

Last Night's War Cables

London, Oct. 21.—The German armies, which for nearly fifteen months have been continuously fighting on one front or the other, are now on the offensive at three widely separated points—against Riga and Drinsk, in Serbia and in the Champagne district of France.

In the two former places they continue to make progress, but against the French their attacks of yesterday, delivered to the east of Rheims, met with a complete repulse, as did those of previous days.

While it was expected that the Austro-German onslaught in the north would be the most formidable, as a matter of fact the Bulgarian attack against the Serbians through the valleys from the east are proving the most dangerous. It is now definitely settled that the Bulgarians have cut the Saloniki-Nish railway to the north of Vranja, thus driving a wedge between the main Serbian army and the Anglo-French force which landed at Saloniki.

There is another railway, which, branching off at Ustka, runs up the western side of Serbia, but it is a considerable way around, and besides, another Bulgarian army, which is now approaching Kumanovo, is threatening the junction at Ustka.

With the rapid sweep westward of the Bulgarians, the peoples of the Allied countries are watching with keenest interest negotiations which are proceeding between their governments and the king and government of Greece. These negotiations are being carried on by the British foreign office, in behalf of the Allies. Having failed to convince Greece that it was her duty to abide by the Serbo-Greek treaty and help Serbia when she was attacked, the Allies have made a fresh offer to that country, including the cession by Great Britain of the Island of Cyprus. This offer and an outline of possible financial help is now being considered by the Zaimis cabinet.

Should the negotiations fail, it is expected that Greece will be asked to demobilize, or clearly define her attitude.

Conversations are also proceeding with Rumania, which, it is understood, are in charge of the French foreign office.

Meanwhile, all the belligerents realize that the best way to influence the neutral states is to win a big victory. Austria, Germany and Bulgaria are trying for this in Serbia, Germany in Courland and France, Italy in Tyrol and Trentino and Russia near Sionna, which roughly, is the centre of the eastern front, Volhynia and Galicia. Except for the German attack in France, all these are meeting with more or less success.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, in his attack on Riga, has reached Olsh, which is half way between Riga and Mitau, and only a dozen miles southwest of the Baltic port. The German offensive extends along a front of about twenty miles, and the German flanking movement on the right has reached the Dvina river, thirty miles southeast of Riga, from which point the Drinsk-Riga railway is being bombarded.

As an offset to this, the Russians, by a dashing attack, have carried the German positions southeast of Baranovitch, an important railway junction east of Sionna on the Lida-Rovno railway, taking more than 3,000 prisoners, and, according to a German official admission, have continued their success on the Middle Dvina, south of the Pripiet marshes, in Volhynia, and Galicia.

According to Petrograd the Russians are not attempting to advance, but continue to thrust at the Austro-Germans, thus doing a lot of damage.

The Italian advance in Tyrol and Trentino is being carried out in conformity with the plan to relieve the pressure on Serbia. New successes are reported, and it is stated that a general forward movement is about to begin.

With the exception of a few German steamers which have escaped the submarines in the Baltic, the German flag, it is declared here, has now virtually been driven from the seas, even the fishing fleet in the North Sea having been forced to retire to the harbours as a result of the activity of British cruisers, which recently captured a large number of them in retaliation for the sinking of British trawlers by German submarines.

Austrian Statement

Vienna, via London, Oct. 21.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today:

"Our troops have entered Sabac. The Hungarian Plain has been cleared of the enemy."

"The army of General Kovecs and the German advance are advancing on both sides of the Morava river and continuing pressing further into Serbian territory. Of General Kovecs' army, Hungarians the western group has advanced on the heights of the Kolubara as far as the Turija river, having been both sides of the river and continuing pressing further into Serbian territory."

"The Bulgarian advance, the Timok valley, between Zajcan and Kijasevac, has reached the west of Piro, the principal works of which fortress are the ruins of their guns. One of their armies yesterday entered in Vardar valley, in the region of Kumpovo."

"Our troops repelled, on the plateau of Viljevo, Tuesday night, six attacks, and three attacks yesterday. The attacks were renewed last night with very strong forces, but were again repelled."

"In the Dolomites, new Italian at-

BRITISH NURSE PUT TO DEATH; GERMANS LIED ABOUT IT

London, Oct. 21.—The full report of the circumstances of the condemnation and execution of Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman and head of a training school in Brussels, for helping English, French and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium, made by Brand Whitlock, the American minister at Brussels, to Walter Page, the American ambassador at London, was issued by the British government this morning.

