GIRLS TO REPLACE HAMILTON CLERKS

Women to Take Places of Drafted City Hall Men.

Hamilton, Sept. 23.—An influx of girls into city hall departments to replace the husky young men who will be caught in the draft is already being counted upon by the board of control. The works department and city clerk's office will be the hardest hit. Some of the clerks who come under the first class are among the most valued of the city hall employes, but there has been no hint that exemption will be asked for by the city.

"It would be a poor example that the city corporation would set to others, if exemption claims were filed for any of the clerks," was an opinion expressed by a member of the council today. "We will just have to break in girls or give employment to returned soldiers who have the necessary qualifications."

Religion at Front.

"While their reverence towards religion might not be apparent, nevertheless, it is deep down in their hearts, and they are better men for it," said Capt. T. F. Best, who has recently returned from doing Y. M. C. A. work at the front, during an address on "Religion at the Front," in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church today.

Capt. Best referred to the unequal struggle that the allies carried on in the early days of the war, and how the spirits of the boys in the trenches rose as reinforcements of troops and ammunition continued to flow to their aid. He told of the magnificent conduct of the Canadians against fearful odds, and painted a vivid word picture of the devastated villages and shell churned soil of desolated France.

A meeting of the local wholesale and retail fish dealers will be held Tuesday afternoon, it was learned today. The dealers have shown a willingness to cooperate with the special food and fuel committee of the council, and will agree to take a carload of salt water fish, if it is proven to them that it can be disposed of. Special advertising by the food and fuel committee is planned. At the meeting of the dealers one representative will be appointed to keep the committee informed of price fluctuations. Then the committee will pass the information along to the consumers.

SCORE'S SECOND EXTRAORDINARY ESTATE SALE.

All the ideals of what may pertain to the well-dressed man are exploited in the Score's estate sale, and not one of them has greater emphasis than those dark and dignified suitings for the professional man—the physician—the barrister—the college professor and others holding important positions in what men are pleased to designate as "the higher walks in life"—special mention for the dressy black and gray morning coat and waistcoat, made to your measure at $28. R. Score & Son, Limited, 77 King street west.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—In a casualty list of 155 names issued Saturday night, eight Canadian soldiers are reported killed in action, 12 died of wounds, three died, two reported dead thru German sources, one missing, one repatriated prisoner of war and the balance wounded, gassed or missing. The list follows:

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—F. Bennett, Lennoxville, Que.; 174815 W. J. Brown, 10 Vanauley street, Toronto; J. Prescott, Oneida, Ont.; F. D. Lacroix, Isles des Chemes, Man.; W. H. Greenwood, Melford, Sask.; I. Beauchamp, Penetanguishene, Ont.; A. Green, Esmore, Sask.

Died of wounds—C. Milligan, Trenton, Ont.; C. Blanchard, Summerstown, Ont.; J. H. McMillan, Dauphin, Man.; J. F. Williamson, Winnipeg; W. M. Johnson, Lansing, Mich.; A. E. Davies, Brandon, Man.; J. A. Bennett, Valcartier; 405484 L. D. Harkness, Toronto; H. W. Hughes, Victoria, B.C.; R. A. Peek, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

Reported died thru German sources—745503 C. D. Woodman, 9 Columbus avenue, Toronto; G. E. Mathesius, Winnipeg.

Missing—C. A. Sedore, Ravenshoe, Ont.

Prisoner of war, repatriated—C. J. Steen, Methuen, Mass.

Wounded—A. Forsyth, Winnipeg; R. Doherty, Griswold, Man.; R. Adam, Winnipeg; 135291 R. McLennan, Toronto; V. R. McElroy, Stratford, Ont.; W. Teppington, Clinton, Ont.; W. Blount, Montreal; G. McNeil, Halifax; P. McPhee, Bayfield, P.E.I.; J. J. F. Graham, Montreal; W. Lines, Barrie, Ont.; T. Laird, Winnipeg; E. B. Rogers, Verdun, Que.; H. Robinson, Myrtle, Man.; F. M. Robinson, Ingersoll, Ont.; A. Benson, Lethbridge, Alta.; T. Hughes, St. Johnsburg, Vermont; J. Bent, Windsor, Ont.; W. Terry, Vancouver; H. Chambers, Asquith, Sask.; W. H. Hanna, Erskine, Alta.; H. L. Silcox, Winnipeg, Man.; G. W. Robinson, Windsor, Ont.; J. R. Sager, Midland, Ont.; J. A. Klump, Regina, Sask.; M. McDonald, Lyondale, P.E.I.; I. Saranick, Montreal.

INFANTRY.

