

RUSSIAN FLEET BOTTLED UP BY GERMAN UNION GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PROGRESSIVE POLICY

RUSSIAN FLEET BRAVE AND ANXIOUS, BUT OUTCLASSED BY THE GERMANS

FRESH DISAFFECTION REPORTED IN GERMAN NAVY; MUTINY IN AUSTRIAN FLEET IN THE ADRIATIC; NO LAND BATTLES YESTERDAY

Apparently contingents of the Russian fleet—in all about twenty warships of various classes—are bottled in Moon sound, with a cordon of German warships barring their egress north, back into the Gulf of Finland or to the south into the Gulf of Riga.

Brave, but outclassed by reason of superior gun range and heavier tonnage, the Russians gave battle to the Germans and attempted to force back the enemy armada off Oesel island. Standing far outside the shell zone of the Russians, however, the guns of the German dreadnoughts sank the battleship Slava, a relic of the days before the Russo-Japanese war, and so badly damaged other units that the Russian flotilla was forced to seek refuge in Moon sound, lying between Moon island and the Estonia coast. Seeing their advantage, the Germans, according to the latest German communication, began intensive operations against Moon island, hammering its eastern shore batteries until they were silenced, and also attacking the Russian guns on the mainland, putting them out of action. Moon island was captured and the Russians took refuge inside Moon sound.

HAVE RUSSIANS BOTTLED UP

Thereupon the Germans threw warships to the eastern part of Kasnar bay, lying to the north of Moon island, barring exit from the northern end to Moon sound, and also rushed contingents to the south of Moon island, apparently closing the passage to the south.

Already the Germans have attempted to attack from the north into Moon sound, but the Russian guns have held them back successfully. Among the German warships attacking the old-line vessels of the Russian fleet were at least two dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurier type—vessels displacing 25,000 tons, as against 13,000 tons for the Slava. A majority of the crew of the Slava were saved by Russian torpedo boats when the vessel took its final plunge.

With this advantage of the German naval forces over the Russians, however, comes news of fresh disaffection in the German fleet and also of a mutiny in the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic, and of bitter feeling between German and Austrian seamen in the Adriatic.

DISAFFECTION OF AUSTRILIANS

German sailors at Ostend are reported to have declined to go aboard submarines for duty and to have overthrown one of their officers. In the Adriatic, the Austrians have mutinied owing to the ill-treatment by their officers and the bad food served to them. The bitterness of feeling between the Germans and Austrians at Pola, Austria's naval base in the Adriatic, resulted in fighting in which men on both sides were killed. The trouble as due to the overbearing conduct of the German seamen who were attached to the submarine fleet, and it is necessary as a result of the bad blood to change the German base in the Adriatic to a point further south.

NO LAND BATTLES OF IMPORTANCE

On land there have been no battles of noteworthy importance. In Belgium the British and French guns are still hammering the German positions in front of them, but there has been no indication either as to when a renewed attack may be expected. The French troops of the southern post have repulsed German attacks in the Verdun sector near Bezonvaux and along the Aisne front on the Valenciennes plateau.

On the other fronts only reconnoitering engagements and bombardments are in progress.

MOTORIST KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR AND THEN DROVE AWAY

Nearly a Repetition of Saturday's Tragedy; Police Have License Number of the Car and Will Prosecute

The city police are looking for the owner of a Buick which yesterday afternoon at 4:30 at the corner of Ninth avenue and First street knocked down 18-year-old Albert C. Wilson, of 810 Eleventh avenue, who was riding a wheel. The accident was almost a repetition of the accident on Seventh avenue in which 12-year-old Harry Valentine lost his life last Saturday.

The wheel ridden by the boy was badly smashed, but the boy fortunately escaped with but a few scratches. After running the boy down, the driver of the auto did not slacken speed, but kept on his way without stopping to see if the boy had been seriously injured. The police hope to locate the man before long as the number of the automobile license was taken by some of those who witnessed the accident.

INTERNED GERMAN ESCAPE

Ferrol, Spain, Oct. 18.—The commander and 16 sailors of the German submarine U-15, who were interned with German refugees from the Kamerun, northeast of Madrid, have escaped. The second officer in command of the submarine and the six remaining soldiers have been placed under close guard.

RUMANIAN STEAMER WRECKED

Bergen, Norway, Oct. 18.—The Rumanian steamer Rumania, 4,000 tons, laden with munitions and railway cars from Archangel, ran ashore because of some mishap to her machinery, while she was proceeding northward in the Barents sea.

