

QUARANTINE EXTENDED.

Health Officials Extend Duration Restrictions.

Columbia, Nov. 1.—Quarantine restrictions, which have been in force over the entire State since October 7, will be lifted Sunday except in seven counties. In these seven counties, the restrictions continue in force, and schools, churches, picture shows and other places of public gathering will remain closed until conditions are such that the quarantine can be safely removed.

The seven counties over which the quarantine remains in force are Marlboro, Darlington, Orangeburg, Lancaster, Hampton, Colleton and Spartanburg. All restrictions will be removed Sunday from the other 33 counties in the State.

According to Dr. C. V. Akin of the United States public health service, who has charge of the influenza control work, the epidemic is on the wane in 75 per cent of the State, and he is of the opinion that the spread of the disease is definitely limited in all parts of the State and that no new communities will be invaded.

Public health officers, who have rendered splendid service to the State in this time of emergency, will continue their work at various points, the control work being rendered necessary because of the tendency towards an increase in the number of pneumonia cases. It is likely that but few additions to the force of public health service physicians will be made, as the remainder of the campaign against the disease can be undertaken with the force in the field at the present time.

Reports received yesterday indicate that the improvement in conditions which has been noted on previous days continues, and that the epidemic is weakening in many sections.

A number of changes were made yesterday in the location of public health physicians. Acting Surgeon Brandt was relieved of his work in Williamsburg County and went to Bennettsville for hospital work. Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter was relieved of his work in Clarendon County. Acting Assistant Surgeon Blakely was relieved of his work at Fort Mill and was sent to Parris Island to investigate the influenza epidemic in the neighborhood of the marine barracks. Acting Assistant Surgeon Garrison was relieved of his work at Abbeville and will report to the office in Columbia. Acting Assistant Surgeon Bailey was relieved of his work at Pendleton and Newry and was sent to Lancaster county to complete the organization for rural relief. Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Smith has been sent to Timmonsville. Acting Assistant Surgeon Hemingsway has been relieved of his work in the Carver's Bay section of Georgetown county and goes to the Hewitt neighborhood in Florence county.

During the epidemic, some 25 nurses and nurses' aids have been secured through the Red Cross and have been placed at the disposal of Dr. Akin, who has sent them to various communities. Yesterday Miss A. T. Painter was sent to Bennettsville; Miss Barlow to Dillon, Miss Kate V. Greyfish to Bishopville, Miss E. C. Latsague to Dillon.

Medical supplies were sent yesterday to Morrisville and Lake City.

THE SUGAR SUPPLY.

No More Cannerns' Certificates Will be Issued.

Columbia, Oct. 31.—During the past summer, although the sugar supply of the American people was so limited that the food administration found it necessary to ration sugar on the basis of two pounds per person and to curtail the supply of manufacturers using sugar, for canning and preserving purposes, it was possible for housekeepers to secure 25 pounds at a time, upon the signing of home cannerns' certificates. Dealers are now notified by the food administration that they must not sell any more sugar this season in lots of 25 pounds for home canning purposes. The canning season is over, and the food administration, acting upon advice from Washington, will not issue any more home cannerns' certificates.

Dealers may sell sugar to housekeepers only on the basis of two pounds per person in the household, this sugar to be purchased by the housewife twice a month and a full and accurate record kept by the dealer and a copy turned over to the county food administration in which the dealer is located.

A Proof.

There is no lack of funds in the coffers of the National Republican Committee. Hundreds of thousands have already been spent in primaries and hundreds of thousands are being expended in the pending elections for members of the House and Senate.

Where does this abundance of finance come from? Surely it is not the accumulation of the contributions of the masses. "Selfish interests" realize that with a Democratic administration their chances of exploitation of the masses is knocked into a cocked hat; that instead of being given preferred protection they will be dealt with on a basis of fairness to all.

That is what many of the "Selfish Interests" do not desire. And so looking ahead they back up their desire by assisting the Republican reactionaries in unstinted measure.

Their motive is not "Benefits to All," but "Benefits to Them."

Will the great mass of the American people be equally as far sighted? Will they realize that that which is to the special advantage of the few will and must injure them?

If they do—let them say so at the polls, when voting for members of the House and Senate. May they not be blinded or influenced by idle promises or wrongful assertions, but guided by facts.

Preparable.

