

OUR TROOPS WINNING ON EVERY FIELD OF BATTLE

ALLIES WHIPPING THE HUNS IN FIVE AREAS OF CONFLICT

Special Correspondent of St. John Standard and New York Tribune Reviews the Situation on All Fronts.

CAMPAIGN OF 1918 WILL CLOSE DISASTROUSLY FOR THE GERMANS

Moral Effect of Successes Will Be Particularly Important in Europe's Fifth Winter of War—Campaigns in Turkey and Saloniki Are Being Conducted Without Weakening Foch's Great Armies on the Western Front.

(By Arthur S. Draper).
Special cable to the New York Tribune and The St. John Standard.
London, Sept. 22.—Before the Hindenburg line the fighting has been only local, but these small engagements lack none of the violence of the larger operations which took place earlier in the week. In the region of Meusevalde and around Epehy and Gauche Wood German infantry, supported by strong artillery fire, have fought desperately to throw back the British, but nowhere have they succeeded even temporarily in recovering the positions they lost Wednesday. Employing gas flame projectors the enemy made a determined effort to break the British from positions west of Villers Guislaun, but though the fighting continued through the night, morning found the situation unchanged.

Rawlinson's and Dyring's men have their teeth in the Hindenburg line and nothing has been able to shake their grip. Yesterday morning the battle blazed up again in all its fury. North of west of Bellinghe the Australians advanced slightly. Haig devotes half a recent communiqué to the gallant defence by a corporal and six privates of a Scotch division in a post at Meusevalde, a deed which will probably be awarded the Victoria Cross.

The French made slight progress south of St. Quentin by capturing Benay.

A Change From Other Years.
With important operations continuing in five theatres military leaders are crowding the enemy hard in the closing days of the 1918 campaign. Other years found the enemy strong in the fall and executing spectacular manoeuvres, such as over-running Serbia in 1915, Rumania in 1916 and northern Italy in 1917. The moral effect of a smart finish to a campaign has never been more important than this year, when Europe is facing the unpleasant winter of the fifth year of the war.

The Campaign in Turkey.
General Allenby, one of the best British cavalry leaders, whose work in France was of the highest order, is winning fresh laurels in Palestine, and as I write prospects are bright for a victory over the Turks that must open the way to great strategic possibilities. North of Jerusalem the British army, composed largely of Australians and Indians, has cut its way through the Turkish lines from the coast to the Jordan, and apparently has trapped a large enemy force of more than 20,000.

Cooperating with Allenby is an Arab force, who cut the Hedjaz Railway, one of Turkey's lines of communication.

Several weeks of fighting weather remain, possibly ten, and once Allenby has captured the Turkish army, an advance to Aleppo, some 300 miles to the north, becomes possible.

This campaign is valuable as, from a military standpoint, it is being conducted without materially weakening operations in the main theatre.

The Indian troops can fight in Palestine and Mesopotamia, whereas climatic conditions in France are against them.

The Advance in the Balkans.
The Balkan advance, where the Serbs and the French are driving back the disorganized and dispirited Bulgarian army, is another surprising success. The Entente is rapidly

achieving what it failed to accomplish in former years with greater forces. Reorganized states, rested and strengthened, are fighting with all the gallantry and determination that they showed earlier in the war. French, British, Italian and Greeks, stretching eastward from Monastir to Lake Doiran, are helping the Serbs expel the Bulgarians from positions that they occupied with the assistance of the Germans in 1915. Ultimately the Entente troops hope to recover all Macedonia and to invade Bulgaria. This is a considerable job for the Allied armies, but anything is possible while the Bulgars retain their present fighting spirit, and the Germans remain unable to supply the stiffening which they formerly furnished in critical times.

Important Developments.
The Allied armies are pushing eastward towards Philip, which is the Bulgarian withdrawal point from the Monastir region and down the Cerna Valley towards the Vardar. Priet is a time when the Entente has already been threatened, after Priet comes Babuna Pass, Uskub, the strategic center of Macedonia, and the next objective, Saloniki no longer remains what the Germans called their "greatest internment camp." As the

Good reports are coming also from Aranzel. Here several engagements with the Bolsheviks resulted satisfactorily for the Entente. The Baku expeditions can be forgotten at a time when success is attending the Allied armies in so many theatres.

