NO. 41. 1917

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NTED EVERYWHERE of the best selling ar- market; something new; Dodhurst Specialty Co.,

Y PRETTINESS.

rons and Hats Mass- Floral Prettiness.

of summer frocks have aprons of real Chantil- lace, Brussels, filet or

and as usual, for more rs to wear with lingerie hers are showing quaint Georgette or organdie, drooping brims.

organdie have draped rames of black velvet, ets, suggestive of the ool, or wide-brimmed ape of Leghorn, hemp with grosgrain of French with picot edges, or rib- ; it is that to beneath g from a small bow at nder-brim are very much a small rose or a com- ny flowers sometimes ends of the streamers. ose of flowers, flowers, the zeal of summer fash-

th Knowing.

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-piece frock and have it slip it on a wooden t you have first cover- e of folds of old mus-

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nent Cures Distemper.

brand River."

River was reached by rly Spanish explorers n 1540. One of the ex- elchior Diaz, who came and went only a short Yuma, and the other de Alarcon, who came Western Mexico. Owing of the natives of carry- in winter with which selves, Diaz named the Tizon (Firebrand Riv- ore distinctive than the which often causes con- sion because no part of the State of Colorado.— e Book, Superintendent

Excusable.

ntial little talk to a al students an eminent up the extremely im- of correct diagnosis of ee.

wards," he said, "come, e established specialist. charge $25 for a call . $10 for an office con- 5 for a telephone con-

n appreciative and en- nd then a voice from amphitheatre, slightly

d, "how much do you for passing you on the York Evening Post.

t Dessert.

old sherbet glass— marshmallows.

m.

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tion This Paper.

DARING DEED OF ONE FLIER

Attacked and Scattered Fifteen Germans.

Four Airmen Defeat Nine of Enemy.

London Cable — Reuter' correspondent at British Headquarters in France telegraphs to-day:

"An exciting experience was that of one of our young air men who crossed the enemy line near Zonnebeke at a height of about 2,000 feet. He dived upon a little party of about 15 Huns and scattered them with his machine gun. A little further on he dropped eight bombs upon an ammunition dump. Being attacked by superior forces, he dived and came down right through the artillery barrage into our own line. His machine was badly crippled and he himself was wounded in the leg. Two stretcher-bearers ran out to his assistance and got him into the stretcher. As they were carrying him back, a shell burst, killed one and knocked over the other stretcher-bearer. The wounded aviator, half dazed though he was, got up to help the injured man, when another shell burst in almost the same spot and he was hit himself. Thereupon, although suffering acute pain, the aviator succeeded in limping away to cover.

"The exploit of a single flying man in attacking what looked like an entire battalion on the march, inflicting considerable casualties and dispersing the rest, was a fine act of daring.

"Four British planes fell in with nine German machines and immediately attacked them. As a result, one of the enemy disappeared in flames, three more crashed down out of control and another went down, apparently out of control. All our machines returned safely to their aerodromes."

SHELL SHOCK AND ITS CURE

U. S. Medical Officers Make Special Study.

Acute Sufferer is a Pitiful Object.

(Special Cable by the Associated Press.)

American Training Camp in France, Cable—American medical officers will devote the coming winter to a special study of the diseases peculiar to the war and war conditions, in addition to their work at the forward clearing station on the British and French fronts.

At the casualty stations they will get all the experience they desire in the marvellous war surgery which has made such rapid strides in the past three years. They will be trained in all the medical phases of their work in the field at special schools. The first of these schools will be established this month at the hospital taken over by the Johns Hopkins hospital unit soon after the first contingent of American troops landed in France.

One subject to which much attention will be devoted will be that of "shell shock", which has proved very troublesome to both the British and French medical officers. Neurologists attached to the various American units will study the problem at French and British hospitals, and afterwards will give lectures to their fellow medical officers, both in the hospitals and attached to the troops in training.