Small arms practice is, of course known to soldiers, but they prefer practice with large arms that have dimples.

AMERICAN AUTOMATIC TRAIN.

Remarkable System of Sending Supplies to the Front.

American Regulating Base, Advance Zone, France, Sept. 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The "automatic train" is one of the strange devices which has sprung out of the war, and there is nothing quite like it in the whole range of railway transportation. It has been developed by the American military authorities here as one of the necessities of keeping up an automatic daily supply of food, forage and all requirements, to every unit of the American Expeditionary Force in France. To do this with unvarying regularity each day, so that every man in every division stretching over a vast area along 300 miles of front, would have his daily needs supplied was a huge problem.

The only solution was to secure absolute uniformity, or a standardization of trains by which the make-up would be automatic day after day. And out of this has come the "automatic train" of the American army, which is one of the wonders of American organization.

Watching the make-up of the automatic trains as they go forward to the American divisions on the fighting front, is like watching some gigantic jig-saw puzzle, for there is the same fitting together of confused parts, until at last all the pieces form a completed whole of fifteen of these so-called "automatic trains," 50 cars to a train, each train moving off to one of the American divisions.

Here at a small interior village of the American Advance Force is the center from which the automatic trains move out daily. The place is well forward in the advance zone, just far enough away from the fighting to be out of reach of hostile raids and yet near enough to permit the supplies to move forward with the greatest facility.

It was a sleepy village last October, with 2,000 inhabitants; today it is a center of intense activity, with an American working force of 22,000—eleven times the population of a year ago—with 72 miles of yard trackage, 45 enormous warehouses, and railways radiating to every point of the long front held wholly or in part by American troops.

Last month 32,000 cars were moved, or over 1,000 a day in this stupendous stream of supplies going forward to the fighting fronts.

Colonel Hilgard, Commanding Officer, and Captain Bigger, regulating officer explained the details of these automatic trains, and later there was an opportunity to see the trains assembled like parts in a huge puzzle and started on their way to the front. The basis on which the automatic trains are made up is as follows:

- 2 cars of refrigerated fresh beef,
2 cars of fresh bread,
7 cars of food comprised in the soldier's ration,
4 cars of fuel for cooking,
14 cars of forage for horses,
1 car of gasoline, mineral oil and lubricants for motors,
1 car for mail and packages.
These are the fixed and practically invariable elements of each automatic train, the same wants of food and forage being repeated day after day.

In addition each division has varying wants of clothing, ammunition, medical supplies, etc., as it may be in the midst of the fighting or further back in a calmer section. These varying elements are added to each train according to the needs of the division.

Thus, 15 trains go out daily in 15 directions, each train having some 30 to 35 cars in the fixed and automatic make-up, and some 15 or 20 cars with the varying elements of ammunition, medical supplies, clothing, etc., dependent on the proximity to the fighting.

Orphanage Work Day.

Inasmuch as the epidemic of Spanish influenza made it impracticable to observe Orphanage Work Day October 19, the day set apart for it, I wish to suggest that November 9th be substituted, and that all churches and Sunday schools throughout the State, of all denominations, use the occasion for a grand rally in the interest of their respective orphanages.

There has never been a time when the needs of the orphanages were more urgent, and it is hoped that there will be a unanimous response to this call. Speaking for the Methodists of the two conferences, I feel sure there will be a cheerful and united rally on that day in the interest of their institution.

T. C. O'Dell, Superintendent Epworth Orphanage.

Lincoln's Advice to War Critics.

Lincoln was no enemy of worthwhile criticism. But when a man told him something was wrong, he wanted that same man to tell him also how to make it right. He always objected to criticism that was merely objection—the criticism of the professional grouch (of which we have plenty in the present war) just as he had in the Civil War; and here is what he said to such critics: "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin, the tight-rope walker, to carry across the Niagara river on a rope. Would you shake the cable and keep shouting out to him: 'Blondin, stand up a little straighter—Blondin, stoop a little more to the north—lean a little more to the south?' No; you would hold your breath as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safely over.

"The government is carrying an immense weight in this war. Untold treasures are in its hands. It is doing the very best it can. Don't badger it. Keep silence and we'll get you safely across."

Relief Committee Notes.

We request that all bills be sent in at once; if not sent in now, we shall conclude that no claim will be made. We shall appreciate donations of funds.

We thank all who have helped us. Civic League Relief Committee.

