

GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN GERMANY NEARING ACUTE STAGE

Allenby Smashes Turk Forces on Front of Sixteen Miles

TURK LINES OVER RUN BY ALLIES

Progress Made Along Front Over Sixteen Miles in Length OVER 3,000 CAPTIVES And This Number May Be Increased—War Material Also Taken

SITUATION IN REVIEW

By Courier Leased Wire New York, Sept. 21.—The Associated Press this morning issues the following:

Turkish forces along the line from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordan, north of Jerusalem, appear to have suffered a serious defeat at the hands of the British and French armies and their allies, the Arabs. If the situation develops as favorably to the Allies as indicated in the reports of the opening phases of the fighting, the Sultan's forces may suffer disaster.

Attacking over a front sixteen miles in length the Allies have virtually over-run the whole Turkish defensive system along the Mediterranean coast. Railroad junctions have been taken and cavalry is operating in the rear of the Turkish forces, which are holding the line to the eastward of the front, where the attack was launched. These enemy units are prevented from retreating southward by the hostility of Hejaz tribes beyond the Jordan and they face a serious problem in making their way back to safety along the western bank of that historic stream.

More than 3,000 prisoners have been captured, the Allies report, who have also taken great quantities of war materials.

British, French, Serbian and Greek forces are pursuing their successes in the Macedonian theatre of the war.

Poloshko, a town nineteen miles east of Prilip, has been reached by the French, while the Serbians have crossed the Cerna and are in the neighborhood of the town of Duvno, south of Prilip. Further east, the British and Greeks are forcing the Bulgarians back in the Lake Doiran region in spite of the violent resistance of the enemy.

Along the battle line in France the British are still hammering away at the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin and have made gains of considerable importance. This region is one of great fortification and progress must necessarily be slow. The success of the British, especially that of the Australian unit, gives reason for the belief expressed in despatches that the German lines north of St. Quentin may be broken by the Allied offensive. South of St. Quentin the French are fighting relentlessly and are making progress in the region of Esternay-la-Trippe.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Sept. 21.—The Atlantic coast disturbance has passed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence with increased energy, while the western high area is moving slowly southeastward over the Great Lakes and Middle States. The weather is fairly warm in the Western Provinces and unnecessary cool in Ontario and Quebec.

Fresh to strong northwest winds, fair and very cool. Sunday—Fresh westerly winds, fine and cool with danger of frost in early morning.

BOMBING OF METZ CAUSE OF NO PANIC

Surprise, But No Alarm Felt Under Fire of American Guns

SAYS GERMAN PAPER

Geneva, Friday, Sept. 20.—The bombardment of Metz caused no panic, says The Metz Zeitung. The enemy merely copying the method of the German bombardments of Paris. "The paper adds that few persons were killed and the damage was insignificant. It is learned from Basle, however, that the American bombardment of Metz caused an enormous sensation in Germany. Many of the inhabitants have left the fortress but neutrals are prohibited from passing. It is the first time since 1870 that Metz has been under artillery fire.

ALLIED LABOR UNIONS AGREE AS TO WAR AIMS

Entire Report of Committee Adopted With Virtual Unanimity GOMPERS' TRIUMPH

By Courier Leased Wire London, Sept. 21.—The Inter-Allied Labor Conference has been more protracted than had been expected, but after an extended discussion yesterday, arising mainly through the criticisms of the small pacifist group, the entire report of the committee on war aims was adopted with virtual unanimity. This result is regarded as a triumph for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who in his vigorous reply to the pacifist objections, said he had been in England for a week and had seen no flame of peace flying through the world, as had been described by someone calling himself a Socialist. What he had seen, said Mr. Gompers, was a spark here and there of fire from a torch carried by British and French movements on their way to discover an opportunity to live their own lives and prevent Prussianism from any longer becoming a menace to the world's liberties. Until that way is made clear for the world democracies, he said, the labor movement of the United States will stand undivided behind the Allies.

GIVE! GIVE! GIVE!

"Commission for Relief of Belgium" painted in huge letters on the side of the steamer "Ashmore" was an object of derision for the German submarine commander who sank the vessel off Yentish Knock. Most of the crew were at breakfast, while the boatswain and chief engineer were patrolling the after-deck. Both men were in the act of turning around, the boatswain to starboard and the engineer to port, when the former saw a streak in the water at close quarters to midships. Before the boatswain could give an alarm a terrible explosion took place. A volume of smoke, coal dust and water was driven up to the engine-room skylight and the starboard side of the vessel, which immediately began to heel over at starboard. The two boats were launched and manned, but the second engineer, donkeyman, and two firemen were never seen again, and must have been killed by the explosion. For the future sustenance of the kindred of fallen merchant sailors, the Navy League is endeavoring to raise \$50,000 in Brantford. To-morrow will be your last opportunity to give.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS APPROACHING DECISIVE STAGE

Majority of Parties Firmly Resolved to Form Parliamentary Government Independent of Military Headquarters.—Von Capelle, Naval Minister, is Retired

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—The Government crisis in Germany is approaching a decisive stage, according to The Leipzig Tageblatt and a majority of the parties are firmly resolved to form a parliamentary government without delay.

