

ARE HELD BY BRITAIN

ADMIRALTY ISSUES REPORT ABOUT CAPTURES OF WAR.

Germany Takes 44 Vessels—74 Craft Held in Ports of Fatherland—Mines in North Sea Sink Even Scandinavian Boats.

London, Sept. 30.—Twelve British ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 59,223, have been sunk on the high seas by German cruisers up to September 23rd, according to an Admiralty return issued this afternoon.

Eight other British ships, whose tonnage aggregates 2,979, have been sunk by German mines in the North Sea, and twenty-four fishing craft, with a tonnage of 4,334, have been captured or sunk by the Germans in the same waters. British ships detained at German ports number seventy-four, with a total tonnage of 170,000.

On the credit side the Admiralty gives 192 German ships, with a total tonnage of 200,000, detained in British ports since the outbreak of the war. Eighty-eight German ships of an aggregate tonnage of 338,000, have been captured since hostilities began.

The return shows also, that 168 German ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 238,000, were detained or captured by the allies. Fifteen ships with a tonnage of 247,000, were detained in American ports, while fourteen others, with a tonnage of 72,000, remain in the Suez canal.

The German mines in the North sea have also to their credit seven Scandinavian ships, with a tonnage of 11,028.

TAKING WINE TO SPAIN.

And Coffee to Brazil—Five Vessels Held.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—The captains of the Norwegian steamers Sommerstad and Fram, whose ships are reported to have been held here because they have aboard German warships at sea, refused to discuss the rumors. The Sommerstad filed clearance papers here on September 12th for Cadix, Spain, and the Fram cleared on September 13th for Pernambuco, Brazil. Last week the Sommerstad returned her papers to the customs house. The captain of the Fram still has his papers. Both ships are lying in the Delaware River with cargoes aboard. The fact that one ship carries wine for Spain and the other has coffee for Brazil caused speculation as to the ultimate destination of the cargoes of the two steamers.

A later despatch states that the ships' cargoes included sauerkraut as well as other supplies to be needed by ships at sea. According to Ralph E. Bullock, New York, attorney for the owners, dictograph records were secured of a conference which revealed the secret mission of the vessels.

The Sommerstad and the Fram to-day began to discharge their freight, which included fifty tons of fresh water, flour, coffee and coal. Bullock alleges that the captains were to get a handsome bonus for delivery of the cargo, which was to be transferred at sea.

NEW PRINCE ELECTED.

Son of Ex-Sultan of Turkey Succeeds Ruler.

Rome, Sept. 30.—Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the ex-Sultan Abul Hamid has been elected prince of Albania, to succeed Prince William of West, who fled into Switzerland a month ago and is now reported to be a volunteer in the army of the kaiser. His election was by the Albanian senate, which is dominated by the Turks. The correspondent states that Essad Pasha has arrived in Dibra and declares his intention of proceeding to Otranto at the head of an army of 10,000 men.

He Is Sixty-Two.

London, Sept. 30.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces spent his sixty-second birthday in maintaining what his latest communication to the war office describes as "a satisfactory situation."

A Paris despatch told of Sir John having arrived there on Saturday, and incidentally purchased \$26 worth of groceries, probably for a "spread" on Monday, his birthday.

WEDS IN HASTE FOR WAR.

Lord Reading's Son Marries Sir Alfred Mond's Daughter.

London, Sept. 30.—The Honorable Gerald Rufus Isaacs, only son of Lord Reading, the lord chief justice, was married yesterday to Miss Eva Mond, daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Mond.

The bride being a Protestant and she, being a member of the Jewish community, there were two ceremonies.

Mr. Isaacs is in training with the Inns of Court corps, and will, it is expected, be called upon for active service. The wedding has taken place, for this reason, two months earlier than was originally intended.