Wounded—H. S. Lilley, England; H. P. Thompson, Roche Percee, Sask.; Sergt. J. Reilly, Montreal; N. C. Smith, Shawville, Que.; Quartermaster-Sergt. R. Ammet, Scotland; E. Ross, England; W. E. Purcell, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Jackson, Flinton, Ont.; A. J. Y. Headland, Ottawa; G. McDonald, Apple Hill, Ont.; A. Waselenchuk, Russia; W. G. Debenham, Burnstown, Ont.; 784476 H. R. Denike, Hamilton; 172355 A. J. Eyre, 524 Salem avenue, Toronto; W. R. Dunnett, England; J. D. Bain, Paisley, Ont.; E. Johnson, England; Corp. A. Mackie, Little Current, Ont.; Lance-Corp. G. Shore, Ottawa, Ont.; G. Marr, Act.-Sergt. H. Mackay, Scotland; G. W. Adams, England; S. T. Dennison, Togo, Sask.; J. Millar, England; G. Lytgoe, Weyburn, Sask.; W. Coles, Wishart, Sask.; J. R. Peace, Wadona, Sask.; H. C. Bernstock, England; N. F. Maclean, Kronau, Sask.; J. Basilygo, Russia; P. Gopher, Edgeley, Sask.; W. George, England; F. Jeffrey, Pinder, N. B.; W. D. Ferguson, Sydney Mines, N. S.; Act.-Co.-Sergt.-Major Kenneth D. O'Dell, Annapolis Royal, N. S.; 237059 F. Seaber Moore, 113 Leo avenue, Toronto; W. H. Gould, England; J. G. Bassett, Cunnington, Ont.; 669611 F. Hall, 77 Fairbank, Toronto; 676338 A. H. Holyday, 370 Shaw street, Toronto; F. S. Leigh, Beaverton, Ont.; N. C. Morris, London, Ont.; F. W. Amies, Edmonton, Alta.; J. Thompson, Selkirk, Man.; J. G. Caipe, France; A. F. Short, Sunnybend, Alta.; J. F. Jones, Souris, Man.; J. Nikich, Montenegro; A. J. Murphy, Porthood, N. S.; H. Elser, Ottawa; L. D. McGillvray, Cornwall, Ont.; W. W. Crowcroft, Morrissey, B. C.; J. Forsyth, Scotland; J. Steel, Cloan, Sask.; G. Pope, Stratford; I. M. Armstrong, Burlington, N. S.; C. Woolley, England; O. J. A. Renaud, Haileybury, Ont.; J. A. Webster, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wounded and gassed—J. Erskine, St. Catharines, Ont.; L. F. Carter, Winlaw, B. C.; L. M. O'Donnell, Oshawa, Ont.

Gassed—P. Evans, Scotland; C. A. Witherspoon, Simcoe, Ont.; E. J. Ennis, Halifax, N. S.

Ill—1024037 H. W. Lister, 295 Jarvis street, Toronto; R. G. Lucas, Ireland; R. Hunter, M. Maclean, Scotland; A. Butterworth, England; C. Rodway, Winnipeg.

Previously reported wounded, now not wounded, with unit—J. McKenna, Winnipeg, Man.

SERVICES.

Killed in action—R. Chapman, Newmarket Ont.

Died of wounds—J. W. Edgers, Morton, Ont.

Died—C. V. Marshall, Yorkton, Sask.; E. H. Robertson, Scotland.

Wounded—E. J. N. Wilson, Ireland; Act.-Staff-Sergt. C. Phillips, Kingston.

Gassed—1061151 T. L. Trusler, 458 Meagher avenue, Toronto; M. Murphy, Ireland.

Ill—Act.-Lance-Corp. T. S. Hooley, Vancouver.

ARTILLERY.

Died of wounds—602962 Spr. T. W. Humphrey, Hamilton.

Wounded—Gnr. H. H. Watson, Etzikom, Alta.; Dvr. F. Burgle, Midland, Ont.; Dvr. S. J. Walters, England; 316940 Dvr. H. R. McComb, 272 Crawford street, Toronto; Spr. F. Longshaw, East Liverpool, Ohio; Bomb. E. L. Norman, England.

Gassed—Gnr. D. A. Baillie, Montreal; 337909 Gnr. J. F. McLaren, 19½ Poplar Plains, Toronto; Gnr. P. J. Floyd, St. John, N. B.; Gnr. J. McKenzie, Glace Bay, N. S.

