

SEEK SUICIDE BY TYPHUS GERMS IN CANDY TO AVOID TESTIFYING

Five Youths in Custody in Berlin for Complicity in Ratheneau Assassination Eat Chocolates Sent by Fellow-conspirators

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The trial of the thirteen youths accused of complicity in the assassination last June of Dr. Walter Ratheneau, German Foreign Minister, which he died today by the illness of five of the prisoners, who, with suicidal intent, ate chocolates containing large doses of typhus germs, thought to have been sent by fellow-conspirators.

Lloyd George Will Stand by Policy in Near East

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Premier Lloyd George's colleagues in the Ministry, clinging to the belief that his Manchester pronouncement on Saturday will restore him and them to public favor. He will boldly claim that peace was only secured by his immediate demonstration of British power which held up the Turks at the Straits of the Dardanelles and warned Greece of the penalties of further independent aggression. He will flay "no war at any price" policy of the Rothermere press and the Liberal and Labor camps, and assert they were the worst enemies of peace.

Important Bills For Next Session

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Preliminary consideration is being given to two outstanding subjects of legislation scheduled for the next session of Parliament. These are the distribution bill and the Bank Act. The procedure in regard to redistribution is to bring in a bill with a preamble, but nothing else. A committee is appointed to prepare the schedules and delimit the constituencies, deciding which will be merged where the basis of population calls for it, and also where new ridings will be created. Electrical maps and census statistics bearing on the question, are being arranged. The next parliament will be made up of 245 members, compared with 235 now. Nova Scotia and Ontario will each lose one and Manitoba will gain two. Saskatchewan five, Alberta four, and British Columbia one, Quebec is stationary with sixty five.

A Million Refugees Crowd Into Greece

ATHENS, Oct. 13.—The Turks will enter Europe on the heels of 1,000,000 terror-stricken refugees, Greek and Armenian Christians who are fleeing westward before the crescent and sword of Islam. Five hundred thousand of these exiles already have arrived in Greece, 500,000 more are on their way.

Miners Ordered to Return to Work

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Reuters Sydney correspondent cables that the chairman of the Australian coal mining tribunal has ordered the south coast miners to resume work today and the proprietors have the mines open for resumption of work. Recently the miners took a day off as a protest against the delay in carrying out certain improvements in the mines for the benefit of the workers, and the proprietors, as a measure of retaliation, closed down pending formal assurance from the men that there would be no more interruptions to operations.

BRIDE OF EX-KAISER WILL WEAR DIADEM

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—At her marriage to the former Kaiser, the Princess Hermine will wear the ancient Persian diadem studded with pearls. She has ordered a black wedding gown of charmeuse silk relieved with black embroidery. The sleeves and short train are of Chantilly lace.

Dehorn Your Commercial Cattle

Our Weekly Causerie

A strong argument in favour of dehorning is put forward in Bulletin No. 15 of the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The heading adopted for the Bulletin is "Dehorn your Commercial Cattle, cater to higher market prices." It is confidently expected, say the authorities, that, for strictly nation-wide movement, within the next twelve months, to eliminate horns from commercial cattle. Reference is made to the resolution passed at a recent live stock conference held in Western Canada urging that all such cattle should be dehorned between March 15 and April 15 or during the month of October. The reason for advocating the periods mentioned is furnished by the fact that it is unwise to perform the operation in either extremely hot or extremely cold weather. In stanzas are given of actual experiments at the Dominion Experimental Farm and Stations, which prove beyond a doubt the wisdom of dehorning. It is also shown that cattle so treated invariably bring better prices and command ready sale than animals that have not been dehorned. Horns add to the cost of production and from the calf pen to the block are a bill of expense of the producer and the value to the farmer, the butcher or the exporter, but are frequently the cause of unprofitable loss, discontent and injury in the feed lot and stable, result in the killing. Proof is given that if not only pays to dehorn cattle but also, if purchasing, to buy animals that have already been operated upon. The latter are more easily shipped, show less shrinkage and damage in transit and are more economical of space than horned cattle. In addition they are easier to sell and command better prices. A prominent dealer has declared that no single step or operation in the handling of cattle yields larger returns in money than the single act of dehorning.

Montagu Allan's Trial Has Opened

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—As President of The Merchants Bank of Canada, an institution with more than 350 branches, scattered from coast to coast, Sir Montagu Allan received an annual salary of non-ordinary of \$6,000. This disclosure provided the feature of an other-wise colorless session this afternoon on the resumption of the trial of Sir Montagu Allan, charged with having signed and concurred in the submission of a false and deceptive statement of the Banks condition to the Minister of Finance for the month of October, 1921.

