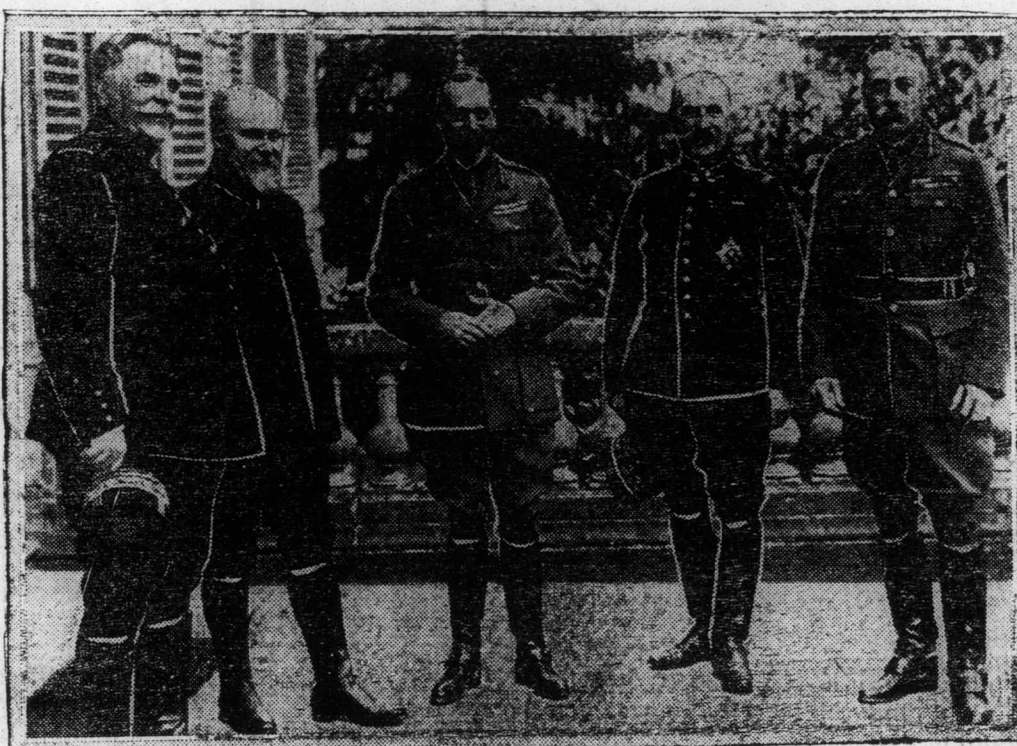


GERMANS MAKE DESPERATE EFFORTS TO RETAKE THE LINE OF PERONNE-BAPAUME

Attacks Endured For 12 Hours, Along Three Mile Front—Fighting Also at Bouchavesnes

By Courier Leased Wire. New York, Sept. 21.—The London correspondent of The Tribune, calling last night, says: As if to disprove the statement that their counter assaults had lost their elan, the Germans made a desperate effort to-day to regain their hold on the Peronne-Bapaume road. A series of terrific rushes were hurled against the French and the British lines, but they made no headway. The blows began last night on both sides of the river, but they met with no success. On the French front the Germans penetrated some trenches, but Foch's troops drove them out in short order. This apparently was preliminary work—an attempt to feel out the strength of the new allied positions. With morning a greater effort was begun. This attack was confined to the French front in the sector between Ranocourt and Clercy. It aimed to regain possession of those parts of the Bapaume-Pedonne road won by the French a week ago. Through this gap it is possible for the allied troops to drive a wedge between the two towns. From 9 o'clock in the morning until nightfall, the attack continued with fury along a three-mile front. Moving forward in dense masses—as the Russians assault the Teuton line in Galicia, the Kaiser's troops threw themselves repeatedly at Foch's positions. Wave after wave broke under the intense fire of the French artillery. As each crest receded, it left behind its wreckage of dead and wounded. The ground before the French trenches was covered with corpses. Reports from the front indicate that the determination of the Kaiser's troops seldom was equalled. Around Priez farm, where the French position presents an immediate menace to Combles, the battle reached especial fury. Four separate assaults battered at the French line, but each time a curtain of fire was set up and through this the most desperate charges of the Germans could not crash. Another fierce struggle centred about Bouchavesnes, on the national highway. Here the Germans succeeded in winning a foothold in the village. Foch's infantry, with bayonets fixed, then sprang to the attack and after a hand-to-hand combat, drove the enemy out again. Each charge was preceded by a heavy bombardment, to which the allied guns responded effectively. The French machine guns and heavy artillery did the major work with their cross fire. Where they failed to stem the German attack the infantry succeeded. By nightfall the counter blow had been turned. The German losses were undoubtedly heavy. The ability of the allies to hold their gains is extremely encouraging. It must be remembered that the positions won by the allies have been almost completely unprotected by trench lines. That task was accomplished today.

