

WINNIPEG MAN IN SOMME DRIVE

Prominent Grain Broker Describes His Experiences.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—A captain in the Canadian mounted rifles who is a well known grain broker in Winnipeg has given an inspiring account of the bravery of the Canadians in the most glorious fight in which the Dominion troops have yet participated. The interview is cabled from London by Douglas S. Robertson, nephew of the proprietor of the Toronto Evening Telegram, and is as follows:

"Without exception the men acted splendidly," declared one captain of the mounted rifles, who is a well-known grain broker in Winnipeg.

"In one instance two chaps had been inclined to shirk in routine warfare, and I had to sharply reprimand them, but Friday's fight brought out the best in them. When we sprang from the trenches that morning to the attack we all had been waiting for they behaved like heroes. I apologized there on the field and said I took back everything I had ever said."

Make Rush in Fine Style.

"We were only 250 yards from the Hun trench. Our lads made the rush in fine style. We scarcely could hold them back. The Hun shelling was terrific, but the Huns in the trenches made really little resistance.

"Several of the enemy tried a treacherous game, shooting and bombing us after their surrender, so we had to kill a few of them. Many Germans are of fine physique, thin and strong, but also quite a number are poor specimens and all were badly demoralized and shaking with nervousness and shock. One young Hun officer, a nice looking lad, surrendered to me. I gave him a drink of whiskey. He was quite safe with our men were going to bayonet him, but I assured him he was quite safe with Canadian soldiers and he was very grateful."

Bravery of Lieut. Hearst.

"Lieut. Irvine Hearst, son of the premier of Ontario, was with me and very keen to advance. He stepped right in the heavy shelling to have one of his wounded men cared for and also took charge of the personal belongings of an officer killed just as we entered the first Hun trench. Hearst, who was unwounded, was given charge of a party digging in."

"My informant said he had watched a battalion of mounted rifles nearby going into action under heavy German barrage fire. He says the tanks inspired great fear among the Huns. He saw one tank enter a sugar factory where the Huns had two field guns and several machine guns which they were immediately forced to abandon."

Judging from the accounts of a number of returned men I have spoken to the German infantry did not make much resistance, though the German artillery fire was terrible.

Prussian Guards Surrender.

An officer of a battalion which entered Courcellette said that after he

had entered the town he was in command of a party of thirty men who encountered two companies of 150 men of the Prussian guard drawn up in the market square with fixed bayonets. The Canadians had been told by our airmen that the Germans were massing farther back for a counter-attack. These two companies of the enemy made a fight, but one Canadian platoon got in behind and made them thing reinforcements were coming, so they surrendered.

The Canadians took 90 prisoners. Britain's supremacy in the air was strikingly illustrated all through the great advance. A flock of about twenty-five British aeroplanes were constantly hovering over the vicinity of the Canadian lines, directing fire and scouting, but not one German flyer was visible they say.

GERMANY BEATEN DECLARES DERBY

Recruiting Head Returns From Somme—Saw "Tanks" at Work.

London, Sept. 25.—"I wish I could pick one of my horses as a winner with the certainty of victory for the entire allies," said Lord Derby, the British under-secretary of war, on receiving the American correspondent on his return from a visit to France, where, in company with General Sir Douglas Haig and General Joffre, he saw the trials of the "tanks" before they were sent into battle against the Germans. Lord Derby continued:

"We now have a European army with better guns, better rifles and better ammunition than any other country in the world. But I do not agree with the people who expect the war to end within six months as it must surely continue over the winter."

Enemy is Strong.

"We are fighting the most organized nation in the world, and it would be a reflection on our own troops not to admit that the Germans are showing extraordinary bravery. Two years ago they had a great chance to win. They still are exceedingly strong in engines of destruction, but we at last have evened the contest. I cannot help feeling that our men individually are better. Soon we hope to have a distinct margin of superiority."

"Recent raids of the military on stations and places of amusement pretty plainly have proved there are very few slackers left, and that the eligible men under the present compulsion law either are in the army or are properly backed for other work."

Saw Tanks at Work.

"I found everyone at the front cheerful. You may rest assured the offensive will be continued. It then seems to be a full it will be interesting to make a study of the German casualty list. 'Mr. Bosche' will not be allowed to go into winter quarters."

"In company with Joffre and Haig I watched the trials of the famous tanks, a sight which provoked unreserved admiration despite the fact that they displayed, crossing trenches, cutting their way through wire entanglements, and even through groves of trees."

WINNIPEG HAS BIG POPULATION GAIN

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The results of the quinquennial census of the prairie provinces taken last June by a staff employed by the census department will be announced within a few days. The population figures are now practically completed and will be issued in installments, giving first the populations of the rural districts.

While no definite figures are yet available for publication, it is understood that the general results show that there has been increase in the total population in the three prairie provinces despite the drain of the war, and the effect of the commercial depression of two years ago.

