

## To-Day's Messages.

### 10.00 A.M.

#### AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

LONDON, To-day. Seven persons were killed and 28 injured in all districts affected by the two German air raids last night.

#### GERMANS FAIL IN FIERCE BATTLE AT VERDUN.

LONDON, To-day. Despatches from the French Headquarters details a terrific battle which ensued around Verdun yesterday when the Germans attempted to recapture the French positions. The German attack was launched at dawn on the extreme right of the Verdun sector, and followed a bombardment of several days during which the whole positions, including Verdun, were there is now nothing but ruins, were heavily peppered. The object of the attack was to recover the dominating ridge separating Chaumes and Fosses Woods, which the French captured on September 3, giving them a view over the Orne Valley up to the mountain fortress called Ornes Twines, which flanks the German extreme left. It was therefore towards the highest point of ridge Hill 363 that the German attack was launched and the fighting was hottest around the trenches bordering the Chaumes Fosses Woods which the Germans were forced to cross in order to reach the crest of the ridge. The enemy strength was five battalions, including the Rohstrum Battalion, which is a model school for the Sturm Struppel or special storming troops and was commanded by officers who founded the battalion. At the same time divisions were made against other places on the right and Beaumont on the left. In the centre and on the right the Germans were repelled after a bit of fighting at close quarters. On the left even worse luck awaited them, for the French Colonial troops with magnificent dash and courage suddenly leaped from the trenches and met the enemy hand to hand half way and drove him back to the starting point. To-day the Germans are resuming the bombardment of these positions.

#### GERMAN AIRMEN INTERNED.

LONDON, To-day. Two large German seaplanes have been brought into Flushing, Holland, by Dutch torpedo boats, and it is reported that they participated in the air raid on England, says a despatch to the Evening News from Rotterdam. One of the four German airmen was seriously wounded; the three others have been interned.

#### RUSSIAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

PETROGRAD, To-day. Two important reforms have been enacted by the Government. The first provides for the liberation of convicts before the expiration of their terms upon promise of good conduct. Such convicts may be returned to prison only after conviction for a new offence. The second reform establishes conciliation courts for the settlement of disputes between employers and workers. Such courts already have been unofficially organized by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies after the revolution and has now become official. The law, however, does not give the Government power to enforce the submission of disputes but only the right to request submission.

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sion in the event that the parties to the dispute have refused to agree to it. The courts consist of an equal number of representatives of the employers and employees.

#### MORE LIGHT ON THE BERNSTORFF PLOT.

WASHINGTON, To-day. Further evidence that Von Bernstorff knew his Government's intention to inaugurate a campaign of unrestricted sub. war prior to his request for money with which to influence Congress is in possession of the State Department. Secretary Lansing said to-day that as early as January 19th Count Von Bernstorff knew the plan. Answering inquiries the Secretary made this statement: "In view of inquiries which have been made as to whether Bernstorff knew of the purpose of his Government to renew the relentless sub warfare when he sent the message on January 22, 1917, asking authority to expend the \$50,000, I can state that the Department of State possesses conclusive evidence that on or before January 19 Von Bernstorff had received and read the Zimmerman message to Minister Von Eckhardt, in Mexico, which contained the following: 'We intend to begin on first February an unrestricted sub. warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral.' Von Bernstorff was therefore fully advised of the intentions of the Imperial Government at the time when he asked for the authority of Berlin to employ funds for an organization to influence Congressional action in favor of the continued neutrality of this country."

#### TAFT ANSWERS THE HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, To-day. Ex-President Wm. Taft, who this morning led the "Best Germany" section of the delegates attending the Unitarian General Conference to victory over the Pacifist element, tonight delivered an analysis of the Pope's peace offer and pointed out that any one who proposes peace now either wishes the German military autocracy to control the destiny of the world or else is ignorant of the state for which the Allies are fighting. W. R. Taft was speaking for the United States, Canada was represented by the Hon. R. Lemieux, Postmaster General. An interesting historical address covering the past century was made by Rev. J. H. Wilson, Lexington, Mass. Taft said those who favored a permanent peace for the world of the future must oppose with might and main proposals of peace at this juncture, whether made by Socialistic Councils in pro-German countries or by Pope Benedict. That the Pontiff of the greatest christian church would wish to bring to an end a war in which millions of its communion are on both sides is to be expected; that he should preserve his difficult neutrality is also natural; that his high purpose was to save the world from further suffering went without saying; but the present was not an opportunity for an intermediary peacemaker, who must assume that compromise was possible. The Allies were fighting for a principle the maintenance of which affected future civilization. If they did not achieve it they would have sacrificed the flower of their youth and mortgaged their future for a century and all for naught. After showing how absolute Germany was to blame for the war to which she had been impelled by 50 years of military preparation, the false philosophy of her destiny and by the scalation (?) of force and the Germanization of the world, Taft figured that Democracy was the hope of the world, and said that some misconception had arisen over Wilson's statement that the Allies were fighting to make the world safe for Democracy. The Allies were not struggling to force a particular form of Government on Germany. If the German people continued to wish an Emperor it was not the purpose of the Allies to require them to have a Republic. Their purpose was to end the military policy and foreign policy of Germany that looked to a maintenance of a military and naval machine with its hair trigger in preparation for use against (?) the world. The righteous defeat of the military system of Germany would open the eyes of the German people to the hideous futility of their political course when the war was won. The United States would insist on a just peace.