RETURNED MEN TO ARRIVE THIS MORNING

One hundred invalided returned soldiers will arrive this morning at 9:30 at the C.P.R. station. A reception will be given the returned men by the Great War Veterans.

SIR JOHN SIMON

Former attorney-general of Britain, who has joined the army in France.

LATEST OFFICIAL ESTIMATE PLACES WHEAT YIELD 16,000,000

Dominion Statistics Show Average Yield Is Below That of 1916 and Below Previous Report of Month Ago

ALBERTA'S YIELD

Alberta Wheat Grades 75 on a Standard of 100, and Potatoes Make 89 on Same Basis; Total Wheat Yield 16,000,000 Below 1916

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—The census and statistics office published today the second and provisional estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1917, a statement of the quality of these crops at the time of harvesting and the condition of root crops on September 25.

The report is compiled from the returns of crop correspondents made at the end of September.

The estimates of the yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and flax are somewhat lower than those reported at the end of August and the average for the whole of the province. The later returns, being based to a larger extent upon threshing results, appear to indicate that the first estimates based upon the appearance of the crops in the field, were too high. The total yield of wheat for Canada is provisionally estimated at 83,730,000 bushels, the average yield per acre being 15 1/4 bushels compared with 17 1/2 bushels reported a month ago, and with 17 bushels the yield of 1916. Of oats the total yield is 89,570,000 bushels, compared with 40,211,000 bushels in 1916, the average yield per acre being 23 1/2 bushels compared with 21 1/2 bushels in 1916, and 22 1/2 bushels in 1917. The yield of rye is 4,280,800 bushels, which is slightly more than the quantity returned a month ago, the yield in 1916 being 3,800,000 bushels, and in 1917 4,280,800 bushels.

For the three cereals provisionally the yields are as follows: Wheat, 209,794,800 bushels; oats, 237,935,000; rye, 21,485,000 bushels; barley, 36,727,000 bushels. The yield of flax is 2,272 bushels in 1916, the yield of the remaining grain crops now reported for the first time this year, are as follows: Peas, 2,788,000 bushels from 151,000 acres, an average of 18 1/2 bushels per acre; buckwheat, 7,188,000 bushels, an average of 12 1/4 bushels; mixed grains, 15,741,000 bushels, an average of 13 1/2 bushels; and corn for husking, 4,189,000 bushels, an average of 35 3/4 bushels per acre.

Correspondents were asked to report on the quality of grain crops at the time of harvest, as measured against a standard of the principal crops in the United Kingdom, and to make a note of any other conditions relating to the war.

1. The vigorous prosecution of the war, the maintenance of Canada's effort by the provision of necessary reinforcements, the immediate enforcement of the military service act, and the most thorough co-operation with the governments of the United Kingdom and other Dominions in all matters relating to the war.

2. The extension of the franchise to women, with suitable provisions for enabling married women to determine nationality, and to obtain naturalization, notwithstanding marriage.

3. Adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of incomes, as necessitated by the continuance of the war.

4. A strong and progressive policy of immigration and colonization, accompanied by suitable provisions to induce settlement upon the land, to encourage increased agricultural production, and to aid in the development of agricultural resources.

5. Effective arrangements for demobilization for the care and vocational training of returned soldiers, for aid in enabling them to settle upon the land, and for adequate pensions to those who have been disabled and to the dependents or those who have fallen.

6. The development of transportation facilities; the co-operation and management of the various railway systems so as to insure economy in operation; to avoid unnecessary construction and to secure the widest and most effective use of existing railway facilities; the encouragement and development of the shipbuilding industry and the establishment of steamship lines upon both oceans and the Great Lakes; co-operation with the various provincial governments for the improvement of highways; the investigation of the possibilities of air service for important naval purposes.

7. The reduction of public expenditure; the avoidance of waste, and the encouragement of thrift.

8. Effective measures to prevent excessive profits; to prohibit hoarding; to prevent combinations for the increase of prices and thus to reduce the cost of living.

9. The encouragement of co-operation among those engaged in production, with a view to diminishing the cost of production and marketing so that the price to the producer may conform more closely to that paid by the consumer.

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SCENE OF DISORDER IN PETROGRAD DURING THE REVOLUTION

A wonderful gripping photo of the scene in the Nevsky Prospect in Petrograd when Leninists opened fire on the crowds in the open square about the public library, the large building in the background, on which the guns were mounted. The throngs can be seen rushing in all directions to reach shelter from the murderous fire, and the dead and wounded litter the streets. In the center of the roadway a woman shields her child from the hail of death. On the extreme left the wounded are being sent away to safety in a vehicle. This revolutionary outbreak occurred in July when the Bolsheviks and the pro-German Leninist group attempted to get control of the government. The photo is from Underwood and Underwood.