With Foch hitting here and there without a break in his string of successes, the Allied hopes are running high, while the German expectations are correspondingly low. But the rule by which German militarists and soldiers go is not until you are beaten or the opponents admit their inability to reach a decision. German armies have been mauled and battered, but they are still a strong, proud, arrogant and bitter fighting force, their existence as rulers of the Fatherland.

In the German effort to restore Belgian neutrality, in the suggestion for mutual evacuation of Northwest Russia there is the hand of the militarists hoping to gain time to reorganize and reorganize for further fighting. Karl will have to pay the price—Austrian troops will move westward in greater numbers than the Entente can cope with.

Even the American navy here in Lorraine will tell you how it contributes to the victory. The hybrid tank service fleet, which has been won from them, the word rivalry is synonymous with the word victory in the American forces.

With the American Armies in Lorraine, Sept. 22.—Aside from the actual rounding up of prisoners by the infantry units, American aviators claim the responsibility for at least a third of the entire number of captives taken in the victory in the St. Mihiel salient. It was learned today.

The claim is unique, and whether army headquarters will recognize "airplane prisoners" is not yet known.

The American troops advancing from both sides were closing in on the narrow neck of the salient on the afternoon of the twelfth. Thousands of men and long lines of enemy transports were rushing from the south toward the neck of the pocket along the only road left—the large highway from St. Benoit to Woel.

The air forces therefore concentrated their entire attention on this road, one hundred and fifty American planes machine-gunning and bombing without respite. Each machine carried many small bombs and 500 rounds of machine gun ammunition, all of which was dumped or fired into the fugitive foe until the cavalcade blocked the highway with its debris of destroyed wagons, cannons and bodies. When a plane exhausted its explosive cargo, it winged back for more.

The American infantry closed the neck of the salient completely at midnight on the twelfth. Everything within was captured. This was the first time that the aviation forces of any army have been in a position to make a similar claim. But for our army it shows again the magnificent spirit of rivalry in which each branch is trying to outdo the other, always with one end in view—victory.

The earth and air branches of Uncle Sam's service have no greater rivalry for honors than have the various units of the earth service itself. Divisional rivalry is the secret of American infantry units. I have visited practically every division which participated in the St. Mihiel victory. Each one claims that it is as good if not better than the others. Each strove to outdo the others. Each regiment and even the battalions in the regiments strove likewise.

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GREAT STAND OF SEVEN MEN OF THE SCOTS

How Half Dozen Highlanders Fought German Forces For Two Days—Another "Rorke's Drift."

London, Sept. 21.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Limited).
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in a despatch this morning features the heroic two-day stand at Mouveves of a corporal and six men of the Highland Light Infantry mentioned in today's statement of Field Marshal Haig. The incident, he says, is comparable to the fight at Rorke's Drift. The gallant Scotlites were rather weak and outnumbered when rescued but were able to respond justly to the tumultuous cheering of their comrades.

A regular cordon of corpses around their feet told how fiercely assailed they were. They were practically without shelter and were ceaselessly encouraged by the British and French troops who they knew they were right in the midst of the foe they did not despair and their only concern was as to whether their ammunition would hold out.

At any event they had determined not to surrender, but when it became impossible to hold their position meant to try by sorties to reach the British outposts.

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GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS FROM AUSTRIA

While He Believes Vienna To Have a Real Desire To End the War There Is Much Evidence That Apparent German Assent Is a Game To Gain Time.

(Continued from Page One.)
With the exception of the Manchester Guardian and a few individuals, such as Albert Thomas, the leaders of the French Socialist minority party, the press has publicly endorsed the President's reply. The Guardian thinks the President did exactly what the German militarists desired. In Britain hardly a single element has voiced any sentiments from which Austria could gain encouragement.