A Government which in entire independence of main headquarters will pursue a policy made necessary by the seriousness of the hour. The Socialists have declared their readiness to enter the new Government under the following conditions:

- 1. The abolition of certain paragraphs in the constitution. 2. The entry of at least two or three Social Democrats in the Government and. 3. The occupation of one important political post, presumably the Ministry of the Interior by a Socialist, for which Friedrich Ebert, president of the main committee of the Reichstag and vice-president of the Social-Democratic party, is the foremost candidate.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—Reports that Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German minister of the

navy, has been retired seem to be confirmed by telegrams from Berlin announcing that Vice-Admiral Bienecke has been appointed to represent Admiral von Capelle, who is on leave.

Commenting on the appointment, The Telegraph of Berlin recalls that Admiral Bienecke when deputy chief of the Admiralty staff, told the American naval attaché at Berlin that although the staff was convinced the employment of the U-boat would greatly influence the rapid conclusion of peace, regard must be paid neutral ships and human life aboard all mercantile vessels, whether under neutral or enemy flags. He is quoted as having said that the German Admiralty staff did not wish to employ submarines in defiance of international law.

REFORMS NEEDED. Copenhagen, Sept. 21.—The German Socialist organ, International Correspondence, publishes an article pointing out the necessity for democratic reform to unite the people in their resistance to a war of conquest. The newspaper says: "The enemy will devote his

preponderance of power to gaining a victory. Successful resistance is conceivable only if an overwhelming majority of all Germans regard the war as their own intimate concern upon which their fate as a nation absolutely depends. Such a feeling can only be created, or re-awakened, if the whole nation regards Germany as its own empire. Genuine government by the people, complete elimination of all dynastic plans, a firm and binding declaration that we are only defending our ante-bellum possessions and finally an iron hand determination can save Germany. There is no other way."

MEETING DISSOLVED. Copenhagen, Sept. 20.—A meeting of the Independent Socialists in the first Berlin district was dissolved by the police according to The Berlin Vorwaerts, a copy of which has been received here. Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority, was refused permission to speak and the speaker arrested. Adolf Hauffman, who was chairman of the meeting.



Hemel! The All Highest has the truth spoken! The worst is behind us."

AMERICAN INGENUITY VALUABLE IN ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Construction of Field Guns in Central France Has Been Practically Revolutionized By Inventions and Devices Brought to Aid of Allies by United States

Central France, Sept. 21.—(Cor-France)—American ingenuity is fast making itself felt in the construction of field guns in the vast workhouse of the ordnance branch of the American army here.

One of the American designs which has won strong favor with the French experts is the "split trailer" which extends back of the gun from the wheels down to the ground. From the earliest days of gunnery this trailer has been a single piece. But the Americans have split it in two from the ground up, so that two great legs spread out backward from a cannon. The results have been astonishing, permitting an ordinary field piece to be elevated to 80 degrees, or almost straight up.

The American design has now been adopted as the standard French model, and it is going into all the new guns made at French arsenals. Official photographs made by the ordnance branch are now going forward for public exhibition in America showing this split trailer firing at an elevation of 75.40 degrees. Here could be seen also every form of the death-dealing machine-gun which became such a formidable weapon in the present war.

Boer wars; more in the Russo-Japanese and Balkan wars, and now they have developed to a foremost place as an effective and deadly means of warfare."

Most of the nations are making two forms of these machine-guns, the heavy type, weighing about 30 pounds, mounted on a tripod and drawn by a mule, and the lighter automatic rifle, weighing about 15 pounds, fired from the shoulder like an ordinary rifle, and carried by hand as it is not much heavier than the standard 10-pound rifle. Both types of these guns fire steady streams of lead as the belts of bullets are fed into the reservoirs, the only limit being the amount of ammunition which can be carried. With each automatic rifle are three men, one to fire and two to keep up the steady feeding of ammunition.

The new type of American machine gun makes a favorable appearance in this array of makes from all the nations. It is coming over in large quantities now, and most of the American divisions now arriving come with their machine gun sections equipped with the new American model. At the training camps the tests have given the best results, but the real test of battle action is still to come as most of the divisions on the fighting line obtained their machine-gun equipment before the new model was ready.

erican bayonet looked like a long, sharp-edged knife. But the French bayonet was more like a slender rapier, two feet long and without cutting edge, meant for stabbing. The Russian bayonet has no sharp point, but is like a screw-driver with a flat edge, cutting and stabbing at the same time.

And besides the guns of all kinds is the ammunition stored in vast quantities in arsenals and warehouses and in huge parks and ammunition dumps all the way from the coast up to the fighting front. The great stacks of shells are very orderly in arrangement, each stack representing a caliber, and each graded by calibre and lot-number. Each lot of shells differs slightly in power, and the only way to insure uniform accuracy in the fire of a battery is to keep it supplied with the same lot of shells.

Separate from the shells, are the fuses and grenades kept in small detached lots owing to their highly explosive character. In one of these grenade dumps there were 18 different kinds of gas, hand and rifle grenades.

