

Capetown: Soldiers Have Exacting Experiences in Africa

PRIVATE TELL

OF LION SEIGE IN EAST AFRICA

English Tommy Gives Exciting Account of Guarding Supply Train.

WARRIOR ANTS GOOD FIGHTERS

Do Not Hesitate to Attack Man and Are Not Re-spectors of Persons.

Capetown, Oct. 7.—How he was besieged by lions in German East Africa is described in a letter from Private E. T. Baker, of the 2nd Regiment, who made a march of more than 220 miles to join his company.

"There is one night during that march," says Private Baker, "that will stand out in my memory for many a long year. Six of us were told off as guard to the thirteen oxen we were taking with us to provide us with fresh meat along the road. They were wild young animals, and as yet had never had a yoke across their necks.

"We decided to sleep at the camp with them for that night, and go on next morning. We spent over an hour building a huge boma round them with thorn trees, and then constructing two fires.

"At twelve o'clock, we were vigorously roused by the sentry, and awoke hearing furious roaring not fifty yards from us. Hastily seizing our rifles, we fired in the direction of the roars, and for a while were left in peace. There was no more sleep that night, and had it not been for the fires we would have been nearly frozen.

"The cold was bitter. At 3 o'clock the lions rushed the boma again, and once more the firing drove them back. From then onwards, the beasts worried us continually. They are most determined animals, and, having once smelt the cattle, meant to have them. Through the grass we could at times see their eyes blazing like coals. We were firing constantly all through that wearisome night.

"At last day began to dawn, and the lions, evidently noticing this, made a final and determined effort to get the cattle. At 5:15 a. m. with a mighty roar they rushed from three sides. There must at least have been a dozen of them. We fired as hard as we could load, but they were evidently keeping very low while rushing.

"The firing, however, did not check them, and they came up to within three yards of the boma, as their traces afterwards indicated, and, giving one last terrible roar, scared the already terrified cattle almost to madness. With one accord the cattle all jumped the boma and raced for the bush, the lions hard on their heels and not five minutes later we heard their walls as the lions brought them down.

"The natives who were with us reckoned that it was the fires alone that saved us."

A less tragic night attack by ants, also in German East Africa, is thus described by Vera Stent:

"The warrior ants! Let me tell you. It was at Mkalamo, where the trolley line crosses Pangani. Jones had built me a little bower of palm leaves, and in it I elected to sleep apart from the others. In the pride of my exclusive-ness I had my bed set under the palms and slept. There was a big, bright moon. Some while after midnight I awakened with a sense of vague discomfort and a desire to scratch.

"Something hit a good deep nip. My electric flash lamp lighted the interior of my tunnel-shaped mosquito net, and I perceived in perfect military order a column of black ants, about two inches wide—the column, not the ants—marching over and outside my net, while the "flankers" and "foraging parties" invaded my flimsy citadel, and prospected for 'supply' on my all too solid flesh. The exigencies of the military situation dictated one movement only—instant and ignominious retreat. I flung my net to the winds and escaped. A safe ten yards away I stripped, and plucked from me the "warriors."

"As they are no respecters of persons, so these warriors are no respecters of parts. They bit me everywhere, and only after desperate fighting I cleared my body of my assailants, but they remained in possession of the ground. They had captured the position."

Cannot Make Stand.

Kieff, Oct. 7.—The general opinion prevails in Russia that the Germans will not be able to make any offensive on a great scale. The Russian military authorities have promised to allow the educational departments which evacuated this city a year ago to return very soon. The faculty of the university has already returned. Such a thing would have been impossible if the strategical position were unsatisfactory.

Great Britain's Revenue. London, Oct. 7.—Great Britain's total revenues last year, it is announced, were \$1,638,000,000. Of this England alone supplied more than eighty-one per cent.

Petrograd: Russian Governors Have Dictatorial Powers

Miss Annie Morgan



Paris, Oct. 7.—Miss Anne Morgan, sister of the famous New York financier, who has been called the purchasing agent of the Entente Allies, has been making extensive trips through various parts of France, inspecting hospitals and relief work.

She reports there is pressing need in the hospitals of sweaters, underwear, pajamas, blankets, and what are known as hospital suits, heavier garments than ordinary pajamas.

Miss Morgan has long been active in the interests of Allied charitable enterprises on the other side of the Atlantic. She said experiences in the fighting zones here had filled her with greater enthusiasm than ever for this work.

SHIP TOLLS TO INCREASE

Suez Canal Earnings Have Decreased as Vessels Now Take The Cape Route.

