

BULGAR BLOW AT BUCHAREST

Roumanian Capital First Objective of the Enemy.

Austrian Retirement in Bukovina is Reported.

Amsterdam Cable.—A despatch received here from Constantinople says that Hall Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has gone to Berlin to confer with German statesmen.

London, Sept. 6.—An Austrian retirement along the Moldava River, in South-eastern Bukovina, is reported from Geveva. A Zurich despatch says the Roumanians occupied 7,000 square miles of Hungary in the first week of their offensive.

No official confirmation is yet at hand of the reported capture by the Roumanians of Orzova, the Hungarian hill city at the Iron Gates of the Danube. On their northern and north-eastern fronts the Roumanians report heavy fighting and an advance in the region of Borzeckot, as well as the capture of Sepsiszent-Gyorgy, north of Kronstadt.

I. F. Hellmuth, K. C., has been chosen to represent the Hydro-Electric Commission in the motion to be launched at Osgoode Hall to set aside the writ secured at Welland a week ago by the Electrical Development Co.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General, the Duchess and Princess Patricia, officially bade farewell to Toronto at the reception tendered them by Mayor Church and the City Council at the City Hall.

All the classes of the Royal Military College are now back in harness. The attendance at present is 136 and two more students are expected. Help is very scarce at the college in consequence of men enlisting and it will be necessary to employ some women.

It is asserted in naval circles in London that German submarine activity in the English Channel and in the Mediterranean indicates that Germany will shortly resume submarine warfare.

A despatch from Vienna to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Roumanian Government has seized the Austrian and German factories in Roumania, as well as industrial and financial establishments of the Central Powers, and four large petroleum companies.

The Rumaenische Kredit Bank and the Banque Generale Rumaene have been taken over by the Bucharest Government.

On the Saloniki front there has been a considerable diminution in the fighting, artillery combats and engagements of skirmishing patrols having been the only activities.

"On the Struma front," says an official statement received from the British commander at Saloniki, "there have been patrol engagements east of the river between Orlik and the Kamarjan bridge."

"The Dorian front enemy artillery shelled our positions for two hours."

Several commanding positions of the Austrians on Punta del Forane, at the head of the Rio Feliz valley in the upper Bovi, were captured Saturday night by detachments of Italian infantry, says the Italian official statement issued to-day. Violent Austrian counter-attacks were repulsed.

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coop at New Toronto and started a fire that destroyed the coop and its three hundred feathered inhabitants. Roy E. Allen, of London, Ont., was hurried through the windshield of his motor car and painfully though not seriously injured, when a rear wheel came off and his machine ploughed down a steep embankment.

Police Magistrate Weir, of Kitchener, deferred sentence in the case of Charles Linnenbank, who was charged with receiving the sum of \$1,500 from a Wellesley farmer by fraudulent means. The accused made full restitution.

The Provincial Natural Gas Company, which supplies various places in Niagara district, is sending out warnings to its customers that supply is running short, and they must not expect to be able to heat their homes altogether with natural gas this winter.

German Socialists are circulating an anti-war leaflet asserting that the Germans are slowly starving, blaming the Government for starting the war, accusing speculators of cornering food and urging the masses to refuse to support the war.

W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, who has returned from his annual visit to the Western Provinces, thinks that the crop will average well, although conditions vary not only as between provinces, but in each province.

Hallez has played an important part in Teuton communications, lying as it does 60 miles southeast of Lemberg, on the trunk line to Stanislaw and Kolsmea, both of which are now in Russian hands. It is also at the junction of the Dniester and Gnita Lipa Rivers.

An Austrian War Office statement to-night tells of a retirement from the heights of the Carpathians west of Clatopolca "to carry a threatening encircling movement." Otherwise, says the statement, the situation is unchanged.

The crossing of the Dvina, which appears to have been made by small detachments, is mainly significant because such movements during this campaign have preceded Russian advances in force.