Longest Vertical Bridge in World

FORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 13.—Dedication of what is said to be the longest vertical bridge in the world, now being completed between this city and the town of Kittery, Maine, has been set for one month from today, as a feature of the Armistice Day celebration. The bridge spans the Piscataqua River. Three spans of 300 feet each and 10 spans of 30 feet, making a total of 1,170 feet, will extend from the Portsmouth shore to Badger's Island. A highway of 460 feet across the back channel of the Kittery shore will complete the crossing. The centre span of the bridge will be of the vertical lift type, giving a maximum clearance of 150 feet, the draw being counterbalanced by two 1,000,000-pound weights.

Unrest in French Labor Circles

PARIS, Oct. 13.—General agitation and unrest prevails in the labor organizations throughout France, due to the modification of the eight hour regulations for marine employees, recently promulgated by the Minister of Marine. The labor unions now demand the enforcement of the eight-hour day in the other classes of labor. The printers' union has given notice to its employers that the union will not condone hereafter the practice of its members of working overtime at the ordinary tariff. The employers affirm that owing to the scarcity of compositors wages are not limited to three and one-half francs per hour, which is the scale rate, but has been increased to four francs an hour in many cases. It is pointed out that the printers are receiving a nine-hour pay for an eight hour day. The employers contend that the extra hour should not be paid, and for this reason time and one-half for overtime should not be demanded.

H. G. Wells Will Be A Labor Candidate

LONDON, Oct. 13.—H. G. Wells the noted author, who has been nominated as the Labor candidate for London University for the House of Commons in the general election, is a graduate of London University. It has been understood for some time that he would be the Labor nominee for the University, and his selection is no surprise. Wells has not a very high opinion of his own speaking powers. It is said, but in a British House of Commons a speaker's matter is much more important than the manner of his delivery.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chowan Again Superintendent of Methodist Church

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 13.—By an enthusiastic standing vote the Methodist General Conference this morning unanimously elected Rev. Dr. S. D. Chowan, again as general superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada and Newfoundland.

School and Home

Latest Inventions and Improvements

The most loving act a mother can do is to nurse her baby. Mother's milk is the best food for mother's baby. A nursing baby not only gets the best food, but develops firmer muscles, sturdier bones and is less liable to disease, than if fed on any other food. The baby will have the best chance of living if he is fed at the breast. Of every 100 breast-fed babies, 6 die in the first year of life; whereas of every 100 bottle-fed babies, 25 die in the first year of life. A baby should be breast-fed exclusively except when the supply of breast milk is insufficient to make him gain properly. Nearly every mother can nurse her baby during the first three or four months of life; and if she can nurse him for nine months so much the better. The act of suckling helps the milk to come into the breast. At first the milk may be scanty but intelligent care and perseverance by the mother will usually increase the supply.

THE MOTHER'S HEALTH

The nursing mother needs plenty of fresh air and some exercise each day in the open air, preferably walking or light work. The ordinary household duties may be performed; but the nursing mother must not be overworked. She should take a nap each afternoon, or at least lie down and rest in a cool room. A nursing mother should have a contented mind. She cannot afford to have a "spell of nerves" for anger, worry, grief and excitement all make milk scanty in quantity, of poor quality and indigestible to the baby.

THE MOTHER'S DIET

The nursing mother should have three abundant regular meals and milk or gruel made with milk at bedtime. She needs as much food as a man doing heavy manual labor. At least two glasses of water should be taken between meals, though eating between meals is not necessary and is apt to upset the digestion. As a rule she may follow her choice of diet, avoiding foods she knows to be indigestible, as these will disturb the digestion of the baby. The following diet is recommended: All kinds of soups, All kinds of fresh fish, boiled or broiled. Meats, once a day—beef, mutton, lamb, veal, ham, bacon or fowl. Eggs—one or two a day. All cooked cereals with milk and cream and sugar. All stale breads, avoiding fresh bread and rich cake. All green vegetables and plain salads with oil. Desserts of plain custard or pudding; ice cream but no pastry. Fruits should be taken freely—apples, pears, raw fruits and cooked fruits. Drinks—milk, buttermilk, cocoa, and plenty of water; weak tea and coffee sparingly, not more than once a day. Constipation should be prevented by suitable food. Fresh fruits are laxative; so are bran biscuits or bran added to the whole-wheat flour. Whole-wheat bread is better than white bread and does not constipate. A glass of hot water in the first of the morning is good for the bowels. If the mother's milk is scanty, a more generous diet will often increase the quantity. She should take more fresh milk, eggs, fresh vegetables, ripe fruit, nourishing liquid food and drink plenty of water, avoiding tea and coffee and all alcoholic preparations or patent medicines.

