

# BRITISH ATTACK GERMAN THIRD DEFENCE LINE WHILE FRENCH CAPTURE HILL 140 IN ARTOIS

## No Slackening in Allies' Great Drive—Enemy Demands Belgium of Troops to Stem British and French Offensive—Kaiser Reaches Western Front and Dismisses Several of His Leaders—Capture of Hill 140 Gives French Control of Important Railway Enemy Needs.

London, Sept. 29.—The Allies' great offensive in Artois and the Champagne is still being persevered in, and, according to French accounts, which, however, are contradicted by the German official reports, further progress has been made in both areas.

In Artois the French claim to have reached Hill No. 140, which lies directly east of Vimy, and is the culminating point of the crests named after that town. The importance of the hill lies in the fact that it commands the plains to the east, the network of roads and the railway which runs from Lens southward.

So far as Champagne is concerned the French appear, at present, to be making their effort towards the railway junction north of Massige, which accounts for the desperate efforts of the Germans to stem the tide, and for the Crown Prince's counter-stroke in the Argonne, as this railway connects the German army in the Argonne with its base at Vouziers.

Perhaps the heaviest fighting since the offensive began is now going on, for the British are attacking the German front line of defense, south of La Bassée Canal, and the Germans have brought up reinforcements against both the British and the French, and are making every effort to retrieve the lost ground. Belgium, despatches from Holland say, has been denuded of troops while German detachments are even being removed from the eastern front to meet what is now known to be the greatest effort made in the west since the armies took up their present positions from Belgium to Switzerland.

### Kaiser "Fires" Some of His Leaders.

The Germans are trying to divert the Allies by a heavy artillery bombardment north and south of the Aisne but, plans having been made by General Joffre, the French are striking with all their forces at their command at the points selected. It is reported that the German emperor has arrived at the western front, and that he has already dismissed some of his generals for allowing their lines to be pressed back almost to the breaking point.

Despite the transfer of some troops to the west, the Germans continue to strike hard at the Russians, practically along their front. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is delivering heavy strokes against Drinsk, while his colleague on his right is pushing forward to the east of Vilika and Mordochino in an attempt to turn the Russian position, and has now reached a point to the north of Minsk while another army is advancing up from the southwest.

Field Marshal von Mackensen and Prince Leopold of Bavaria apparently are inactive, owing, doubtless, to the marshes which are now impassable, but General von Linsingen is still pressing hard on the Russians in Volynia. It is expected that the weather will soon put an end to the operations in the east, as with the continuing rains the rivers cannot be forded, and the Russians, wherever possible, are getting behind them.

The British have inflicted another serious defeat on the Turks in Mesopotamia. The Tigris army, after suffering heavy losses, is in flight towards Bagdad. Thus the three armies which the Turks sent to Mesopotamia against the Anglo-Indian invaders have been scattered. In May, the Tigris army was driven back from Kut to north of Amara; the army of the Karun was driven from Ahwas, and the army of the Euphrates was last heard of as fugitive on the river, somewhere north of Nadrieh.

Again reported that an Austro-German army, 300,000 strong, is assembling for an offensive against Serbia.

### GERMANY SENDS FRESH TROOPS AGAINST SERBIA

Paris, Sept. 29.—"Diplomatic information received from Vienna," says a despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, "is to the effect that fresh German troops are being hurried to the Serbian frontier, and that General von Falkenhayn, chief of staff of the German army, has visited the front."

### At Least Three German Army Corps, Enemy's Casualties

Paris, Sept. 29.—Continuing fighting has been in progress all day on the heights between Souchez and Vimy, where the Allied forces have maintained all their positions, according to the official communication issued by the French war office tonight.

German casualties in the recent offensive of the French and British, including killed, wounded and prisoners, were given out by the war office today as in excess of the strength of three army corps, (more than 120,000 men). The text of the statement follows: "The reports which are coming to hand make it possible to record each day more fully the importance of the success obtained by our recent offensive movement in the Champagne district, combined with that of the Allied troops in the Artois district.