WEALTH MUST PAY ITS FULL SHARE OF WAR

NEW GOVERNMENT OUTLINES POLICY DEALING WITH CONTINUATION OF WAR; CIVIL SERVICE REFORM; CONSCRIPTION OF ALL WEALTH; WOMEN FRANCHISE

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—After consultation with his colleagues, the prime minister has issued the following in regard to the formation and personnel of the new government and with respect to policy so far as there has been opportunity to consider it:

The present union of national government has been formed with a desire to give representation to all elements of the population who support the purpose and effort of Canada in this war. Representative men of both political parties are included in its personnel, and it is intended forthwith to give to labor special representation upon the principle already followed with regard to agriculture, of sinking all party differences and of presenting a united front at this solemn and momentous juncture in the nation's history, the members of the government have come together in the duty of service to the national interest.

The lines of policy which will be followed chiefly relative to the prosecution of the war and to the consideration and solution of problems which will arise during its progress or which will supervene upon the conclusion of peace. They may be outlined as follows:

The Platform

1. The vigorous prosecution of the war, the maintenance of Canada's effort by the provision of necessary reinforcements, the immediate enforcement of the military service act, and the most thorough co-operation with the governments of the United Kingdom and other Dominions in all matters relating to the war.

2. The extension of the franchise to women, with suitable provisions for enabling married women to determine nationality, and to obtain naturalization, notwithstanding marriage.

3. Adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of incomes, as necessitated by the continuance of the war.

4. A strong and progressive policy of immigration and colonization, accompanied by suitable provisions to induce settlement upon the land, to encourage increased agricultural production, and to aid in the development of agricultural resources.

5. Effective arrangements for demobilization for the care and vocational training of returned soldiers, for aid in enabling them to settle upon the land, and for adequate pensions to those who have been disabled and to the dependents or those who have fallen.

6. The development of transportation facilities; the co-operation and management of the various railway systems so as to insure economy in operation; to avoid unnecessary construction and to secure the widest and most effective use of existing railway facilities; the encouragement and development of the shipbuilding industry and the establishment of steamship lines upon both oceans and the Great Lakes; co-operation with the various provincial governments for the improvement of highways; the investigation of the possibilities of air service for important naval purposes.

7. The reduction of public expenditure; the avoidance of waste, and the encouragement of thrift.

8. Effective measures to prevent excessive profits; to prohibit hoarding; to prevent combinations for the increase of prices and thus to reduce the cost of living.

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TRAINMEN AND CONDUCTORS ASK FOR BIG INCREASE

Convention at Ottawa Decides on 20 Per Cent Increase to Meet Increased Cost of Living

TO PRESS DEMANDS

Steel Workers Have Received 42 Per Cent Increase in the Past Year, While Trainmen Received Only 30 Per Cent

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—From 55 to 60 railroad systems in the northeastern part of the United States and in eastern Canada will be asked to increase the wages of trainmen, baggage-men, brakemen, yardmen and conductors not less than 20 per cent as the result of the deprivations of 1914 children of the trainmen and conductors of these systems at the annual convention which concluded here this evening.

The convention's approval of a demand for more wages will be at once communicated to the more than 200,000 organized workers affected for their approval, and afterwards the railroads will be notified. If granted, the increase will mean the addition of millions of dollars to the annual payroll of the half-hundred systems concerned. President W. G. Lee, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is at the head of the trainmen, said tonight that the convention had been of the unanimous opinion that more money would have to be paid to the railway workers in such proportion as represented by the delegates at the convention.

Other Trades Aided

He pointed out that workers in steel and kindred lines had been aided in the battle with the high cost of living by an increase of 42 per cent in wages in the past year, whereas trainmen and conductors have not had more than 30 per cent increase in the past 15 years. In 1913 the men were conceded the eight-hour day, but in the majority of cases this did not mean anything more to the men. They formerly worked ten hours and thus gained two hours' pay for the same work. It meant little or nothing to them.

If the conductors and trainmen could make 900 miles for example in eight hours instead of ten as formerly, the railroad company benefits by the saving of time and not the men. In view of the increased cost of living, the men feel they are entitled to more money, and they intend to press their demands for the 20 per cent increase.

The other matter with which the convention was concerned was the payment of benefits to the relatives of members of the two brotherhoods who may fall in the war, either in Canada or the United States or in Europe.

Nothing was done in this because it is a matter for the annual convention of the order. However, the payment of the trainmen stated last night that he would continue to authorize the payment of claims until the next gathering, which is about 13 months off.

