

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1914.

50 CENTS PER YEAR (DELIVERED IN ADVANCE)
250 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

THE BRITISH INDIAN ARMY

ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED FOR BATTLE

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The British Indian Army is rapidly becoming acclimated. French generals who have inspected their artillery, infantry and engineers and ambulance and auxiliary corps, describe the army as splendidly equipped. People of French cities where the men are quartered are favorably impressed with the courtesy of the Orientals. They never enter cafes or accept hospitalities. All the men, except Gurkhas, are great in stature. There is scarcely a man

under 6 feet high, while some are giants. More than half the Indian army are white troops who are regarded as the flower of the British Army. Transport and artillery supply wagons were brought with the troops from India and herds of goats to supply fresh milk are pastured in the rear of the camps, but the principal sustenance of the native Indian soldiers is wheat cakes which they themselves bake.

HOLLAND WATCHES FOOD SHIPMENTS

Takes Precautions So That It Shall Not Pass Into Warring Nations' Hands.

WHITE BREAD A LUXURY.

THE HAGUE, via London, Oct. 7.—Elaborate preparations have been taken by the Netherlands Government to see that shipments of foodstuffs brought into Holland shall not pass into the hands of the nations now at war. There is now a complete belt of districts under martial law along the borders and coast, and in these districts all outgoing freight is examined by military officials. In addition to the customs officials. The thoroughness of the embargo is shown in the arrest recently of many country people living along the German border, who exported small quantities of grain on wagons to that country.

Owing to the general scarcity of wheat flour in Holland, white bread is becoming a luxury. At Dordrecht, a town ten miles southeast of Rotterdam, the bakers have announced that beginning on Monday they will produce nothing but rye bread. A despatch received here from Copenhagen states that upon representation of farmers, the Danish Government has prohibited the exportation of all young horses.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Millard Ehaler, an American residing in Brussels, is in London, endeavoring to arrange for a food supply for Brussels. England has placed an embargo on the exportation of food to any other country during the war, but it would probably furnish food for Belgians if satisfactory guarantees were given that the supplies would reach Belgians.

The food must go by way of Holland and through German territory to a point near Liege, where motor-trucks could carry it to Brussels. Salt, flour and rice are the three staples especially required immediately.

CONDENSED ADS.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

A YOUNG LADY with references desires a position as stenographer. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—1,000 Rasben casks. Apply to 107 Rochford street.

WANTED A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply to Mrs. Leigh H. Warren, North River Corner.

FOR SALE AT PAR, ONE SHARE in Freehold Fox Co., on which 50 per cent. dividend will be paid this fall. Apply 93 Elm Ave.

BOY WANTED—A boy about 15 yrs. of age, with good reference, is wanted to learn a good trade. Address "P. O. Box 116, Charlottetown."

FOR SALE—ANY TEACHER Desiring a set of Practical Reference Library published by Hanson Bellows Co., may obtain same at a considerable reduction by applying at this office.

A MEETING OF THE TRUCKMANS' Union will be held in Union Hall Water Street, Friday the 9th inst. at 8 o'clock. Important business. All attend. S.R. McDonald, Secy.

WANTED—An energetic young man, student of the International Correspondence Schools for profitable work in spare time in Charlottetown and vicinity. Address L care of Guardian.

LADIES WANTED TO DO EASY, pleasant, coloring work at home. Can make \$15 to \$20 weekly. Experience unnecessary, no canvassing. National Decorating Co., Dept. N, 69 Adelaide St., East Toronto.

FOR SALE AT ONCE TWO PAIRS Interior Alaska Silver Blacks and 3 pairs dark patched foxes, also mink and fisher. Patches right for cash. Come and see them. T. G. Ives, Montague.