There is no more pitiful object in the world than a man acutely suffering from shell shock. Hypnotism has been used frequently as a cure for shell shock, it stops the trembling and twitching in most cases, but of late it has come to be regarded as not a real cure. The British have found that soldiers suffering from shell shock, who do not have hypnotic treatment, invariably get back to duty quicker than those who do.

Shell shock often causes deafness, dumbness and blindness—the effect of the concussion from an exploding missile nearby. A man may be tossed about by three or four shells without getting hit by a fragment or a splinter, but the effect of this tossing always tells on his nervous system. Some of the worst shell shock cases have been those where soldiers were buried under the earth thrown up by huge projectiles. Such burial does not always affect the men that way. It is related that recently when an old British sergeant was dug from under a ton or more of shell debris and asked if he was hurt, he replied:

"No sir, I guess not, but I am certainly strong for a separate peace."

A remarkable thing about shell shock cases is that none occur during a big battle. The reason for this is perfectly plain. In battle the men are buoyed up by the great excitement, are pressing forward and often are engaged in hand-to-hand fighting, while all about them is the continual roar of battle. They often become absolutely oblivious to exploding shells under the circumstances until actually hit. Shell shock comes when the men are compelled to sit in trenches for long periods or when they are out on nerve-testing patrol duty between the fighting lines at night, and a big German missile bursts unexpectedly over them.

The treatment of shell shock cases is often closely akin to that of temporary insanity. The doctors and other attendants strive always to get the confidence of their patients, and try to start them talking, when the trembling and other manifestations disappear.

ENEMY DENIES PEACE OFFERS

Not Proposing Separate Terms, as Claimed

For Either Great Britain or France.

Amsterdam Cable— Germany has made no proposals whatever for a separate peace either to France or Great Britain, Dr. von Kuehlmain, the German Foreign Secretary makes this announcement, according to an official statement received here from Berlin, in answering the speech made by General Verkhovsky, the Russian Minister of War, before the Democratic Congress in Petrograd. The statement reads:

"The Russian War Minister, General Verkhovsky, asserted at the Petrograd Democratic Congress that the Imperial Chancellor (Dr. Michaelis) had stated among other things at Stuttgart that Germany was ready to turn Alsace-Lorraine to France. The Imperial Chancellor's utterances at Stuttgart are generally known, and the assertion of the Russian War Minister is an invention.

"General Verkhovsky further stated that it was Germany's intention to make a separate peace with Britain at the cost of Russia, and that Great Britain and France had informed the Russian Government that they would not be parties to any such proposal.

"I herewith state that Germany has made no proposals whatever for a separate peace, either to France or Great Britain."

Last month reports were circulated in Russia that France and Great Britain had received offers from Germany to make peace at the expense of Russia. They became so insistent that the Russian Government obtained from France and Great Britain formal denials that they would make peace with Germany to the detriment of Russia. General Verkhovsky made this announcement before the Democratic Congress in Petrograd on Sept. 28th. The reported statement of General Verkhovsky as regards Alsace-Lorraine has not been received previously in this country.

HOLLAND IS INSULTED.

The Hague, Cable.—The reported statements by members of the American Cabinet to the effect that they had come to the conclusion that Holland was the dumping ground for contraband bound for Germany were made the subject of a question in the second Chamber yesterday by Deputy Van Leeuwen. Dr. John Loudon, the Foreign Minister, replied that instructions had been sent to Minister van Rappard at Washington to make a protest against such unfounded conclusions of the American officials, if they were reported correctly.

TIEN TSIN FEARS PESTILENCE.

Pekin, Cable.—The overflow of the Hoang River, which has wrought great destruction at Tien Tsin and other places, is subsiding slightly. Intense suffering has been caused in the central portion of the province of Chile, as a result of the inroads of the water. The Pekin Government is sending carloads of bread to the destitute people. Pestilence is feared as a result of the flood.

WHY BRITONS ARE FOR FINISH FIGHT

Hun Scientists' War Embitters Them.