A REMARKABLE GROUP FROM FRANCE.



In this unusual group the King and the Commander of our forces at the front are shown with France's three great heroes, one civilian and two military. Left to right they are: General Joffre, President Poincare, King George, General Foch, Sir Douglas Haig. This picture was taken during the recent visit of the King to the front. They wear the smile of victory.

BULGAR LOSSES IN MACEDONIA EVEN GREATER THAN BELIEVED

Serbian Fought With Persistence and Bravery in the Moglena Mountains During Early Days of September

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Sept. 21.—(New York Times cable)—The London Times special correspondent with the Serbian army, in a despatch dated Dragomanzli, Sept. 12, describes the culminating operation in the Moglena Mountains which, during the last few days, led to the capture of Florina and advance on Monastir. Watching the fighting from Prebislitz, the correspondent writes: "One could see shells from howitzers, mountain guns and 75's bursting on and around the opposite crests. The answering fire of the Bulgarians was most erratic and haphazard, judging by what we saw around the double battery of 75's about a quarter of a mile from our point of observation. "For perhaps an hour all their shells would land with unvarying precision on an area of about half an acre, some 200 yards north of the objective. Then evidently uncertain of what they had been doing, the gunners changed their aim, and for another hour their guns played with equal concentration on a spot 200 yards to the south of our battery, but quite harmlessly. "Our colonel told me that over 5,000 shells had been aimed at this same battery during the last month with only one successful shot, which caused two casualties and broke three gun carriages. He added that most of the shells were those of a Turkish battery captured by the Bulgarians in the first Balkan war, and that, as was only to be expected from this circumstance, not more than half of them exploded. "The ridiculous inaccuracy of the enemy's fire is easily accounted for by the fact that the Bulgar-German air scouting service has entirely ceased to operate in this sector since the destruction of two of its machines a few weeks ago, while the Franco-Serbian armies, daily continuing to subject the Bulgarian lines to searching inspection, giving the allied artillery exact direction and range for its guns. "The Bulgarians must have had even greater losses among these mountains, than was first supposed, much greater than those the allies have suffered. Several hundreds have been buried by the Serbians, but there is a ravine a little way west of Vetremit at the bottom of which lie 300 dead Bulgarians. "Owing to the awful stench that arose from the ghastly heap the work of disinfection had to be left to the vultures and crows that gathered in thousands, and the purifying rays of the hot sun. "The heavy species of deserters. Six came in here yesterday and five to-day. This is the first time Bulgarians have deserted to the Serbians. They imagined they were deserting to the French and were terribly frightened when they found themselves among their own injured kinsfolk. But the kind treatment and generous aid they received soon reassured them and our colonel found no difficulty in inducing them to write a collective letter to their comrades on the other side, describing their present happy lot and advising them to surrender to the Serbians without delay."

AUSTRALIA ON CONSCRIPTION

Melbourne, via London, Sept. 21.—The bill providing for a referendum on the question of conscription passed the House of Representatives on its third reading. The vote was 47 to 11.

Anzac's Beats Off Hun Attacks

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Sept. 21.—The German launched heavy counter-attacks last night on British positions south of the Ancre on the Somme front, the war office announced this afternoon. New Zealand troops, defending the attacked positions, beat off the Germans with severe losses to them.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Sept. 21.—The Wireless Press gave out to-day a despatch from Zurich to the effect that 150 Socialists were arrested in Berlin on the ground that they were concerned in agitation against the war. Although over military age, they are said to have been sent to the front.

Von Tirpitz in Trouble at Berlin, Over Sub Affair

Is Accused of Deceiving Authorities Concerning Success of Campaign—Clash Looked for when Reichstag Convenes.