"The Germans have not only been compelled to abandon along an extended front certain positions strongly entrenched in the defense of which they had been ordered to resist to the very end, but they have suffered losses, total of which in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounts to more than the effective strength of three army corps, (120,000 men). The total number of prisoners is at the present time in excess of 23,000 men. The number of cannon brought to our rear is seventy-nine. Seventeen thousand and fifty-five private soldiers and 316 officers, taken prisoners by us, already have gone through the town of Chalon on their way to the points where they are to be interned.

"Organized efforts are at present under way to clear up the field of battle and to take definite count of the arms of all kinds and of the war material belonging to the artillery and infantry branches which the enemy has been compelled to abandon to us.

"In the Artois district the progress reported yesterday to the east of Souchez continued yesterday evening, and in the course of last night, after a stubborn engagement, we reached Hill No. 140, the culminating point of the crests of Vimy, and the orchards to the north of this point. The number of unwounded prisoners made by us in the course of this fighting is more than 300, and the men belonging mostly to the two divisions of The Guard.

## RECRUITING MEETINGS STIR UP ENTHUSIASM

### Seamen's Institute and Victoria Rink Scenes of Patriotic Demonstrations Last Night—Clergyman Supports Allies in Their Fight Against Evils of Prussianism.

#### YESTERDAY'S HONOR ROLL

- M. F. Dillon, St. John.
- J. Kilburn, St. John.
- Herman Graham, Centerville.
- Digby County, N. B.
- L. J. Christie, St. John.
- Reade W. Ferris, Upper James, N. B.
- Bert Alchorne, St. John.
- H. Arnold Johnston, St. John.
- W. J. Stevens, St. John.
- Arthur J. Larabee, St. John.
- John White, Campbellton, N. B.
- Hazen Knox, St. John.
- Harry F. Thompson, St. John.
- John Snider, St. John.
- Herbert McIntyre, 88 Chesley street, St. John.
- David Jones, 122 Marsh Road, St. John.

Seventeen more men for overseas duty were enlisted yesterday as a result of the fine meetings in Seamen's Institute and the Victoria Rink. Both gatherings were largely attended and the enthusiasm was particularly strong. Rev. Father Carney of St. Dunston's church, Fredericton, and Rev. Capt. Harrison, Rev. G. F. Scovil and S. C. Matthews were among the speakers last evening and they forcibly brought home the need of more men giving their services to the Empire.

#### Seamen's Institute

There was a good attendance at the recruiting meeting in the Seamen's Institute. R. E. Armstrong, secretary of the Board of Trade, presided. The speakers of the evening were Rev. Father Carney of St. Dunston's church, Fredericton, and Rev. Capt. Harrison, Fred Punter furnished two vocal selections that were much appreciated. Recruiting officers were in attendance and two men were examined and sworn in.

R. E. Armstrong, in introducing Father Carney said, "England is a country, it is sufficient for us to know that the need exists. We have a duty to perform. Every consideration of love of freedom and of international law demands that the nations responsible for this disaster to civilization be crushed. Canada is accepting the axiom set forth by Sir Robert L. Borden, 'When England is at war, Canada is at war.'"

#### Father Carney

Father Carney was introduced and said in part, "I am by nature and profession a man of peace. I hate and despise a quarrel of any kind. We are in a war that has been forced upon us, and one for which we are in no way responsible. We in the British Empire are a peace-loving people, but this is a time when we must take a firm stand and fight for that which we know to be right. The very national existence of our country is at stake and if we would keep intact the country in which we live we must come forward at this time and give our services in this great struggle against German domination of the world.

"There is no need to dilate on the causes of the war, which has been going on now for over a year. The reasons are still very fresh in our memories. We know the Kaiser was the man behind Austria. We know that if Germany had refused to give her support to Austria there would have been no war. But war was what Germany wanted, what she has been preparing for years, and her military rulers thought the time to strike had arrived. The Kaiser was mad with ambition.

He was anxious for the conquest of the civilized world, he wanted to be hailed as the ruler of the earth.

"Germany had signed a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium and it is history how she respected her treaty. England, when she learned that Germany intended to invade Belgium, protested as one of the co-signers of the treaty, and when the first frontier, England, announced to the world that she was in this struggle too.