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"North of Dvinsk our advanced posts, after having crossed to the western bank of the Dvina, drove the enemy from his trenches and captured a portion of his position. Our aeroplanes successfully bombarded the railway station and Baranovien."

"In the directions of Brzezany (25 miles north of Hallez) and of Hallez the fighting is continuing in our favor. The gallant troops of Gen. Techerbach, having driven the enemy out of a series of fortified positions and having advanced westward in their pursuit, reached the River Naratuvka, a tributary of the Gnita Lipa, which they crossed at some points."

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RUSS FORCES CROSS DVINA

An Advance in Force is Expected at Once.

Berlin Admits Retreat North of Hallez.

London Cable.—The past 24 hours have brought success to Russian arms from the Dvina River at the north to the Carpathian heights, which form the ramparts of Transylvania.

The most marked advance was in the south centre of the long line, where for days General Brusiloff's armies have been heaving a path toward Lemberg. To-night the important railroad centre of Hallez is under Russian fire, and in flames, and announcement of its evacuation is momentarily expected.

Already Berlin has admitted withdrawal to new positions beyond the Dniester, north of Hallez. In addition to holding under their artillery fire the city of Hallez, the Russians have seized the railway lines reaching the Semikovitza and Alodanki.

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offensive. I viewed the whole stretch of battle line from Pozieres to Blacourt from a point relatively remote. I watched the 30-mile line in conflagration the most fatal that ever flamed. To-day I have had a much nearer view of the seven desperate miles between Thiepval and Delville Wood.

FOUGHT ON EARTH AND IN SKY. Naturally many features can never be forgotten; some cannot be described. A busy German battery on my left was delivering messages of death over the ridges that screened it. Occasionally an enemy shell tore its shrieking path through the air above me with the rising and falling note of the whistle of a runaway locomotive, coming up, passing and disappearing in its mad career. To the right and more constantly straight ahead flashed the fire of the English. Three captive balloons watched on high and telegraphed to earth the story of what they saw, and from first to last an even dozen aeroplanes skirmished, fought and manoeuvred in the sky amidst the bouquet of shrapnel that blomed about them.

There was a hill a little to the east that lifted itself in special sadness, fan and wasted.

On the sides and summit still stood the outlines of trees, but every branch had been stripped bare by the hail of shrapnel. On that hill, silhouetted against the yellow fumes of battle, the blasted figure of Bethany stood multiple five thousand times. Yet that was a happy hill. In front of that no tree nor shrub any longer lifted its head. And over all swept missiles of death, seeking their victims.

Of what went on beneath that curtain of fire, I knew, of course, nothing, except that a few weary Germans and two English prisoners, dragged from the Delville Wood, told me, and which are too piteous and gruesome to put on the wire, and what I guessed from the score of moaning fellows and the few silent dying or dead, who passed on their way back to the field lazarette. I cannot tell of the scores of the individual homicides, of the gas, hand grenades, thrust of bayonets, curses and screams. I know only of these things at second hand and believe the ejaculatory narratives of the half-dazed, wounded and scared prisoners whom I stopped and questioned were beyond belief in their testimony of the bitterness of the struggle.

A month ago we talked of the front line trenches. To-day there are no trenches. The ground has been ploughed, harrowed and kneaded. Not that I have been there to see. God helping me, I will never go nearer than I was to-day. But all about are these things at second hand and believe the ejaculatory narratives of the half-dazed, wounded and scared prisoners whom I stopped and questioned were beyond belief in their testimony of the bitterness of the struggle.

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THE CONTROL OF PRISONS

Inspector Makes Reply to Recent Criticisms.

Moral Suasion Plan a Failure, He Says.

Ottawa, Report.—An emphatically worded reply to recent criticisms, of Canadian prison management, is contained in the annual report of Inspectors of Penitentiaries, just issued by the Justice Department. The reply is from the pen of Inspector Douglas Stewart.