How the secretary of the American legation, Hugh S. Gibson, sought out the German governor, Von Der Lancken, late at night before execution, and with the Spanish minister, pleaded with the governor and the German officers for the English woman's life is graphically related in a memorandum from Mr. Gibson. This document makes reference to an apparent lack of good faith on the part of the German authorities in failing to keep their promises to inform the American minister fully of the trial and sentence.

Minister Whitlock telegraphed to Ambassador Page on the 12th: "Miss Cavell sentenced yesterday, and executed at 2 o'clock this morning despite our best efforts, continued until the last moment."

Mr. Whitlock's Note

Mr. Whitlock's final appeal was in the form of a note written in French and sent by a messenger late on the night of the 11th to Governor Von Der Lancken. A translation of which reads as follows:

"My Dear Baron: 'I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her.'"

"Yours truly, BRAND WHITLOCK." Mr. Whitlock also stated that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers. Secretary Gibson's report says that Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurances on the 11th that the American legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case, and continued:

"Despite these assurances, we made repeated inquiries in the course of the day, the last one being at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced and specifically renewed his previous assurances that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news."

"At 8:30 it was learned from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the course of the afternoon, before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad, and that execution would take place during the night."

Secretary Gibson thereupon sought the Spanish minister, with the American minister, and as he had been for some weeks in a prison, delay in carrying out the sentence could entail no danger to the German cause. I even went so far as to point out the fearful effect of a summary execution, both here and abroad, and although I had no authority for doing so, called attention to the possibility that it might bring about reprisals."

Whether young canaries belong to the father or mother bird is the weighty question Justice Marchese of Detroit must decide. A male canary belonging to Frank Trepiak escaped, mated with the bird of a neighbor and was rearing a family when Trepiak saw them and used for both his bird and the young.

LONDON AT HOME IN THE EVENING

Stringent Regulations Because of Air Raids

BAN ON EXTERNAL LIGHTS

Sphere of Women Being Extended—Are Taking Places of Men Even in the Banks

London, Oct. 5.—(Correspondence)—After fourteen months of war the fact is being brought home to Londoners that England as well as France and Belgium, is being attacked. The Zeppelin raids have resulted in stringent regulations being enacted as to the reduction of public and private lighting throughout the entire metropolitan area. It was only on the last of this month, just when the summer was over, that the new order was issued. For a big city London has never really been well-lighted, and it is only within the last fifteen years that electricity has been adopted for lighting the principal thoroughfares.

Now we are experiencing a reversion to what the city was like in the reign of George III. No longer does the corner public house present a blaze of light from half a dozen lights suspended outside nor can the underground tube station be distinguished at a distance by its brilliant electric arc light. All external

lights are forbidden; the street lamps are in many cases unit and even where they are slight, the flame is dimmed by painting over the greater part of the lamp. There has been a rush on the drapery stores for green and blue blinds. The careless housekeeper who lights up and forgets to draw the blinds will find a special constable at his door within a few minutes. The blinds must not be opaque nor must they allow slants of light to be visible.

The first result of the changed order of things is that the metropolis is becoming a stay-at-home city. Theaters and picture shows are feeling it. Theaters which on Saturday nights usually have up the notice "House Full" showed many empty seats last Saturday. One or two theaters are starting at 7:45 instead of 8:15 p. m., as the motor buses cease running at an earlier hour. This affords some relief to drivers and conductors, many of whom get home now an hour and a half earlier than they did in normal times.

There has been some discussion on the advisability of churches abandoning the evening service, and holding these in the afternoon as is done in lonely country parishes, but this proposal is not favored by the clergy. It is pointed out that the average church does not show

great brilliancy in lights, and further, that stained glass windows add to the light effect.

Few Accidents

So far there have been very few accidents directly attributable to darkness. Owing to the "refuge" system, by which one can cross half the street and take refuge under a lamp, and then cross the other half, it is not difficult to see the traffic in one direction only.

In Folkstone and Brighton shops draw all their blinds at night but on the door blind there is a notice in illuminated letters: "Shop Open."

Another feature of war conditions is the wonderful development of women's labor. Every day old ideas as to the impossibility of women doing certain work are being proven to be fallacious. They are being proven to be fallacious. They are being proven to be fallacious.

Women are finding more elegant nomenclature for some of the more mental tasks. The men who swept the streets of Newcastle-on-Tyne for a pound a week were known as "sweepers" but the women who have been engaged to carry on the work have styled themselves "street housemaids."

