping tablespoon of barley flour and a pinch of salt are mixed with a little water into a thin paste and added to one quart of boiling water. Stir well and boil for twenty minutes. Add enough water to make a quart. If pearl barley is used it must boil for at least three hours and be strained before using. Much more juice may be extracted from oranges and lemons if the fruit is first covered with cold water allowed to come to a boil before the fruit is cut. Add the juice of three lemons to a quart of richly boiled syrup made of plain sugar and water. Pare the yellow peel from lemons, as it gives a better taste to the sugar if left long in it. Place in a sealed fruit jar and set on fire, when your children want lemonade, a teaspoon of this can be added to a glass of water and is delicious. Orangeade is made in the same way, substituting oranges for lemons.
When you want Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork, try ELLIS.

To-Day's Messages. 10.30 A.M.

WAR SUMMARY.

The American Army transport Antilles has been attacked and sunk by a German submarine with the loss of about 70 lives, the second American ship the Germans have torpedoed during the past week and on, succeeding days. The other craft was a torpedo destroyer which suffered the loss of one life and five wounded. Both ships were attacked within the West Zone, the destroyer last Tuesday and the transport the following day. The destroyer made port, though severely damaged, but the transport sank within five minutes after the torpedo struck her abreast of the engine room bulkhead. The Antilles was homebound, presumably from a French port, where probably she had departed troops and stores. She had 227 persons aboard, among them many army officers and some 33 enlisted men of the army. All the officers were saved but 15 of the soldiers and three of the ship's officers perished. The remainder of the dead belonged to the crew of the transport. The torpedo of the submarine found its mark against the side of the transport, notwithstanding the fact that the transport was being convoyed by vessels of the American patrol. Officers of the army and navy and enlisted men aboard were returned to the United States on special assignments or possibly "invalided" and discharged from the service. Shortly retired in the German War Office in its latest official statement with regard to the operations of German naval forces against the Russian squadron which is presumed to be bottled up in Moon Sound, mentioning the naval battle which resulted in the sinking of the Russian battleship Slava. The most recent communication from Petrograd gives few further details of the situation. From this later statement the fact is gleaned that the German navy on Wednesday began launching troops on Dago Island which lies directly north of Oesel island, after bombardment, and that the German naval units engaged in the conquest of the three islands and in an attempt to destroy the Russian fleet was comprised of at least ten of the newest dreadnaughts, ten cruisers, not less than fifty torpedo boat destroyers and between eight and ten submarines. In addition a large number of trawlers and other auxiliaries and hydro-airplanes and other aircraft are working with the navy. Two German torpedo boats were destroyed while running through the mine field in Moon Sound, according to Petrograd. Two German trawlers have been sunk by the fire of the Russian fleet. That the serious nature of the situation is fully recognized by Russia is indicated by the fact that, although such a contingency had not been foreseen previously, but has now been moved from Petrograd to Moscow, the very near future. The evacuation of one of the principal Russian ports on the Gulf of Finland, Artillery units continue the principal method of warfare in the major theatres of the war. British and French artillery are still answering the fire vigorously at various points along the front. Road and at Zonnebeke. Little infantry activity is taking place in the nature of raids.

IN THE RING.

NEW YORK, Tuesday. Benny Leonard, world's champion light weight pugilist, out fought George Britton, of Chicago, former world weight champion in six rounds. Britton had the better of two rounds in the first round but here to-night Leonard's honours were even in two rounds. Leonard's weight is 133 pounds and Britton's 139.

AVIATION REPORT.

LONDON, Tuesday. A British official statement issued today says: Early on Thursday morning the weather was brilliantly fine and at about 12 o'clock low thick clouds began to drift from the west. Artillery balloons were photographed were carried out of the rear, on railway sidings, and were dropped on large gun positions in the rear, on railway sidings, and various hostile headquarters were destroyed. At night another bomb was dropped on Courtrai station and a German airdrome in the vicinity. In the air fighting several of the German aeroplanes were driven down out of control, and one other was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. Seven of our machines were missing.

WHY POLLEN WAS CELEBRATED.

LONDON, Tuesday. In the Commons to-day George Lambert inquired why an election

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FETCHING UP FERDIE — And Just After He Had the Little Tail of Suds All Stashed Away What Should Happen But This.

BY CARL ED

1. "I WOZ JUST OVER TO FERDIE'S FOR ANOTHER PAIR OF SUBS—I'LL HIDE 'EM UNDER THIS TABLE 'TIL MY WIFE LEAVES!"

2. "BY GOLLY—I WOZ JUST IN TIME—HERE SHE COMES!"

3. "STUPID—COME HERE THIS INSTANT AND MOVE THIS TABLE INTO THE OTHER ROOM!"

4. "WHERE 'AH GOIN' FER?"

5. "SOME WHERE IN RUSSIA!"