By Courier Leased Wire. Berlin, Sept. 20, via London, Sept. 21, 12:30 p.m.—Renewed and full discussion in the Reichstag of the submarine issue and the controversy, which led to the retirement of Admiral Von Tirpitz as minister of the navy, appears to be inevitable in consequence of the letters exchanged yesterday of the publication between Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and the admiral. From these letters the public learned that in a private conversation Professor Valentini asserted Admiral Von Tirpitz has misled the Reichstag in regard to the number of available submarines and the possibility of a submarine campaign. The admiral demanded that the chancellor discipline Prof. Valentini, but the chancellor, while freeing the admiral from the charges took the position that the professor was not subject to his disciplinary powers. These letters, however, touched only the fringes of accusations and allegation which for months have been circulating from mouth to mouth in connection with this controversy. There is attributed to Prof. Valentini not only the statement that Admiral Von Tirpitz furnished incorrect figures regarding the number of available submarines, which charge the chancellor declares unfounded, but also the declaration that the admiral deliberately misled the Reichstag and the chancellor regarding the previous submarine campaign and the amount of tonnage destroyed and that the Foreign Office obtained the correct figures only from the papers stolen from the admiral. This account of Prof. Valentini's conversation not only reached Admiral Von Tirpitz, but was submitted in the form of an affidavit to the Bavarian war ministry and formed one of the subjects of discussion at the audience granted last month by the King of Bavaria to a delegation which demanded a change in the imperial policy and the sharpest possible warfare against Great Britain. In a communication printed in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung this afternoon, Prof. Valentini denies flatly any mention of the theft of papers from the admiral or that, as charged in the affidavit, he cited as authority for this statement the chancellor, with whom at that time he was not acquainted. There has arisen a sharp issue of veracity between Prof. Valentini and the author of the affidavit, Professor Grossmann, editor of The South German Monthly, a prominent political periodical. The partisans of the admiral and the chancellor, the protagonists of ruthless submarine warfare and those opposing a breach with the United States, have thrown themselves into the controversy, and by the time the Reichstag convenes, ample material for a vigorous clash doubtless will be available to the Reichstag orators as well as to the chancellor, should he determine to refer to the issue in his expected speech on the general situation.

Von Mackensen Checked in His Advance in Dobrudja

Heavy Fighting of the Day Is Mostly on Eastern Fronts, Where Allies Make Progress Everywhere.

London, Sept. 21.—Field Marshal Von Mackensen's advance through the Roumanian province of Dobrudja, where his combined German, Bulgarian and Turkish forces have been striking for the railroad from Constantia to interior Roumania, has been checked, according to accounts from both sides of the struggle. Bucharest yesterday announced a check for Von Mackensen's armies on the line of defense of the Serbians and heavily reinforced. To-day a statement by the Sofia war office announced the date, conceding the stubbornness of their resistance and reports the Entente armies still hold their strongly fortified positions. Reports regarding the fighting in Macedonia are conflicting. Accounts from the eastern sources have asserted the Bulgarians were falling back on the Serbian territory and preparing for the defense of Monastir. Sofia, however, announces a turn in the fighting ever, announcing a turn in the fighting in the repulse of the Serbian and allied troops with heavy losses. Further east in the mountainous country along the Serbian border, the engagement is a heavy one all along the line, the struggle in the Kaimakalan district being particularly stubborn. On the far western end of the line, the allies are making progress, but are apparently at tempting no serious forward thrusts.

German Forces on Offensive

By Courier Leased Wire. Petrograd, Sept. 21.—Via London 3:20 p.m.—German troops have assumed the offensive against the Russians on the River Stokhod in the region of the Kovel-Rovno railway line, in Volhynia, says the official statement, issued to-day by the Russian war department. The attacks were repulsed by the Russians in the region of Svirsky and Koryniz the Russians captured six officers and 687 Germans, and fighting is still in progress.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE?

Reported That Isle of Crete Revolts and Proclaims Government.

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, Sept. 21.—A revolution in the Greek island of Crete is reported in a Havas despatch from Athens. The revolutionists are said to have proclaimed a provisional government. Several revolutionary outbreaks in Greece have been reported since the entrance of Roumania into the war and the occupation by the Bulgarians of the eastern portion of Greek Macedonia, which resulted in an agitation in favor of participation by Greece in the war. Last month revolutionists obtained control of parts of Greek Macedonia near Saloniki and proclaimed a provisional government. The movement was said to be extending, but further news was withheld by the censor. The Island of Crete, 150 miles long, with a population of some thing more than 300,000 is in the eastern Mediterranean, sixty miles from the southern extremity of Greece. It is the former home of ex-Premier Venizelos. Under the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey in 1913 the island was annexed by Greece.