Vice-president I. E. Shepperd of the conductors also said his organization was of the opinion that at the next convention of their respective orders this policy would be upheld.

The next annual gathering will be held in October, 1918, in Boston, Mass.

GERMANY SUFFERS FROM SHORTAGE OF ALL PROTEINS

Even Additional Supplies From Rumania Fail to Make Up Shortage of This Commodity

Washington, Oct. 18.—Reports to the German government indicate that the German harvest this year has not relieved the food situation to any appreciable extent. It is known that there is a great scarcity of fish and animal food in general and that the supplies received from Rumania and neighboring neutrals are not making up for the lack of proteins. As the reports come from different sources and sections, it is difficult for the department to give an opinion on the general situation, but it has been definitely established that while some of the crops were normal in volume, the scanty supplies in most commodities have not been augmented.

PROGRESS OF LIBERTY LOAN

Washington, Oct. 18.—Approximately \$1,500,000,000, or one-half of the minimum quota of the Liberty Loan had been subscribed today, treasury officials estimated, on the face of unofficial reports from the 12 federal reserve banks.

STOLEN FROM KRUPPS

Amsterdam, Oct. 18.—The Krupp firm is prosecuting 62 persons, many of them in civilian clothes, for the theft of high-speed steel, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung. A special court has been instituted at Essen to conduct the trial, which promises important developments.

PROSECUTING GREEK POLITICIANS

Athens, Oct. 18 (Delayed).—The prosecution before the high court of the members of the cabinet of former President Sforakidis, with the exception of Admiral Sforakidis, was recommended by the chamber of deputies today by an investigating committee. Charges of the violation of the penal code and the law dealing with ministerial responsibility were laid into by the committee before it made its recommendations.

CRUSHING BLOW TO HUN PROPAGANDA DEALT BY THE U.S.

Germans in Latin American Countries Will Now Work or Starve; Agitations Are Checked by New American Legislation

THE EXPORTATIONS

Will Export by License Only and War Trade Board Will Be Assured Supplies Go to Friendly Sources

Washington, Oct. 18.—What officials here believe will be a crushing blow to German propaganda in Mexico and other Latin-American countries, has been dealt by the Trading with the Enemy act.

All trading, directly or indirectly prohibited under heavy penalties by that act, with any country which is an enemy of the United States, is now prohibited by the new act.

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DID NOT APPOINT ROWELL'S SUCCESSOR

Ontario Liberals Determined to Continue Progressive Policy

Toronto, Oct. 18.—While the Ontario Liberals did not choose a successor to Hon. Newton W. Rowell as leader of the opposition at their meeting today, they passed a resolution expressing their determination to continue the fight for the progressive policies advocated in recent years, and appointed a committee of seven to decide on the mode of procedure in connection with the appointment of a provincial leader, and to formulate the program of business to be brought before another meeting to be held within the next thirty days.

DESTROYED FOODSTUFFS

New York, Oct. 18.—Destruction by fire of more than \$4,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and property along the waterfront within the last few days, although not proved to be work of German agents, may cause the revocation as a measure of precaution of permits issued to alien enemies allowing them access to barred zones. This was intimated today by federal authorities.

RECRUITING IS IMPROVING

New York, Oct. 18.—The tenth-thousandth recruit for the British and Canadian armies was enrolled by the British and Canadian recruiting mission today. The mission announced that recruiting is improving steadily throughout the country.

CORNER IS NOW TURNED

Washington, Oct. 18.—Food Administrator Hoover announced today that subject to co-operation from the farmers and retailers, the corner has now been turned in high prices for food. He said retail prices had not come down to conform to wholesale reductions, and that was a matter for public sentiment to correct.

FOR THE RED CROSS

St. John, N.B., Oct. 18.—About \$25,000 was raised in this city for the Red Cross yesterday and today. It was planned to set the mark at \$25,000 when the campaign started.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—Incomplete returns for Winnipeg and district give the contributions to the Red Cross fund as \$98,000.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Incomplete figures give Ottawa's contributions to the Red Cross as \$46,000. The final total is expected to exceed \$50,000.

London, Oct. 18.—The cause of voluntary contributions on behalf of the Red Cross fund won hands down here today when the local objective of \$50,000 was more than assured.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—At the close of the third day of the campaign being conducted on behalf of the British Red Cross, it was announced that the total amount subscribed was \$200,000, or \$18,000 more than the objective. The campaign will be continued tomorrow.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—The province of Manitoba has given \$25,000 and the city of Winnipeg \$10,000 to the British Red Cross fund, contributions to which are being received today.

(Continued on page six)