London, Oct. 7.—Another increase in the dues on ships for the passage of the Suez Canal will come into force this month, as the earnings have gone down considerably, largely in consequence of the deviation of so many vessels to the Cape route, and the transfer of a number of steamers from the Indian and Far Eastern trades to British Government service. A short time before the outbreak of war, the German government acquired 500 Canal shares. Notwithstanding this holding, however, the proposal to prohibit German and Austrian vessels from the use of the waterway for ten years after the cessation of hostilities is under consideration by the directors, the contentions being that German and Austria should be punished for inciting the Turks to obstruct or damage the route.

GRAND DUKES IN CZAR'S ARMY

Grand Duke Michael Has Been Promoted to Rank of Lieutenant General

Petrograd, Oct. 7.—All the Grand Dukes of the Russian Imperial family between the ages of 20 and 45 are now serving in the Russian army and navy.

The Czar's brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who is 30, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

"I've brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from her basket. "They're duck eggs."

"Duck eggs!" sneered the grocery boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."

"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropped them into water and they floated."—Exchange.

Petrograd: Russian Governors Have Dictatorial Powers

RULERS HAVE GREAT POWER IN PROVINCES

Almost Dictatorial Powers Enjoyed by Russian Provincial Governors.

REACTION IN FULL SWING

Town and Borough Councils are Taking More to do With Municipal Government.

Petrograd, Oct. 7.—Russian provincial governors exercise almost dictatorial power. Recently one was prosecuted for exiling to Siberia a Jew who asked repayment of money lent to the Governor. But the Duma had to intervene to accomplish this.

This incident does not stand alone, for the Governor of the province of Kaluga, Chenikoff, did not hesitate in order to overcome the scarcity of labor for tilling the land and gathering in the harvest, to reintroduce serfdom, which was abolished in Russia in 1861. His order is characteristic of the lawlessness which, even at this time, reigns supreme outside Petrograd and Moscow. The order was as follows:

"Farm laborers and other persons of both sexes between the ages of 15 and 50, free on the day of publication of this order from employment and belonging to the peasant class, are hereby ordered to report themselves immediately, and those who own land, after having gathered their harvest, for employment for agricultural work by the land-owners residing within the boundaries of the provinces of Kaluga, as well as to tenants of estates, etc., who are in need of labor for gathering in wheat and hay. Wages to be by local borough councils, according to the conditions prevalent in the locality. All orders of municipal and police authorities concerning reporting for work must be obeyed unflinchingly. No one has the right to excuse himself by doing any other than agricultural work. Persons not complying with this order will either be fined or arrested."

Thus reaction is even now in full swing. It is true that the new minister of the interior, Khvostoff, has introduced a proposal for the abolition of exile to Siberia. He even went so far as to liberate on his own authority about 120 political exiles. But this was intended for the consumption of the new Allies of Russia in Western Europe.

"However dark the future may appear it nevertheless has its bright side. There is an ever-growing consciousness on the part of the people, and practically abandoned to their own resources, public bodies, municipalities, and peasants are organizing themselves. Two hundred and six town councils have established various kinds of organizations for the purpose of fighting the inflated food prices, and relieving those who are suffering most.

A great number of town and borough councils have introduced the card system which not only tends to regulate consumption, but to introduce the democratic principle of equality amongst the different classes of the community. Up to the present time there are about a hundred towns which have adopted this system.

Nor has the initiative of town and borough councils stopped at this. Many are more or less successfully making attempts to monopolize under municipal control the distribution of food and other commodities. In Petrograd, Moscow and a number of other towns municipal shops have been opened which buy goods directly from the producers and sell at a more nominal profit. This branch of municipal activity grows every day. Many have gone so far as to establish their own farms, keep their own cows and in that way have become producers and distributors of their own produce.

The last few months have also witnessed a tremendous growth in co-operation. It goes without saying that such activities have not been regarded favorably by all those who speculate in food or by the government, which loathes organization and self-help in any form. Under the pretext that municipal buyers interfere with army buyers the government has prohibited many municipalities from buying the cheapest food. For instance, Petrograd bought cattle in Siberia and Mongolia and is now prohibited from continuing to buy in these provinces. The Petrograd municipality also received orders to abstain from independent buying of rye flour.

Seven Old Men. London, Oct. 7.—A Lowestoft fishing boat, the *Sussex*, now at work off Scarborough, contains a "war time" crew of seven men whose united ages total 473 years. The youngest is six-two years old and the oldest seventy-five.