"In the administration of justice," says the report, "it is apparent that prisons are intended to be a continuation of the courts, for the purpose of carrying out the sentences imposed for the protection of society, and incidentally to afford facilities for the reclamation of law-breakers. Some of our advisers insist that prison officials should assume responsibility for the creation and development of a conscience in every prisoner. They seem to think a prisoner's conscience is something tangible, which can be gently massaged with special privileges and immunities, lubricated with tobacco juice, and plied with the gaseous advice and platitudes of officials who are not primarily selected on account of their qualifications as evangelists."

"A conscience thus developed will be of little service to the man after he has passed the gate of the prison and faces the stern realities of life. Men with artificially developed characters are the material of which recidivists are made. Self-constituted reformers flippantly repeat the irrelevant and meaningless statement that 'prisoners should be treated as men, and not as beasts, and immediately insist that they be treated as children, and not as men. Convicts in our penitentiaries are treated as men, but puerile and kindergarten methods are avoided as dangerous to society and a caricature of penal administration."

"Some of our critics have boldly asserted that our Canadian penitentiaries are 'schools of crime.' The assertion, whether made in ignorance or malice, is easily refuted by facts and figures that cannot be controverted. Of the 2,004 convicts in our custody on April last, but 16 per cent. were ever before in any Canadian penitentiary. 'School of crime' that produces 84 per cent. of failures can hardly be designated a school."

Mr. Stewart then points out that in one of the older States of the Union where moral suasion methods, which have been urged for adoption in Canada, have been in practice for more than a decade; of those under sentence for crimes, 67.6 per cent. were "repeaters," with an average of more than seven convictions.

"If we adopt the suggested system," says Mr. Stewart, "we will no doubt obtain like results. Those who assume to solve the criminal problem by observing one angle only, would obtain more accurate results if they were to study the other angle. Let them interview the thousands of innocent victims who are obliged to suffer the hell of poverty, for life, as a result of the fraudulent actions of men they trusted with their savings, invested in good faith, in certain chartered banks and industries. Let the mask those sufferers whether, in their opinion, the 'gentlemanly' convicts who are serving a few years for the offence are likely to become greater criminals if obliged to work at manual labor, or if they are likely to be degraded if required to comply with the sanitary regulations regarding hair cutting that is necessary in an institution of mixed population. Let them enquire of the judges, whether in imposing the sentence, they meant what they said and intended that society should be protected by a term of hard labor that would teach the offender that the way of the transgressor is hard, or whether it was intended should be ignored and the offenders coddled, pampered, bribed with special privileges and immunities, entertained and amused, to meet the views of irresponsible enthusiasts."

"This battle," the Kaiser is reported to have said, "is vitally important. You must spare no effort to hold off the enemy and die at your posts rather than yield."

At the same time the Emperor promised to send strong reinforcements to Gen. Von Buelow, who has replaced Gen. von Falkenhayn. The latter has been transferred further north to command the army facing Arras. Von Buelow led the wing of von Hindenburg's Russian drive, and is one of the new chief of staff's first appointments.

"In fulfilment of the Kaiser's orders fresh troops have been concentrated in large force for the defence of Combes, where the battle is raging at the highest pitch of fury. Other reinforcements were drafted south of the Somme with the object of disengaging Chaules, Gen. von Hertingen, who still commands the Germans from the Aisne to French divisions, had to supply these fresh divisions."

Gen. Joffre has thus achieved the enormously important result of forcing the Germans to weaken their lines at various points of the western front in order to meet the great Somme and Verdun drives, and since this is one of the cardinal aims of the whole allied strategy, the battle may be expected to flame up this month on the thinned section of the German lines. That is why, from his headquarters at St. Quentin, von Buelow is employing all available reserves in the defence of Chaules. Following operations with the commander is Prince Eitel Friedrich.

Silas fled before his irate wife, and, seeking the first shelter that presented itself, crept under the bed, from whence, after a short time, he peered cautiously out. Seeing his wife standing near by with an up-raised broom, he shouted: "Mirandy, I think it's about time somebody was boss in this house."—The Christian Herald.

