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IN CLOUDS. at Gave an Aviator... of His Life.

ry story of a mirage... by a young flying...

ndered what it would... a machine coming...

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n to Mrs. Card's... "But it's an awful...

But I wasn't out to... Detroit News.

RUSS VESSELS NOW BOTTLED IN MOON SOUND

German Cordon of Battleships Barring Way to Finland Gulf.

OUTCLASSED

The Russian Fleet Put Up a Brave Fight Against Odds.

London Cable — Apparently contingents of the Russian fleet—in all about twenty warships of various classes—are bottled up in Moon Sound, with a cordon of German war-craft barring their egress northward back into the Gulf of Finland, or to the south into the Gulf of Riga.

Brave, but outclassed by reason of superior gun range and heavier tonnage, the Russians gave battle to the Germans and attempted to force back the enemy armada off Oesel Island. Standing far outside the snell zone of the Russians, however, the guns of the German dreadnought sank the battleship Siava—a relic of the days before the Russo-Japanese war—and so badly damaged other units that the Russian flotilla was forced to seek refuge in Moon Sound—lying between Moon Island and the Esthonia coast. Nearly all of the Slava's crew were saved.

Immediately seeing their advantage, the Germans, according to the latest German official communication, began intense operations against Moon Island, hammering its eastern shore batteries until they were silenced, and also attacking the Russian guns on the mainland, butting them out of action. Moon Island was captured and the Russians took refuge inside Moon Sound.

Thereupon the Germans threw warships to the eastern part of Kassar Bay lying to the north of Moon Island, barring exit from the northern entrance to Moon Sound and also rushed contingents to the south of Moon Island, apparently closing the passage to the south into the Gulf of Riga.

Already the Germans have attempted to attack from the north into Moon Sound, but the Russian guns have held them back successfully. Among the German warships attacking the old line vessels of the Russian fleet were at least two dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurfurst type—vessels displacing 25,000 tons, as against 13,516 tons for the Slava. A majority of the crew of the Slava was saved by Russian torpedo boats when the vessel took the final plunge.

The Germans claim that 10,000 prisoners and 50 guns were captured on Oesel Island on Monday.

BERLIN OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official German statement reads: "Reclassification of the booty captured on Oesel Island has up to the present given the following results: Ten thousand prisoners from two Russian divisions—only a few hundreds escaped to Moon Island; fifty guns, including some undamaged heavy coastal and field batteries, numerous arms and other war material.

"Portions of our naval forces pressed forward through the mine fields in the Gulf of Riga to the southern exit of the great Moon Sound, whither about twenty Russian warships retired after a short engagement. The Russian batteries near Wol on Moon Island, and on the Esthonia coast, near Werder Island, were silenced.

"Other of our naval units are lying in the eastern portion of Kassar Bay and are barring passage to the west."

ESTIMATES OF CANADA'S CROPS

Slight Reduction On Earlier Grain Reports

As Sent Out by Statistics Office.

Ottawa Report — The census and statistics office publishes to-day the second or provisional estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1917, a statement of the quality of these crops at the time of harvesting, and the condition of root crops on Sept. 30. The report is compiled from the returns of crop correspondents made at the end of September.

The estimates of the yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and flax are somewhat lower than those reported at the end of August, and the reduction applies to all the provinces. The later returns, being based to a larger extent upon threshing results, appear to indicate that the first estimates based upon the appearance of the crops in the field, were too high.

The total yield of wheat for Canada is now provisionally estimated at 231,730,290 bushels, the average yield per acre being 15 1/2 bushels, as compared with 16 1/2 bushels reported a month ago, and with 17 bushels the yield of 1916.

Of oats the total yield is 335,570,000 bushels, as compared with 419,211,000 bushels in 1916, the average yield per

acre being 29 1/2 bushels in 1917, as compared with 37.30 bushels in 1916. Barley yields 51,684,900 bushels, as compared with 42,770,000 bushels in 1916, the average per acre being 21 1/2 bushels, as compared with 22.72 bushels in 1916.

The yield of rye is 4,239,800 bushels, which is slightly more than the quantity returned a month ago; the yield per acre is 20 bushels, as against 19.3 bushels in 1916.

