

HERTLING ADMITS OFFENSIVE FAILED

Imperial German Chancellor Concedes Military Situation Grave.

WORSE CRISES FACED Public Discontent is Not Justified by Present Position.

London, Sept. 24.—Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, addressing the main committee of the Reichstag today, declared that the public discontent in Germany was not justified by the military situation on the western front, according to a despatch from Berlin.

The chancellor opened with the promise to meet the desire of the Reichstag for information as far as possible. He proceeded to allude to the "deep discontent which has seized wide circles of the population," and said that the principal cause was the pressure of the terrible four years of war, with all the deprivations and sufferings brought in its wake, and the sacrifices imposed on all classes, all families, and more or less, on every individual.

"I have no intention of trying to diminish this pressure by words," he continued. "But, gentlemen, if this discontent is influenced by our present military situation, by the events on the western front, I must, without desiring to anticipate a statement which we may expect to receive from the military ministry, declare most emphatically that it far exceeds justifiable limits."

Count von Hertling admitted that the last German offensive was unsuccessful and that it had been necessary to withdraw to the Siegfried line. "The situation is grave," he said, "but we have no cause to be faint-hearted. We have already had more than hands full by the events of the Verdun offensive, the Somme battles and Brusseloff's mass assaults, bringing in their train the remembered unfavorable reaction on the Austro-Italian front. Then came Russia's entry into the war, the formation of the eastern army can be employed in the west."

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"How do things stand? We have peace with Russia and Rumania, and even the conditions in Russia are not yet clear and the future appears uncertain. The German offensive from two sides has disappeared and a considerable part of our men of the eastern army can be employed in the west."

Another of those sharp local attacks, characteristic of the allied minor operations under Foch, materialized before St. Quentin yesterday when the French and British advanced over difficult ground. The British attacked four miles of German front south of the Omlignon river, took 300 prisoners, seized a section of high ground west of Fosse, cleared the enemy from some woods east of Fresnoy, and stormed Pontruet. This success brings them to a point about 1300 yards from the bend in the St. Quentin Canal. They continued the fighting on the ridge between Pontruet and Griocourt in the afternoon. On their part, the French took 100 prisoners, carried Francilly-Selency, L'Epine de Dallon, and Dallon Villages. These gains bring the allies right into the main arteries of the Hindenburg line in this region. In another sense these gains are important as showing that the allied forces are capable of attacking and defeating the Germans at points where the Germans are expecting their attacks and are therefore massed in strength.

In contrast with the present style of attacks, the allied forces are capable of attacking and defeating the Germans at points where the Germans are expecting their attacks and are therefore massed in strength.

In Palestine, General Allenby has destroyed in the military sense two out of three of the Turkish armies that barred his advance. The one and remaining Turkish army is swiftly retreating. So far his victory has cut off the Turkish communications with the Hedjaz and cut off the Turkish garrisons at Asir and Yemen. The German commander of the Turkish forces before the long series of Turkish disasters. The continuous defeats of the Turks, which have mainly been consequent upon their tremendous losses in defence of the Dardanelles, have much discredited both German domination and the government of Enver Pasha.

German Imperial Chancellor von Hertling finds it necessary to assure the Reichstag that the present military situation does not justify the public discontent. This is an ambiguous declaration for it deals with relative things. It at any rate shows that the allies have not sufficiently defeated Germany to prevent the military authorities from concealing in part the full extent of the disaster. In order to show the German people that they are doing for in the field, it will be necessary for the allies to occupy large stretches of territory and to drive the German armies back to the German frontiers. Without these accomplishments, it is always possible for the German military leaders to conceal the full measure of defeat. On this account, the work of the British army in Turkey and the allied forces in the Balkans is of capital importance. The military occupation of Bulgaria and Turkey would go far to break the hearts of the pan-Germans. The loss of Alsace-Lorraine would also bring the allies home to the German doors. At the present time, the chief responsibility for the gloom and despair in Germany and in fact this time is right.

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Infantry.

Engineers.

Artillery.

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NEWSPRINT ORDER TO BE MADE TODAY

Official Announcement Made at Enquiry by the Paper Controller.