TRADES CONGRESS.

Canadian and U. S. Delegates Address Gathering.

Birmingham, England, Cable.—Delegates from Canada and the United States this morning addressed the forty-eighth Trades Union Congress, representing nearly 2,000,000 workmen, which is now in session in Lugmen, which is now in session in Lugmen, which is now in session in Lugmen. William D. Mahon, of Birmingham, President of the Amalgamated Detroit, President of the Street and Electric Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and a delegate to the Congress of the A. F. of L., presented the standpoint of the United States regarding the proposed labor and peace congress on the conclusion of the war. He said:

"The United States labor leaders asked only for a call to be sent out to the workers of the nation. They did not say they would not participate unless both the Germans and their allies were present."

Delegate James Simpson, a Canadian, declared that Canada has accepted the proposition, and he regretted the attitude of rejection of the workers of the mother country.

Mr. Simpson also declared that Britain should not send goods to Canada until they were paid the same rate of wages as prevailed there. Canada ought to be protected from British sweated goods. Simpson's speech was heartily cheered.

The congress gave an enthusiastic reception to the declaration that workers in the United States generally sympathized with the cause of the Entente Allies because they thought it represented right and liberty.

At the business session the congress first adopted a resolution protesting against compulsory service. Then another resolution was adopted demanding that the clergy should not be exempted from military service.

VANDALS DID NOT SUCCEED

Rome Cable.—A late statement given out to-night states that in the new raid on Venice an Austrian seaplane dropped a bomb which fell directly in front of the historic St. Mark's Cathedral. Another narrowly missed the Britannia Hospital. It is pointed out that this is the second time that St. Mark's has narrowly escaped destruction.

The statement says that no one was killed or wounded, and that no damage of moment was done by the bombs.

SUBWAY TRANSIT NOT CRIPPLED

New York Elevated Lines Also Kept to Time.

Surface Lines Alone Suffered From Strike.

New York Report.—The street railway strike intended to cripple the transit facilities of the city resulted as follows, in its first 24 hours:

1. So far as the subway is concerned, there were more trains than ever in the history of the underground system. The trips were made in better time. The total number of passengers carried was the largest on record.

2. The elevated railway lines maintained their schedules throughout the day. Traffic was substantially increased. There was some confusion because of the over-crowding.

3. The surface lines of the New York Railway Company, which is controlled by the same officers who run the elevated and subway systems, were badly demoralized. In some cases service was entirely suspended. General Manager Hedley stated that the service was twenty-five per cent. of normal.

4. President Shonts and General Manager Hedley said the backbone of the strike was broken. They freely predicted that its end was only a matter of hours.

President Shonts to-night said a total of 1,150 men had quit their posts on the subway and elevated lines. Of a total of 11,700 employees, 9,977 have signed the individual working agreement contract.

"The best evidence that these agreements were and are satisfactory to the men is the fact that, after two months of aggressive propaganda by the union, and in spite of the violent threats practically every man who had signed the agreement stood by his contract. It is important that the public know that our service is being maintained in large measure by our regular men. Only four motormen on the whole Interborough system struck."

DRIVING TURKS.

Grand Duke Winning Despite Fierce Resistance.

London, Cable.—A Petrograd official chronicling the operations on the Caucasus front reports the repulse of an attempted Ottoman offensive in Turkish Armenia, west of Erzinan along the left bank of the River Euphrates.

Stubborn fighting in the region of Ornot is recorded, and the official states that despite resistance of a determined character the Turks are being driven out of their strongly fortified mountain positions, and all counter-attacks are being repulsed by the Russians.

Turkish prisoners captured in the engagements in the Ornot region state that the Ottoman troops have suffered heavy losses. Among those killed was the commander of the 30th division, while Paik Paasha, commander of the second Turkish corps, was killed or seriously wounded, and the commander of the 12th Turkish division was wounded.