Chance Shell Slays Far Back of Lines.

(Correspondence.)

Manchester, England Cable — "There is no romance left in war; it is a dirty business, and every one of us who is in it is determined that when we finish this war, it shall be so thoroughly finished that nobody will ever start another."

Thus writes a British transport captain in a letter to his local newspaper, describing how he had just lost twenty of his men, although they were nearly a dozen miles behind the front, through a shell from a German long-range naval gun fifteen miles away. The shell was a chance shot. Here is the captain's story:

"We have descended on a war of stink-pots, of spectacled chemists leering horribly in obscure laboritories while they concoct the tortures of the damned, of medieval poisons, of flying death from the clouds. It is less like war than some elemental devilishness which man is as powerless to control as he was the volcanoes which overwhelmed Pompeii or St. Pierre. It is not alone in the forefront of the battle where men stand face to face, but in quiet places far back, where death flings himself with outrageous violence and suddeness. The dead men have never seen their foe; there has been no contest, no combat.

"I witnessed an incident to-day the like of which I have seen before, the like of which is happening every day along these hundreds of miles of battle line. It is as well you should bear of it who have a quiet roof over your heads, who wait placidly under your umbrellas at the street corner for your tram car.

"I was at a cross roads, and a vast amount of traffic was moving by, guns and wagons and panting motor lorries and officers on horseback and ambulances. Far in front hung motionless in the air the long row of balloons that marked the circle of the front.

"It endured perhaps but two seconds before it precipitated that frightful tragedy towards which it was moving, but every second was an age. Every man who heard it held his breath. Now the whistle changed to a sudden plunging roar. A quarter of a ton was falling headlong through space and yet invisible. A rocking crash, and up from the road leaped a volcano of black earth and smoke and stones. The whole air filled itself with shrieking bits of metal, whirling swatches of dust and choking fumes. Horses were plunging, men cursing. Above all rang the screams of mortal agony.

"I gazed with horror towards the spot and saw a wagon lying with its wheels up in the ditch, its horses lying motionless nearby. In the grass by the roadside lay some inert figures of men whose absolute motionlessness told its own tale.

"One thought of the homes suddenly emptied far away, of mothers and wives and children that would wait in vain. And it has all been done by the unseen hand that had just pulled a string fifteen miles away."

RAINING BOMBS ON FOE TOWNS

Britain Raids Their Bases in Belgium Again.

Italy Bombs Pola, Russia Also is Busy.

London Cable—While British and French airmen ocntinue their bombing operations against Germany's submarine base at Zeebrugge and points of military importance behind the lines, the French aviators are keeping up their attacks on German towns and cities, in reprisal for shelling by German aircraft of the open town of Barle-Duc. More than 15,000 pounds of explosives are reported to have been dropped on numerous German settlements, among the famous town of Baden, famed as a health resort.

Likewise the Italians are giving the Austrians little respite from aerial incursions, again having dropped four tons of projectiles on military objectives at Pola, the great Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, and bombed other points of military advantage.

A British Admiralty statement says:

"On Monday night naval aircraft dropped many bombs on the lock gates at Zeebrugge. On Tuesday a quantity of explosives were dorpped on sheds and machines at the St. Denis-Westrem aerodrome. During the usual patrols, two enemy aircraft were shot down, out of control. All of our machines returned safely.

On the Russian front the Petrograd War Office reports: "On the Baltic Sea, Monday night, the enemy undertook several air raids on Oesel, dropping a few bombs which set fire to of our magazines. Explosions followed. Several officers and sailors were extinguishing the fire personal. As reprisals our airmen dropped bombs on camps on the Courland coast.

"At noon on Monday enemy trawlers appeared on the Irbe Channel. They were repulsed by our coast batteries. Enemy hydroplanes again attempted to approach Oesel, but our airmen forced them to turn back and drop their bombs in the sea.

"On the southwestern front our giant aeroplanes dropped bombs on the village of Korosekov."

