FIRST FOUGHT GREAT BATTLE WITH HIMSELF

Rumanian King Was Born a German and a Hohenzollern.

SCENE AT HIS COUNCIL

Announced Immediate Mobilization and Attack Upon Austria-Hungary.

FEARS NOT HINDENBURG

Stirring Reply to Fears Expressed by Rabid Pro-German.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Sept. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's Bucharest correspondent, describing the meeting of the crown council held before Rumania's entry into the war, writes:

"The council was held in the Cotrocheni Palace, some distance outside the town, the private residence of the king and queen, not at the old place in the centre of the city, the hour of the meeting being changed repeatedly.

"The king by his manly and stirring words won more for himself than perhaps he had done since he came, a German and a Hohenzollern, to this country.

A Call for Liberation.

"'Gentlemen,' he said to those assembled, who included the leaders of the Opposition parties and former ministers of note, 'I have not called you here to ask your opinion,—but to tell you my decision in a matter of importance. I have decided upon mobilization of the army on the side of the Allies, and an immediate attack upon Austria-Hungary. The moment has come to liberate our brothers in Transylvania from the Hungarian yoke.'

"He concluded by saying: 'Remember, I have first had to win a preliminary victory over myself. May Rumania's victory over her enemies be as lasting and complete.'

"To the old Conservative party this declaration came like a spell. They had believed they had been called to hear Premier Briatino resign the helm of state to M. Maioresco, the former prime minister. M. Marghiloman ventured, among other objections, to an advance into Hungary, to suggest to them that they might be opposed to troops under Gen. von Hindenburg.

Never Feared a Hinderberg.

"A Rumanian never feared a von Hindenburg," was King Ferdinand's reply.

With each and every one of those assembled the King shook hands. Only to M. Marghiloman, the rabid pro-German and leading member of the Conservative party, did he put out both his hands with the palms upward and half-closed, an old Rumanian sign of condolence.

The correspondent, describing the first air raid on Bucharest, makes the announcement that the German airship was destroyed. He says:

"Though orders were for all to retire to the cellars, everybody crowded the streets to see the fun. A parsifal and an aeroplane, coming from the direction of the Danube, had been signalled, and their route to the capital heralded by the sound of anti-aeroplane and machine guns. On they came, but only to be caught up very quickly by the searchlights. Shells flashed round the airship. She hesitated, turned, and pausing, once more moved off riverwards, many who watched declaring her nose dipped.

Parsifal Is Wrecked.

"Now, this is true, though for certain reasons the Government is silent on the matter. The parsifal, which had been seen by a large number of people, is lying a mangled, shapeless mass outside Bucharest with a cordon of troops around it. It is of aluminum. Of the fate of its crew accounts differ. Some state that all were killed and horribly mutilated, others say only three were dead, and the rest, injured, are in the hospital. They are Germans in German uniforms, and the craft came from Sofia."

FRENCH POPULATION IN GERMAN BONDAGE TO GET MORE FOOD

But Despite Increase No Normal Meals Are Given.

ENOUGH TO KEEP ALIVE

Relief Commission Increases Grants to Sufferers by $2,600,000.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Sept. 18.—The commission for relief in Belgium anounces that arrangements have been completed with all the interested governments for the augmentation during the coming year of the relief to be provided to the 2,200,000 civil poplation in the occupied provinces of the Northern France. The steady exhaustion of food reserves and the diminishing vitality of the population has necessitated a considerable increase in the ration hitherto provided, especially for the industrial populations in the Lille and Valenciennes districts.

Grant Almost Doubled.

The Allied Governments have facilitated financial arrangements by which the monthly resources of the commission, exclusively for the French population, are to be increased from $3,400,000 a month to $6,000,000 a month. This sum will be used to provide increased imports from overseas and from Holland.