Ill—N. Martin, Dominion No. 1, Cape Breton, N. S.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—G. W. Groundwater, Lewisville, N. B.; 769583 A. Cross, 47 Brooklyn avenue, Toronto; 727858 J. H. Templeton, 39 Arlington avenue, Toronto; J. St. James, North Bay, Ont.; J. Bressette, Oxford, Me.; E. C. Kirkpatrick, Rothesay, N. B.

Gassed—H. E. Coullard, Fall River, Mass.; R. Henderson, Princeton, Ont.; H. J. Featherston, Shallow Lake, Ont.

ENGINEERS.

Wounded—Dvr. J. Bruce, St. Albert, Alta.; Dvr. J. Ryan, Ireland.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Died—W. Turnbull, Winnipeg.

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—163926, F. W. Stanley, 262 Bellwoods avenue, Toronto; W. Clarke, W. H. Divers, J. Butler, England; L. Griffiths, Queenston, Ont.; R. Johnson, Grimsby, Ont.; J. A. McMillan, Nilestown, Ont.; J. Illingworth, Ottawa; G. P. Knight, New York; M. A. Luloff, Ottawa; G. A. Goodale, Montreal; F. G. Slater, England; N. J. H. Armstrong, Vancouver.

Died of wounds—E. R. Gordon, England; O. B. Holo, Brown, Man.; E. McCafferty, Edmonton; A. H. Walton, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

Reported from German sources died—Corp. R. P. Sharpe, Ireland.

Presumed to have died—G. W. Gray, England; P. Michorod, Russia; J. Harkness, Scotland; J. R. Marshall, Australia; A. Kilpatrick, Scotland.

Missing—F. Carpenter, Natal, B. C.; A. A. McDonald, Antigonish, N. S.; J. T. Mitchell, Nelson, B. C.

Wounded—H. W. Tucker, Vermillion, Alta.; U. Dumaine, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; E. Booth, England; F. Cranston, 71st Battalion; M. Holdsworth, Handbury; J. E. Allan, Bancroft, Ont.; 690538 A. Hayward, Hamilton; 690774 F. Hutchison, Hamilton; F. Rasmussen, Denmark; A. Pelletier, Montreal; G. Pendleton, Richmond, P. E. I.; J. M. Sulley, England; A. G. H. McCacy, Victoria, B. C.; E. Wilmot Davies, Vancouver, B. C.; 228289 E. L. Baird, 316 Symington avenue, Toronto; 228040 Sergt. F. C. A. Houston, 58 Ashburnham road, Toronto; 678339 A. C. Baillie, 10 Toronto street, Toronto; A. Jones, Hamilton, Ont.; J. Howarth, Hamilton, Ont.; C. D. Willoughby, England; E. A. Wilson, Fernie, B. C.; H. Campbell, Detroit, Mich.; J. Watts, Winnipeg; E. Oparowich, Russia; C. E. Poynton, Hamilton; Lieut. C. H. S. Bell, 56 Indian road crescent, Toronto; 20761 W. Chapman, 50 Arnold avenue, Toronto; 133382 A. Ingram, 25 Roden Place, Toronto, Ont.; Lt. C. R. Dunsford, jr., Victoria, B.C.; Lt. U. Powell, England; T. O. Smith, Stamford, Ont.; N. Statton, Mitchell, Ont.; D. Glen, Scotland; F. C. Hogg, St. Mary's, Ont.; 402274, V. Bracken, 253 Shaw street, Toronto; G. Hendry, Welland, Ont.; R. D. Ballanger, England; N. Gardippi, Duck Lake, Sask.; C. Carmichael, St. John, N.B.; Corp. T. M. McLean, Inverness, N.S.; Sgt. P. B. Palmer, England; M. Lancaster, Bethel, Q.; J. R. Slater, Quebec; C. E. Taylor, Wolfville, N.S.; F. Miller, Jordan Ferry, N.S.; 160390, E. W. Snell, 42 Yonge street, Toronto; W. Morton, Scotland; 679039, J. Callan, 497 Eastern avenue, Toronto; E. Sauvageau, Hamilton, Ont.; 678219, J. C. Struthers, 691 Cariaw avenue, Toronto; A. Sgt. H. W. Hicks, Glencoe, Ont.; R. W. Ketteringham, England; A. Gauthier, Massey, Ont.; A. Lozier, Tracadie, N.B.; 679272, Co. Sgt.-Major A. C. Macmillan, 87 Langley avenue, Toronto; A. Kostanko, M. Slivka, Russia; F. Tosse, Blind River, Ont.; R. Strang, Fort William, Ont.; H. J. Swanson, Norway House, Man.; L.-Corp. H. E. James, Hazelton, B.C.; B. Parks, Brock, Sask.; A. McDerman, Scotland; W. Bailey, England; C. Swinton, Calgary; E. S. Desroche, Miscouche, P.E.I.; W. A. Ellwood, Smiths Falls, Ont.; A. B. Nolan, St. John's, Nfld.; J. Hamer, England; E. J. Proctor, Halifax, N.S.; H. C. Browne, Roland, Man.; J. A. Chivers, Wyoming, Ont.; A. R. Carnall, England; J. McKenzie, England; B. Poole, Norwich, Ont.; E. P. Prindiville, Eastview, Ont.; J. Duncan, Kentville, N.S.; J. S. Pass, Humboldt, Sask.; E. Wells, Abernethy, Sask.; F. S. Robertson, Gooderham, Ont.; F. W. Chiswell, Smiths Falls, Ont.; F. Barnum, Corbyville, Ont.; M. V. Pringle, Newburgh, Ont.; H. Allison, Rednersville, Ont.; H. Amell, Cardinal, Ont.; J. Bain, Crow Lake, Ont.; L. Bath, Pickering, Ont.; G. E. Davies, Tyndall, Man.; H. S. Lush, England; A. McArthur, England; E. P. Stone, England; A.-Cpl. C. Thomas Weldon, Vegreville; W. J. Norwell, Montreal; F. J. Adams, England; W. Hogarth, Scotland; W. J. Yarr, Ireland.