Berlin: Rumania Was Oil Supply Station

RUSSO-JAPS HAVE ORGANIZED

Chamber of Commerce Composed of Two Nationalities Has Been Formed.

Petrograd, Oct. 7.—A Russo-Japanese Chamber of Commerce has been opened at Tokio. All the leading Japanese business houses have decided to become members of the chamber.

A big financial trust is shortly to be established in Japan. The scheme is under the immediate patronage and support of the Japanese Prime Minister and other leading political personages.

The object of the trust is to act as a medium between the Russian and Japanese governments and the leading banks in both countries.

ITALY THINKS TEUTONS ARE LOST

Neutral Priest Told Newspaper What Italians Think of Central Allies' Chances.

Munich, Oct. 7.—The newspaper "Neueste Nachrichten" publishes an interview with a neutral priest who recently came to Munich as a special messenger of the Vatican with letters for the Papal Nuncio. The clergyman refused to say anything about conditions in Italy, but he talked quite freely about the hopes of the Italian people.

"There is hardly one person in all Italy who is not firmly convinced that the total collapse of the Central Empire is only a question of a few months," the priest said. "The general impression is that after the capture of Gorizia the victorious Italian troops could have marched to Trieste at once, if General Cadorna had not been ordered to halt his advance until certain operations on the other theatres of war could be carried out in accordance with the plans of the Allies.

"A part of the public is becoming impatient over the delay, but the majority firmly believe that not only Trieste, but the whole Istrian Peninsula and the Tyrol can be taken within a few days, as soon as the order is given.

"The Italian papers daily devote many columns to the awful conditions which are said to exist in Germany and Austria-Hungary. Reports of alleged hunger riots, political revolutions, assassination of officers and high officials and wholesale starvation in the German and Austrian cities form a large part of the war news of the press throughout Italy.

"All of these dispatches are dated from Bern, Geneva, Paris and London and most of them have the ear marks of fakes, but they serve their purpose, because they strengthen the confidence of the people.

"Everybody in Italy, outside well informed circles, believes that the end of the war is very near and that the arms of the Allies will triumph on all battlefields before the year's end, if the Central Powers do not break down earlier."

GERMANS WORK RUSSIAN CROPS

All War Prisoners Now in Czar's Domain Are Engaged in Work For State.

Petrograd, Oct. 7.—Orders have been issued by the Minister of Agriculture to include German and Hungarian prisoners of war along with the Austrian prisoners now employed in the Russian factories and on the farms.

Four hundred thousand Austrian war prisoners are working under the control of the Department of Agriculture. The German and Hungarian prisoners who have been sent to work along with their Austrian allies in the fields, bring total up to 600,000.

It is stated that all the enemy war prisoners now in Russia, except those involuntarily engaged in some employment for the good of the state.

Buying Silk Stockings. London, Oct. 7.—Complaint is made that in numerous munition areas in Yorkshire the girl workers are spending extravagant sums in high boots and silk stockings, paying as much as \$11.25 a pair for the former.

Get New Uniforms. Leeds, England, Oct. 7.—The city government has just provided a new uniform for women street conductors. It is a divided skirt, but is so contrived that it looks like an ordinary skirt, except on close inspection.

Berlin: Rumania Was Oil Supply Station

ENGLAND PROMOTES NOTED JEWISH SOLDIER



MAJ.-GEN. JOHN MONASH. (MIL. SERV.)

A Jew of Austrian birth, John Monash, has just been promoted to the rank of Major General by the British War Department, in recognition of his services. Major General Monash is one of the most popular commanding officers in the British Army, and his promotion was received with profound enthusiasm. He is but one of many of his race to be honored in various fields by the British government.

He has been serving as Brigadier General with an Austrian Brigade.

POPE WILL PROPOSE PEACE

A Dispatch From Switzerland Insists That His Holiness Will Act Before Xmas.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—The "Cologne Volkszeitung," the organ of Cardinal von Hartmann, publishes a dispatch from Switzerland which hints that the Pope intends to take steps to end the war by making definite peace proposals before Christmas.

The correspondent of the paper says he gets his information from a high dignitary of the church, who stated:

"The Holy Father is awaiting the outcome of the Franco-British offensive on the western front. If he becomes convinced that the German line cannot be broken and that France and Belgium can only be cleared by sacrificing millions of lives he will act to end the awful slaughter. His Holiness is assured of the co-operation of the King of Spain and believes that President Wilson will also lend his influence.