The German general staff has undertaken, in order to prevent speculation and to secure rigid distribution of the harvest in the north of France, to requisition the entire cereal and potato crop, and to guarantee to the relief commission, for the use of the civil population, a minimum supply of 200 grammes of flour and 400 grammes of potatoes per capita per diem from the harvest.

The combined native and imported supplies will provide a ration equal to about three-quarters of normal human consumption, but yet sufficient to maintain the population in health.

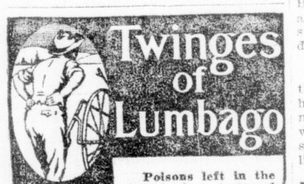
Many Millions To Feed.

Negotiations are not yet completed as to the food supply and finance for the two other political divisions occupied by the German army which the commission looks after; that is, first, the two Flanders, with a population of 1,700,000 people, which is under the German general staff and with regard to which, like Northern France, the commission deals directly with the general staff, and second, the remaining part of Belgium, which is under Gen. von Bissing, comprising 5,760,000 people.

In these areas also, because of the steady depletion of the native food supplies and the increase in the number of the destitute, the importations must be largely increased. With all the resources which the Belgians and the Belgian Government can bring to bear, a considerable part of the cost of the support of the destitute population must depend on public charity from abroad.

Health Is Failing.

This load has lately been increased by the necessity, on account of failing health conditions, of giving a supplementary ration to all school children, which makes an added drain on the resources of the commission of one million dollars a month.



Poisons left in the blood by deranged kidneys cause rheumatism, lumbago, backache and bodily pains.

Lasting cure is only obtainable when the activity of the kidneys is restored.

This is best accomplished by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, because of their combined action on liver, kidneys and bowels. The system is cleansed, the blood purified and the pains and aches disappear.

One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

AT ALL STAGES OF LIFE

The Woman's Medicine. Good for All Ages. Mrs. Harold Smith's Experience.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—"I am writing to tell you the good your medicine has always done me and I hope my letter may be the means of helping some other suffering woman. When I was 16 years old I caught cold and had suppression for two months. I got so weak I could scarcely drag myself up the stairs. I went to two doctors, then my mother got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it. I never had any more trouble and got strong fast. Then I took it again before my little girl was born and it helped me a good deal and I give the Compound the credit for it. Then this spring I felt very badly again, but I took the Compound and have been well all summer. I cannot be grateful enough for your medicine."—Mrs. Harold M. Smith, 470 Water street, Clarksburg, W. Va.

For forty years it has been making women strong and well, and curing backache, nervousness, uterine and ovarian inflammation, weakness, displacements, irregularity and periodic pains.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS TO TWO CONCERNS IN RAILWAY CITY

Dehydration Plant Is Entirely Destroyed.

INCENDIARY IS BLAMED

Canadian Woodenware Company Is Also Total Loss.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 17.—Fire which broke out a few minutes after 10 o'clock Saturday night at the St. Thomas dehydration plant, adjoining the St. Thomas Packing Company, on the gravel road, destroyed the entire plant, as well as the buildings and contents of the Canadian Woodenware Company, to the west of the dehydration building.

The flames leaped across the street and consumed the fence around the southern part of the St. Thomas Cemetery, also shade trees and hedges in the cemetery. The firemen were engaged all night battling the roaring flames, which were fanned by a southwest wind. Probably this fact alone, however, enabled the firemen to save the large plant of the packing company and the cold storage plant, situated just east of the burning buildings.

It was between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday morning when the brigade returned to the fire hall, the flames having burned themselves out.

The loss will run into the neighborhood of $50,000.

The destroyed dehydration plant was not in operation, it being between seasons. Preparations were being made to commence operations about October 1, when the company expected to resume work on huge war orders for the British Government. Last season the plant manufactured soup ingredients for the Allied armies almost entirely.

Thinks it Incendiary.