FROM A COLORED SOLDIER.

Son of E. E. Jones, Teacher in Lincoln Graded School Writes the Following Letter.

American E. Forces, in France, October 3.

My Dear Mother: I wrote you a few days ago saying that I had not heard from you for sometime, but today came your very interesting and cheering letters of August 5th and September 1st. I was indeed glad to hear from you because I could not imagine why you had not written me.

I am glad that you received the little souvenir O. K. because I had begun to get afraid that you all were not going to get them but Cordelia wrote that she had received hers and I received a letter from Rosa, so I thought that all reached there O. K.

I have not received the papers yet. Doubtless they were thrown aside so that letters could get in the mail and will be sent to me at a later date.

We are now on the real front where the belching of the cannon is fierce. Sleep is almost impossible as the noise is a continued one. As I am writing there is a battery of guns, which are near me, that are firing at a rate of about 25 per minute and every time they fire they shake the earth. They are our own guns and of course we endure them O. K.

Many, many aeroplanes are flying over us, protecting us so we are O. K. We have run the Germans so far away that we can't even hear their big guns shoot today. We sleep on the ground under our tents which are very small and I am sitting on a box writing. We are now in territory which we ran Germans out of in the last five days and it is some slight.

The shell holes over it are as thick as holes in a honeycomb and there are many interesting things to be seen about in the woods. It is wonderful to see how the Huns had things fixed up. Everything was fine, just like a city, even having a small railroad system running through here. They had no idea of ever giving up this territory.

But the American big guns and men were too much for them. I am now inside the Hindenburg lines where the Germans thought we would never get. During our travel lately I have crossed the Aisne river, seen where Joan of Arc was born, and traveled over road built by Julius Caesar as well as saw one of the old palaces of King Louis XVI. There are certainly some historical places around here and still more to be seen I am told.

JACK FORBES WRITES.

Interesting Letter From Former Deputy Sheriff of Sumter County.

The following letter from Lieut. Jack H. Forbes to Ex-Sheriff Bradford will be read with interest by all of his many friends in Sumter county:

At the Front, France, Oct. 11. My Dear Sheriff and Miss Annie: Your very nice and enjoyable letter sent on September 10th came to me yesterday.

I have written several times to you all and hope you have received them, although this mail proposition is very uncertain. Yet each day we are getting mail in a shorter time the quickest being 15 days from New York over to where we are in these mountains where the machine gun barrage and big gun shelling is music to our ears.

I hope long before now, you, Sheriff, have fully recovered and are up and out again.

We are giving them Hell over here and they are crying for peace. Every day or so the Boche aeroplanes come over and drop peace propositions, but we only laugh at the poor fools and only remember poor Belgium and remember the Lusitania. I want to see every one killed or on his knees begging for his life for it will always be with me, "Remember poor Rob Purdy."

As you know, there is so little we can write that it's hard to make up a letter. Saw Joe Chandler and Pokey Hood a day or two ago; everybody well and happy and ready to give them all we got.

Was with Theodore Ravenel for an hour yesterday; he had some Sumter Daily Items of July but they looked good to us. We read every line, every advertisement and especially the cards of candidates for the county offices.

Reports yesterday spoke of the brilliant fighting of the 30th Division over on the Flanders front, so guess the Gamecock City is well represented in deeds of valor on that part of our front.

It's not long now 'till we all will be ready to come back home, for we have got the difference and the Hun is on the run, so I am looking forward to cranking up our Fords again very soon.

I will write from time to time and hope to hear from you all and that you all keep well and happy till I see you in the spring (maybe).

Remember me to all in that "Best little town on earth."

Very fondly yours, Jack.

My address: 306 Military Police U. S. A. P. O. 791, American E. F. France.

Favors to Few or Fairness to All

Why is it that the "Selfish Interests" as a whole support the Republican party?

It is because they have been made to realize, that they cannot expect either special favors or special privileges from the Democratic party. Whenever favors and privileges are granted to few, it is done at the expense of fairness and justice to all.

The record of the Democratic administration so far has established and will continue to establish, that the welfare of a nation, whether at peace or at war, must be based upon the fundamental principle of "special privileges to none."

Solicitor J. H. Fowles.

Gov. Manning has appointed James H. Fowles, Esq., of Columbia solicitor of the Fifth Circuit to succeed Wad Hampton Cobb who died last week.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

Manning Drakeford Writes of His Experiences in France.