Wounded and gassed—J. Lee, Clarksburg, Ont.; 669571 W. F. Mills, 16 Fisher street, Toronto; J. E. Casey, Brandon, Man.; R. G. E. Bundy, England; F. M. Cragg, England; W. C. Evans, England;

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

THE great action of the Menin road, southeast of Ypres, has died down to patrol encounters and sporadic artillerying. Perceiving that their troops had an impossible task in charging against the terrible British fire, the Germans are now refraining from fiery counter-attacks. Observers declare that tho the German infantry fights bravely enough, its quality has visibly deteriorated, but that the British army has never fought better and has reached a high pitch of efficiency. The total prisoners taken have increased to 3243. Of these 80 are officers. The British are redoubling their aerial activity and nightly and daily their machines fly far out over the German lines to bombard stations, airdromes, hutments and ammunition dumps. The British naval aircraft are also keeping up a great deal of raiding over Belgium.

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Tho not strictly connected with the battle of the Menin road, British rifle regiments won a brilliant success near Langemarck. The enemy had launched an attack against them, when they charged, pursued him back to his starting point, and wrested from him a considerable section of his defences. This action illustrates in a remarkable way the proficiency attained by British military leaders. They are now alert and ready to take advantage of every mistake of the Germans. It is initiative like this that marks troops of the first quality.

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The Canadians have not made any big attack on the enemy, but they are engaged in a competition of markmanship behind their own lines, so an action of a big scale will hardly open until they have finished their games. The Germans are sending more airplanes than usual over the Canadian lines, probably in connection with their long-distance shelling. Detachments of Canadian Engineers are assisting the British in their consolidation of the ground captured astride the Messines road.

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In a fight at Jacobstadt the Russians gave up a bridgehead across the Dwina with scarcely any resistance. The Germans took 400 prisoners, according to their own claims, showing that the engagement had not one-sixth the intensity of the action in Flanders just concluded. The enemy claims that he has compelled the abandonment of a strip of land 25 miles broad by six miles deep in the action. He also claimed that he captured 50 guns, but these are probably mine and bomb throwers, always counted as artillery by the enemy when he captures them, but ignored as guns when he loses them. The Russians consolidated their positions on the eastern bank and then opened a heavy artillery fire on the Germans across the river. They also made a further minor advance east of Riga. A new chief of staff will proceed with the reorganization of the Russian forces.

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The Italians record an advance of their front line in the region of Roccogliano and Selo, on the Julian front. This progress shows that they are proceeding with the turning movement against the strong Hermada Plateau, so as to gain control of the coastal road from this position to Trieste.

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The full text of the German reply to the Pope makes four chief points, disarmament, arbitration of disputes, freedom of the seas and elimination of high protective duties against Germany. These concessions, Germany says, she is willing to accept as a basis of negotiation. As to disarmament, Napoleon thought that he had rendered Prussia powerless by limiting her army to 40,000 men, but she stole a march on him by the introduction of a secret system of conscription. As to arbitration of international disputes the allies had concluded treaties with the United States before the war to settle differences in this manner, and Serbia had offered to allow The Hague commission to sit on her controversy with Austria, but Austria refused and declared war. As to the elimination of protective duties by the allies, the Paris conference had decided to exclude German goods to prevent Germany from obtaining any profit out of the war by taking trade away from the allies during reconstruction. They plan to debar the enemy from profiting by the war and the ravages of his armies in France, Belgium and Poland. As to freedom of the seas, it is universal during peace, but the full rigor of maritime law goes into effect between belligerents during war. To ask this is therefore a manoeuvre for the next war. Germany has feared that the allies will keep her ships from the seas until she has made reparation for her many submarine deeds.