THE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE at the residence of Mrs. Crockett, 7 West street, will be conducted this morning at 11 o'clock. The sale will comprise some choice bedroom furniture. R. Bearstoe, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND SUCCESSFUL FOX COMPANY, in this province solicits correspondence from any small companies or individuals who to might wish to amalgamate or to co-operate with them. Nothing will be considered except Class A. foxes. Prompt response asked for. Address P. A. Care Guardian Office.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism

SOLDIER ON GUARD AT WELLAND CANAL SHOOT COMPANION.

ST CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 8.—Theodore Burgerine, nineteen years of age, clerk in the St Catharines branch of the Bank of Toronto, and a private in the Nineteenth Regiment, was shot Wednesday evening shortly after 10 o'clock by Private Frank Hartley, a member of the same regiment, outside the lock shanty to lock 9 of the Welland Canal, where both men were on guard duty. The murder was the result of a trivial altercation. Little is known of Hartley. He claims to be English by birth, and to have spent some years in New York State. He joined the regiment a few weeks ago.

"BOOST," SAYS SIR GEO. FOSTER.

TORONTO, Oct. 8.—Declaring that Canada at present occupies the most advantageous position from the commercial standpoint, Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, offered some suggestions to the members of the Board of Trade at their luncheon yesterday, as to the course by which Canadians could best profit from the opportunity now offered.

His closing words were: "Don't grouch," and "boost production."

WOOL IN GOOD DEMAND FOR ARMY CLOTHING.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Since the close of July auctions a generally good demand has been experienced for wools suitable for manufacturing army clothing. Scoured cross breeds and New Zealand "slips" seem to be most favored and about 26,000 bales of these descriptions have been sold at prices ranging 7 1/2 per cent. to 10 per cent. advance on level ruling at close of the July auctions. A few New Zealand merino scoured wools have also changed hands at steady prices, but Australian merinos rule quiet and practically unchanged.

Home manufacturing districts report an expanding business in khaki and cloths suitable for the army and navy, and some large orders are said to have been recently placed on account of the English and French Governments.

The forthcoming wool sales fixed for October and lasting only a few days with offerings of about 50,000 bales, are looked forward to with some interest and it is now believed the chief reason for holding the sales is, that Australian merchants and bankers are anxious to gauge, if possible, what the value of wool really is, in order to make advances in Australia on future shipments.

CANADA ABLE TO FURNISH 500,000 MEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Canada is willing and able to furnish 500,000 picked men to fight against Germany, if the British Government needs them, according to Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, who sailed for England yesterday on the steamer Cadiz. He would not discuss the object of his visit other than to say that he would have a conference with the British War Office and return to Canada in a few weeks.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS GIVEN GREAT SEND OFF.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 8.—Another remarkable demonstration took place in Sydney yesterday, when the New South Wales portion of the first expeditionary force paraded the city streets. Business was entirely suspended, all the main thoroughfares were decorated and private employers allowed their workmen special leave to enable them to cheer the troops. It is estimated over 100,000 people witnessed the march.

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian)
TORONTO, Oct. 9.—Maritime: Light to moderate winds; fine and moderately warm.

THE WEATHER—Yesterday was fair and comparatively warm. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 61 deg. above zero, the lowest the previous night being 47 deg. above. At 9 a. m. yesterday it was 64 deg. above; at 9 p. m. 49 deg. above.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 2.09 and tomorrow at 2.52; it will be high tomorrow morning at 1.10 and Sunday at 1.37.

The sun sets this evening at 5.25 and tomorrow at 5.23; it rises tomorrow morning at 6.09 and Sunday at 6.10.

The moon rises tonight at 7.35. There was a full moon on Sunday, Oct. 4 at 1.59 a. m.

The last quarter of the moon will be on Monday, Oct. 12th at 5.33 a. m. The length of today will be eleven hours and sixteen minutes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

ALLEES SLOWLY PRESS BACK THE INVADERS

THE GENERAL SITUATION IN WAR ZONE

PARIS, Oct. 8.—(Official)—The situation remains stationary. Fierce fighting is taking place in the region of the Meuse.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Germans have started to retreat to Antwerp, after warning all non-combatants to evacuate the territory. Big siege guns have been brought up and already a vast amount of damage has been done. The Belgian soldiers under the personal leadership of King Albert have been fighting the forts and are putting up a stubborn resistance.