GEORGE A. KINGSTON
Who has been appointed by the Ontario government to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Vancouver Man Wounded.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—W. F. Murray, appointed Canadian Rhodes scholar two years ago while attending McGill university, according to advice which have reached his friends here, has been wounded while bearing dispatches in Belgium. Mr. Murray joined the King Edward Horse in London.

He was connected with the Montreal Herald and has been engaged in journalism in other parts of Canada. His home is in Vancouver.

Grief Shortened Mother's Life.

St. Catharines, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Charles Sargeant, mother of Private Sargeant, accidentally shot by a comrade while handling a revolver on guard duty on the Welland canal three weeks ago, passed away at the General and Marine Hospital. The death of her son hastened her end.

Crippled With Rheumatism

And Skeptical After Trying Many Medicines—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Cured Him.

When the kidneys fail to purify the blood the poisons left in the system cause pain and suffering, such as backache, lumbago and rheumatism. Read how this skeptic was cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. F. W. Brown, Kingsbury, Que., writes:—"I have been completely cured of backache and lame back by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I also recommended the pills to a man who was a cripple from rheumatism. He was skeptical, as he said that he had tried nearly everything on earth. Finally he consented to try them, and to his surprise was greatly benefited in the first week, and the pains left his legs until he was so supple he could walk without pain or difficulty. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have worked wonders in this place, and we think there is no medicine like them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 for \$1; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

U.S. WARNED OF DANGER

THE MUNROE DOCTRINE WOULD BE ATTACKED.

If Germany Were In This War—The London Spectator Says Some Plain Things.

London, Sept. 30.—The Spectator says:

"We note that the German secret service agents in the United States are trying to make the flesh of Americans creep by talking about a shortage of rifles, when they hear such talk, to possess their souls in patience. As it happens, we have no shortage, or anything approaching it. As regards the men in action, ready for action, or likely to be ready for action for some considerable time, the rifle problem is, however, we admit, a serious one but to nations which rely upon voluntary enlistment, as in America. We would, therefore, once more urge our kinsmen in the United States to look to their military stores and to remember that they may rely upon improvising men, but it is madness to rely, as we fear they are doing, upon improving rifles, artillery, ammunition, and general equipment."

"We implore them to be warned in time."

"We are not ashamed to confess that military unpreparedness of America haunts us like a nightmare. No doubt it is well-nigh inconceivable that Germany can now be victorious. Still, if by a miracle she were to win, she would unquestionably turn her attention to the great untraveled and undeveloped riches of South America. She would, indeed, hardly have any choice but to renew her strength there and then how about the Monroe doctrine?"

"Strange as it will sound to most American ears, and, furious as it will render many thoughtless transatlantic jingoes. It is none the less true that at this moment what stands between the Monroe doctrine and its complete destruction are our ships in the North Sea and the battle-weary, mud-stained men in the British and French trenches on the Aisne."

GERMAN SCHOLAR AMUCK.

Writes An Incredible Letter To French Congress.

New York, Sept. 30.—A remarkable human document is furnished in a letter published in the Berliner Tageblatt, of September 7th, in which Prof. Friedrich Hirth, a German scholar and professor of classical philology at the university of Vienna, breaks off all friendly relations with a French scholar. The letter is addressed merely to Mons. M., member of the French Academy, Paris, but it is prefaced by an explanatory note by the editor explaining the status of the writer and of the man addressed. Prof. Hirth's letter, which contains several caustic comments concerning French ministers to whom his scholarly friend introduced him, and who likewise were of service to him in regard to work in his field, is as follows in part:

"Sir—Perhaps you, as a sensitive Frenchman, may think that I go too far when I make the conflict that hovers between our states a personal conflict as well, destroying with one blow what years have built up, and begin to forget what services of friendship you rendered me."

"Far be it from me to forget what I owe to your kindness and your very effective readiness to serve me in my scientific researches. Therefore, let us part. In future, continue to enjoy the friendship of M. Clemenceau and hereafter lend your help to whomever you please. German science will surely be able to help itself. To be sure, it is a question whether French science will not soon beg for the favor of the German. It is hoped that we can let the near future answer that question. Signed, Dr. Friedrich Hirth."