STOP EXPORT TO GERMANY

More Details of Allies' New, Stiff Embargo.

No Coal to S. America Unless Obedient.

Washington Report —Great Britain's embargo on the export of all supplies to the northern European neutral countries, just announced, was declared after every phase of its possible effect was gone over in conferences between American and allied statesmen.

American officials, it was learned to-day, initiated the discussions, and insisted that the British step be taken to make sure that there be no nullification of the purposes the United States Government had in view in putting into operation its own embargo.

The step indicated that the allies have united in a decision that the neutrals must cut off the shipment of all supplies to Germany. American officials and some of the allies here have hesitated as to just how far to go in demanding cessation of trade between the neutrals and Germany. At one time it appeared they would ask no more than that neither allied goods nor materials supplanted by allied commodities be sold in Germany by the neutrals.

The new policy can be accomplished through rigid embargoes applied by all the allies. The neutrals cannot exist without British and American supplies, and within the next two or three months all of them are expected to declare flat embargoes on the export of their commodities to all countries. This will hit England, as well as Germany, but the British, who can draw on the United States, are in a position to do without neutral goods, while Germany, cut off from the rest of the world, cannot exist, officials here say, if neutral shipments cease.

To those familiar with the military and economic situation in Germany, the new policy indicates that the allied Governments have come to the conclusion that, by making every use of economic weapons, the war will be ended much more quickly than by military supremacy alone.

While the American and British embargoes cut off virtually all supplies to the European neutrals, there still is the chance that some goods will reach them from South America, despite the British blockade. To meet this situation, the United States and Great Britain are prepared to embargo coal shipments to South America if necessary and are ready to refuse bunker coal to European neutral vessels that may attempt to engage in this trade.

AIR MINISTRY FOR BRITAIN TO BE FORMED

Public Opinion Has at Last Forced Plans for Reprisals On Huns.

WHAT RAIDS DO

Hundreds of Guns, Thousands of Skilled Gunners, Held Home.

London Cable—The Daily Chronicle says that the War Cabinet has practically decided in favor of creating an Air Ministry with a separate war service.

London, Oct. 3. — The possibilities and importance of air warfare have been brought home to the British military and civilians by the campaign of the past ten days, as only experience could bring them home. The result is that virtually the whole press and public opinion are now demanding that the policy of passive defence for England and the watchword "Composure," which the Government heretofore has urged upon the people be dropped and that a strong air offensive against Germany be waged immediately.

Even papers like the Manchester Guardian, which have taken the line that air raids accomplished little because they succeeded in killing or maiming only an infinite small number of people compared with casualties on the battlefront, have changed their policy.

What the German air raids and the threats of attacks on England have accomplished in a purely military way is known to the whole world, and to none better than the Germans. By the employment of some fifty machines and at the most two hundred men, including aviators and mechanics, the enemy has forced England to detach several hundred valuable guns and several thousand men, including skilled gunners, for home defence, and also a large number of machinists, searchlights with operating staffs and other experts. The men and material devoted to this offensive is small compared with the munitions material these attacks compel England to maintain for the defensive.

The direct results of this campaign, apart from these military factors, have been the killing or wounding of civilians and the damaging of property to a much smaller degree than the German people fondly believe.

But it is also the fact, which the London papers describe vividly and minutely, that the normal life of the largest capital in the world and of important coast cities has been disturbed for ten days on end, and that the industries and working capacity of the people of London have been seriously handicapped. For an average of more than two hours on six nights the great majority of Londoners have been forced to give up their ordinary pursuits and take shelter in their basements and in public buildings and underground railways, while the guns were roaring in battle all around them and shrapnel was falling in the streets.

Local and suburban travel has been largely at a standstill during these periods, and all classes of night work have been interfered with, while the day work has been curtailed and clerks and workmen might get to their homes from offices, factories and shops before the expected raids began. Ten thousand persons who are not compelled to remain in London have moved to country resorts at large aggregate expenditure, and the late afternoon trains have been packed with the nightly exodus. Many poor families have camped in the suburban parks and commons.