"The action of the British government in declaring war on Germany was approved in every country where the British flag flies, and the call to arms was sent broadcast through the Empire. The call was heard in Canada, Australia and the other colonies, and the answer was, 'We have no standing army but we have the material and we will furnish men and money as long as there is need. If every man and every dollar we will help to maintain the mother country.

"This war is the war of every person under the British flag, and particularly Canada's war. If Britain goes down to defeat, Canada will be the first prize for Germany. So the war is yours, and it is your duty to protect your home and friends.

#### Raising Men

"This is a recruiting meeting. The belligerent nations of Europe, outside of England, have conscription. When men are wanted to serve the colors they are taken.

In England, so far, the system has been purely voluntary, you can serve or not as you wish. In Canada we have adopted the same system, and when the call for men for the first contingent came Canada's men were not found wanting, and the men we sent were able to stand up and take their part in no uncertain way, and the best of the opposing foes were not equal to our boys.

"You are called to go, and you have the opportunity to go of your own free will and accord. If the response to the call is not great enough, if the voluntary system is found to be at fault, then we will demand conscription, for conscription for a couple of years is preferable to German rule. Promise has been made that the dependents of those who go to the front will be looked after by the Canadian government. The pay of the Canadian soldier is better than those of any other country, and when you come back you will be received with honor and respect.

#### Major Guthrie

"Major Percy Guthrie, who has returned after doing his bit, has been welcomed by the people of this city and province in no uncertain way. The demonstration he received in his home town, when every store closed on Saturday night, the busiest night of the week, to do honor to the returned hero, showed that his splendid work was fully appreciated by the people of this province. Percy Guthrie has the friendship of every man in York county. I have always been a Liberal in politics, but if Major Guthrie is a candidate in York county I will vote for him.

"At the close of the American Civil war, the government of that country provided for those who participated in that struggle, and you can rest assured that the government of this country will not be behind the United States in this respect.

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## EVERY BARRIER SWEEP ASIDE BY THE BRITISH IN GALLANT CHARGE ON LOOS

### NEW ORLEANS SWEEP BY STORM

#### Heavy Loss of Property and Life Expected—Electric Light Plants Flooded and City in Darkness.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 29.—New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf coast tonight were swept by a tropical hurricane that demoralized communication and led to fears of heavy loss of life and property. The Mississippi river levees below New Orleans have broken, houses have been washed away, and at least two lives have been lost in that section, according to a wireless message late today from the Morgan liner Creole, up-bound from New Orleans.

The business section of Biloxi, Miss., is under six feet of water, and train service has been abandoned because of washouts throughout a large section about Bay St. Louis.

Last reports coming from New Orleans, before all means of communication were lost, said the city was in darkness because of the flooding of electric plants. Wind had driven the water in Lake Pontchartrain about the sea wall and Milneburg and other New Orleans suburbs along the lake were partially under water.

The Creole, in a brief message received here early tonight, said she was encountering a storm of such fury that it was doubtful whether her wireless apparatus would long remain intact. The vessel reported sighting two bodies near the section where levees had given way. Aside from the fact that some houses had been demolished by the flood waters, the Creole's message gave no details.

#### Five Deaths Reported.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 29, via wireless to Mobile.—Five persons are known to be dead and many injured, and property loss reaching into the millions has been caused tonight by the most severe Gulf storm in the history of the city.

The Creole, with a velocity of eighty-six miles per hour swept the city at six o'clock tonight, demolishing scores of buildings, stripping the roofs from hundreds of other structures and strewn the streets with broken glass and debris.

## POSSIBLE SOON TO TELEPHONE TO FRIENDS AT SEA

#### Test in Long Distance Wireless Telegraphy Yesterday Proved a Success.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Long distance wireless telephone communication was accomplished for the first time today, when experiments extending over several months culminated in successful transmission of the human voice by radio from the great naval plant at Arlington, Va., across the continent to the station at Mare Island, Cal., 2,500 miles away.

The experiments were conducted under direction of Captain Bullard, chief of the navy's radio service, in cooperation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and

#### First Charge in Great Offensive, Made in Gray Light of Dawn, Carried British Through the Village and to Summit of Hill 70—Neither Barbed Wire, Guns Nor Bayonet Could Stop Men After Signal to Attack Had Gone Forth.