There are now some 8,400 men, formerly skilled mechanics in large American factories, who are enlisted soldiers carrying on this huge work of keeping up the supply of guns and ammunition. Realizing the need of highly skilled men for this work in France, a special recruiting cam-

INCENDIARY EPIDEMIC IN MONTREAL

Woman Who Fired Grey Nunnery Not an Isolated Example

HER SANITY DOUBTED

Montreal, Sept. 21.—Commenting on the case of Berth Courtmarche, the woman orderly at the Grey Nunnery here, who confessed to having started the fire that led to over sixty babies in February last and who to-day withdrew her confession and pleaded not guilty, Judge Choquette mentioned that there has lately been more or less of an epidemic among girls of incontinence and that he had heard several cases of this sort in the juvenile court over which he presides. Judge Choquette committed the girl for trial in November before the court of king's Bench she will be medically examined at an early date.

OFFENSIVE IN MACEDONIA IS IN FULL SWAY

Progress by French Forces Between Cerna and Vardar Rivers

SERBS ALSO ADVANCE

By Courier Leased Wire Paris, Friday, Sept. 20.—(Delayed)—The text of the official statement issued at the War Office to-night, reads: "Our progress east of Essigny-le-Grand has been accentuated and prisoners have been taken. Artillery has been maintained in the region of St. Quentin and north of the Aisne. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

"Eastern theatre, Sept. 19.—In spite of the vigorous resistance of the enemy rearguards, the offensive between the Cerna and Vardar Rivers continued to progress to-day. Allied cavalry have reached the region of Poloshko. Serbian forces have gained a foothold on the left bank of the Cerna in the region of Duivue.

"The Serbians have succeeded in accentuating their progress in the direction of Konopistvo, where they have traversed exceedingly difficult ground on the range of hills between the Belashnitsa River and the Boshava.

"French and Greeks have taken the village of Tushin and have gained a foothold on the town of Doena. "Because of difficult communications over the vast amount of ground covered by the operation it is not possible as yet to estimate a number of prisoners taken, but it is known that 5,000 prisoners and 80 cannon have been captured.

"The offensive of the Greeks and British in the Lake Doiran region, which has been marked by furious battles, continues to progress. Violent counter-attacks have been made in vain by Bulgarian forces."

"A pause followed for nearly a month and then on May 27, the Germans suddenly broke through the French lines north of the Aisne River, and smashed their way southward until they had reached the Marne over a front east of Chateau Thierry.

SIX MONTHS OFFENSIVE FRUITLESS

Great German Drive Was Launched Half a Year Ago To-day

ITS RESULTS VAIN

Period of Incessant Fighting Has Resulted in Allied Favor

DANGER IS PASSED

By Courier Leased Wire. The following war review of the past six months is issued to-day by the Associated Press:

Six months ago to-day the great German offensive began. For weeks victory seemed about to perch on the German banners. To-day, the Allied star is in the ascendancy. Anxiety and encouragement, despair and joy have succeeded each other since at dawn on March 21 the greatest battle of history began. It has been a period of almost incessant fighting and of bewildering changes in the situations that developed from day to day and from week to week. The Allies knew they faced Germany's mightiest effort last March, but they stood unafraid. Russia by the absolute collapse of Russia as a belligerent power, vast numbers of German veterans had been rushed to the western front and been given intensive training for the offensive by which the Teutonic war lords dreamed that they might force upon the world a German peace. Germany made no secret of her intention. It was known that great bodies of men and tremendous stores of munitions had been concentrated at strategic points behind the German lines. It was even known where the Germans would launch their first attack, and for weeks before March 21, the eyes of the Allies had been fixed on the long curving line from La Fere to Arras as the stage where the first act of the great drama would be enacted.

Moving with a swiftness that carried concern to every Entente nation, the German forces swept over the British lines in Picardy and rolled westward like a tidal wave during the closing days of March until at last the British reached positions where they could stand at bay and the French had come to form a living wall before the gray clad hosts of the German emperor. Then the offensive stopped.

Hardly had it been checked than the line between Lens and Ypres was attacked by the Germans and again the British lines swayed backward. This advance of the enemy went until it reached the high ground to the southwest of Ypres and then it, too, was stopped by the stubborn fighting of the Allied armies.

A pause followed for nearly a month and then on May 27, the Germans suddenly broke through the French lines north of the Aisne River, and smashed their way southward until they had reached the Marne over a front east of Chateau Thierry. No sooner had the momentum of this drive been taken up by the yielding defense of the French troops than a new assault was made by the Germans, who this time tried to break the French lines between Montdidier and Noyon and link up the Picardy and Marne sectors.

OBJECTIVE NOT YET REACHED

Campaign for Sailors' Fund and Red Cross Ends To-morrow UP TO ALL TO GIVE

The total amounts reported in by the canvassers up to last night aggregate an amount still below the objective set for the city of Brantford. The appeal for the Sailors' Fund was based on an amount of fifty cents per head of population throughout the country, and the committee placed a like objective for the British Red Cross. While the total objective of \$50,000 represents the amount aimed at for the entire County of Brant, in view of the difficulty in organizing the rural districts and the fact that the County Council will not meet

Be Ready For Sailors' Fund Collectors Sunday