The increase, however, is small compared with the big increase of the preceding five years when settlers were pouring into the west and everything was booming. Among the cities Winnipeg shows the largest increase in population.

"True as that may be or not," he says, "the emergence of what we call living from the inorganic, and what we call psychic from the physiological was at once the transcendent and the transcendental features of the earth's evolution."

Herald Want Ads Bring Results.

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BARONESS PALLANDT IN \$100,000 SUIT; CALLED "DANGER WOMAN" BY PINKERTON



San Francisco rogues' gallery picture of Baroness Pallandt.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—A detective of international fame passed through Chicago this week and his attention was called to a \$100,000 suit which has just been started here against the Baroness May von Pallandt by Miss Frank Gray Shaver, woman lawyer of Highland Park, who alleges the baroness obtained this amount from her through "fraud, deceit and misrepresentation."

"The baroness again!" mused the sleuth. "She's a wonder. She has been in the limelight for years, but right now, when she doesn't want to be known, she keeps quiet, though, mind you, she's living in a sumptuous apartment on Grand boulevard."

"This is the character whom William A. Pinkerton calls 'the most dangerous woman I have ever met. I believe he's right. Her career reads like a romance beyond the wildest imaginations of the fiction writers—rather the scenario men, in these days of the movies. We left the country this woman in almost every metropolis in the world. They show that the baroness, now living in obscurity in Chicago, despite the fact that she married the same baroness who was the mistress of the Prince of Wales, who is now the Queen Mother Alexandra."

"Well, the baron became infatuated and married her. That gave her opportunities to swindle the baron's friends, which she used to such good advantage that the baron offered her \$1,000 to get a divorce. She refused to give up the title, but consented to a separation."

"Then her brother Jean appeared and took a hand in her operations, posing frequently as her husband to help her in the badger game and other blackmailing operations. While she was in the underworld she had spent part of her earnings giving Jean an education at the University of Michigan."

"Somewhere she kept maintaining her position in the 'badger' society. In 1901 the papers told of her being helping a daughter-in-law of the late Senator Mark Hanna evade writs and detection employed by her husband and spirit her three children away to Europe."

"Her real past never came to light until 1914. Then Dr. Ernest W. Appleby, former professor of chemistry at the University of Minnesota, had her arrested in London, charging a \$20,000 fraud as the climax of his own romance with her."

Famine is Gripping Syria; Whole Levant is Starving and Hopeless; Cases of Cannibalism Reported

London, Sept. 18.—The London Times publishes an article by an American woman who recently returned from Beirut, Syria, in Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Germany. She begins:

"The Levant is starving. This is the literal truth. We left the country exactly two months ago, a party of six, five Americans and one Greek. We crossed the whole of Europe at war, visited four countries of the Central Powers, and saw a lot we would rather forget than remember, but nothing existing in Europe can even compare with present conditions in Asiatic Turkey."

When Cumberbatch, the British Consul General at Beirut, warned all British subjects to leave the country, many laughed at him, thinking he was an alarmist unnecessary under the circumstances, however," the writer says, "went on advising all families and practically ordering all single women to leave the country. That part of the British Consul's archives which Cumberbatch did not destroy before leaving Beirut is at the consulate under the protection of the United States Consul General. American protection, which at first seemed a safeguard, proved of very little value. The United States Consul General sealed up the archives, but as soon as the Turkish officials realized that there was no military backing behind his refusal to give them up, they daily became bolder in their attitude and at last broke the seals and seized them."

A great panic among the population followed. Arrests of members of the best Syrian families began to take place in quick succession. All the people arrested belonged to families which had been connected with the French Consulate. It became known that among the French papers a number had been found which proved political sympathies as strong as the Turkish government termed them high treason. There had been a great panic among Syrians with British sympathies, but none of them was touched.

"The arrests were followed by trials by courtmartial. Men whom we knew personally, with whom we had been on committees, with whom we dined and played tennis, whom we looked upon as the best and most enlightened of their country, were beaten, tortured, deported, and put to death. There were days when dozens at a time were hanged in the public squares of Beirut at dawn, their dead bodies being left there for some hours."

"The hush of fear hung over the city. No man dared to trust his neighbor. The end of this tragedy on the part of the Levant was the beginning of 1916. The writer then paints a graphic picture of the havoc wrought to the crops by the visitation of swarms of locusts. By the end of July, 1916, the whole of the great crop of Lebanon and Southern Syria had gone. The wheat crop in the north was damaged, but not ruined, and Syria had been suddenly thrown on its own resources by the strict French blockade enforced shortly after the

FOOD STUFFS ARE PLENTIFUL

Production Great Enough to Obviate Shortage, Says Mexican Officers.