COST OF MANUFACTURE Evidence That Thirty Thousand Dollars Capital Per Ton is Required.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Announcement by the paper controller that he would make his new order for newsprint paper tomorrow morning featured this afternoon's session of the Canadian newsprint inquiry. Previous to the official announcement it was generally expected that the new price to be paid for paper was to be announced by him until Tuesday next.

A chart of materials used in the manufacture of paper, presented by Mr. J. McNeil, pulp expert, showed increases ranging from 25 per cent down to 40 per cent. The general average was 30 per cent. Advances in wood reached 93 per cent, and in lime 25 per cent.

Further evidence was taken regarding the amount of capital required by the mills on a tonnage basis. The general average was that \$30,000 per ton was needed. In regard to questions asked Mr. Coleman of the St. Lawrence Paper Company, regarding the taking over of the stock of other companies, Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., said he knew it had been a "business" on the valuation given for the transfer. This company was incorporated in 1907 and absorbed three other companies.

Calculation on the allowance of \$30,000 as capital required per ton on a basis of 100 per cent, per ton investment would mean an increase in allowance of \$18 per ton on the basis of 800 working days per year. About \$12,000 of this amount is considered as being working capital.

Cost per Ton. A calculation of the cost of four mills, Price Bros, Laurentide, John R. Booth and Donnan, with an allowance of \$17.50 per ton each as return on capital, showed the total cost per ton to be \$73.85.

Mr. John Taylor, of the E. B. Eddy Co., told of prices offered the Eddy Company for its newsprint. One offer from Chicago was for \$73.50 per one hundred pounds, or \$73.50 per ton. Another offer from Montreal was for \$75 per ton. The offer from Montreal was for \$75 per ton. The offer from Montreal was for \$75 per ton.

Dealing with the Port Frances Mills, the inquiry mentioned that in the proceedings before the paper controller, the publisher had been represented by four counsel and the best experts they could obtain. "It looks to me," the controller said, "that the publisher's representatives have no further evidence to offer. The object of publishing letters in the newspapers seems to be to mislead the public and to injure the newspaper publishers. In reply to Mr. Clarkson's suggestion that the newspaper publishers should secure the controller said: 'You can tell Mr. Imrie that the door has been closed. The controller said: 'You can tell Mr. Imrie that the door has been closed. The controller said: 'You can tell Mr. Imrie that the door has been closed.'

Expert Gives Evidence. The expert appointed by the Commissioner Pringle to investigate conditions at the Canadian newsprint mills, Mr. H. A. Stewart, K.C., government counsel, told the inquiry that the Canadian newsprint industry is in a state of collapse. He said that the Canadian mill had a capacity of 3,500 tons of newsprint a month. He said that the Canadian mill had a capacity of 3,500 tons of newsprint a month. He said that the Canadian mill had a capacity of 3,500 tons of newsprint a month.

Wants Rates Reduced. Commissioner Pringle asked the witness if he believed there is a good possibility of this being done. Mr. Stewart said that a decrease in freight rates would be a great help. He said that a decrease in freight rates would be a great help. He said that a decrease in freight rates would be a great help.

It is the only mill in Canada using sulphite manufactured in the United States, he said. Differences which appeared in the inventory set forth in the official report were explained by Mr. Pringle as having been due to materials purchased some time ago which had not been charged up at the time. Spread over the newsprint tonnage they amounted to from twelve to thirteen cents per ton. He said such differences in inventories were quite usual occurrences.

Mr. Pringle turned to the question of how much capital was required by the mills on a tonnage basis. The controller said that it should be \$30,000. Mr. Clarkson thought such a figure was about the amount required.

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Geneva, Sept. 24.—Deploping the Austrian peace proposals, the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette says: "The motives for the note from Austria are not clear. The refusal is unanimous. The allied war cry is not one of boasting or bluff, but comes from the heart. We must recognize the fact, also, that it is justified, as the enemy must know our serious position will all offer of peace come from us."

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FIX THE PRICES FOR STREET WHEAT

Board of Grain Supervisors Issue New Orders Dealing With the Sale.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—The board of grain supervisors today issued its order, No. 73, dealing with the sale of street wheat.

The order provides that street wheat in the Province of Ontario shall not be less than the price fixed by the board in its order No. 72, dealing with the sale of street wheat. The order provides that street wheat in the Province of Ontario shall not be less than the price fixed by the board in its order No. 72, dealing with the sale of street wheat.

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