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What the enemy wants is to have a peace conference. His plenipotentiaries would then meet the allies' plenipotentiaries at the conference table. His intriguers would strive to sow dissensions among the allies. President Wilson is taking the lead in refusing peace negotiations. The allies will reject mere paper guarantees, but they will insist upon material guarantees. These may include the control of all German mineral deposits and of German seaports and customs for a term of years. The fine hand of Von Kuehlmann, German foreign minister and pacifist manipulator, is striving to make fighting harder for the allies by stirring up unnformed pacifists to redouble their peace propaganda. Washington hints that if the Pope issues another peace note the allies will ignore it.

EAGERNESS FOR PEACE IN HUNGARIAN CAPITAL

Budapest, Sept. 23, via Amsterdam.—Newspapers in the Hungarian capital discuss the Austro-Hungarian and German replies to Pope Benedict in very appreciative tones. The Pester Lloyd regards the answers as showing that humanity after three years of world war is resolutely anticipating developments which otherwise would have required generations. The newspaper adds:

"Anyone who a few years ago had hinted as a most distant possibility that great military states like Austria-Hungary and Germany, after indisputably gigantic military successes, would declare a readiness to reorganize their foreign policy on the fundamental ideas of the most radical pacifist would have been ridiculed as an incurable fool."

IRISH LEADERS PLOT WITH FOE'S AGENTS

(Continued from Page 1).

consent sale Holland three hundred thousand chests (cartridges) and two hundred tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland commission.'"

Exploited United States.

How Germany "shamefully abused and exploited" the protection of the United States by secreting in the German legation at Bucharest, after the American Government had taken charge of Germany's affairs at the Rumanian capital, quantities of powerful explosives for bomb plots and deadly microbes, with instructions for their use in destroying horses and cattle, was revealed today by Secretary of State Lansing.

It was another of the series of the disclosures of German intrigue, made public without comment in the same manner as the von Luxburg telegrams which have brought Argentina on the verge of war with Germany, the von Eckhardt letter from Mexico City, and the von Bernstorff telegram asking the German foreign office for authorization to spend $50,000 to influence congress.

The latest story is told in a report to the state department from William Whiting Andrews, secretary of the legation at Bucharest, and a letter from Foreign Minister Porumbaru of Rumania.

Suspicious Looking Boxes.

Parcels and boxes taken into the German consulate at Bucharest with display of great precaution aroused the suspicions of the Rumanian Government. On Aug. 27, 1916, the evening prior to the date of Rumania's declaration of war, some of the cases were taken to the German legation, located in a different building from the consulate. Convinced that the boxes were not taken away from the legation by the German diplomatic mission on its departure from Bucharest, the Rumanian authorities later ordered the police to find and examine their contents. The police communicated with American Minister Vopica, then in charge of German interests, who reluctantly assigned Secretary Andrews to observe the search. The boxes were found buried in the garden of the German legation. Mr. Andrews' report says:

"Upon my return from the examination which resulted in the discovery of the explosives and of the box of microbes, both of which the legation servants admitted having placed in the garden, the former confidential agent of the German minister, Dr. Bernhardt, who had been left with the legation at the German minister's request to assist in the care of German interests, admitted his knowledge of the explosives placed in the garden; told me that more were in the garden than had been found; that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation; and that still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and insinuated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of dossiers which I had sealed.

U. S. Protection Abused.

"Dr. Bernhardt also stated all these objects had been brought to the German legation after our legation had accepted the protection of German interests, which agreed with the statement of the servants. A similar confession was made to the minister by this man.

"The protection of the United States was in this manner shamefully abused and exploited. In this instance at least, the German Government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial."

Fifty-one boxes were taken from the garden. Fifty of them each contained a cartridge filled with trinititoluene, saturated with mononitrotoluene, among the most powerful explosives known, one-fifth of each one being sufficient to tear up a railroad track. In the other box were bottles of liquid found to be cultivations of the microbes of anthrax and glanders. It bore a seal showing it came from the German consulate at Kronstadt, Hungary, and inside was found a typewritten note in German, saying:

"Enclosed four phials for horses and four for cattle. To be employed as formerly arranged. Each phial is sufficient for 200 head. To be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throats; if not, into their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there; in case of good results the presence of Mr. Kostoff for one day here would be desirable."