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the crisis has passed, it is difficult to say. Militarily, the developments are on the same great scale as political manoeuvres. The latter, so far as dramatic, Foremost is Pershing's push. If the Entente hasn't displayed sufficient emotion over the splendid achievement of the American army, it is not because the Allied peoples have failed to recognize and appreciate the skill of the plan with which the operation was carried out. It is the highest compliment to the Americans to say that the San Mihiel victory was just what the British and French had expected. Even the most wary European felt a thrill when they read that the Metz garrison had come into action.

Foch has given a fine instance of his persistence in the way in which he has kept Mangin's army hammering at the German defences covering Chemin des Dames. Here is a case where he has invested heavily with expectation of reaping a big reward. Unlike the Somme operations where he was satisfied with harassing the enemy, he has kept Mangin's army hammering at the German defences covering Chemin des Dames. Here is a case where he has invested heavily with expectation of reaping a big reward.

Another equally important development is the line taken by the British. With a few minor exceptions the Liberal newspapers urged the drafting of a considered reply which would tend to widen the breach and avoid creating the impression among the masses of the enemy countries that the Allies were determined to crush and strangle them.

In the development of this argument, Lloyd George and the general staff, which they quoted a distinction between the people and their rulers. It is the general feeling that Karl is honest in his desire for peace, and that the German militarists opposed the move, but agreed to it because they knew it would fail, and that as a consequence Karl would become even more dependent upon them. Von Payer was determined upon that as a consequence Karl's operation before it was fairly launched. The German militarists are admitting defeat. No more will be over made at a more inopportune moment. Had Karl waited until the close of the campaigning season when the army was in a state of exhaustion, the minds of the people were no longer concentrated on the battlefields, he might have received more favourable treatment from the Germans and made a greater impression on the Allied countries.

Allied Hope High.
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GERMAN PEACE DENOUNCED BY U. S. SOLDIERS

"On To Berlin" the Cry of Rank and File Abroad.

MUST BEAT KAISER AND HIS PRUSSIAN

Willing To Accept Austro-Hungary Proposals If Proper Amends Are Made.

(By Wilbur Forrest.)
Special cable to the N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)
With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 21.—Have you an active day talking to soldiers and officers of the American First Army regarding the Austrian peace offer. From the areas subjected to shelling to the calm of the rear the sentiment is the same.

Briefly it is that the American army does not object to the Austro-Hungarian peace offer, if the monarchy is sincere and is willing to make all amends for being the dupe of Germany, but from doughboys to generals all would feel that the American cause was practically lost if Germany was allowed to make any kind of peace agreement before the German armies or in other words, German militarism, was crushed to the ground.

There is no special hatred of Austria-Hungary in the American forces, but "On into Germany" is the most popular catch phrase among the Americans over the length and breadth of Lorraine's hills and valleys. From which several places, German cities and villages stolen from France in 1870, are now in sight. An American doughboy said to me today:

"It is the Germans we are after. It is the Kaiser and his Prussians who have been running around for forty years with chips on their shoulders who must be licked. Believe me, they have got to be whipped, and whipped properly, and we are right here for the job."

An American colonel said the same thing, although in other words. "It would be an injustice to ever again allow Germany to be allowed to crawl to safety rather than die under the cloak of the complete elimination of the enemy's military spirit."

Retribution to my mind means restitution, the righting of all the wrong and the complete elimination of the enemy's military spirit. Retribution to my mind means the restitution of all territories, including Alsace-Lorraine, the payment of stiff indemnities and the otherwise complete humiliation of the nation which brazenly four years ago started out to dominate the world. There are no pacifists in the American army.

The dual monarchy is another thing. Austro-Hungarians have suffered heavily under the heel of the German, and if they desire to make proper amends to the point that proves their sincerity, we should not object.

"Germany, however, is not yet ready for peace. I believe that every man in the American army would vote against any word of peace for Germany now. Next summer may be time enough to think about that."

Most of the men I talked with today are men who hear the vicious crack of German shells all day long. They are the ones who can talk about peace in its proper proportion just now.

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Select Your Clothes From Full Stocks

Everything is ready here for it, fall suits, fall overcoats for men and young men. You'll find a good—a large variety to choose from; and at prices which mean that we are sharing with our customers our advantages in buying.

Suits for men and young men, \$20 to \$45. Fall overcoats, \$15 to \$35.