George Doolittle, manager of the concern, stated today that the company's loss would be $40,000, while only $15,000 insurance was carried. Mr. Doolittle was emphatic in his belief that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The Canadian Woodenware Company devoted nearly its entire attention to the manufacturing of washboards. A. J. Voege, manager of this concern, states that his loss will be approximately $10,000 on machinery, and stock which was insured for $2,500.

Neither plant may be rebuilt.

MOVING BRITISH FORTS THROW GERMANS INTO CONFUSION; LOSSES ARE ENORMOUS; THOSE LEFT ALIVE CAN ONLY SURRENDER

[BY FREDERICK PALMER.]

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 16.—Via London, September 17.—With ceaseless shell fire from unprecedented concentrations of guns the battle raged furiously all day, with the British making good their advance of yesterday, while the Germans were rushing up reserves from other parts of the western front.

The demoralization of their infantry yesterday by the use of the new armored motor cars, called "tanks," was freely confessed by prisoners with whom the correspondent of the Canadian Press talked today.

"There was no standing against that sort of thing," said one German officer. "Of course we surrendered—those of us who were alive. We fired at a tank with our rifles. Our machine guns turned loose on it. But the bullets were only blue sparks on the armor. We thought the British slow and stupid, despite their courage and stubbornness, and they gave us a surprise like this."

Germans Amazed.

A column of German prisoners passing a tank rejoicing in the nick-name of "Creme de Menthe," which had returned from battle and was resting from its labors, spread out their hands and shook their heads as they looked at it, exclaiming in a chorus, "Mein Gott in Himmel, it is under control. It won't break out and commence firing again? Will we ever forget our first sight of the thing as it came at us out of the morning mist? It isn't war using a piece of machinery like that; it is butchery."

To this a British officer replied: "No, it is quite peaceable and tame now. It has just been fed. As for it not being war, it is quite in keeping with the Hague convention, which the gas attack at Ypres was not."

In such an action as that of yesterday the correspondent, though he has freedom on the field and is informed of the plan of attack the night before, and although he disregards sleep, he finds it difficult to get a full report of the results so that he can send a dispatch the same night.

Most Dramatic Day of All.

But moving about the lines from headquarters of the different units of command up to the point where the wounded and the prisoners are being brought in a fresh orgy of struggle, hearing innumerable accounts as vivid as the red spots on white bandages and piecing bits of information together before sitting down to write his cable, there seems no question but that yesterday was the most dramatic day in the history of the British army in France.

The Germans themselves were massing at many points, it appears, with a view to making attacks to recover some high ground they lost. The British anticipated the German attack with their own onslaughts introduced by their new hell machines, whose secret they had been keeping up their sleeves for such an occasion as this.

Enemy's Losses Immense.

The accounts by both the wounded British soldiers and the prisoners taken from all parts of the line agree that the German losses were immense. As a rule the forces in the front line trenches supporting patrols in the shell craters in the Somme battle are in some numbers, with a plentiful supply of machine guns. This means a smaller force exposed to artillery concentration in case of attack. With the machine guns silenced and the front trench taken, then the reserves expect, under cover of the artillery fire of their side, to retake it. Thus the Germans intended to attack. They had massed large numbers of men in the front trenches. These were not only caught by the surprise of the sudden blast of the early morning concert of the British guns preceding the charge of the British infantry, but were raked by machine gun fire from the "tanks." As the Germans were in new trenches, which they had built as best they could under the continual shell fire, and as they had no dugouts and could find no shelter they were subjected to the murderous enfilade from the tank cars.

Germans In Confusion.

Despite German discipline and the bravery and racial hate, which the Germans put into their fights against the British, at many points mob confusion prevailed among those in the front lines. Some attempted to surrender, though surrender seemed impossible against these walking forts. Others fired desperately and hopelessly before being mowed down, and others were paralyzed by the apparition which had no precedent in warfare. Trenches were filled with German dead, and those in flight fell like grain before a reaper where the tank cars could direct sprays of lead in their path.

