

FRENCH ENTER HUNS' SECOND LINE TRENCHES

Great Drive Goes Ahead Everywhere In the Champagne District.

121 Heavy German Cannon Captured In This Section Alone.

Cable Cable.—More ground was gained last night and to-day by the French and everywhere in Artois and in Champagne the great offensive was continued.

The booty captured in the first rush of the forward movement is growing rapidly, as the work of counting is completed, so that to-night the seriousness of the German losses is much more clearly understood than was the case immediately after the first onslaught, or even yesterday. The number of heavy field pieces taken in Champagne alone now totals 121.

A bombardment of unusual intensity of the newly won positions in Artois has failed completely to dislodge the French troops or even to snare the occupants of their lines. The most entrenchments taken in this sector, on the heights between Souchez and Vimy, are being planted with heavy batteries.

In Champagne has occurred the hottest fighting of the day. The battle in this region for the German second line of defence—the collapse of which would acutely menace the greater part of the German position in the west—is proceeding with the greatest stubbornness.

At several points the French troops have gained a footing in the second line, and some of them even went right through, but encountering German reserves, were unable to maintain their progress. According to the German account these latter troops were captured. The Germans however, admit the loss of Hill 191, to the north of Massiges, where the French are not far from the railway triangle, the possession of which has been of the greatest advantage to the Germans, as one of the lines has been used for supplying the Argonne army.

was made east of Auberville, which he was repulsed.

FRENCH REPORT.
Paris Cable.—The following official communication was issued here to-night:
"In Belgium our heavy artillery has supported the action of the British fleet against the batteries along the coast."
"No important action occurred in Artois. The enemy has shown some activity near Armentières. In the environs of Roye a strong reconnaissance was dispersed by our fire. Before Beuvraignes we exploded several mines, which shattered the German trenches."
"The Champagne we have gained ground to the north of Messin and more to the east, between Hill No. 190, to the north of Massiges, and the road from Ville-sur-Tourbe to Cernay-en-Dormois; at the latter point we have taken additional prisoners. By a counter-attack the enemy succeeded in recovering a footing in the Ouvrage de la Defaite. A second counter-attack, very violent in character, in the same sector was completely repulsed. The enemy has suffered important losses. The clearing of the former German positions has permitted a more complete computation of the cannon captured. Their number is much greater than was previously announced. The total of field guns and heavy pieces captured from the enemy since September 25, on the Champagne front alone has reached 121.
"A flotilla of aeroplanes to-day dropped 72 bombs on the station at Champecourt. The bombardment appeared to be very efficacious. The aeroplanes, though violently cannonaded, returned in safety to their base."

GERMAN REPORT.
Berlin Cable.—The following official statement was issued here to-day:
"Western theatre of war: Yesterday the enemy continued his attempts to break through our lines only in the Champagne region. South of the Menin-Ypres road a position occupied by two English companies was blown up. North of Loos our counter-attack progressed slowly. South-east of Souchez the French succeeded in penetrating our lines in two small sections. Fighting continues. A French attack south of Arras easily was repulsed."
"Battles between Riezins and the Argonne were very bitter. South of St. Marie-Py an enemy brigade broke through our outer line of trenches and came in touch with our reserves, which during the counter-attack, captured 800 prisoners and destroyed the others. All French attacks between the Somme-Py-Souain high-road and the Chalierange-St. Menchould Railway were repulsed partly yesterday after bitter hand-to-hand fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses. Early to-day a strong enemy attack on the front northwest of Massiges broke down. North of Massiges a hill, No. 191, which was very much exposed to the enemy's flanking fire, was lost."
"On the other fronts artillery duels and mining engagements of varying intensity took place."

FRENCH WOUNDED IN PARIS.
The wounded French soldiers now in Paris say that the system of wire entanglements built by the Germans was more intricate than anything they had dreamed of. Even after the big guns had literally churned up the earth many of the stakes and entanglements remained as a serious impediment to rapid advance.
It would seem that in Champagne particularly it was the cavalry that completed the rout of the Germans from their first positions. The charge of the horsemen, say the wounded, made a fine spectacle, and was the last thing needed to turn the Germans to flight.
Many of the men are wounded in the legs. It was the machine gun fire playing on them as they advanced that made the most wounds. A great many, too, are suffering from bayonet wounds.