#### A HUN'S LAST FIGHT.

PARIS, To-day. Captain Guynemer's last fight is described by a comrade, who is quoted by the Excelsior, as follows: "Guynemer sighted five machines of the Albatross type D 3. Without hesitation he bore down on them. At that moment enemy patrolling machines soaring at a great height appeared suddenly and fell upon Guynemer. There were 40 enemy machines in the air at this time, including Count Von Richthofen and his circus division of machines painted a diagonal blue and white stripes. Towards Guynemer's right some Belgian machines were in sight, but it was too late. Guynemer

must have been hit and his machine dropped gradually towards the earth. It lost track of it. All I can say is the machine was not on fire."

#### THE BEGINNING OF A SPLIT.

BERLIN, To-day. The German activities which have been launched on a big national scale are expected to find an echo in the plenary sessions of the Reichstag. The Central Governing Board of the Social Democratic Party has issued a plain spoken call summoning the opponents of the Reactionaries to join action. The declaration proceeds to establish the identity of the various disguises adopted by the Pan-German agencies. It asserts that the combination is made up of the industrialists and landed interests, whose war aims reach the plancase demand for annexations, indemnities and the granting of such separate peace to each enemy as conditions warrant.

#### BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE IRISH CONVENTION.

CORK, Ireland, Sept. 25. Getting on, and all we want is a fair opportunity to perform the work for which we were appointed," said Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of the Irish Convention at a luncheon given to the members of the Convention to-day by the Harbor Board. The streets about the hotel where the luncheon was held were crowded with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of many distinguished delegates. At the luncheon on either side of Sir Horace Plunkett sat the Earl of Dunraven, the Earl of Mayo, Lord Middleton and Baron McDonnell. Sir Horace was given three cheers, the diners singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." "The Convention has made me hope as I never hoped before that I shall live to see a change of heart out of which a new Ireland will be born, and all Irishmen say 'My country is my country' and in a larger patriotism 'My God is my God.' The Convention has made possible the utmost frankness and expression of opinion between the members which, if they knew it were to be made public, would not be expressed." The absence of any hostile demonstration by the Sinn Feinners is believed to augur well for its ultimate success.

#### HOW TWO PIRATES MET THEIR FATE.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, To-day. Passengers arriving here to-day on a steamer from a British port told of the sinking of two German submarines, one of which had attacked her as she was conveyed by British destroyers. The transport was fired on by the U-boat on the night of Sept. 14th off the Irish Coast. Officers on the troopship saw the torpedo and the shots fired, and she eventually was sunk by a destroyer. The second U-boat sank a steamer of the same line with a large number of passengers and heavy cargo. The steamer rammed the submarine upon sighting the periscope, cleaving it in two. A number of sailors were seen as the sub. sank and destroyers rescued them.

#### BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN, To-day. British forces in the new offensive in Flanders have penetrated German positions to a depth of two-thirds of a mile at several places, according to the German official report, in fighting of a desperate character.

#### RUSSIA'S EXPENSES.

PETROGRAD, To-day. The Finance Minister has issued a statement of the financial position of Russia showing that the expenses of the war up to September 14 amounted to 41 billion rubles, the war costs are still increasing owing to the demand for higher wages and the increased price of necessities. The Minister urges the people to postpone wage demands to the end of the war.