Before the attack the British plan, as a staff officer explained to the correspondent of the Canadian Press, was not to take either Martinpuich or Courcelette yesterday, but so successful was the early morning advance that the command was given to push on, and by nightfall both places were in the possession of the British. These two villages are on the left or hinge of the movement, which has its right on the bank of the canal opposite Peronne. The Germans were congested here in a narrow area in order to hold the salient, and prevent the British from widening their battle line by breaking through more frontage on the old first line fortifications from Thiepval northward, "but the larger the German numbers the more casualties it meant," said the officer.

With demoralization on their front line, the Germans threw forward all the reserves they had, and summoned a division from Lille by train, while, according to reports from prisoners and observations from aeroplanes, every motor vehicle they had was bringing up men and machine guns and horse artillery was summoned from right and left to reinforce the already enormous concentration of guns.

Today the Germans are gathering their forces, and attempted counter-attacks. At some points they broke through the new British lines, and while the British were resisting at thse points they were attacking at others.

Men Refuse to Halt.

Under a pounding of the most terrific shell fire that modern artillery can produce, the stubborn wrestle for position continues, with the British in possession of more ground tonight than they had planned. The only difficulty in many instances has been to restrain the eager battalions and "tanks" from attempting to go too far. The commander of one famous regiment, finding his men rushing beyond the objective set for them, leaped upon a hillock, and, standing up facing the enemy's fire, sounded a bugle call to halt his men in vain. They went on and took their second objective, an hour ahead of scheduled time. One officer explained: "We wanted to have the job over at once. We were stirred."

In one case where there was no tank car to silence the machine guns, and it fell to the duty of a certain battalion to maintain the line on its right and left, 70 men went forward. All were mown down, and another platoon of 70 were mown down, but the third section, charging over the dead, took the German strong point and thus prevented any break in the line of advance.

As for the new cars, stories of their progress continue to be told. One car, which took on board a German colonel, who surrendered to it, kept him along with it throughout the fight. Another ambled in on a German battery of field guns, and with its machine guns killed the German gunners, who were not able to flee from the grotesque caller. One car, which went through the main street of Flers, had placarded on its sides: "Extra! Full Account of the Great Hun Victory."

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE NOW CLOSING IN UPON HALICZ

Force Teutons From Positions Southeast of Brzezany.

CAPTURE 3,174 PRISONERS

Berlin Reports Series of Attacks Over Thirteen Miles of Territory.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.—Via London.—Russian troops have resumed their closing in movement on the Galician town of Halicz, southeast of Lemberg, on the Dniester.

The war office announced today that the Teutons had been dislodged from positions southeast of Brzezany, on the Zlota Lipa, northeast of Halicz, and that the Russians were attacking along the Podvysoke-Halicz railway line, where more than 3,000 Germans were taken prisoner and twenty machine guns captured. The text of the statement follows:

"In the region south of Brzezany, on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa, stubborn fighting is taking place. Our troops, having dislodged the enemy, captured part of his positions, and took prisoner fourteen officers and 537 Turkish men. In the region of the River Anraiuvka, and the railway line from Podvksok to Halicz, fighting continues. The enemy here has already suffered great losses in killed and wounded, and left in our hands about 3,174 prisoners. The prisoners are exclusively Germans, and include 34 officers. We captured twenty machine guns and two trench guns. Our Crimean cavalry squadrons attacked two enemy batteries, and having sabred the attendant gunners, threw three guns into the ditch and captured four limbers. The latter, however, they did not succeed in carrying away, as an approaching German battalion opened a fierce machine gun and rifle fire on our cavalry.

"In the wooded Carpathians snow fell in some places, and water has frozen."

ACTIVITY EXTENDS OVER LONG FRONT.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Via London.—Heavy offensive operations by the Russians have been in progress along large sections of the front in Russia and Galicia, the war office announced today, the Teutonic forces holding their ground all along the line, except in one sector, where troops of Archduke Charles Francis, resisting the Russian advance toward Halicz, were forced back a short distance.