Plotted During Peace.

Foreign Minister Porumbaru accompanied his letter with documents to prove the origin of the boxes and their contents.

"It has been possible to prove in an undisputable way," he said, "that before our declaration of war to Austria-Hungary, when observing strict neutrality and keeping up normal relations with the German Empire, the personnel of the German legation, violating all rules of neutrality and all duties of diplomatic missions, introduced clandestinely considerable quantities of an extremely powerful explosive and cultivations of microbes destined to affect domestic animals, and in consequence susceptible of provoking terrible epidemics also among the human population.

"There can hardly be any doubt about the way by which these substances were introduced into Rumanian territory; the very stringent police measures at all frontier stations taken by the royal Rumanian Government since the outbreak of the war and continually made stricter since, prove sufficiently that these explosives and microbes cannot have reached this country otherwise than by diplomatic courier.

Intended for Mischief.

"On the other hand, there can be no doubt of the final object of the importation into Rumania as well as about the use to which they were assigned. The explosives and the microbes were destined to be used in Rumania, very probably in time of peace. From all this it results that in time of peace members of the German legation, covered by their immunity, prepared in concert with the Bulgarian legation the perpetration on the territory of a neutral and friendly state of plots directed against the safety of this state and against the lives of its subjects.

"The royal government makes it its duty to protest against these criminal practices, and especially against the use of the microbes, an illegal weapon, and certainly worse than poison, the use of which was formerly forbidden by the fourth convention of The Hague, as well as against this violation of the duties and of the loyalty which international law imposes upon diplomatic missions as an exchange for the privileges which are guaranteed to them."

COHALAN'S STATEMENT.

New York, Sept. 22.—Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of this city, tonight issued a statement in reply to a reference to him contained in the exposure revealed by the committee in Washington in regard to German propaganda and plots in this country prior to the break in diplomatic relations. The statement said in part:

"How much England has had to do With the publication of the unsigned statement of an un-named third party of my alleged views, I do not know. But I do not know and I cannot understand how my name was connected with any papers of Mr. Von Igel, as I never met or knew him or heard of his existence until the time of his arrest. I never sent or requested the sending of the remarks which are attributed to me.

"I pointed out in Carnegie Hall on last Easter Sunday that the record of the Irish thruout the entire history of the country had been one of unconditional and unqualified loyalty, and that whatever their sympathies in the great world war had been before our entrance into the struggle, they are now as they have always been, for America first, last and all the time."

MARKED GUNFIRE ON FRENCH FRONT

No Infantry Attack From St. Quentin to Switzerland.

Paris, Sept. 23. — There was little fighting on the French front today, altho the artillery activity was quite marked in various sectors. The official statement issued by the war office tonight says:

"There was no infantry action. The artillery action was quite active in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne as well as on the left bank of the Meuse, north of Hill 304.

"Belgian communication: On September 22 and 23, communications and cantonments on both sides were shelled, following bomb fighting before Dixmude and Land Mark No. 16 on the Yser. Enemy works and observatories in the outskirts of Dixmude and several German batteries were silenced.

Despite the foggy weather the activity of our aviators was very great. They bombarded today enemy barracks near Leke in reprisal for bombardments of our cantonments.

"Eastern theatre, Sept. 23: Artillery fighting continued in the region of Doiran and the Vardar. At several points along the front, notably in the Italian sector, the enemy attempted surprise attacks but was repulsed. On September 20, a French detachment, operating in conjunction with the Albanian contingents of Essad Pasha, carried out in the Skumbi valley a successful raid, in which serious losses were inflicted on the Austrian troops, and 442 unwounded prisoners and two machine guns were taken."

The official statement from the war office last night said: "The artillery on both sides was very active on the whole Aisne front, notably near the Monnejean farm and in the regions of Cerny and Courcy. In Champagne the Germans delivered an attack against our positions between Maisons de Champagne and Massiges. Some enemy groups were able to reach our lines and gain a foothold in a trench element, but were driven out in a spirited engagement.

"On our side we penetrated a German trench near Beausejour destroyed shelters and brought back material.

"On the right bank of the Meuse there were quite lively artillery actions near Bezonvaux. In Upper Alsace patrol encounters took place east of Seppois.

"During the period of the last ten days 15 German airplanes and one captive balloon were brought down by our pilots and 29 enemy airplanes were forced to land in their own lines in a damaged condition after engagements.

"Eastern theatre, Sept. 21.—The artillery activity was again marked in the region of the Vardar and north of Monastir. British aviators bombed enemy establishments in the neighborhood of Demir-Hissar."