I've told an interviewer that there was no one to bother her all the time in a "mains" and that there was much more to interest her outside than in a house.

In the Banks, Too

City banks have held out against lady clerks except in the capacity of typists—but last week I noticed one doing ledger work in the Dominion Bank. Messenger and cycle delivery girls are becoming a familiar sight in the city, and at a large store in the Regent street there is a girl in the place of the postman, and she is open to all the doors.

Although the Chancellor of the Exchequer has left his whistle and beer chequer has left his new budget, another blow is likely to be dealt at the trade by vigorous curtailment of the drinking hours.

Following the "no treating" order it is now threatened that licensed hours in the metropolitan district will be restricted to 12 to 2:30 p. m. and 6 to 9 p. m. It may be pointed out that France has already adopted similar restrictions.

SOAP ON THE MENU

IN OLD BUDAPEST

Its Ingredients Favored For Food by Starving Inhabitants

There is a dearth of soap in Budapest according to a correspondent of the Paris Temps. The fact is undeniable and the explanation curious. The price of soap has risen 100 per cent. The soap manufacturers lay the blame on the public.

"The public eats soap," they say. The explanation is this: The public now consumes the raw material of soap. There was a time when no one thought of eating soap in the Hungarian capital.

Now it is in such demand that the price has quintupled. There is a sharp competition for all the odds and ends that usually go to make up a sausage and for the brown grease that is skimmed off the water in which ham has been boiled. This fat, despised by the public before the war, was sold to the soap manufacturers at 3 cents or 2½ cents a pound. Its price at present is 41 cents a pound.

Vegetable fats are out of the question as a substitute. Cocoa oil for instance has quadrupled in price and is scarcely to be had at that. The Budapest soap manufacturers have now turned to the oil of a Scandinavian fish which can be transformed into a white and solid fat. But it is feared that the public will now discover this also.

An Imperial family pass for a year is one of the prizes in the patriotic drawing.

At the Top

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT makes a cooling, sparkling drink—effervescent and refreshing. You can drink it at any time with benefit.

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ZAM-BUK

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wrongly blaming your razor—the secret of a good shave is the lather.

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MONTMARTE LOSING ITS FAMOUS WINDMILLS

Paris, Oct. 6.—(Correspondence)—The windmills of Montmartre, the oldest, most artistic and characteristic monuments of the district, have, some of them, already succumbed to the modernizing of Paris, or to the action of the elements; the others are threatened with destruction unless the friends of old Paris can get them moved from their present sites.

The "Moulin de la Pivoire" was demolished two years ago to give way to the new Avenue Junot. The Moulin Rouge became a prey to the flames last winter, and now the old "Moulin de la Galette," which dates from the middle of the 18th century, is doomed to extinction or removal. A modern apartment

house, with steam heat and baths, is going up there now, and the mill, the girls and their dancing partners must go elsewhere.

The "Old Paris" Municipal Council committee has decided that something must be done to commemorate perpetually the Bohemian days of Montmartre and to preserve some of its artistic features. It proposes to transfer the "Rade" of "Moulin de la Galette" to the Place Jean Baptiste Clement, where it will continue to overlook Paris. Cherry trees are to be planted around it, to commemorate the godfather of the place, the popular song writer and author of the "Chanson des Cerises."

Since the beginning of the war the Moulin de la Galette has been occupied by the society women of Montmartre as a sewing room and has produced thousands of soldiers' garments.

They're going quickly—the tickets for the \$5,000 drawing.

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A Beauty Hint

To reduce conspicuous nose pores

O remove that very common skin trouble—conspicuous nose pores—which ruins so many otherwise flawless complexions, begin the following treatment tonight.

Wring a cloth from very hot water and hold it to your face. Do this several times. When the heat has expanded the pores, lather your cloth freely with Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub this into the skin very gently with upward and outward motion. Repeat this hot water and lather application several times, stopping at once if the skin feels sensitive. Rinse the face thoroughly, first with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. Then—finish by rubbing the nose for a few minutes with a piece of ice. Always be particular to dry the skin well.

You will feel the difference in your skin the first time you use this treatment. Woodbury's cleanses the pores. This treatment with it strengthens the small muscular fibres so that they can contract properly. But do not expect to entirely change in a week or two a condition resulting from years of neglect. Use this treatment persistently. It will gradually reduce the enlarged pores until they are inconspicuous, and will bring to your complexion that greater clearness, freshness and charm you have longed for.

A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Get a cake today. It is made in Canada and is for sale by Canadian druggists from coast to coast.