The Russians suffered extremely heavy losses in their attacks, particularly in assaults delivered along a front of nearly thirteen miles, in the vicinity of Zaturze, west of Vladimir-Volynski, which failed completely. Attacks between the Sereth and the Stripa, north of Zborow, also broke down, and a Russian attempt to advance north of Stanislau was frustrated. Storming attacks against Teutonic positions in the Carpathians were fruitless.

The text of the statement follows:

"Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Along the whole front south of Pinsk an increase in Russian firing activity is apparent.

Attacks West of Lutsk.

"West of Lutsk the enemy made attacks during the morning, afternoon and evening along a 20-kilometre line from Zaturze, on the Turia, to Pastomyty, on troops under the chief command of Gen. Terscianzky, under Gen. von der Marwitz, advancing in dense waves. The thrust completely failed, with the most severe losses. Reports state that at certain places the losses were fearful.

"On the front of Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli, between the Sereth and the Stripa, north of Zborow, most vigorous attacks on the German lines under Gen. von Eben broke down.

"Front of Prince Charles Frederick: Both on and east of Majarowka the enemy brought up a strong force to the attack, and made several vain attempts upon our lines. Finally he pressed back the front a short distance.

"North of Stanislau a Russian patrol attack was repulsed after a brief hand-to-hand fight.

"In the Carpathians the enemy vainly threw storming columns against our positions on both sides of Ludova. Here, and on the frontier heights west of Schipoth, and southwest of Dorna Watra, he was most sanguinarily repulsed."

BRITISH ADVANCE FURTHER ON A FRONT OF SIX MILES; CAPTURE DANUBE TRENCH

Increase Gains to a Depth of From One to Two Miles—Take Strong Position Near Thiepval and Moquet Farm Under Fire For Weeks.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Since Friday the British have advanced along a front of six miles to a depth of from one to two miles.

Seventeen hundred additional prisoners were taken Saturday. The total number captured in the last two days is more than 4,000.

Saturday night gains were made on a front of more than a mile and a half. In this was included the strongly-fortified Danube trench, about a mile long, which has been a barrier to the British advance at Thiepval. Additional territory on a thousand-yard front near Courcelette was captured.

At Mouquet farm the British finally took the fortification for which the opposing armies have been contending for weeks.

Quantities of war material and numerous additional prisoners were captured.

Today powerful counter-attacks were launched by the Germans against the newly-acquired British positions. The British artillery fire, says the official statement from general headquarters, caught the attacking forces and dispersed them with heavy losses.

All Attacks Repulsed.

"South of the Ancre the enemy made several heavy counter-attacks on our new positions, all of which were repulsed.

"Particularly, enemy forces attacking from the direction of Les Boeufs and north of Flers, were caught by our artillery barrage, suffering heavy casualties.

"Between Flers and Martinpuich an enemy brigade advancing to attack in the direction of Highwood was met by two of our battalions in the open. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued, in which we were completely successful, the enemy being dispersed and thrown back with heavy losses.

"North of Mouquet farm we also improved our positions. Our artillery was active during the day. Another conflagration in the enemy's ammunition dump at Grandecourt broke out as the result of our fire.

"The number of prisoners taken today south of the Ancre is 6 officers and 243 men.

"Our air service successfully continued its attack upon the enemy communications. Another enemy machine was destroyed. Two of our machines are missing."

Further Gains Made.

The text of the statement this afternoon follows:

"South of the Ancre our troops achieved further successes. Last evening, in the vicinity of Courcelette, we extended our gains on a front of about 1,000 yards. In the neighborhood of Thiepval we obtained a considerable success yesterday evening by capturing the hostile trench known as the Danube trench, on a front of about a mile. Here the enemy abandoned considerable quantities of rifles and equipment. We also captured the strongly-defended work at Mouquet farm, possession of which had been hotly contested for some weeks past.