ROAD MAKING AND ROAD BREAKING

A stream of new inventions connected with the construction and reconstruction of roads is being maintained by British inventors and manufacturers. The latest addition consists of a complete machine for breaking up concrete or macadam roads and for tamping down the earth in trenches which have been refilled. The machine consists of a steel frame on wheels with a long swivelling lever which carries a pair of shafts with smooth faced pulleys, the rims of which are partly cut away. Between these pulleys an ash plank runs in vertical guides and carries at its lower end the appliance for either breaking the road or tamping the earth. The pulley-shaft is driven by means of a belt from an oil engine mounted on the frame; and as the pulleys rotate they lift the ash plank, which drops as soon as the cutting part of the pulley rims come round. By swinging the big lever from one side of the machine, which weighs only 32 cwt., will break up over 150 square feet of macadam road per hour. Several machines of this type have been engaged on road work in England and have proved very successful. They do their work very quickly and at very low labor cost.

Powdered Coal Successes

One of the first electric power stations in Great Britain to use powdered coal as fuel was a large municipal station in London. The installation was designed to serve a very large boiler and the results have been so successful that additional plant to serve three more large boilers is to be put down. The main feature of this British installation is that it has enabled coal of a very poor quality to be burnt very economically. The coal, ground to a fine powder which is then forced into the furnace, where owing to the minute size of each particle, exceptionally complete combustion takes place. The main question for engineers is whether the advantages of burning powdered fuel compensate for the cost of reducing ordinary coal to the necessary fineness.

Propping up the Premier

A good deal of amusement has been caused in British political circles by the announcement that the foundations of the Premier's house at No. 10 Downing Street were showing signs of giving way. This famous house is, in fact, built more or less on sand, and not on the hard rock which might be expected at the pivot of the British Empire. The strengthening of the foundations has more than a political interest, because a rather novel method was adopted in the work. On each side of the walls excavations were made for steel girders laid parallel with the walls and about one foot away from the face of the wall. These girders were bedded in concrete and used to support cross girders passing through holes pierced in the walls. This ingenious arrangement, which is quite unusual in underpinning work, will provide exceptionally strong foundations about six feet in width.

Improving upon Cast Iron

India Rubber for Paper Making

Recent progress continues to be made by the British Cast Iron Research Association, which is one of the co-operative bodies formed by British industries under the Government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Reports of investigations on motor car cylinders, moulding sands, materials for lining furnaces and other matters, have been prepared for the benefit of members. A very important subject under consideration is the erosion of vessels used for heating and melting metals. Numerous problems of a very interesting character have been submitted to the Association by the members, and there is every prospect that organized effort to solve the difficulties will assist the British iron industry to maintain the lead which it has held so long.

Time of Nursing for First Month

During the first month the average healthy baby nurses every three hours by day and once at night. By the end of the first month it is usual to omit the night feeding. During the second and third months the three hour interval becomes during the day. From the beginning of the fourth month most babies do best with five nursings at intervals of 4 hours during the day. This system of feeding is shown by the following schedule:

Time of Nursing for Second and Third Month

Time of Nursing for First Month. 6 a. m., 9 a. m., Noon, 3, 6 and 9 p. m. Once during night. Time of Nursing for Second and Third Month. 6 a. m., 9 a. m., Noon, 3, 6 and 9 p. m. Time of Nursing for Fourth to Ninth Month. 6 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 6 p. m., 10 p. m.

It is very important to nurse at regular hours

It is very important to nurse at regular hours. Feed the baby by the clock and you can set the clock by the baby. Good habits are formed just as readily as bad ones and punctual nursing is an excellent way to develop good health habits in a baby. If baby is fed every time he cries, his digestion soon will be give him plain cooled, boiled water. Babies are as likely to cry from over-feeding as from hunger. The amount of food taken at a feeding varies with the size and activity of the baby and with the breast. Ordinarily a baby is allowed to take all the milk he desires in the length of time allowed for nursing. This should not exceed 20 minutes and should be shortened if the baby shows signs of regurgitation (spitting-up) or by indigestion that he is being over-fed. The baby should be offered cooled, boiled water between feedings. Beginning with a teaspoonful during the first few days after birth, the quantity of water should be gradually increased until the baby is taking from 4 to 8 ounces of water daily, during the latter months of the first year. Boil a pint of fresh water every morning, put it in a clean bottle, and keep in a cool place. Do not give the baby ice water. The baby should be given fresh

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TOMB DISCOVERED IN PALESTINE OF ANTIOCHUS, HEROD'S COUSIN

University of Pennsylvania Party Digs Up Records of Period in Which Christ Lived—Found Among Remains of Ancient Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The nearest approach to unearthing contemporary records of Christ is announced by Dr. George Byron Gordon, Director of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. The discovery was made by Dr. Clarence Stanley Fisher, Director of Excavations at Beth Shan, in Palestine. The discovery was the burial place of Antiochus, the first cousin of Herod the Great, Antiochus, in all probability, Dr. Gordon asserted, was one of the men charged by Herod with directing the slaughter of the children in Bethlehem, as narrated by Matt. Hew, in a vain effort to kill the Christchild, who had been described by the Wise Men as the "King of the Jews."