Already large reinforcements for the Germans are arriving on the western front, and their presence has already had the effect of slackening somewhat the allies' offensive. But there is a possibility of the offensive breaking out in some other section of this front. In fact, the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette to German headquarters announces that an attack

WIRELESS TALK AT 4,600 MILES

Man's Voice Carried From Virginia to Hawaii.

Still Greater Successes Believed Possible.

New York Report.—To the announcement yesterday that Theodore M. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, had spoken by wireless from Arlington, Virginia, to Mare Island, California, a distance of 2,500 miles, was added to-day the still more remarkable one that late Wednesday evening the voice of John Mills, an engineer on the New York staff of the company, speaking into the receiver of the apparatus at Arlington, had been heard at the Pearl Island naval station at Hawaii, 4,599 miles away.

This experiment had been carefully planned out previously by cable. At the appointed hour, Mills began to count into the transmitter at Arlington. His words and numbers and a few simple words which followed them were caught by Lloyd Eschenched, another engineer of the company, stationed at the receiver at Hawaii, and later were returned with confirmation of the time when they were received by cable. The Arlington station is the only one equipped with a sending apparatus.

This latest feat means that within talking distance of New York—when conditions abroad are such as to permit experimentation—will be all the leading capitals of Europe: London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Petrograd and Rome, and probably Rio de Janeiro. It also means that with

proper equipment at Seattle the voice would be carried to Yokohama, Japan, a distance of 4,550 miles. This statement was made unreservedly by Bueroff Gerhardt, engineer of the plant of the company, in the New York offices to-day.

The further very remarkable possibility was brought forward by Mr. Gerhardt of speaking around the world. "This would be accomplished," he said, "by a series of wireless connections, wire wherever possible and wireless across the gaps. In spite of the rapidity of the transmission of electrical waves the delay for such a distance would be very appreciable, so that the speaker's voice would return to him lagging, like an echo. Mr. Vail has made experiments in this line. We have made tests of this phenomenon. At one time Mr. Vail talked to himself over the wire to Denver and return, and the delay was found very noticeable."

THE WAR TAXES

Tariff On Motors Approved by British Commons.

London, Cable.—By a vote of 174 to 5 the House of Commons late afternoon passed the motor import duties proposed in the budget presented by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. McKenna withdrew the proposed import duties on hats and plate glasses. Premier Asquith's motion, which was a compromise between free traders and protectionists, was carried by a vote of 174 to 5.

In a brief speech the Premier said the Government regarded the import taxes as an integral part of the budget, which represented the unanimous judgment of the United Cabinet. He thought his own free trade record above suspicion and he considered the budget to prejudice the cause of free trade he would not subscribe to it, he declared.

These import taxes, the Premier said, were being imposed to regulate foreign exchange, and anything proposed in these abnormal times could not be taken as an example of the kind of taxation that would be imposed in time of peace. The object of the budget, he added, was to produce revenue, diminish unnecessary consumption and check superfluous imports.

When a man acts like a politician water he is almost as uncomfortable as a politician out of a job.

ALLIES' THANKS

Lord Reading Says U. S. Sympathy Has Helped.

New York Report.—Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, chairman of the commission, and Octave Homberg, of the French Foreign Office, were speakers at a banquet given them to-night by the Pilgrims Society of the United States.

Lord Reading said that after experiencing the sympathy of those with whom he has dealt while in the United States, he felt tempted to ignore the restraint regarding the war to which he had committed himself before leaving England. "You in America have done much to help us by your sympathy," he said. "Never will I or my colleagues from France forget that after more than a year of war you have clasped us to your hearts and made us feel what a great bond of sympathy there is between us."

M. Homberg asserted that his experience here had convinced him that no incident could arise that would lessen the friendship between the United States and France. He said recent events had shown him that the interests of Great Britain, France and the United States were identical.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, who presided, said: "The commission has been working with our leading financial interests after weeks of conference, while you here submitted the question to the American people it would have been settled within 24 hours. We hope the commission will come again, and that this is only the first instalment."

ITALIAN DRIVE UPON AUSTRIA

Hard Fighting and Heavy Casualties for Both Recently.

Some Gains Made in Assault Toward Tolmino.

Rome Cable.—The Italian armies are prosecuting their advance in the direction of Tolmino with the greatest determination. The fighting during the past few days has been intense and continuous. Both the artillery and infantry have been engaged, and the losses on both sides have been probably greater than during any similar period since the war opened. Night attacks were delivered against the Austrian fortified line near Pontafel, and although the assault did not accomplish all that was expected, great loss was inflicted on the enemy. Repeated attacks were also delivered against Dolje with a fair measure of success.