Confirms Burland's Appointment.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—The executive committee of the Canadian Red Cross society appointed Colonel Jeffrey H. Burland of Montreal as the first commissioner of the Red Cross society from this country to accompany the Canadian contingent and superintend the distribution of goods.

A man always seems to have more enemies than friends because the former are the more active.

CONTRACTS FOR SHELLS.

Imperial War Office Gives Large Orders to Welland.

Welland, Sept. 30.—The Electric Steel and Metal company of Welland will begin operations in thirty days, with a force of two hundred men. This is made possible by a contract from the British war office, through the Canadian department of militia and defense, for 100,000 shrapnel shells for fifteen-pound guns. This contract alone will employ one hundred and sixty men until April 1st next. The Canadian Forge company and Canadian Billings & Spencer, both of Welland, have also received orders for large quantities of fifteen and eighteen-pound shells for the imperial government, which will mean that both those plants also will be busy practically throughout the winter. Not only is the making of shells a new industry for Welland, but it is as well a new business for Canada.



LT. COL. FREDERICK W. LAW
Who is in charge of the Canadian cotton blankets are wanted by the which mark the German vessel Speedwell in the North Atlantic recently. He was formerly senior lieutenant on the Niobe. He is a Canadian by birth, educated in England.

BLANKETS IN BIG DEMAND.

Big Order by France and Britain Placed in U. S.

New York, Sept. 30.—It was learned from a reliable source that the French government has to date purchased in the neighborhood of \$600,000 worth of woolen blankets from a single house in this city, and that the English government is also buying these goods here. The goods taken by the French are emergency blankets, and they are made of cotton warp and wool filling. They run five pounds to the blanket and are sold on a basis of 60 cents a pound net in large quantities. There is enough wool in them to keep the user warm under any reasonable condition, and the cotton warp is said to be an effective guard against shrinkage.

So far as known, the German authorities have yet done little on woolen blankets, but it is known that they have been dickering here to get cotton blankets at 28 cents a pound, for which sellers have been asking 32 to 40 cents a pound. While it is not known for what purpose the cotton blankets are wanted by the Germans, it is said that they would afford little protection to the men in the field. It was further said that if the Germans did not place orders soon for woolen blankets, they would find the American looms working to capacity to take care of the French and English needs. It is understood that shipments of blankets to the French government are going forward weekly.

WHAT MAY COME.

Vaccination Will Soon Be a Popular Hobby.

Cincinnati, Sept. 30.—"The day is soon coming when we shall be vaccinated eight times, or even ten, to protect us from as many diseases," said Surgeon-General W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., who is here attending the international convention of the association of military surgeons. General Gorgas added that compulsory military duty would considerably improve the health of Americans.

"No Alum"

must be the watchword when the housewife buys baking powder.

Alum is well known to be a powerful astringent, and should never be used in food.

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, says: "I consider the use of alum baking powder highly injurious to health."

Food economy now, more than ever, demands the purchase and use of those food articles of known high quality and absolute purity and healthfulness.

ROYAL

Is a Pure, Cream of Tartar BAKING POWDER Contains No Alum

Perfectly leavens, leaves no unhealthful residues, makes the food more delicious and wholesome.

TO MAKE PRISONERS WORK

Germany May Be Employed in Beet Root Fields.

Paris, Sept. 30.—Charles Benoit, a Paris deputy, makes the suggestion in the Matin that owing to the high price of sugar, which is likely to rise further in consequence of the shortage in the German and Belgian beet crops, the German prisoners be employed in collecting the beet roots in the fields which, through lack of male labor, would otherwise remain ungathered. Public opinion here, which has been embittered by stories of the allied prisoners being employed in menial tasks in Germany, welcomes the suggestion, which is likely to be adopted.