Gilmour's, 68 King St. Clothing, Tailoring, Shirts, Neckwear, Military Outfitting.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. SEPTEMBER — PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon, 5th	6h. 44m. a.m.
First Quarter, 13th	11h. 2m. a.m.
Full Moon, 20th	9h. 1m. a.m.
Last Quarter, 27th	0h. 39m. a.m.

THE WEATHER

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The weather since Saturday has been unsettled and showery in the western provinces, with seasonable temperature, while from the Great Lakes eastward it has been mostly cloudy and decidedly cool.

Prince Rupert	44	44
Victoria	48	56
Vancouver	52	60
Calgary	44	60
Medicine Hat	52	74
Moosajaw	48	62
Winnipeg	36	60
Port Arthur	46	52
Parry Sound	36	46
London	36	61
Toronto	39	55
Kingston	40	64
Montreal	40	54
Quebec	40	50
Halifax	48	60

Maritime—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; fine and cool.

Northern New England—Fair, slightly warmer; moderate to fresh westerly winds; warmer in interior; gentle to moderate to west becoming variable winds.

FUNERALS

The funeral of Thomas McEaster was held yesterday from Fairville Station, on the arrival of the train from Montreal. Service was conducted at the grave by Rev. W. R. Robinson. Interment was made in Cedar Hill.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Brown took place at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, from the residence of Mrs. Sam Thompson, 129 St. James Street. Rev. Dr. J. A. Morrison conducted the service, and burial was made at Cedar Hill.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary C. Reid took place Saturday afternoon from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Smith, 183 St. Patrick Street. Services were conducted by Rev. J. D. MacPherson. Interment was made in Cedar Hill.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston took place Saturday afternoon from her late residence, 183 Brussels Street. Services were conducted by Rev. George Dawson. Interment was made in Cedar Hill.

OH, FOR THE LYRIC TODAY.

The King Musical Co. having been held over for some time will produce under the direction of Mr. Arthur Snow a great big spectacular vaudeville revue composed of six big acts. There is no doubt that the S. R. O. sign will hang out early tonight. A word to the wise, be early for a seat: First show at 7:30, second at 9 o'clock. Prices as usual, 15 and 25 cents.

Early in the present century the scheme was revived and the bill constituting the Channel Ferry Company was passed by Parliament, but the Admiralty authorities were against the scheme and held it up for some years.

The revival of the Channel tunnel suggestion since the beginning of the war was answerable for the revival of the suggestion for a Channel ferry. The promoters adopted a new scheme which necessitated the construction of a new port on the French coast and the building of vessels especially constructed to carry an entire train without detaching the locomotive.

The new port was found necessary, owing to the size of the ferriboats, the scheme providing for the use of vessels which would be unable to berth at any point on the French coast with safety, with the sole exception of the outside of Boulogne harbor, a position that would prove unavailable at certain states of tide and under certain weather conditions.

This scheme was to be put into operation immediately after the cessation of peace.

AMERICAN AVIATORS PLAYED BIG PART IN ST. MIHEL SHOW

One Hundred and Fifty Airplanes Poured Steady Fire of Machine Guns and Rained Bombs on Only Road By Which Germans Could Withdraw.

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Tribune, Inc.)
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CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The following casualties have been reported of Ontario Province men:
Infantry.
Killed in Action—
F. Tomkinson, Picton Landing, N.S.
N. Thompson, Dawsonville, N.B.
H. R. Taylor, Freetown, P.E.I.
C. Welsh, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
A. E. Webb, Halifax.
J. H. Rupert, Hampton, N.B.
P. Ishai, Doaktown, N.B.
F. Labrie, Paquetville, N.B.
W. H. Shorcliffe, Dieb, N.S.
C. B. Cully, St. John West, N.B.
N. O. Cromwell, Peter's Road, P.E.I.
P. A. McLeod, Wilburn, N.S.
W. H. May, Louiston, Me.
D. W. McDonald, New Glasgow, N.S.
G. Matthew, Campbellton, N.B.
Jas. W. McLeod, Derby Jct., N.B.
R. Duncan, Glenora