Requisitioning Building. London, Oct. 7.—The Ministry of Munitions, which has just requisitioned the big building of the Constitution Club, started sixteen months ago with a Minister, David Lloyd George, an Under-Secretary and two tables. Now it numbers 6,000 persons and is growing at the rate of 300 a month.

Despite the size of this staff the administrative cost altogether works out at only one seventh of one per cent. of the expenditure. The ministry occupies twenty-one separate buildings. It directs the millions of munition workers throughout the country. Recently it added to its responsibilities the provision of all the mechanical transport for the British armies and much of those of the Allied nations. It has supplied one-third of the raw material for the French munition industry.

To Construct Vessels. Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 7.—The great shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff will soon begin the construction of three freight vessels on the standardized principle. The firm has orders for other series of ships to be built on the same principle. It is asserted the new method will save about a third the first cost in construction and expedites the time of delivery twenty-five per cent.

Would you mind letting me off fifteen minutes earlier after this, sir?" asked the bookkeeper. "You see, I've moved into the suburbs and I can't catch my train unless I leave at quarter before five o'clock."

"I suppose I'll have to," grumbled the boss; "but you should have thought of that before you moved."

"I did," confided the bookkeeper to the stenographer a little later, "and that's the reason I moved."—Exchange.

To Drill Gypsies. Budapest, Oct. 7.—The Hungarian government is taking a census of the gypsies, owing to the scarcity of men, with a view to the possibility of utilizing these incorrigible nomads as soldiers.

RUMANIA HAS BEEN GERMAN OIL RESIVOIR

When Entered on Side of Allies Against Teutons Petroleum is Lost to Germany.

SHIP BUILDING IS INCREASING

Large Numbers of Vessels Will Be Able to Carry Goods Abroad When Peace is Declared.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—When Rumania joined the Entente, Germany had large quantities of grain already bought and partly paid for and also lost the petroleum products which Rumania was expected to supply her and which is sorely missed now that the oil wells of Galicia are in the hands of the Russians.

On top of this the Rumanian offensive against Austria meant the extension of a front which military experts expect must soon be shortened because of the lack of men.

On what, one may ask, does Germany still found her belief in victory or at least a peace that will establish the status before the war? The answer is her inexhaustible wealth in coal and iron.

In spite of the war the output of the German mines and smelting ovens is greater than ever. The coal mines owned or controlled by the great Rhine-West Phalian syndicate alone have furnished enormous quantities: 314,602 tons in April, 312,255 tons in May, 328,378 tons in June, and 313,913 in July this year, and the output is again increasing. In every month since the war began it has been greater than in any month in peace.

To increase the output of steel the German manufacturers make use of every ounce of scrap iron, not only in Germany but also in the occupied enemy district. In May this year they produced 52,301 tons daily, while the average daily output before the war was 25,730 tons a day. To this must be added large quantities produced in Belgium and Poland, but to these no figures are available.

In spite of this magnificent effort, which is unprecedented in time of war, it cannot be concealed that even more is needed and at a meeting held at Cologne on June 6 declared that their furnaces were being worked to their utmost capacity.

At the end of August the "Berliner Tageblatt" declared that the great coal district in the Rhine provinces, though the output had been greatly increased, was unable to supply the necessary amount of coal for the factories and railroads of the country, if German houses were to be heated this winter.

What is lacking is not mineral wealth, but labor, and to remedy this, thousands of Belgian and Polish prisoners have been put to work in the mines.

It is the country's wealth in coal and metals which is now buoying up the people and keeping up the hope of an honorable peace.

Not only has Germany so far been able to furnish her armies with the enormous number of guns needed, but what is even more encouraging is that she has been able to go on with her shipbuilding, constructing a large number of vessels which will be ready to carry abroad her products from the very day peace is concluded.

She has also right along been able to sell coal and iron to neighboring neutral countries and get food in exchange. It is Germany's mines and furnaces which have so far saved this industry from bankruptcy.

WILL PRESENT FLOWER WREATH

French Soldiers to Pay Tribute to Dead Commander Who Was Killed in Action.

Paris, Oct. 7.—In the trenches on the Somme the soldiers are taking up a subscription among themselves in order to buy an immense wreath of flowers, which is to be placed on the tomb of a young officer of Zouaves, Noel Marquet, who has just been killed in their midst.

This lieutenant, he was not quite 24, had been mentioned twice in army orders. He was decorated with four medals for bravery.

"We owe the flowers to our lieutenant because of his grandmother," the soldiers say.

The lieutenant was a grandson of the celebrated Madame Duchamp, the heroine of the war of the French and Prussian in 1870, who is still alive and wears the military medal herself.