Owing to the absence of news from the front, the press limit their military comments to expressions of confidence as to the result. The Temps points out that although much stress has been laid on the importance of artillery, the human equation remains after all the principal deciding factor. It goes on: "If ever there were soldiers' battles, they are the formidable battles of this war. We Frenchmen were said to be degenerate. Look at the two-hundred-mile front, from the Oise to the Moselle. You will see France's children shedding for her blood as pure as that which flowed in the veins of Napoleon's heroes, who planted the tri-color in all the capitals of Europe, and though reduced to a handful, hurled back in 1814 the Prussians under Blucher. Then our French emperor fought among us. Where is the German emperor to-day?"

New Opening For Canadian Timber

London, Sept. 30.—The Right Hon. John Burns has arranged for a commission, consisting of representatives of the Board of Trade, the Timber Federation, and the Mining association of Great Britain to proceed to Canada and Newfoundland to inquire into the possibility of opening up new sources of supplies of mining timber for use in the coal mines of Great Britain.

A poor author is like a cheap printing press; he wastes a lot of ink but never succeeds in making a good impression.

ON FIELDS OF EUROPE.

Fate of German Colonies Will Be Decided.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 30.—The fate of the German colonies will not be decided on the Pacific or in Africa but on the European battlefields. Such was the assertion made to-day by Dr. W. S. Solf, German secretary of state for colonies, and former governor of German Samoa, in a speech in Berlin, according to a despatch from the German capital.

Dr. Solf said he hoped that in the European theatre of war the Germans would finally defeat "our worst enemies, the English, which is a more difficult task than many imagine." Germany does not fear England on land but on sea, he added, where she must face the most powerful fleet in the world in addition to the Japanese navy.

"Our greatest expectation is merely to be able to damage the enemy," said the secretary. "We must also fight the disloyal method employed by England in damaging our commerce and industry. We must fight to the end and militarily and economically impose security for at least a half a century against our continental enemy. We fight for a victory against England, for gain which must be proportional to the enormous sacrifices we are now enduring."

Dr. Solf referred to Samoa as the "pearl of the Pacific," where he planted the flag ten years ago.

Horror in Belgium.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—A description of the German army's methods in Belgium is given in a letter to friends here from Hon. Dr. Beland, former postmaster-general for Canada, who volunteered for hospital work with the allied armies when war broke out. Dr. Beland, writing on September 5th, from Cappellen, Belgium, says that women and children, with horror written on their faces, have fled before the horde of German soldiers and speak with terror of the cruelty and exactions of the kaiser's troops. One hundred Belgian villages and towns had been devastated and pillaged in the first four weeks of the war.

FORKS SIX WRITERS

Finds Reptiles Writhing in An Alfalfa Field

Connersville, Ind., Sept. 30.—A half dozen black snakes transfixed with a four-pronged pitchfork left Hosse Long of Orange township in a class by himself among local snake killers for the season.

He sighted the writhing snakes when turning windrows in an alfalfa field. Spearling the mass, he was put to flight by a bullsnake which started to climb the pitchfork handle. He returned with another fork and killed it and others, which, like it, had been pierced by the prongs.

The largest snake was five feet three inches long. The combined length of the six reptiles was twenty-three feet.

WATCH FOR CHOLERA.

New York Takes Steps to Prevent It Spreading to America.

New York, Sept. 30.—Cholera having been reported in epidemic form on the eastern frontier of the European war, precautionary measures were taken here to prevent any possible infection being brought to this part of the world from the Mediterranean. In a special order to boarding officers, Dr. Joseph O'Connell, health officer of the port of New York, instructed them to make the most rigid examination of all vessels, passengers and crews coming from ports on the Adriatic sea east of the Italian boundary, on the Ionian sea, the Aegean sea, the Mediterranean east of Italy and the Black sea.

Father Time probably hands a woman a new wrinkle occasionally merely as a reminder that she hasn't been forgotten.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

This Is How Mutt Explained It To Jett : : : : : By "Bud Fisher"