Lone Bandit Robs a Train

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13.—The California Limited, crack Santa Fe train, was robbed by a lone bandit at the city limits, police were informed today. The man boarded the observation car in the yards here, secured valuables of all passengers and then prowled through two other coaches according to the conductor. The amount obtained was not estimated. The passengers were forced to place their valuables on a chair, the man scooping them into his pockets and backing through the car into the next two pullmans, robbing those with whom he came in contact. Passengers asleep in the pullmans were not disturbed and no shots were fired it is said.

Smyrna Mothers Dared Rifle Batts to Find Children

PARIS, October, 13.—An ugly picture of the evacuation of Greeks and Armenians from Smyrna is painted by Dr. Ether Lovelovejoy, an eye witness, who arrived in Paris this morning. Dr. Lovelovejoy is chairman of the executive board of the American Women's Hospitals and president of the Medical Women's International Association. She was in Geneva attending the conference of the latter organization when the Smyrna fire started and was dispatched there immediately by the American Women's Hospital. Dr. Lovelovejoy refused to discuss the causes behind the Smyrna trouble, confining herself to depicting the horrors she had actually witnessed. "I was the first American Red Cross woman in France," she said, "but what I saw there during the Great War seems a love feast beside the horrors of Smyrna. When I arrived at Smyrna, there were masses on the quays, 250,000 people—wretched, suffering and screaming—with women beaten and with clothes torn and every body robbed. "Knowing their lives depended on escape before September 20, the crowds remained packed along the waterfront—so massed that there was no room to lie down. The sanitary conditions were unspeakable. "Three-quarters of the crowd were women and children and never have I seen so many women carrying children. It seemed that every other woman was an expectant mother. The flight and the conditions brought on many premature births, and on the quay with scarcely room to lie down, and without aid, most of the children were born. In the five days I was there more than 200 such confinements occurred. "Even more heartrending were the cries of children who had lost their mothers or mothers who had lost their children. They were herded along through the guarded enclosure, and there was no turning back for lost ones. Mothers in the strength of madness climbed the steel fences 15 feet high and, in the face of blows from the butts of guns, sought the children, who ran about screeching like animals.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY

The condition in which these people reached the ships caused one to wonder if escape were better than Turkish deportation. Never has there been such systematic robbery. The Turkish soldiers searched and robbed every refugee. Even clothing and shoes of any value were stripped from their bodies. "To rob the men another method was used. Men of military age were permitted to pass through all the barriers till the last by giving bribes. At the last barrier they were turned back to be deported. The robbery was not only com-

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Canoe Vessels May be Debarred from Canadian Trade

Britain Refuses U. S. Request

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The Cabinet Council will tomorrow discuss among other matters the demands of western shippers and the Montreal Board of Trade for the suspension of the Canadian Coasting Laws to permit American vessels to compete in the grain carrying trade between Canadian lake ports. A precedent for such suspension he found in an order in council of Dec. 16th, 1913.

NEUTRAL TOWARD ITALIAN BUT FRIENDLY TO BRITAIN

ADRINOPLE, Oct. 13.—An allied military mission has arrived here and will spend three days before proceeding to visit the countryside by automobile. The mission consists of three officers, French British and Italian, and the chairman is a French colonel, Doufalon, by virtue of seniority. The errand of the mission as defined by the Allied high commissioners is to reassure the population, investigate alleged excesses, prevent disturbances and report any evidence of incendiarism, pillaging or unreasonable requisitioning. Similar missions have arrived in the past week at Rodosto and Lule Burgas. The populace, while distinctly hostile to the French and neutral toward the Italian member, was exceedingly friendly to the British representative, a youthful airman who is accompanied by two red capped stalwarts in the uniform of the British military police. Greek soldiers everywhere about the city salute the British captain but ignore the French and Italian officers.

Under the Order to Remain Neutral I Saw the Launch of an American Warship Pick up Two Male Refugees who were trying to swim to a merchant ship under the Turkish rifle fire, and return them to the hands of the waiting Turk soldiers on the beach for what must have been certain death. I saw soldiers and officers of all nationalities stand by while Turk soldiers beat with their rifles women trying to reach children who were crying just beyond the fence.

British Harbor Progress

An engineering visitor from the

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