"The number of prisoners is increasing.

"A number of successful enterprises were also carried out by us last night on other parts of the British front."

Saturday night's statement follows:

"Today (Saturday), south of the Ancre, we continued our attack in certain localities, and further progress has been made. Since yesterday we advanced to a depth of from one to two miles on a front of six miles.

"The number of prisoners taken today is over 1,700, of whom 51 are officers. The total number of prisoners captured in the fighting of the last two days is over 4,000, of whom 116 are officers.

"Up to the present six guns and over fifty machine guns are reported to have been taken or destroyed, and a considerable quantity of war material has been captured.

"Further reports on the aerial fighting on September 15 bring the total of German machines destroyed to fifteen. Another hostile kite balloon was brought down in flames this afternoon.

"Two more of our machines are missing, making altogether six."

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — The Italian forces have occupied Paliocrestro, five miles from Argyrocastro, in Albania, according to an official dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, issued Saturday.

FRENCH COMPLETE CAPTURE OF TWO SOMME VILLAGES

Take All Ground Between Vermandovillers and Berny.

SECURE 700 PRISONERS

Strongly Organized System of Trenches Taken After Desperate Fight.

PARIS, Sept. 17. — The French have captured all the ground between Vermandovillers and Deniecourt on the one side, and Deniecourt and Berny on the other, in the Somme region, according to the official statement issued tonight. Seven hundred unwounded prisoners were captured.

The communication says:

"North of the Somme our artillery actively bombarded German organizations throughout the day.

"South of the Somme we attacked at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon at several points, and gained important successes. The villages of Vermandvillers and Berny, of which we held only a part, were conquered in a brilliant assault. Some isolated points are still holding out.

"All the ground between Vermandovillers and Deniecourt, on the one side, and between Deniecourt and Berny on the other, which was defended by several strongly-organized systems of trenches, has fallen into our hands after a desperate fight. The struggle still continues around Deniecourt. Between Berny and Barleux we captured a number of guns. All counter-attacks attempted by the enemy during the evening broke down under our artillery fire, with heavy German losses.

"Up to the present seven hundred unwounded prisoners, fifteen of them officers, have been counted.

PRINCE ALBERT IS HOME AFTER AN OPERATION

King's Second Son Suffered From Abdominal Abscess.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — Prince Albert, second son of King George, has been invalided home on account of an abdominal abscess, says an official communication issued today. The communication adds that the prince, who has undergone an operation, is doing well, but it will be some time before he is able to return to any duty.

Princse Albert, while serving as a midshipman on board the battleship Collingwood, at the outbreak of the war, was stricken with appendicitis, and operated on. The prince is 22 years old.

NEW GREEK PREMIER FRIEND OF VENIZELOS, ADMIRER OF GERMANY

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says:

"The new Greek cabinet was sworn in before M. Kalogeropoulos and the ministers of the Entente powers. Its fate depends upon its policy, which, if it is a continuance of the so-called benevolent neutrality, will give it a short life."

The new premier declares that the new government will observe the most benevolent neutrality towards the Entente.

"He repudiates allegations that he is Germanophile," adds the dispatch, "although he confesses that he is an admirer of Germany."

M. Kalogeropoules is considered one of the most clever lawyers in Greece. He lived for a long time in France and has close relations with Great Britain. He is friendly to former Premier Venizelos, although he is not an active partisan of the Venizelist policy. The new cabinet is considered here to be favorable toward Greece's participation in the war.

SIR HAMAR HOME

Canadian-Born British M. P. Passenger on Noordam.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Sir Hamar Greenwood, M. P., and Mrs. Greenwood, of Montreal, and J. Whitehouse, M. P., of Montreal, were passengers on the Holland-American liner Noordam, which arrived here today from Rotterdam.