#### BRITISH SUCCEED IN GREAT ATTACK.

LONDON, To-day. (British Front France and Flanders)—Another attack was delivered by the British at daylight to-day against the German position east of Ypres. Early reports show that the assault troops pushed the enemy out of many important positions. The offensive was started along the major portion of the line the British reached in last Thursday's battle, extending from east of St. Julien to the southwest of Gheluvelt. Along the northern half of the line the attack of the British was successful, but details are meagre. From the sector of Polygon Wood and south of that place a thousand to 1200 yards were quickly taken in numerous places in fierce fighting a few hundred yards west of Zonnebeke, the Germans resisting desperately. On a front of about 1,000 yards astride the Ypres-Menin Road a terrific struggle is proceeding. The most important point involved in the new action lay directly out of the city of Ypres between the Ypres-Roulers Railway and the Ypres-Menin Road. Here the strongly held elevations remaining to the Germans out of the numerous ridges and forests which formed the vital part of their defence

## 1.00 P. M.

#### LLOYD GEORGE VISITS FRANCE.

LONDON, To-day. The Premier, accompanied by General Sir William Robertson, left London for France on Monday night. He had a conference with M. Painleve, the French Premier, on Tuesday and afterwards visited Field Marshal Haig at the British Headquarters in France. He returned to London last night.

#### DOWNING THE GERMAN AIRMEN.

LONDON, To-day. An official statement of aerial operations last night reads: Our airplanes on Tuesday were extremely active, working with our artillery, bombing and taking photographs of the enemy's forward areas and aerodromes. Most successful bombing raids were carried out during the day on aerodromes and railroad sidings near Ghent, where a large fire was started, and on aerodromes near Courtrai. Eight tons of bombs were dropped in these raids. A further five tons were dropped and many thousands rounds were fired from machine guns during the night on Menin and Warneton and on enemy troops and transports on the roads leading from these towns to the battlefield. A great deal of fighting took place yesterday and a record number of hostile machines were accounted for in the air fighting. Seventeen German airplanes were brought down and six more were driven down out of control; in addition a German three-seater bombing machine was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. One of our machines is missing.

#### THE BRITISH ATTACK.

LONDON, To-day. An official from British Headquarters reads: Our attack this morning was delivered on a total front of nearly six miles from south of Towers Hamlet, south of St. Julien. Our operations were entirely successful. The enemy delivered a series of counter attacks later in the day along the new front resulting in hard fighting which still continues. South of the Ypres-Menin Road the capture of Tower Hamlets, spur and the possession of the German field works on its east slopes was carried out by the English troops. They met with obstinate resistance and the Germans launched a counter attack across this area. After a day long struggle the Scotch and English battalions drove the enemy from his positions and accomplished the flank protecting task which was assigned them in their advance. Our troops relieved two companies of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who had held out with great gallantry during the night in a forward position, where they had been isolated by the enemy attack yesterday morning. The enemy counter attack in the afternoon and fierce fighting continued. Further north the Australians cleared the remainder of Polygon Wood and captured a trench system east of it, which completed their objective for the day. On their left the English, Scotch and Welsh battalions penetrated the enemy defence to a depth of nearly a mile, stormed Zonnebeke and gained their objectives. In the afternoon a counter attack against the new post east of Polygon Wood was repulsed. A second counter attack by large forces succeeded in pressing back our line a short distance on a narrow front. Our troops counter attacking in turn regained the greater part of the lost ground. Over 1,000 German dead were found on the captured ground. His loss both in our attacks and his subsequent counters have again been heavy.

#### NAVAL AIRPLANE RAID.

LONDON, To-day. Naval airplanes, says an Admiralty statement, copiously bombed the Sparapelpoek airdrome at noon yesterday and made direct hits. Smoke was seen coming from the sheds on the S. W. side. Several of our light patrol planes were sent to investigate the enemy at Ostend were encountered by six hostile airplanes and brought down two. The naval establishments of the enemy at Ostend were bombarded by naval forces this afternoon.

#### BRUTAL MURDER.

NEWPORT, Vermont, To-day. Angered because he had been ordered deported to Canada, Robert J. Priddy, of Quebec, fired a revolver upon Daniel McDermott, Immigration Inspector, and J. P. Monogue, a local police officer, to-night. Monogue fell dead with a bullet through the heart, and McDermott was seriously wounded in the abdomen and wrist.

#### SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW.

WASHINGTON, To-day. The Minister from Sweden was received by President Wilson to-day at the Minister's request. Considerable interest (is attached to the interview) coming so close on the disclosures in Argentine and Sweden.