ACCOUNT RENDERED

Schultz Bros. have tendered their account of \$673 for the work on the market sheds. In connection with this matter Frank C. Bodley, architect, has notified the Buildings and Grounds Committee that the work has been carried out as specified in the plans.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO WIN FINE AUTOMOBILE OR ONE OF THE OTHER SPLENDID PRIZES

You Will Have to Get Busy Now at the Start or Some Other Candidate Will Get the Lead on You

They are off in a bunch. The list of candidates will be published in a day or two for the first time who have been nominated up until noon Friday. Will your name appear among the list? If not, you had better call up the contest department at once or write a letter for full particulars and get an early start with the rest of the live wires. The contest is just starting and will be on its way by Monday and going strong, and if you expect to be in the running and pull down the big plum when the contest closes, you had better get into the harness now and not to-morrow, after the first heat has been won. About the Prizes. The prizes that The Daily Courier are giving away are the best that have ever been given away in Brantford, and will be on exhibition in a few days. Are they not worth an effort on your part? If not, then we will not ask you to put forth your effort toward them, but no one as yet has said, and we are safe in saying that no one will say that tomorrow never comes. The subscription books are now all ready for candidates to start work with. If you have not received one as yet, you had better come in and get one or write for one, and the contest manager or one of his assistants will bring you one and explain the full details of the contest. Moral. Get busy to-day, as to-morrow never comes.

French Make Gains Near Thiaumont, Verdun Front

Repulse Violent Bulgar Attacks in Macedonia, and Make Advances There Also.

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, Sept. 21, noon.—The French have made another gain in the Verdun sector, where they captured two trenches and 100 prisoners south of the Thiaumont work, according to an official statement issued by the war office. They also gained 100 yards east of Fort Vaux and in the Chapire Wood. Bad weather still halts operations on the Somme and German attacks have not been renewed.

BULGARS REPULSED.

Paris, Sept. 21, 12:05 p.m.—The repulse of violent Bulgarian attacks on the peak of Kaimakalan with heavy losses to the attackers is reported in an official statement given out by the War Office to-day. In the region of the Brod River, the Bulgarians forced their way into the village of Boreznica after two attacks had failed. They were driven out by the Serbians in bayonet fighting. Further progress for the allies is reported on the left wing where they have reached Hill 1,550, three miles northwest of Piosideri.

Russo-Roumanians Repulse All Attacks in Dobrudja

By Courier Leased Wire. Bucharest, Sept. 21, via London 3:36 p.m.—The battle in Dobrudja, between the Danube and the Black Sea, continues with intensity along the whole line. Official announcement was made here to-day that the Russians and Roumanians have repulsed the Germans and Bulgarians in all their attacks, inflicting severe losses on them. Roumanian troops which have been retreating in Transylvania have halted their retirement south of Petroseny, the statement says. Following is the announcement: "On the northwestern front there were small skirmishes in the Strein valley. Our troops have halted their retirement south of Petroseny, where they are fortifying themselves. "In Dobrudja the struggle continues with obstinacy. Russo-Roumanian troops repulsed, in sanguinary manner on the whole front, all attacks of the enemy and made several counter-attacks. "Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Conctanza, where no one was injured, and on Piatra Neamt, where a child was injured."

Canadian Casualties

By Courier Leased Wire. Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The militia department is informed that Canadian losses on the Somme number about 400 killed, 1,200 wounded and 300 missing. There are no official details of the fighting. Aggregate Canadian casualties to August 31, were 37,861, including 8,644 dead, 27,212 wounded, 1,282 missing and 723 missing and "presumed dead."

British Lead in War Inventions

By Courier Leased Wire. Chicago, Sept. 21.—The British are manufacturing new war inventions "which would turn the Krupp green with envy," according to Dr. Benjamin Rand of Harvard University, who returned from a visit to England to-day on the Steamship Andania. Accorded privileges of inspection by the British foreign office, Dr. Rand said he visited munition and ordnance factories and saw "some astounding inventions," but that he was pledged not to disclose their nature. He found among every class, he said, an intense determination to do all possible to win the war. In one factory he saw 7,000 women at work, uniformed in khaki. New factories were being built, he said, and existing ones constantly extended.

Hon Robt. Rogers Now on Stand

By Courier Leased Wire. Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, was a witness this morning before Mr. Justice Galt, sitting as commissioner to investigate the Manitoba Agricultural College. He was examined by Hugh Phillips, counsel for the government. Mr. Rogers said he was Minister of Public Works for Manitoba in 1911 and 10 October ninth. He identified Commissioner Galt's recent message to him regarding evidence given by W. H. Carter, contractor, and his reply. Mr. Rogers said he was informed by Chief Architect Hooper of the Public Works department, that Carter, Halls and Aldinger could not erect the power house at their tendered price of \$60,025. He approved of the architect's opinion. This was soon after the tender was received. "When the tenders were opened by Hooper and myself," said the minister, "I recommended the acceptance of Carter's as the lowest, and a short time afterwards Hooper presented the condition that from his point of view it was impossible to erect the building at the tender price."

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SAT., Sept. 23. Whittaker, Manager. Milton and Sargent Aborn Directors. The man Girl. \$1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. sday at Boles Drug Store. ris after the Performance.

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