Somewhere in France.

Dear Ma: Will drop you a few lines; hope this will find all well and getting on nicely. I am well, just back from the front; saw my first real battle Sunday night. They threw pretty large shells on us for about two hours, but did not get any one in our company. Sunday evening I was going in the Y. M. C. A. just as I started in the door a large shell burst over my head, cutting a large tree down, the limb struck me in the back; of course I didn't fall any further than the ground. It didn't hurt, only gave me a little scare. They will have to shoot better than they have been doing to get us.

I often think about when we used to read about the war. I didn't think I would ever be over here, and now we all know exactly what it is and what those poor people had to go through with.

Well Ma, how is everything in old Sumter? Just as usual, eh. Well some of these days we will all be back and I don't think the time is as long as it has been. Ma, the last letter I got from you was when I was at New York, but I know you have been writing just the same. Oh, I would give anything if I could only get a letter from home. Write often, maybe I will get them some day if you don't hear from me, remember I am writing just the same. I would give anything to see you all and that time is coming soon. It sure will be a happy day when we get back to America. Oh well, Ma, don't worry about us in France; we are here for a good cause. If we all don't get back we can't help it, it is God's will and must be done, so don't worry about us, but for my part I feel sure I will come back. Those Dutch can't shoot straight enough to hit me.

Well, I have no news; will close, hoping all are well. Write soon. With much love to all, your devoted son, Manning.

The Allies Still Hold the Initiative.

The battles of August and September are to be regarded as a struggle for the retention of the initiative, for the power to dominate the situation and direct and compel the developments. We must lay aside all thought of geographical objectives if we are to understand the strategy which Foch has preached for more than a quarter of a century and has practiced during more than four years of this colossal war. We must dismiss any notion that the controlling purpose of our great commander is to take territory or places, whether the iron mines of Briey or the coal districts of Lens. We must perceive that not even the expulsion of the Germans from France is the underlying objective of Foch.

What we seek, what he has sought ever since he took the offensive, is to intensify the strain upon the Germans, to increase the number of local defeats, to take advantage of each disadvantageous position or mistake in generalship, to strike and to weaken the enemy. But the weakening of the enemy is only a preliminary step to bringing him to battle, to the decisive battle of the war. It is a profitable thing for Foch to be able to regain areas of French territory, it is a useful thing to be able to seize centers of communication; but these are all incidents; the main purpose is to weaken the enemy's military strength and the resisting power of his morale.

To do this we can see exactly what Foch has done in the past four weeks. He has attacked Ludendorff on the flanks, in the center, wherever there has been an opening, and he has taken more than 100,000 prisoners and perhaps a thousand guns in addition to the captures, exceeding 75,000 which were made in July and the first days of August. He is teaching the German army and the German people behind it to expect ultimate defeat by accustoming them to frequent local defeats. He is taking a toll of guns, material, men, which is an ever-growing tax upon German resources.

More than this, Foch is compelling Ludendorff constantly to meet him at the point selected by a foe and selected because it is a weak point. If you think of the German commander as endeavoring to pull a row-boat to the shore and being unable to row because he has to devote all his time to bailing, and perceive that the task of bailing grows more difficult all the time because new leaks are constantly appearing, you will understand the general situation of Ludendorff.

From "Forward All Along the Line," by Frank H. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews for October.

Hagood News and Views.

Rembert, Oct. 31.—There is a lot of influenza in our community, particularly among the colored people John Portee and Willie Alston both colored died this week and quite a number of others are down with it. Charlie Freeman is up again.

The doctors are kept going night and day. I think the situation is improving.

We had a gracious and much needed rain last night.

There is lots of cotton yet in the fields. Some folks are nearly through picking. Most corn is yet unbroken and there are quantities of peas un-picked.

The hay crop is a bit short but that gathered in is the finest condition. "Hagood."

The Reopening of The City Schools

At a meeting of the City Board of Health, which I in my official capacity was invited to attend, the members after having carefully considered the expressed opinions of fourteen physicians of the city, decided to extend the quarantine until the tenth of November. I am authorized by the Board of Health to announce that the schools will reopen on the eleventh day of November.

Respectfully submitted, S. H. Edmunds, Superintendent City Schools.

SUGAR ALLOWANCE INCREASED.