For the three Prairie Provinces the yields are as follows: Wheat, 209,794,300 bushels; oats, 237,925,000; rye, 2,534,000; barley, 35,727,000; flaxseed, 6,747,000 bushels. The total yields of the remaining grain crops, now reported for the first time this year, are as follows: Peas, 2,786,500 bushels from 151,030 acres, an average of 18 1/2 bushels per acre. Beans, 635,700 bushels, from 43,900 acres, average 14 1/2 bushels per acre. Buckwheat, 7,189,000 bushels from 336,400 acres, or 12 1/2 bushels per acre. Mixed grains, 15,741,000 bushels from 459,140 acres, 33 1/2 bushels per acre, and corn for husking, 6,193,000 bushels from 173,600 acres, and an average of 35 1/2 bushels per acre.

Correspondents were asked to report on the quality of the grain crops at the time of harvest, as measured against a standard of 100, representing grain well headed, well filled, well sown and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc., the average results for the whole of Canada are as follows: Fall wheat, 73; spring wheat, 72; all wheat, 73; oats, 74; barley, 75; rye, 79; peas, 67; beans, 71; buckwheat, 63; mixed grains, 79; flax, 67; corn for husking, 67. The figures are generally high for Ontario, wheat being 80, oats 92 and barley 89. In Quebec wheat is 67 and oats are 74. In the Prairie Provinces wheat is 75 in Manitoba, 70 in Saskatchewan and 75 in Alberta. Oats are 62 in Manitoba, 77 in Saskatchewan and 56 in Alberta.

The condition of root and fodder crops, measured against a standard of 100 as representing a full crop, was, on Sept. 30, as follows: Potatoes, 64; turnips, 72; mangolds, carrots, etc., 77; sugar beets, 76; corn for fodder, 72, and alfalfa, 81.

The condition of the potato crop by provinces was on Sept. 30 as follows: Prince Edward Island, 81; Nova Scotia, 77; New Brunswick, 57; Quebec, 47; Ontario, 81; Manitoba, 69; Saskatchewan, 71; Alberta, 59, and British Columbia, 70.

Washington Report — The Italian General Staff has learned that no less than forty divisions of German and Austrian troops have been detached from the Russian front to reinforce the Austrian army now facing the Italians. The presence of large numbers of German, Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the Italian front also is reported, an indication of the realization by the Governments of the Central powers of the imminent danger of a general rout if the Italians continue their successes on the Bainsizza Plateau.

Rome, Oct. 18. — The official statement from headquarters Thursday night reads: "Along the whole front there was moderate artillery action, and local fighting was more noticeable. Large enemy parties were dispersed in the Giudicaria and Dogna valleys.

"On the Bainsizza plateau the enemy suffered losses in patrol encounters, leaving prisoners in our hands. We promptly repossessed storming parties southwest of Selo on the Carso."

The Turin riots lasted several days and the authorities were obliged to use machine guns, while some barricades were destroyed by bombs thrown from aeroplanes this being the first time aeroplanes have been used for such a purpose. No official figures have been published as to the number of dead and wounded in the riots; calculations vary from 50 or 60 dead to 500, the latter number being given in the report of a non-Italian authority in Turin.

The question of supplies is especially grave regarding wheat, coal and wool. Italy produces no coal, and must import all she needs. Her wool is insufficient owing to the immense consumption for military clothing. But the most serious of all is the necessity of importing this year about three million tons of wheat; otherwise it will be almost impossible, even with the restrictions imposed by bread cards, to reach the next harvest.

The Government is being called upon by Parliament to justify its action with respect to both of these situations. Whatever the result is, whether with the present Ministry in power or under a new Cabinet, the nation is determined to carry on the war to a victorious end and defeat the efforts of the intransigent Socialists, who are trying to spread dissatisfaction among the troops and induce them to cease fighting after October 31.

FATHER AND SON.

Fought Together, Wounded Together, Return Together.

London Cable — Returning to Canada from the Canadian discharge depot at Buxton together are a father and son named Robert McMillan. They enlisted in the same battalion at Springhill Mine, Nova Scotia. The father went to France fourteen months ago and the son reached military overseas age seven months later, and joined his father's battalion. They fought together for seven months. A German sniper shot both at Vimy in successive shots as they were walking along a communication trench. Neither was severely hurt. Both were sent to England, and spent some time in hospital, but in different institutions, each getting his discharge to Canada simultaneously.