On the Aisne the Allies have made some slight gains, but there is yet nothing decisive as a result of the action on the wings of the contending armies. On the centre, between Rheims and the Meuse, the armies are resting on their arms awaiting their turn to take the offensive. But on the heights of the Meuse, between the Meuse and Verdun and St. Mihiel, where the Germans crossed the Meuse a couple of weeks ago, the contest still goes on. The Germans have withdrawn to the north of Hattenchapel. They still, however, hold St. Mihiel and some positions to the north of that town on the right bank of the river.

In Woerwe district the Germans, without success, have delivered violent attacks against the French. The Germans at St. Mihiel are considered to be in rather a dangerous position.

The other big battle line between the combined Austro-German armies and the Legions of Russia, extends from the Galician frontier near Tarnow right north to the East Prussian border. Another Russian force is fighting Prothysl in Galicia, still another invading Hungary.

On the East Prussian frontier fighting appears to have come to a standstill for the present. The Russians have driven the Germans back after an advance to Niemen River.

Fighting on a larger scale will soon be resumed. It will then be decided whether the Germans are to retreat into this region or the Russians are again to overrun Prussia.

DROPPING BOMBS IN ANTWERP.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—During Wednesday night no fewer than six Zeppelins flew over Antwerp, dropping bombs in all directions. The extent of the damage is not known, but one of the bombs damaged the Palace of Justice.

GERMANS DO NOT LIKE OWN MEDICINE.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—(By wireless to Saville)—The British announcement concerning the laying of mines on the southern part of the North Sea was commented on here yesterday morning. Commenting on this, it was pointed out here that it virtually closes the channel to neutrality, and that this belt of mines stretching between Ramsgate and Ostend constitutes an effective, although unofficial blockade of the ports of Holland.

The German Admiralty has reiterated its declaration that German mines have been laid only along the coast of Great Britain.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

FIVE ARMY CORPS ARE ATTACKING ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8, via the Hague and London.—The unexpected fierceness of the German attack on Antwerp, which it is reported is being made by five army corps, has given rise to the opinion among the higher military officials here that Germany intends to establish a second front of defenses running from Antwerp to Brussels, Namur and Metz, upon which it will be possible to retreat in case the German army has to retire from its position along the river Aisne in France.

UNBURIED BODIES A BARRIER TO ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—Dead men and horses, heaped up by thousands, lie putrefying on the battlefields of the Aisne, Col. Webb Hayes, U. S. A., son of former President Hayes, declared yesterday.

Col. Hayes is just back from observing the world war.

"When I left Havre on September 27," said he, "the Allies were fearful that they would not be able to penetrate the line, through the mass of putrefying men and horses, on the battlefields, which, unfortunately, the combatants seem not to heed about burying. I don't see how they could pass through these fields. The stench is horrible and the idea of climbing over the bodies must be revolting, even to brave soldiers."

The Colonel declared peace talk at this time is useless.

"We must keep hands off, at this point," he declared. "We can do no good. We will merely stir up trouble for ourselves."

GERMANS BEGINNING TO LOOK TO PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Times sends the following despatch:

"The President of the German Peace Association was at the Hague lately, trying to bring about a meeting of international pacifists who would concentrate their efforts to bring about peace, but the attempt miscarried owing to the difficulty of securing transportation."

"For the same reason an attempt to convolve the Berne European has been abandoned, but steps are to be taken to make a meeting possible as it is evident that the plan has been received with great sympathy on all sides."

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT.