Fifty Per Cent. More for Individuals Today.

Columbia, Nov. 1.—Beginning this morning, the rationing of sugar will be increased 50 per cent. The allowance for households by the food administration will be three pounds per person per month instead of two pounds as previously allowed. The same ratio of increase will be made to restaurants. The increased allowance is made possible by the manufacture of beet sugar in the West and the new crop of cane sugar now being marketed. The following telegram was received yesterday by the food administration:

"The rapid manufacture of the new crop of beet sugar in the West and new crop Louisiana cane sugar in the South together with the freer railway transportation conditions, the reductions that we have made in the consumption of sugar in the manufacturing trades and the patriotic conservation in the past four months enables us to increase the household allowance of sugar from two pounds per person per month to three pounds per person per month with the same ratio to public eating places as our November 1. This makes good our promise to increase the household allowance of sugar at the earliest possible moment that our supplies would justify and makes it possible for the householder to more freely use the apple, cranberry and grape fruit products and to use the fruits canned during the summer without sugar.

"The regulations are also revised to the extent that any person may purchase his whole family allowance at one time if he so desires; that is, any family may purchase a month's supply for the entire family in one purchase from the retail trader."

GREAT LIBERTY LOAN.

People Oversubscribe Fourth Loan More Than \$800,000,000.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Fourth Liberty Loan was oversubscribed more than eight hundred and sixty-six million. Final reports which were announced today showed a total of \$6,866,416,300.

All districts oversubscribed their quotas. The Richmond district went one hundred and twenty-three per cent, and was second on the list. Boston was first with one hundred and twenty-six per cent.

RUSSIA FORCES HARD WINTER

Great Scarcity of Fuel and Food.

London, Sept. 25 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Russia is facing a winter of hunger and cold augmented this year because of the extreme scarcity of fuel which prevails in all parts of that country. The lack of coal has been keenly felt ever since the loss of the Donetz basin to the Germans early last spring. It affected the railroads and caused factories to be shut down.

The Czechoslovak operations in Siberia and in the Ural region have prevented any relief from that direction.

The stores of wood in Moscow and Petrograd, owing to the lack of transportation facilities and other difficulties too numerous to mention, are far from sufficient to meet the demands of a long winter. A Moscow paper estimated months ago that the supplies of wood in that city would hardly suffice to satisfy the needs of public utilities this winter, and that in consequence all private enterprises and homes could not hope to get even a limited quantity of it.

To one who has experienced the discomforts of a cold Russian winter even under better conditions, the situation is far from alluring. The chilly atmosphere of an unheated apartment, darkness in the streets and homes, the quiet of a city undisturbed by the rumble of street cars and motor vehicles, and, lastly, the uncomfortable feeling of an empty stomach—such are the prospects of the coming winter in Russia.

Silent Air Raids.

London, Sept. 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Ever since the big Zeppelin night raid on London October 17, 1917, the public has believed that the Zeppelin commanders stopped their engines and allowed the giant craft to drift silently with the wind across the city which was unaware of the enemy's presence until bombs were actually dropped.

But the facts, now made known, reveal that the apparent silence of the Zeppelin engines was due partly to abnormal acoustical conditions, partly to the great height at which the airships flew in order to be above the range of British anti-aircraft fire, and partly because some of the engines did stop—although not by any desire of their engineers. The few engines that stopped, prisoners have disclosed, did so because the crews were too height-sick to operate them.

Experts say that the abnormal acoustics of that night are not likely to recur and there probably will be no return of the "silent" Zeppelin. Airplanes, on the other hand, are capable of making a silent descent upon a town, as was proved, it is pointed out, by the raid of British machines on Mannheim on the night of August 25. One pilot glided down to 200 feet from an altitude of 5,000. He was enabled to make a direct hit with every bomb dropped and he circled around for seven minutes, sweeping the Radsch poison gas factory and other works, also searchlights, with machine gun fire and finally got away scot free.

Herb Gardens in England.

London, Sept. 17 (Correspondence)—Herb gardens started during the early part of the war are now providing medicinal herbs to chemists in various parts of the country. Lady Elphinstone started a garden in the grounds of Carberry Towers from which she distributed seeds to cottagers in the district, with the result that these gardens are now producing herbs in abundance which before the war were only imported from Germany and Austria.

TEACHING SOLDIERS TRADES.