Mexico City, Sept. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The production of food stuffs in Mexico for the current year has obviated any chance of shortage, according to the department of agriculture. The crops are said to be not only sufficient to prevent famine but will make Mexico practically independent of importation of food stuffs from other countries, although a certain amount of corn and flour will continue to be imported into the northern states from the United States because of superior facilities for transportation to those localities.

The crops, it is admitted, will not reach normal production but will be sufficient to allow a certain amount of exportation. The question of food supply is one of distribution rather than production, and it will be necessary to transport to the more barren states products from the other states where normal or nearly normal crops prevail. It is pointed out that while some undoubtedly died of starvation in the capital last year, this was due not to shortage of food but to the impossibility of adequately transporting what was available.

Within the last few months, according to the department officials, means of transportation have increased many fold. Regular train service has been resumed not only with the United States border but between interior points and railroads which have been idle for an extended period have resumed operation.

The corn crop, the great Mexican food staple, will be good in all portions of the republic except Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, and San Luis Potosi, in each of those states the corn crop has been excellent. The agricultural department also expects to add to the available supply a large amount of oat which hitherto held for large price advances.

The bean crop, according to department reports, while not a bumper one, will be sufficient to permit the exportation of old beans, the embargo on the foreign sale of which recently was removed by a decree of the first chief of the department of agriculture, in connection with the bean crop, officers of the department declare that the shortage of crops in Durango is due solely to the speculative operations of Pancho Villa in the last year. In each of those states the movement took form in 1913, the rich farmers abandoned their ranches and fled to Mexico City. The people who remained on the properties, however, proceeded to raise a tremendous crop of beans which were stored throughout the state. Young men of the department for sale leaving not even enough for seed supply. It is estimated he shipped nearly 150,000 bushels of beans and officials say the state never has recovered from the scarcity which resulted.

The production of cotton, it is admitted, will be the department of agriculture, will fall 50 per cent below normal but reports from the Laguna district as to the amount of water now in the streams which in some seasons is entirely dry, indicates a full crop next year.

There is a great need among the farmers for new parts of the more simple types of agricultural machinery and the department of agriculture now is preparing a plan whereby such supplies as plow points and other machinery are being bought in large quantities by the government and sold at cost to the small farmers.

Efforts already are being made by the government to establish a system of farm loans. In Colima a commission has been appointed to disburse 500,000 pesos provided by the government among the more needy small farmers of the states. Similar organizations are being formed in other parts of the republic.

POPE BENEDICT'S HEALTH.

Rome, Sept. 25.—A report having been circulated that Pope Benedict was indisposed, it was said at the Vatican today that the pope's health was normal, notwithstanding the strain imposed by his arduous labors during the war, which have added greatly to the burden of the administration of the church under ordinary conditions. The pontiff received seven persons in private audience today and several hundred in a collective audience.

SOME CANADIAN ADVICE.

Winnipeg Telegram.

Efforts in the United States to expand the regular army are not meeting with any great success. The necessary laws have been enacted by congress, but the men do not come forward. A soldier's life under normal conditions has little attraction for the average American nor, for that matter, does it appeal much to the citizen of any democratic community.

Whether it is the experiment of calling upon the state militia for service along the Mexican border answering fully to expectations. The young fellows without dependents like it well enough for a while as an experience and an adventure, but the men who have to leave their families or to sacrifice professions in the business world regard it as an imposition. They do not see why this burden should be placed upon them when other citizens are exempt.

At the same time it is noticeable that when a real war is in sight the American is ready enough. More of them are in the Canadian army than have volunteered to serve their own country since their troops were ordered to the southern frontier. There would be many thousands more of

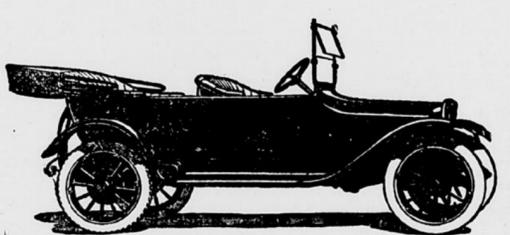
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them enlisted here were it not for the operation of the neutrality laws. The truth is that a democracy, and especially a well fed democracy, will not consent to waste time in the half idle and almost wholly vacuous life that is a soldier's lot in peace time. A comparatively few can be found to do it, but the endeavor to keep a standing army of any size does not appeal to the people.

The United States must follow the British plan of establishing a large navy which will insure safety from invasion and give time for getting together an army when the need arises. All they require on land is a nucleus for training purposes and for extraordinary police work on occasion.

By these means different living cells were distributed, new localities "seeded," and thus new possibilities for lakes, marshes and so forth, created. This continual enveloping by films is the first stage; later on the influence by the wet and dry seasons. The variety in the formation of the earth's surface he explains by organisms adapt themselves to forms, just as human organism are adapted to environments.

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