This morning the artillery opened a bombardment on the Tolmino positions.

On the Western Tyrolean frontier there has been heavy fighting in the region of Adamello. An attack in the defile west of Cima Presena was successful, notwithstanding the heavy concentration of Austrian guns, and near Ondrou-Huetto the enemy was compelled to retreat.

The following official statement was issued to-day:
"From Stelvio Pass to the Cevadale zone our troops are fighting on the offensive amidst ice and snow to expel numerous small detachments of the enemy. Artillery bombardment by both sides continues."
"Artillery duels in the upper Cordevale have been resumed. Our guns yesterday shelled an enemy convoy near Hif, dispersing the Austrian troops and compelling them to abandon part of their loads."
"On the Carnic front there have been frequent clashes with Austrian patrols, which have resulted in our taking numerous prisoners. During the night of September 29 we captured eighty-eight men and two officers."

"Austrian aeroplanes have bombarded Porto Buso without result. One of our localities on the Carso plateau including the officers' headquarters, apparently with good effect."

HUGHES COMMAND

Young General Takes Charge of Brigade 19th is In.

Ottawa Report.—General Cagnet Hughes, son of the Minister of Militia, and recently promoted at the front, will have command of the fourth brigade, instead of the first. This brigade, which has been commanded by Lord Brooke, includes for the most part, Ontario boys. It comprises the 18th, 20th and 21st battalions, which were raised in Ontario, in the eastern and central portions of the province, and in Hamilton and London. General Hughes will have command over his uncle, Col. W. S. Hughes. Lord Brooke will command the first brigade.

CAMBRIDGE'S HONOR ROLL.

London, Cable.—Ten thousand Cambridge men are being trained to fight for the defence of their country. Already 40 have been killed, 700 have been wounded and 300 have been taken prisoner. The names of those who have been killed are:—

James J. James, who was killed at the beginning of the academic year.

The university's enrollment, he said, had shrunk to less than one-third its normal amount. This decrease had affected the finances of the university so gravely that it would begin the year's work with a deficit of \$10,000.

HYMN REPLACES "TIPPERARY."

London, Cable.—Recent letters from the trenches reveal a change in the army's "tipperary" song has been completely displaced by the old, but still popular hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." A son of the writer of that hymn, the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, is now fighting in Flanders with the rank of lieutenant.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

\$2,000,000 Increase Shown in Canadian Customs Receipts During September.

U. S. ORDERS SUBS.

A Jew, the First So Honored, Has Been Elected to Russ Council of Empire.

Grain rates went to six cents, the highest for a decade.

The United States gave a rush order for sixteen submarines.

The import duties on motors were carried by the House of Commons.

The White House at Washington was stormed by Grand Army veterans.

Four millions were expended by the Rockefeller Foundation, mostly for war relief.

An unknown woman was found dead in a gully near the G. T. R. tracks at Greenwood avenue, Toronto.

The body of Pte. H. Wilford, who died of wounds received in France, was buried in Palmerston, Ont., with military honors.

Special guards for Niagara Falls duty are being sought, especially men who have been rejected for slight physical defects.

A semi-official intimation has reached The Hugo that Russia has placed an embargo on the exportation of beet seed to all countries.

A proposed lecture by Prof. G. L. Robinson, of Chicago, in Toronto, has been cancelled, following the publication of the professor's views on the war.

Waterloo County Council's petition has been granted for the declaring of a close season for gray and black squirrels for three years, beginning at once.

An increase of over \$2,000,000 in Customs receipts in the healthy condition shown by the figures issued for September by the Department of Customs.

Lord Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society, has made an appeal to Canada for funds for the Imperial society. A collection will be made on October 21.

Information at the mining recorder's office, Port Arthur, is that silver finds are being made near Kowkash, northeast of Nipigon, which has lately been the objective of a gold race.

Nelson Remy, engineer at the Canadian Furniture Company's factory at Berlin, was seriously, if not fatally, burned by an explosion of benzine while he was soldering a cap on a barrel.

King Victor Emmanuel signed a decree making Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi, former Director-General of the Italian Ministry of Marine. He will succeed Vice-Admiral Leppe Viale, who resigned recently.