KERENSKY IN PLOT WITH KORNILOFF

Petrograd Revolutionary Committees Demand Explanation From Premier.

Petrograd, Sept. 23.—The Korniloff mystery, arising out of the recent revolt, has developed dimensions which threaten the existence of the cabinet, particularly the position of Kerensky. The newspapers representing the Left and the Right parties demand an explanation from the government, while the bolsheviki organs openly accuse the premier, in the words of The Nabotchi Poot, of being in a conspiracy with Korniloff "to crush the Petrograd proletariat and the workmen's and soldiers' delegates with the help of a cavalry corps sent against Petrograd."

The newspaper asks why, if the published documents are forged, no denial has been issued.

A serious indication of trouble is that the bolsheviki group in the bureau of the central workmen's and soldiers' delegates has carried by an overwhelming majority, a resolution demanding an explanation.

The controversy over the source of the recent Korniloff rebellion has proved to be the sensation of the day. Petrograd newspapers publish columns of revelations and interviews with the chief factors in the revolt, and, while much is inexplicable, it is agreed that negotiations between Premier Kerensky and General Korniloff for the establishment of a strong government at Petrograd preceded the rebellion. The march of General Korniloff's troops on the capital is said to have been part of a scheme.

CAUGHT AT LAST

At last we know who it is that has been cutting prices of electric light fixtures and selling them at or near cost. The Electric Wiring & Fixture Co., 261 College street, southeast corner of Spadina avenue, has been doing this for some time. How they can sell solid brass fixtures at these prices and not charge for installing them in the houses is a conundrum. They are also wiring occupied houses for electric light and concealing the wires without breaking the plaster or marking the decorations. Their phone number is College 1878.

MORE LENS HEROES GIVEN DECORATIONS

Lieut. Cockeran's Exploit in Winning D. S. O. Particularly Notable.

MANY SPLENDID FEATS

Many Ontario Officers Included in List of Those Decorated.

By Stewart Lyon.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Sept. 22.—In connection with the battle of Lens the following awards have been made for conspicuous gallantry in action:

Distinguished Service Order—Acting Lieut. L. E. Jones of a western Ontario battalion; acting Major A. F. Miller of an eastern Ontario battalion; Lieut. Allan Cockeran of an eastern Ontario battalion; acting Lieut.-Col. W. H. Brown of a New Brunswick battalion.

Lieut. Cockeran gets his decoration for a very gallant act. When his battalion was attacking, during the battle of Lens, it came under heavy fire from a machine gun on a slag heap. Taking with him two men, Lieut. Cockeran rushed forward, climbed a slope and personally killed the gun crew. On trying to carry off the gun he found there was a "booby trap" attached to it. He threw the gun from him, whereupon the trap exploded, and the gun was brought in. The wounded in action, Lieut. Cockeran refused to go to the rear, and later on in the same day, while scouting in some ruined houses in front of the new position, accompanied by two non-commissions, he met a party of Germans, including two staff officers, all of whom were killed. Next morning Lieut. Cockeran aided in repulsing a strong counter-attack, and in hand-to-hand fighting accounted for several of the enemy. In this action he was severely wounded, but was carried in.

Major Miller's decoration was won in the same manner. Twice the enemy drove our men out of their newly won position, and twice he led them back, finally holding the ground. He accounted for several Germans with his revolver during the struggle.

Win Military Cross.

Military Cross: Lieut. Leonard A. Reid of the C.F.A., Capt. D. J. Corrigall of a Central Ontario battalion; Capt. J. H. Bell, of a western Ontario battalion; Lieut. W. H. Fenton, of a western Ontario battalion; Capt. Alan Parker, C.A.M.C.; Capt. E. H. McCusker, C.A.M.C.; Capt. Franklin Dunham, C.A.M.C.; Lieut. A. J. R. Craig, of a western Ontario battalion; Acting Major B. M. Clark, central Ontario battalion; Acting Capt. R. W. Catto, central Ontario battalion; Capt. R. N. Jago, central Ontario battalion; Lieut. J. M. Bennet, central Ontario battalion; Lieut. W. Waldrum, central Ontario battalion; Lieut. F. H. Cantlon, central Ontario battalion; Lieut. J. O. E. G. Audette, eastern Ontario battalion; Lieut. J. S. Davie, eastern Ontario battalion; Lieut. R. L. Irwin, eastern Ontario battalion; Acting Major H. Chasse, Quebec battalion; Lt. J. H. Morgan, Quebec battalion; Lt. N. W. Robbins, Quebec battalion; Lt. A. Durnan, Quebec battalion; Lieut. A. Payette, Quebec battalion; Lieut. P. E. Cole, Quebec battalion; Lieut. W. E. Morgan, Quebec battalion; Lt. G. E. LaMothe, Quebec battalion; Lt. P. E. Guay, Quebec battalion; Lt. G. B. Hallette, New Brunswick battalion; Lieut. R. A. Major, New Brunswick Battalion; Lieut. R. J. Smith, New Brunswick Battalion; Acting Capt. T. H. Fisher, Nova Scotia battalion; Lieut. C. J. Oram, Nova Scotia battalion; Lieut. J. A. McCamus, Machine Gun Corps; Lieut. R. F. Merrick, Machine Gun Corps; Capt. A. S. Dawes, Canadian Field Artillery; Lieut. L. C. Pence, C.F.A.; Lieut. A. B. Fennell, C.F.A.; Lieut. T. T. R. Lockhart, Royal Engineers.