#### ARGENTINE CERTAIN TO BREAK.

BUENOS AIRES, To-day. The greatest demonstration that Buenos Aires has ever seen took place to-day as evidence of the almost unanimous feeling of the people against Germany. 200,000 marchers in line, led by a Commission of Uruguayan Deputies and Senators, chanting the national anthem and demanding rupture with Germany. The populace threw flowers and flags from the balconies and windows. All business was suspended, stores closed and public opinion unanimous with respect to the desire to break with Germany.

which ensured its stability by basing it on the solid rock of right. Internationally recognized and guaranteed peace in this sense would not be found in a cessation of active hostilities followed by a process of territorial bargaining to be embodied ultimately in paper protocols and pacts, and left there at the mercy of a chapter of accidents which had wisely been called the Bible of Fools.

#### SWEDEN AND GERMANY LONG ALLIES.

MEXICO CITY, To-day. An investigation here shows that the passage of messages in the German code between the German Legation and Berlin by way of the Swedish Legation at Stockholm extended as far back as the early part of 1916.

#### ALL S. AMERICA TO BREAK WITH GERMANY.

BUENOS AIRES, To-day. President Iroguen, it is understood, is attempting to organize concerted action by Latin-American nations looking to a break with Germany by all the republics of South America.

#### A PRINCELY SWINDLER.

STOCKHOLM, To-day. Losses aggregating twenty million and possibly thirty million crowns have been suffered by many of Sweden's best known people as a result of the operations of a Gothenburg speculator, Einar Lundstrom, whose body was found a few days ago in the water near the Gothenburg Yacht Club with a bullet in his head. Lundstrom, despite the extent of his operations, kept no books, hence it is difficult to discover what, if any, assets remain. It is said, however, that there will be little for the creditors.

#### HUGE FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, To-day. A further credit of \$40,000,000 was extended yesterday by the Government to France. This brings the total advanced to the Allies up to \$2,465,400,000.

#### FRANCE'S EXPENSES.

PARIS, To-day. The Chamber of Deputies last night passed the appropriation bill for the last quarter of the year by a vote of 489 to 4. The bill is for 12,150,000,000 francs.

#### FRENCH SHIPPING LOSSES.

PARIS, To-day. The French Admiralty announces the following losses by submarines or mines for the week ending September 23rd: Over 1500 tons, seven, including one previously mentioned; under 1000 tons, five, two previously mentioned. Three steamers were attacked unsuccessfully. No fishing vessels were lost.

#### ITALIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

ROME, To-day. One steamship of more than 1000 tons and six sailing ships of less than 100 tons each were sunk last week by mines or submarines, according to the weekly report from the Italian Admiralty.

#### LAW'S SON MISSING.

LONDON, To-day. Lieut. General G. T. M. Bridges, who accompanied the Balfour Mission to the United States last summer, has lost his leg below the knee in consequence of a wound received in action. Captain Law, son of Andrew Bonar Law, reported missing yesterday, is a military aviator. He has not returned from the flight he made over the German lines last Friday.

#### RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

PETROGRAD, To-day. The War Office to-day issued the following statement: In the region of Riga, south of Pakoff Higher Road, near the Allachi Castle, enemy reconnaissance parties which approached our lines were repulsed by our fire. On the western and southwestern fronts fighting activity has been limited to fusillades. On the Roumanian front in the region southwest of Gervicthe Onoudory, the enemy at five o'clock in the afternoon opened an intense artillery fire with heavy and light guns. Toward six o'clock he undertook an offensive in dense masses, penetrating our trenches. However, he was driven out again by our counter attacks and the position restored.

#### GERMANS ACTIVE ON BALTIC COAST.

BALTIC SEA, To-day. Since September 14th enemy activity has been intensified, characterized chiefly by aerial reconnaissance and submarine manoeuvres in an endeavor to prevent our vessels from approaching the Courland coast and in the Iroche Channel. Our torpedo boats and submarines and aerial forces are preventing enemy vessels from entering our waters. Enemy activity has been observed recently on the Courland coast off the Gulf of Riga during the night, searchlight, rockets and fire signals being observed. Our coast defences in Iroche Channel were attacked by Zeppelins on the night of Sept. 25th, nearly forty bombs being dropped.

#### SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, To-day. The fighting yesterday afternoon and last night on all the fronts of the new British attack in the Ypres sector was exceedingly severe, says to-day's official statement. The Germans made four vain counter attacks in great strength.

#### GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, To-day. Two German attacks along the Chamin District were repulsed by the French last night, the War Office announces. The Germans sustained heavy losses.

#### BENNETT LEADING MITCHELL.

NEW YORK, To-day. William M. Bennett took the lead in the contest for the Republican Mayoralty nomination against Mayor Mitchell early to-day by a gain of 150 votes in the seventeenth assembly district, which wiped out the apparent majority records for the Mayor in the primary election last week. This put Mr. Bennett 94 votes ahead.

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