Another large pulp and paper mill is to be built in Timiskaming, Messrs. Sattelle and Nelands, engineers, of Liskenard, have been advised to hold themselves in readiness to proceed with work discontinued when the war broke out.

Representatives of commerce and industry have elected M. Veinstein a member of the Russian Council of the Empire. He is the first Jew to sit in the council, and his election is regarded as an endorsement of recent demands for equality of treatment of races and religions.

No announcement was made Thursday in regard to the early closing of the bars during the war. Hon. W. J. Hanna did not get back to his office and approval of the License Board's order must be made in the usual way, by Order-in-Council.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the British Commons Thursday that the new scale of duties on imported goods would also apply to the overseas dominions. He could not see his way to establish a preferential tariff for such goods.

SIXTEEN DEAD

\$2,000,000 Damage, Latest New Orleans Storm Estimate.

New Orleans Despatch.—Nineteen known dead, probably 200 injured, and damaged buildings, wire circuits, railroads, shipping and other property in New Orleans and vicinity estimated at several million dollars, was the toll exacted by a hurricane which swept the city Wednesday, and was conceded to have been the worst ever experienced in this section. These figures were compiled here late to-day. Of the known dead ten were white and nine were negroes.

Captain C. J. Menges, manager of the Pittsburg Coal Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Stanley Meyers, deck hand, and two negroes were drowned.

"I believe the storm damage to the city of New Orleans will amount to about \$2,000,000," Mayor Martin Behrman said. The street cars of New Orleans started operation at 4 o'clock this afternoon on St. Charles, Prylania, Peters avenue, and Canal and Esplanade streets.

The lights were not turned on, because of the danger of falling wires. By to-morrow night the city will be in practically normal condition. Over two thousand men went to work to-day to clean up the city of debris. Some of the outlying sections still inundated will be drained by to-morrow night.

TURKS FLEEING UP THE TIGRIS

With the British Troops in Hot Pursuit of Them.

More Details of the Victory in Mesopotamia.

London, Cable.—J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, this evening gave out additional details of the British success against the Turks in Mesopotamia, in which the previous report said that the Ottoman forces were in full retreat toward Bagdad, with the British in hot pursuit.

To-night's statement says the British cavalry entered Kut-el-Amara, 90 miles southeast of Bagdad, on the Tigris River, Wednesday. The town was found to be deserted, and the Turks in flight toward Bagdad by the river.

Along the river gunboats and steamers with an Indian brigade aboard started in pursuit. An aeroplane dropped bombs on one of the Turk steamers.

"The total prisoners captured aggregated 1,650," says the statement, "but more are coming in. The Turkish force, which is commanded by Nureddin Pasha, is estimated at some 8,000 regular troops, who are assisted by a considerable number of tribesmen."

The captured positions showed the trenches had been constructed with remarkable thoroughness, having communication trenches extending for miles, and a system of contact mines.

LABOR'S SHARE

Will Make a Terrific Campaign for British Recruits.

London, Cable.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—The Daily Chronicle states that Lord Kitchener has had long interviews with John Redmond, as a result of which a sweeping change in the system of recruiting in Ireland may soon be expected. The same paper says editorially:

"The pledge of the Labor organization, so far as it is definitely accepted by the Government, involves an understanding from the Government's side that there shall be no toying with compulsion for the present."

One influential member of the Labor Board informed a press representative that yesterday's discussion had "knocked the stuffing" out of conscription.

"We are going," he said, "to do as we always said we should do. We have been taken into the Government's confidence, and now we are going to have a raging, tearing propaganda for bringing in recruits. We shall pledge ourselves as well as the labor organizations of the country to utilize all our influence to stimulate recruiting and we believe we shall not fail."

2ND DIVISION IS IN TRENCHES

Canadian Contingent of Which 19th is Part Ready for Action.

Have Not Yet Taken Part in the Big Drive.

Ottawa Report.—The Canadians have not yet taken part in the big drive of the allied armies, but they are there, and ready, the second division having gone into the trenches on Saturday, the day when the drive started.

This was stated definitely to-day by Sir Sam Hughes. The Canadians are believed to be in the front trenches in their part of the line.

It is less than a month since the second division moved across to France after its long period of training at Shorncliffe, so that little time has been left in placing the unit on the battle line.

NO CANADIANS AMONG WOUNDED.

London, Cable.—Although a large number of wounded have arrived at the Canadian and other military hospitals, there have been no Canadians in the convoys.

You never can tell. A man's enemy is not always sincere than his friendship.