The Noordam stopped at Kirkwall and Falmouth and the British authorities removed 97 bags of German, Austrian and Dutch mail. The Noordam brought 579 passengers.

AVIATORS DROP 830 SHELLS ON FOE'S POSITIONS

German Factories, Blast Furnaces, Railways Bombed.

AIR DUELS NUMEROUS

Nine Enemy Machines Brought Down in Day and Six Damaged.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The French artillery has been active along the Somme front, the war office announced this afternoon. Numerous air raids have been carried out by French aviators, says the official statement, which follows:

"Yesterday an enemy aeroplane was brought down within our lines at Belloy. It is confirmed that the enemy machine which was attacked by Warrant Officer Lennoir, came crashing to the ground north of Douaumont, being the eighth to be brought down by this pilot. It is also confirmed that Warrant Officer Dorme defeated his tenth enemy machine, which fell near Brie on September 15. On Friday night two of our machines dropped fifteen bombs of 120 millimetres each on the air shed at Hatzheim. Last night 230 bombs were dropped on the railway station at Abbecourt. On the same night our bombarding squadron carried out the following operations: 72 bombs of 120 millimetres were dropped on the railway stations at Roisel, Epehy and Athies and on the railway line between St. Quentin and Ham."

Blast Furnaces Shelled.

"During Friday night one of our air bombarding squadrons carried out the following operations," says another official statement: "Sixty shells of 120 millimetre and six of 200 millimetres were thrown on the blast furnaces at Utkingen (Usingen), 30 shells of 120 millimetres on the blast furnaces at Rombae and 30 others on factories in the Mandelingen district. The same night two of our machines dropped fourteen shells on the railroad track south of Metz and on the station at Binsdorf. The stations at Spinscourt and Longuyon also received 60 projectiles.

"Last evening a German aeroplane dropped several bombs on Rheims. Two civilians, including a child, were killed, and another was wounded.

German Machines Brought Down.

"According to fresh information in addition to the nine German aviators brought down Friday on the French front, six other enemy machines were damaged in encounters with our pilots, and were compelled to descend within their own lines. Two of the aviators were killed.

"On Thursday night one of our squadrons dropped 106 bombs of large calibre at Pont-Faverger and Betheniville. A large fire was caused at Pont-Faverger. Each of the aeroplanes made two trips. On the same night the railway station at Conflans-Jarny was bombarded with 174 bombs of 120 millimetres. A large number of the bombs found their mark."

OSTEND BOMBED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The following was given out officially here yesterday.

"In the early hours of Friday a squadron of naval aeroplanes successfully bombarded the enemy's heavy batteries near Ostend (on the Belgian coast). All returned safely.

WINNIPEG EXPECTING TO REAP HARVEST

Liquor Dealers of That City Want New Ontario Trade.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—All liquor houses in Winnipeg have been stocking up ready for dry New Ontario and anticipate a big trade west of the great lakes. The Hudson Bay Company, whose $25,000 stock was seized by the Government in connection with a test case, the company being ordered to define the powers of its charter, is again in the liquor business here.

WEEKLY PAPERS ARE RAISING PRICES IN ST. CLAIR DISTRICT

High Cost of Production Has Made This Necessary.

COMMENCE DECEMBER 1

Pressmen Were Taken for Ride Through Peach Section.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

FOREST, Sept. 17.—Compelled by higher costs of production to secure increased revenue, the St. Clair District Press Association, at a meeting held here Friday, decided to advance the prices of the weekly newspapers of the counties of Middlesex and Lambton, from $1.00 to $1.50 per annum, commencing December 1.

This action is in line with the movement throughout Canada for a minimum rate of $1.50 for rural weeklies. Over 100 rural weeklies and semi-weeklies have already adopted the $1.50 rate or higher. It was reported to the meeting that in Bruce, Perth and Huron, and other Ontario counties where the new rate has already been put into effect, the public has received it in a most reasonable manner, evidently understanding that the increase is fully justified.