Distinguished Conduct Medal — Corp. S. Finney of a British Columbia battalion; Company Sergt.-Major T. Jackson and Sergt. H. A. Templeman, Eastern Ontario battalions; Sergt. C. Brusselmsens, Sergt. E. Keller and Corp. H. J. Baillie, Quebec battalions; Sergt. J. Vass, Corp. W. Oakley and Pte. C. P. D. E. Bow, New Brunswick battalion; Sergt. D. R. C. Grant and Sergt. Kilpatrick, Pte. J. Lacey, Royal Irish Regiment.

TO POOL RESOURCES WITH AMERICANS

British Empire to Join United States in Remarkable Work.

Washington, Sept. 23. — American and British officials are working on a program providing for closer economic co-operation with a view to uniting for war purposes the entire resources of this country and Great Britain and her possessions.

As confidential agent of the British Government, Viscount Reading, lord chief justice of England, is handling negotiations here. While tremendous in its scope, Lord Reading's mission here is only part of the comprehensive structure of unity of resources which Great Britain is building. The resources of all her dominions and those of the allies are to be formed, so far as possible into a compact whole providing a mammoth reservoir so all the allies may draw to make more effective the war against the common foe.

The full limit of Great Britain's resources is to be placed in detail before American officials, who, in turn, have been frank in placing before Lord Reading the full extent of what this country expects to accomplish and her potentialities.

One purpose of Lord Reading's mission is to ascertain what supplies this country may be able to furnish the allies during the remainder of the struggle without diverting supplies needed for American military, naval or domestic consumption.

Indications are that the allies will request a volume of materials bounded only by America's ability to produce and the transatlantic transportation facilities. A detail of the program under consideration is the manufacture on a huge scale of munitions here for the allies.

The munitions requirements, however, form but a small part of the total. Coal, copper, iron and steel, foodstuffs and clothing are still needed in tremendous volume. Co-ordination of these requirements is one of the chief topics under consideration in the proposed program.

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VATICAN PLANS TO ADDRESS NEW NOTE

Pope to Take Action After Entente Allies Answer First Note.

COMMENT ON SLIGHT

Central Powers' Replies Published Before Reaching the Vatican.

Rome, Sept. 23. — The replies of the central empires were a disillusion, even to the Vatican, according to reports current today. In political circles it is observed that both Berlin and Vienna were less specific about the conditions of the peace negotiations they intend to propose than was the Pope. While they "accept the leading suggestions of the papal note regarding the limitation of armaments, thier silence concerning Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Alsace - Lorraine, Trent and Trieste is looked up on as significant.

Rome, Sept. 23. — The reply of the entente allies to the peace note of Pope Benedict is now being awaited by the Vatican, after which the Pope will again address a note to all the belligerents. The pontiff will point out that the questions on which all agree really represent the foundation of a new order of things in the world and a new era of peace for humanity. The secondary problems, he will say, certainly can be adjusted easily and better thru good will and friendly discussion than by force of arms.

It is understood that the next papal note virtually will embody the views expressed by Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, to the Associated Press last night.

Commenting on the Austrian and German replies to Pope Benedict, Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, said yesterday:

"The Vatican has not yet received the replies of the central powers published here under a Zurich date. This makes the treatment received by the Vatican from the central powers worse than that which the Holy See complained of when President Wilson answered the papal note thru Secretary of State Lansing. In fact the Austro-Hungarian and German replies were published before the Vatican had received them at all."

Two Catholic organs, The Corriere D'Italia and The Observorie, publish an identical note in which it is said the reference in the German reply to the "desire of the Pope," is assumed to apply to the third and fourth points in the pontifical communication.

The note does not go into detail, but it is supposed that the Catholic organs have in mind the Pope's proposal for a reciprocal remission of damages and war outlays and a reciprocal restitution of the occupied territories.

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