SUICIDED

N. Y. Broker Died On Grave of Former Fiancee.

Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York, Des.—After placing a bunch of white carnations upon the grave of Mrs. Lucy A. Simonds, in a local cemetery yesterday, Maximilian Schmitz, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, committed suicide there by shooting himself with a revolver. He had written a note which led to his identification.

Mrs. Simonds, before her marriage, was Miss Lucy A. Caskin, a daughter of General Theodore Clark Caskin, of the Confederate Army, and on her mother's side a granddaughter of General Pickett. Friends of Schmitz said he and Miss Caskin became engaged in Berlin about eight years ago, but that the engagement was broken off soon after Miss Caskin returned to the United States.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR THE LOAN

Many Big Bids for New York Plotation.

British and French Investors Expected to Buy.

New York Report.—Members of the big syndicate of bankers, trust companies and private banking houses, which will manage the \$500,000,000 bond issue negotiated here by the Anglo-French Loan Commission had received to-day a flood of applications from banks and individuals for permission to participate in underwriting the loan. Although the subscription books have not yet been opened, it was stated that offers to buy the bonds already have amounted in the aggregate to many millions.

A maximum estimate of the total subscriptions already offered placed the amount as high as \$430,000,000. Subscriptions came from Chicago, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Company it was said that the aggregate of the sums offered by applicants to take part in the underwriting had not been computed, and no statement as to when the syndicate membership would be closed was yet ready.

That some of the subscriptions will be very large was indicated by the statement that one of the most wealthy men in the United States had offered \$30,000,000 and that other offers, ranging from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, have been made by New York banks or large corporations here.

Sir Edward Holden, one of the members of the Anglo-French Commission, was quoted to-day as saying that, in his opinion, the loan was so superior in income yield to anything in London that it will find its way to that city.

"Both English and French investors already are making extensive applications for it," said Sir Edward. "French and English people who have credit balances here are investing those balances in the loan. This ought to put the loan after a time to a premium, and if such be the case it will give great pleasure to the commission, as they feel honored in having brought to America a loan which has proved a success."

Having completed their mission, the members of the loan commission are accepting some of the many social invitations they have received. To-day the Franco-American Society gave a luncheon in honor of the commissioners.

DWINDLING

Touton Drive Into Russia Slows — Kuropatkin's Post.

London, Cable.—The Times Petrograd correspondent points out that ever since the rupture of the Russian lines on the Dunajec the Austro-Germans have been advancing at an average speed of two miles daily.

"This rate rather diminishes than increases as the enemy advances eastward," says the correspondent, "and obviously it would require many months under the most favorable conditions to enable the Germans to reach Petrograd, Moscow or Kiev."

He also expresses the opinion that the German guardsmen recently captured in France must have captured reserve formations, inasmuch as the guards corps would hardly have had time to reach the western front from the east.

General Alexi Kuropatkin has been appointed chief of the Russian Grenadier Corps, according to a Reuter despatch from Petrograd.

When Emperor Nicholas assumed supreme command of the Russian military forces in succession to the Grand Duke Nicholas, it was reported from Berlin that the actual control of the army had been placed in the experienced hands of General Kuropatkin and General Polivanoff, Minister of War.

If the report from Petrograd regarding General Kuropatkin is true, it means a somewhat remarkable reversal of public opinion in Russia regarding a military leader who was disgraced because of the failure of Russian arms in the war with Japan.

LONGEST ARCH

Great Railroad Bridge Over Hell Gate Nears Completion.

New York Report.—Engineers of the New York connecting railroad announced to-day that the longest steel arch contained in any bridge in the world had been completed by joining the two ends of the great railroad bridge over Hell Gate. The arch spans a distance of 1,017 feet from the Long Island shore at Astoria to the shore of Ward's Island, in the East River, and contains 19,000 tons of steel.

It is a part of the elevated viaduct and roadway under construction to link the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, extending from Long Island City to Port Morris. The whole structure will cost \$12,000,000.

ATTACKED BY A BULL

Ingersoll, Ont. Report—Malesin Morrison a Farmer Living Near Mount Edith, was Attacked in a Field, Today by an Ayrshire Bull, and was Only Saved from Death by the Shooting of the Animal by an Employee, who came to the rescue with a shotgun. Three shots from the weapon were necessary to subdue the enraged bull. Morrison suffered a broken leg and collarbone and scores of severe bruises.