Y. M. C. A. Organizing to Instruct Soldiers in Various Branches of Industry.

London, October 20 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Thousands of American soldiers who have never had any trade are going to have a chance to learn one under the tutelage of Young Men's Christian Association instructors before they return to America. It is hoped by this plan that the soldiers, no matter what their vocation before the war, will go back home better equipped for it or for something better than before they enlisted.

Fifty instructors from the United States already are busy with classes of American soldiers in the United Kingdom and at least fifty more are needed before January 1, 1919. It is estimated that for each of the one hundred Y. M. C. A. secretaries enlisted in this work five volunteer instructors can be obtained from the ranks of the soldiers. This would give a "faculty" in the British Isles of six hundred men capable of teaching 10,000 men in actual class work; between 10,000 and 20,000 in correspondence studies and of giving lectures every week to from 25,000 to 50,000 troops.

The work in France is much greater, of course, and there the Y. M. C. A. is receiving the cooperation of the military forces in fitting the American soldier for a useful occupation when he has finished the job under Generals Foch and Pershing.

This great Y. M. C. A. plan is based upon the work the New Zealand Y. M. C. A. has done in England which has challenged American admiration. American workers have visited the New Zealand camp for convalescent troops in the southeast of England where the New Zealanders are cultivating intensively 240 acre farm and where the New Zealand troops are learning to be better farmers than ever.

Technical instruction for American soldiers is to include the study of automobile gas engines and aircraft engines; mathematics, from arithmetic to trigonometry; mechanical drawing, agricultural drawing and topographical draughting; plan reading and estimating; principles of mechanics; principles of electricity; arts and crafts; general principles of agriculture, which will include model farms and demonstration in truck gardening and the raising of poultry, hogs, cattle, etc., with courses in dairying and every other branch of farm work.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY ALLIES.

Third of Million Enemy Soldiers Captured Since Beginning of Offensive in July.

Paris, Nov. 3 (Havas).—Since the great offensive began on the Western front on July 15 last, the allied armies have captured 362,355 prisoners, including 7,990 officers as well as 5,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns and 3,907 mine throwers.

The allies during the month of October captured 108,343 prisoners, including 2,472 officers, as well as 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns and 1,193 mine throwers.

Letter Received From Corp. A. B. Cato.

My Dear Mamma: I am well as can be; am now living in a real house. I now have a big fat bed to sleep in and I do not have to pay much for it. When I go to bed I sink down until I can hardly get out next morning.

When Papa puts in his order with W. H. Grover at Norfolk, he may mention that I see his son often, and he is getting on nicely; he is not very well, though, at present.

I wish you would go to see Mrs. Wadford and tell her that Cecil is with me yet and is just making it fine. Why I ask you to do this I think Cecil is like myself, does not like to write.

I have had a letter from Carrie, Mattie, also Blanche, since I have been away from the States. Blanche said in her letter that the baby was learning to talk. You may tell her that I am learning to talk also.

You tell me about the boys on this side, but you never give me any address. Tom Brown could be right at me and I would never know it.

I heard from Bill Hudson from Aiken today; he was making pretty well.

I think you can write most anything you want to, so all of you together can write me lots of news.

In regard to the weather, why it is not so bad. It is just about as I expected, judging from what I heard before I left. When I come home I can tell you all about it, and don't guess that will be long.

Of course you know I am trying to do my bit. It is not tressome for me to pass my time away working on bicycles, auto trucks, and so on.

I received yours and Tom's letters a few days ago. Haven't any more time at present, so will have to close my letter. So all of you write real soon.

Your devoted son, Corp. Asquella Cato.

6th M. T. O. Co. A. A. E. F.

Czarina Betrayed Kitchener.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.) Henry W. Mapp, who was at the head of the Salvation Army in Russia, says the czarina caused Lord Kitchener's death by secretly informing Potsdam, and that through the treachery of the czarina all information conveyed to Russia which would be valuable to Germany was forwarded forthwith.

New Hun Submarines.

Copenhagen, Nov. 3.—The Ribe Stifts Tidende says it learns that German engineers have constructed submarines as iron clad cruisers. They are 349 feet long and of about 2,000 tons. The vessels carry 80 men in their crew and are armed with 25 torpedoes, two 15 centimetre guns, with 200 shells and two 8.8 centimetre guns.