What the people of London are asking is why they should undergo these attacks without the Germans having to suffer similarly.

U-BOAT TOLL STILL LOWER FOR THE WEEK

Eleven Over 1,600 Tons, and Two Under That Figure, the Total.

CONVOY PLAN BEST

Washington Believes It to Have Been Proved by Results.

London, Cable — Eleven British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons each and two vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the British Admiralty statement made public this evening.

The shipping summary follows:

Arrivals, 2,650; sailings, 2,742.

British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine over 1,600 tons, including two previously, eleven; under 1,600 tons, two.

Fishing vessels sunk, none.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including seven previously, sixteen.

The above statement of the British Admiralty again lowers the aggregate of British merchantmen sunk by mines or submarines during any week since Germany began her intensified submarine campaign. As against fifteen vessels sunk the previous week, which was the low record since February, only thirteen merchantmen are shown to have been sent to the bottom last week.

The total of all losses to world's shipping since Germany's ruthless U-boat was went into effect aggregate about two-thirds of those claimed by the Germans in a statement issued Sept. 1. At that time the Germans alleged that an average of 900,000 tons had been sunk monthly for seven months.

The actual totals of tonnage sunk compiled here show that not even during the most successful month for the U-boats—April—have the figures reached any such proportion, while the August losses dropped to almost half the April figure.

CONVOY POLICY SUCCEEDS.

Washington Report —Navy officials deprecated to-day publication of reports that go too far in either direction as to the progress of the campaign against German submarines. There is no reasonable ground, they say, for feeling that the submarines have been definitely beaten because the announced losses have decreased recently, while, on the other hand, there is nothing in the present situation that warrants serious apprehension on the part of the allies. The drain on allied shipping resources still is heavy, but with steadily increasing numbers of fighting craft going into the conflict against the U-boats, and with the accelerated merchant craft building programmes of Great Britain and the United States showing results, American officials have complete confidence in ultimate victory over the undersea craft.

The policy of convoying merchant craft now has been adopted by all powers.

Originally naval opinion was against this practice. Its effect, it was believed, would be merely to increase the size of the targets, and under that theory merchant craft were sent zigzagging separately over unusual courses, scattering them as much as possible, with the U-boats given the task of finding them.

Under the convoy plan the U-boat commander is certain of a fight if he comes to the surface, and so dares not pursue a convoyed flotilla except when submerged. Then his speed is too low to allow him to conduct a successful pursuit.

TURK DRIVE ON BAGDAD, EGYPT

Falkenhayn is at Aleppo Getting Ready.

Ottomans Are Hungry, Down On Germans.

London Cable — The Times says: "We have received a communication on the position of Turkey by a gentleman who left Jerusalem in May and travelled 25 days to Constantinople, where he spent six weeks.

"The railway from Jerusalem to Aleppo is finished, also the tunnels through the Tauras Mountains. Enver Pasha was at Aleppo on June 1 establishing headquarters for Falkenhayn, who is in full command of the Turkish troops. He is certainly preparing an offensive against Bagdad or Egypt.

"Turkey has only 60 per cent. of the average acreage of wheat under cultivation on account of the scarcity of men. Fruits and figs are available, but they need bread and onions. The people are hungry and exhausted. Constantinople fish is canned by the Germans for their use alone. At the hotels fish is unobtainable. The Turkish soldiers often have no bread. There is no sympathy between the German and Turkish officers and soldiers, as the Turks see that the Germans are better provisioned than themselves. Enver asked for better treatment for his troops.

"One hundred Turkish piastres, paper, are now only worth thirty."

TOOK 4,000 PRISONERS.

Nearly 4,000 prisoners were taken by the British army in Mesopotamia which captured Ramadie, it is announced officially.