The London Times says: In the House of Lords last week Lord Kitchener stated that there were seven in the field other more than six divisions of British troops and two cavalry divisions. To augment the Expeditionary Force further regular divisions and additional cavalry were being organized from units withdrawn from overseas garrisons, whose place, where necessary, would be taken by Territorial troops. Certain divisions of the Indian Army were then on their way and several divisions would be available from the Dominions. The call for recruits at home had led to a most remarkable demonstration of the energy and patriotism of the young men of this country.

Summing up the position, Lord Kitchener estimated that by the spring we shall have ready to take the field armies which will be well trained and able to themselves formidable opponents to the enemy.

ENTHUSIASTIC WORK FOR BELGIAN SUFFERERS' RELIEF

To the call for relief for the unhappy Belgians who have been driven all through the mercenary rapacity of the Germans the good people of Prince Edward Island, the smallest province of the Dominion, are responding with admirable promptitude and kindly generosity. During the past few weeks parcels upon parcels of clothing of every description have been coming into the Drill Shed at the Armouries, the central depot for contributions to the fund, from all parts of the Island, and in such large numbers that it has been all the workers at the Shed could do to cope with the labour involved in preparing the goods for shipment.

Yesterday a Guardian reporter interviewed Mr Robert Tomlins, one of the moving spirits in the small army of workers who are devoting their time and energies to the splendid cause at the Shed, with a view to obtaining some idea of the progress which had thus far been made on behalf of the Belgian Relief Fund.

What the reporter heard was gratifying, but what he saw for himself was a revelation. The Shed was a scene of bustle and activity, everything, however, being conducted with punctilious system, and both ladies and gentlemen—the latter with their shirt sleeves bared to the elbow—were all engrossed in the arduous work which they have voluntarily and kindly undertaken to do, and which they seemed very much interested in. So busy was every individual in fact that Mr Tomlins, in spite of his extreme willingness to oblige the reporter, could speak to him only in snatches, when the particular errand on which he was bent at any moment necessitated his passing the newspaper fellow. A good deal of information was gleaned, however.

Already there have been prepared 75 cases all ready for shipment. These cases, which are very nearly all large, contain various kinds of clothing, including men's overcoats, men's short coats, men's underwear, men's

light overcoats, boys' short coats, boys' underwear, boys' trousers, men's trousers, men's sweaters and jerseys, a number of splendid suits, men's socks and gloves, and ladies' long and short winter coats, clothing of every kind, stockings, etc. The clothes are all in excellent condition—by far the major portion being by no means "cast off."

Another gentleman who has done, and is still doing, more than can possibly be told for the cause is Mr Robert Tomlins, who gives inestimable assistance to Mr Chandler. Among the hundred and one tedious and wearying little jobs that need necessarily be done in connection with work of the kind, it might be mentioned, as an example of Mr Tomlins' duties, that for every one of the large number of cases that have been prepared, he has to type three labels descriptive of the goods that are being shipped, each label entailing some work. For the invoicing of the goods, etc., he is entirely responsible, and so methodical is everything done that all possibility of confusion is obviated. Each case has a number marked on its labels, and that number corresponds to a similar number in the invoice which goes along with the shipment. When the cases arrive at their destination there will be no necessity for the goods to be unpacked. Any person who is in want of a shirt—for example—simply makes a request for that article; and the distributor looks at his invoice for "shirt," finds the number, goes to the case bearing that number and procures the required shirt. Nothing could be easier, and at the same time simpler!

Other gentlemen who are helping are Messrs Ernest Kelly, Thomas Howatt, Arthur Henry, Alfred Kelly, all of whom are rendering splendid service, what with packing and one thing and another. The ladies deserve abundant praise, for without them there would unquestionably be little done. They lend an air of attraction to the place, and their very presence is an incentive to work.

Mr Chandler is untiring in his efforts to help place Prince Edward Island in a position of envy and admiration in the nation's work of relieving the inefable suffering of a worthy and innocent people, and his labours will not go without the praise of every true and patriotic man and woman in the province.