WOOL FOR HUNS.

Condemned by the British Prize Courts.

London Cable — The prize court condemned wool valued at \$700,000 shipped in Swedish ships from Buenos Ayres and consigned to the Swedish army administration at Gothenburg. It was shown to the satisfaction of the court that the wool was not intended for the Swedish army administration. The wool was seized at Kirkwall last May and June. Intercepted documents disclosed a clumsy plot to send wool to Germany. There were nearly a million and a quarter dollars' worth of more wool seized under similar conditions pending disposal by the prize court.

You never can tell. Any man can make good resolutions, but it's quite another matter to make good.

NAVAL PLANS FOR AIR RAIDS

British Reprisal Plans Nearly Perfected.

Fliers to Get Improved Clothing.

London Cable — Great Britain reconstructed Air Ministry, which soon will be announced in the House of Commons, probably will act as balm for several Commons who have been greatly wrought up over the Government's delay in conducting reprisal for raids upon London. Under the reconstruction plan it is believed there will be a better and far more equitable distribution of machines among the various flight units. It is known many land machines controlled by the Admiralty could be used in raids upon German towns.

Coincidental with the reorganization of the air service there will be several changes in the flying men's uniforms. In future pilots probably will be provided with garments far more suitable for high altitudes than those worn to-day. Owing to the great heights airmen must attain under modern conditions they need clothing that is heavier and at the same time is adaptable to quick change or removal.

AUSTRIANS FEAR THE ITALIANS

Huge Forces Reinforcing the Worn Armies.

Forty Divisions From Russian Front.

Washington Report — The Italian General Staff has learned that no less than forty divisions of German and Austrian troops have been detached from the Russian front to reinforce the Austrian army now facing the Italians. The presence of large numbers of German, Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the Italian front also is reported, an indication of the realization by the Governments of the Central powers of the imminent danger of a general rout if the Italians continue their successes on the Bainsizza Plateau.

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TURKEY NEAR TO COLLAPSE

Kaiser's Visit to Prevent a Separate Peace.

Definite Move to Break With the Teutons.

London Cable — Many reports of the growing weakness of Turkey have been received in England and France from various sources during the last week. If there is any truth in them, Turkey is on the point of collapse.

Some of the reports say that there is a definite movement on the part of the Ottoman Empire to break with the Central Powers, and that the Kaiser's visit to Constantinople was brought about by this peril. The continuous food riots are said to be merely a surface indication of internal conditions, which are rapidly approaching the breaking point.

The Turks realize to-day that the cause of Germany is doomed to failure, and gradually the Turkish people are awakening to the knowledge that if they cling to the Central Powers their own country will be divided by the victors. To avoid this they are willing to force their pro-German Government to make a separate peace.

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WAR OFFICE IS IN THE "MOVIES"

Army Council Controls the Topical Budget.

British Views for Allies and Dominions.

London Cable — To its thousand and one activities the British War Office has now added the ownership and management of a British film business. The entire control of the issue is what is known to the moving picture world as the Topical Budget has passed into the hands of the Army Council for the duration of the war.

By the unwritten law of Whitehall, the War Office cannot "go into business," so the difficulty of owning and controlling the film business was obviated by the appointment of a committee of practical men, responsible to the War Office.

The idea of putting out official topical pictures twice a week, illustrating the various happenings on the fronts, and incidents in this country connected with the war, came from France, where the Government decided some time ago regularly to issue films from the front as a means of keeping public interest steady in the progress of the war, and stimulating public support for its prosecution.

Starting as a strictly national survey of the war, the War Office Topical Budget has blossomed quickly into an international concern by a system of interchange with the Allies, so that now it presents to the British public scenes from every front on which the Allies are fighting, except the Russian.

British pictures will be distributed through the War Office to France, Italy, Portugal, and all over the British Empire, as well as to the United States. Neutral countries, too, are to be organized for the distribution of these same pictures, and in return certain pictures from neutral countries will be sent here for distribution through the British Isles.