The announcement follows:

"At present it is impossible, owing to the extent of the area over which the fighting at Ramadie occurred, to give a definite and complete list of our captures. We have, however, taken 13 guns and 12 machine guns. Approximately 200 Turkish killed have been buried and about 600 wounded and 3,200 unwounded, the latter including 200 officers, have been brought in."

A Turkish official statement received here says with reference to the operations at Ramadie, Mesopotamia:

"Early Friday the enemy bombarded for several hours positions already evacuated, afterwards launching an attack with six battalions of infantry and one of cavalry. The fighting continues. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down."

ROAR OF GUNS NEVER LETS UP

Huns Use Long-Range Ones More Now.

Prisoners Tell of War Material Famine.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent With the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.—The enemy, early this (Tuesday) morning, attempted to raid our lines in the Avion sector, but was discovered before he got to close quarters and driven off, after sustaining a number of casualties. The infantry activity is generally less than normal, but the sound of guns never ceases. The Germans are attempting more by way of destructive shots on our battery positions than they did earlier in the season, but even in this respect they are still far behind the British and Canadian gunners on this part of the front, especially in effectiveness.

There has been a marked increase in the use of long-range, high-velocity guns by the Germans, and this is still proceeding. The results, as seen here, assuredly do not justify the free use of these guns. The enemy also increases the proportion of gas shells to the total number sent over, and he sends us many varieties of gas. This may possibly indicate that the chemicals from which the poison gas is made are available in greater quantities than those required for high explosives.

All the indications of good education now speak of the growing scarcity of war material, particularly of such articles such as rubber, cotton and copper, which can neither be produced at home nor secured from Germany's European neighbors.

A man may stretch his imagination, but pulling his leg will make him short.

IDIOTIC PEACE TALK IMPERILS TROOPS AT FRONT, SAYS M'ADOO

Washington Confident Liberty Loan Will Be a Huge Success.

Chicago Report— Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo to-day went to Madison, Wis., to continue his campaign in behalf of the Liberty Loan. In an address before a large audience here last night, he urged the purchase of the Liberty bonds, because they are the safest investment in the world.

Mr. McAdoo digressed briefly from his talk on the Liberty Loan to speak of peace propagandists.

"There is not a soldier in France," he said, "whose life is not more imperilled than ever by this idiotic peace talk. Let us not give aid and comfort to the enemy by letting him think we don't mean to fight. We do mean to fight, and the quicker they realize it the better. There is not a man in Khaki who is not willing to face German bullets, and is it not cowardly to attempt to stab him in the back with peace talk by traitors?"

Among the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan yesterday was one of $50,000 by Grace Episcopal Church. This sum represented the building fund which had been raised to rebuild the church, burned two years ago. It was decided to defer construction until the end of the war and to invest the fund in Liberty Bonds.

SURE OF LOAN'S SUCCESS.

Washington Report— The big drive for the three billion dollar second Liberty Loan is in its third day, with reports continuing to reach the Treasury Department in large volume, telling of the public's enthusiastic response to the national appeal for subscriptions.

Although no figures were at hand to-day, Treasury officials predicted the success of the new bond issue. They based their prediction on the over-subscription of $400,000,000 issue of Federal certificates of indebtedness. This is the biggest issue of short time certificates of indibtedness ever put out by the Government.

GERMAN TRICKERY ONCE MORE TURNS OUT TO BE BOOMERANG

Intrigue to Embroil Japan With U. S. Will End Hun Menace in East.

London Cable —The address made in New York last week by Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States, the Times, in a leading editorial on "America and Japan," says, is a result, "as unforeseen by Germany as it is unwelcome, of years of intrigue on both sides of the Pacific, which she has spent in a vain effort to arouse enmity between the United States and Japan."

The Times adds that a close union between the two great Pacific powers, to which the reception of the Ishii mission gives new strength and new significance, will both hasten the deliverance of the world from the German menace, and prepare for future peace in the far east.

"For both reasons," it says, "it is welcome to the Allies and doubly welcome to England, whose interest in the tranquility and welfare of these regions is so profound."