Held a Banquet.

Following the meeting a banquet was tendered the visitors by the Forest council and board of trade at the Roche House, after which the party took a trip through the peach district adjacent to Forest. Each visitor was presented with a large basket of the luscious fruit.

The pressmen were honored by the presence of Peter McArthur, the distinguished lecturer, writer and agriculturalist, who addressed the gathering at lunch.

Mr. McArthur drew a vividly realistic picture of the way in which the sorrows of the war are brought home to the country people. The rural press was doing more, he said, to mould public opinion than the daily press. The smaller weeklies give the intimate details of the sacrifice of the boys from the home town and touched the heart of the community as the big city papers cannot. The country editors must be alive to the need for live leadership and accept some responsibility for providing it.

W. P. McDonald, district representative of the department of agriculture, was another welcome visitor.

The pressmen present were Wm. Dawson, Parkhill Gazette; W. Bryant, Thedford Tribune; Thomas Harris, Watford Guide-Advocate; J. W. Kedwell, Ailsa Craig Banner; A. W. Lowery, Petrolea Advertiser; Errol Atkins, Courtright Outlook-Tribune; D. Sutherland, Glencoe Transcript; F. L. E. Evans and Ewart Evans, Strathroy Age; H. J. Pettypiece, Forest Free Press; G. E. McIntosh, Forest Standard; A. R. Alloway, assistant manager Canadian Press Association, Toronto.

GERMANY TO BUILD MANY FREIGHT BOATS

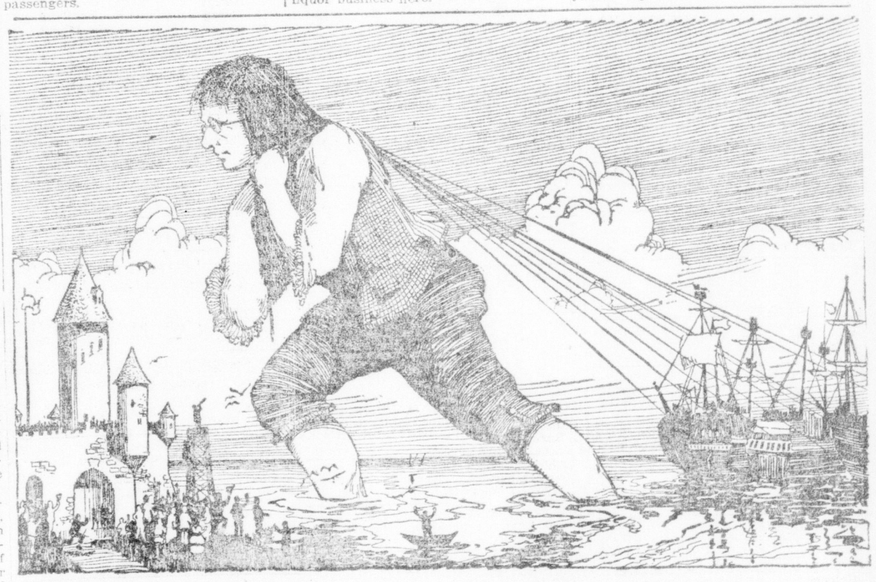
Standard 8,000-Ton Steamers Chosen Instead of Special Types.

Berlin, Sept. 17—Via London, Sept. 18.—Hamburg is emulating the example set by England. German shipping men have formed a million-mark shipbuilding company, which will immediately begin the construction of a series of 8,000 ton steamers for Germany's freight-carrying trade after the war. The Hamburg-American line is behind the new project, and Albert Ballin, director-general of that line, will be chairman of the directorate.

The plan is to abandon temporarily the custom of building huge special ships and concentrate on the construction of ten-knot boats—several at a time—which can be turned out faster and cheaper than steamers each requiring particular specifications.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, Sept. 18—Arrived: Noordam, from Rotterdam; Regina D'Italia, from Naples.



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