The official film photographers will not confine their work to the front. They are also to take pictures of all national events, naval, military or otherwise, happening anywhere in the British Isles.

WISH FOR PEACE SEPARATES FOES

Split in Central Powers Likely Over Desires.

Kaiser Urges Bulgars to Attack Sarrail.

London Cable — The Morning Post has the following despatch from Athens, dated Saturday: "In well-informed diplomatic circles here it is considered that peace is imminent.

Despite the extreme secrecy observed in Germany regarding the subject discussed at the Council held in Berlin immediately before the German Emperor's departure for Bulgaria and those now being discussed in Sofia between the three allied monarchs, authentic information has been received here to the effect that new and less irreconcilable peace proposals are to be expected from Germany during the coming winter.

In spite of von Kuehlmann's pompous statements concerning Alsace-Lorraine and the Kaiser's nervous activity Germany is faced by the most imperative necessity of stopping the war as the result not only of the insolvency of her output of munitions and the growing ascendancy of the Socialists, but also of the imminent danger of a split with her allies.

The Austrian Emperor is known to be none too fond of the Kaiser and the utter exhaustion of his army and of Austria. The Bulgarians, too, are now renewing the overtures which they initiated last winter for a separate peace. They are working busily through special envoys, and in particular through well-known pro-Bulgarian sympathizers in England with the object of persuading British and French diplomacy that the Bulgarian people are still true to the Entente and can still render valuable assistance to it by deserting their present friends.

Nor are the Turks behindhand in this scramble to abandon the sinking ship of the Central Empires. A violent article recently published against the "Young Turk" Committee, which can have appeared only with the consent of the "Young Turk" censorship, is manifestly a preliminary attempt to placate the Entente.

Of course, the basis of these overtures is that Bulgaria shall be allowed to retain the territories she now occupies at the expense of Serbia, Greece, and Roumania, coupled with the abandonment of any idea of dismembering the Turkish Empire.

KAISER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

London Cable — The German Emperor arrived at Constantinople to-day, according to a Reuter despatch received by way of Amsterdam. He was met at the station by the Sultan, the Imperial Princess, Grand Vizier, Minister, Senators and Deputies and other prominent personages, including the German Admiral von Koch. The Emperor's reception was imposing, Turkish girls offering flowers. The Emperor drove with the Sultan and Enver Pasha, Minister of War, to the Yildiz Kiosk, where he reviewed the guard of honor.

An Exchange Telegraph despatch says that after a two days' visit to

ENEMY RETIRED BEFORE ANZAC ON THE RIDGE

Went Back to Next Spur of High Ground at Passchendaele.

AIRMEN BUSY

British Drove Down Eleven Hostile Machines in Day.

London Cable — C. E. W. Bean, official correspondent with the Australian troops, telegraphing from France, says that the Germans retired opposite a small part of the Australian front to the next spur of high ground about 1,000 yards back. The German main position now is astride the ridge somewhat south of Passchendaele, with one leg down a spur running to the south-east and ending in a knob known as Kelberg; thence curving to the west over the lower slopes of the southern part of the main ridge before Beclers and Gheluvelt.

The official communication issued this evening says: "During the day hostile infantry shells vigorously various localities in our forward and battery positions east of Ypres. This afternoon our positions south-east of Poelcappelle were heavily bombed. Our own artillery continues its successful counter-battery work. Concentrated fire has been directed with good effect upon a number of targets.

"Our patrols on the battle-front have brought in a few prisoners, but there has been no further infantry action.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

"Aviation.—On Wednesday the fine weather produced great aerial activity. The visibility was excellent, and enabled our machines to do a great deal of successful artillery work and photography. Ninety-eight bombs were dropped by aeroplanes during the day on enemy billets and hutments.

"The strong west wind and clear atmosphere were ideal for the enemy's artillery, reconnaissance and fighting machines, which were active and very aggressive in the forenoon. Several flights were made at high altitudes over our lines, with the result that of the enemy machines brought down by our aeroplanes three fell in our territory.

"In all 11 German machines were brought down by us, including one shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire. Four others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing."

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Captured U-Boat Sent Over by Britain.

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