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CANADIAN TROOPS REACH ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Canadian troops arrived in Home Waters today. Thanks to the supremacy of the British Navy they have crossed the ocean unmolested from German attack.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 8.—Three ships belonging to the Cunard line anchored here with the first contingent of Canadian troops. Other vessels with Canadians are expected. The city is full of staff officers and steamship officials, who will supervise the transportation of troops on the next stage.

TWENTY THOUSAND GERMANS LOST.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A grave view of the situation is taken by the authorities, who wire the Antwerp correspondent of the Daily News:

"The great guns have told the tale. The fighting around Antwerp has been a battle of Krupp's against men. Every day and night the fighting has continued with deadly effect against the forts, while the shrapnel and shell have made many of the trenches untenable."

As fast as the Belgians were compelled to withdraw from a position, Germans have moved up and occupied it. The Belgians frequently fought bravely and stubbornly with infantry and frequently they repulsed the Germans, but these repulses always meant a renewal of the artillery attacks by the Germans, with the eventual retirement of the Belgians.

In their present position, the Germans, even with their second largest guns, are able to reach the city.

The correspondent of the Chronicle at Antwerp under date of Wednesday takes a contrary view. He says: "There is an air of quiet confidence that the Germans will never capture the city. Numbers of the forts are still holding out with great stubbornness and the threatened bombardment is a desperate manoeuvre to try and force them to capitulate in order to save the city from damage."

"For some days flags with red and white diagonal stripes have flown from the top of churches and other buildings—those on the cathedral and St. Jacques tower being especially conspicuous."

"These flags indicate that the buildings serve no military end. It is stated the Germans have promised to spare as much as possible the buildings not devoted to military purposes."

"All the lights in the town are extinguished at dusk and the shops close at eight in the evening."

It is rumored that Emperor William has offered the Iron Cross decoration and \$5,000 marks to the first man entering Antwerp.

"For twenty-four hours the Germans have made scarcely any advance. They bombarded the village of Lutich, but the Belgians held the place until it was in flames before they evacuated it."

"Near Termonde the Germans are still fighting desperately to cross the River Scheldt. The latest confirms that they have not yet succeeded in doing so."

"The Germans are pressing forward on the east. They crossed the River Nethe on the east and are only held at bay by the desperate efforts of the Belgians."

"This offensive movement is said to have cost the Germans 20,000 men."

"On the south in the region of Contich and Boom and Wilbroek the German attacks appear to have been brought to a standstill."

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ALLIES RETAKE POSITIONS

THEY HAD PREVIOUSLY CEDED

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Official.—(First). On our left wing the enemy has made progress at the point. At certain points he has moved back, particularly to the north of Arras, where fighting development and conditions are favorable to us. The operation of opposing forces of cavalry are developing at the present time almost as far as the sea coast on the north. Between Sommes and Oise in the vicinity of Roye, the enemy is still in force but we have re-taken the major part of the positions we were obliged to give up. To the north of the Aisne the numerical strength of German troops seems to have diminished.

(Second). On the centre between Rheims and the Meuse there is nothing to report. On the heights of the

SUNDAY A DAY OF PLEASURE AND RECREATION.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—Playing golf on Sunday, the Sunday duty store, Sunday business of restaurants and hotels, work done on Sunday by exhibition boards (Toronto and Edmonton being picked out for special mention), social teas on Sunday, Sunday traveling were all deprecated by the Methodist General Conference at the closing session yesterday afternoon.

The Committee on Sabbath Observance reported that the Sabbath as a day of rest and of consequent spiritual opportunity is menaced at the present time in a twofold manner.

"First—We are passing through a period of unrest and new ideas are making it much more difficult for the men of today than it was for their fathers to solve the problems of life and conduct. This is especially true of problems which have to do with religious life."