London, Sept. 29.—A correspondent of Reuters' Telegraph Company sends the following despatch from British headquarters, under date of Tuesday, describing the fighting in the great offensive of the Allies on the western front:

"The first charge made by our men from the Vermelles trenches, in the gray light of Saturday morning, which carried them right through the village of Loos and to the summit of Hill No. 70, and beyond this, will rank as one of the most glorious exploits of the British army.

"Nothing could stop them. Two German trenches defending the village fell first, then a race across some open country and they were in the streets of Loos. Some hand-to-hand fighting with bombs and bayonets, and then out of the village to the slope of Hill No. 70, about half a mile to the east. The last desperate rush took them to the summit, some going even beyond, until checked by a strong earthwork defense with numerous machine guns.

"The enemy's batteries had by this time begun to concentrate on the slopes of the hill, and therefore our men were ordered to dig in about a hundred yards from the summit.

"Fierce fighting continued around the hill on Sunday and Monday. The new army battalions played an important part in the attack; men who had no experience in real fighting sprang forward to the sound of the officers' whistles with a dash and gallantry which nothing could stop. Paying no heed to the terrible fire poured on them from hidden guns, they pressed forward at a steady pace, making

their way through the barbed wire entanglements, forcing the enemy's trenches, and bayonetting the Germans in them.

"Germans caught hiding in cellars, from which they kept up a steady fire on the men dashing through the streets of the village, were hauled forth; machine guns firing through holes in the walls of cottages were charged and captured.

"German Dead Piled Four Deep." "The village was protected by a triple line of barbed wire of extraordinary thickness and strength, the bars being nearly an inch in length. The first two lines had been well destroyed by the artillery, but the third still stood, and this had to be cut by men standing in the open, exposed to the enemy's fire.

"One man said that in the trenches around the town the German dead, in some places, were piled four deep. Many cellars contained Germans seeking protection from the bombardment and into the houses dashed the bomb throwers. They pulled up the flap of the cellars and dropped in a couple of bombs. In one dug-out a German officer was found with a telephone receiver at his ear. He had been directing the fire of the German guns on the village after the British occupied it.

"The village itself was badly damaged. The church was a shapeless mass of bricks; houses were blown to bits; streets were piled with debris, amid which lay many hundreds of dead and wounded. The few French inhabitants still living in the village consisted of two or three families, mostly women."

## Explosion in German Ammunition Factory; 240 Killed, Many Hurt

Stockholm via London, Sept. 29.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter, on the authority of a business man who has just returned from Germany, says that a great explosion occurred in an ammunition factory at Wittenberg, Prussia, on August 22. Two hundred and forty-two workmen were killed and many injured.

## Bulgaria Going In With Germany Oct. 15?

Paris, Sept. 29.—"Bulgaria and the Central Powers have concluded a precise agreement, according to authoritative information," says the correspondent at Saloniki, Greece, of the Temps. "Under this agreement Bulgaria will enter the war on October 15."

#### the Western Electric Company.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, announcing the result tonight, predicted that further developments of wireless telephony would make great changes in long distance communication, both for military and naval service in commercial usage.

Successful operation of a device for automatically transferring to the radio telephone conversation originated on metallic circuits also was accomplished in today's tests. President Theodore N. Vail and other officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph company at New York, talked easily with the Mare Island station, the conversation travelling over an ordinary metallic line from New York across the continent.

"The fact that the voices can be started on a land wire and automatically transmitted to a voice radio transmitter," said Secretary Daniels, "holds out hope that persons inland should readily be put in touch by telephone with others at sea through some central transmitting station."

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#### Proclamation Issued By The Prefect of Moscow

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 29.—A proclamation issued by the Prefect of Moscow exhorts the inhabitants of that city to avoid a repetition of the regrettable incidents of the last two days, when five persons were killed and a number slightly wounded as a result of unwarranted interference with the police.

The Prefect also requests the people not to gather in crowds, saying that ruffians await opportunities to begin disorders wherever people assemble, however casual. The proclamation is universally admitted that the disorders began without the police in any way being to blame, and also that there was no political design connected with them.