"Second—This movement toward greater laxity in the Christian observance of the Sabbath, due to changes in material wealth, which has come to Canadians during the past, largely through the exploitation of the marvellous natural resources of our land and the consequent rapid advances in material. With the days of the week given up to a feverish quest for material wealth, and a heretic devotion to social duties, Sunday has become more and more a day for sensuous pleasure and recreation."

"Third—The third element in our national life which constitutes a menace to the integrity of the Sabbath is its generic function as a day of rest is the great tide of immigration which has inundated our land during the past decade."

"We would deplore the increasing tendency to make Church attendance a matter of convenience rather than of holy habit," the committee stated. The report was adopted.

The conference closed with a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Carman.

SIX AUSTRIAN TORPEDO BOATS REPORTED LOST.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Messagero publishes a despatch from Ancona, in Italy, on the Adriatic, telegraphing the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency, which declares that four Austrian torpedo boats and two torpedo boat destroyers have been lost off the coast of Dalmatia, as a result of coming in contact with mines.

The Ancona despatch adds that a majority of the members of the crews of these vessels lost their lives.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS REPULSED, ACCORDING TO A BERLIN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A Berlin despatch to Reuter contains an official statement given out at general headquarters in Berlin on the evening of Oct. 7.

"The engagements on the right wing in France have not led to any decision. The attacks of the French in the Argonne and from the north-east of Verdun have been repulsed."

Off Antwerp the attack has crossed a section of the river Nethe. The attacks of the Russians on the government of Suwalki have been repulsed, the Russians losing 2,700 prisoners and nine machine guns.

In Poland on the minor successful engagements west of Ivangorod we captured 4,800 prisoners.

MONTENEGRINS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES ON AUSTRIANS.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says that Montenegrin detachments operating in Herzegovina inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians and occupied important strategic positions near Gatzko. After hard fighting the Montenegrins occupied Abak, Stjepan and Kliputch, taking a large number of prisoners and much ammunition.

Continuing, the despatch stated that an Austrian aeroplane while seeking to observe the French batteries was hit with shells and fell into the sea.

AUSTRIAN BATTALION ANNIHILATED BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A Rome despatch from Budapest announces the almost complete annihilation of an Austrian battalion of Czechs in a fierce encounter with the Russians during the latter's advance on Marosvaszar. Every soldier in the battalion was either killed or wounded it is said.

FIGHTING BETWEEN BULGARS AND SERBIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Central News quotes a Vienna paper as asserting that furious fighting has taken place between the Bulgarians and Serbians. If true the news means that Bulgaria has taken sides with Germany and Austria. There is no official news to that effect.

FINLAND HEAVEN OF SUFFRAGISTS

LCNDON, Oct. 7.—It is pretty generally known that the women of Finland take, as compared with other countries, an unusually large share in the national life. Every traveller when he first penetrates Scandinavian territory is surprised to see how many posts, which he is accustomed to find in the hands of men in Southern Europe, are filled as a matter of course by women in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Women look after the wagon-lits and make up the beds, women wash down the windows of the carriages, women are employed in a hundred ways about the railway stations, and in the country are often on duty to give the signals to the passing trains.

An interesting article in the Dial from the pen of A. R. Reade tells of a still more extended sphere of usefulness for women in Finland. Not only, he says, do the women of the poorer classes work, but in the middle classes it is regarded as natural and right for women to earn their living.

Many are engaged in commerce, holding positions in banks and business houses. The women teachers outnumber the men teachers, both in the elementary and in the secondary private schools. Of recent years women have flocked in large numbers to the university, and soon it is expected they will be eligible for election to professorships and lectureships. In certain branches of the administration women are also employed. A favourable circumstance is the prevalence of co-education, which helps to familiarise men and women with the practice of working side by side and enjoying the same rights and responsibilities.

This condition, Mr Reade says, was brought about by the events which followed the manifesto of 1899.

BRAVE FRENCH AVIATOR