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FRENCH CRUSH THE GERMANS ON THE SOMME
AS THE BRITISH BREAK THRU SIX-MILE FRONT
Italians Start New Offensive, Bulgars Lose Ground to Allies

SEVERE BLOWS GIVEN BULGARS BY THE ALLIES

Serbians Drive the Enemy Back More Than Nine Miles.
BIG GAINS BY BRITISH
French Advance on Right of Vardar—Bulgars Relinquish Kastoria.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
LONDON, Sept. 15.—Smashing blows against the Germano-Bulgarian forces on the Macedonian front have been struck by the entente allies, the most notable advance having been made by the Serbians, holding the left of the allies' battle line. The Serbs are officially stated to have driven the Bulgars back nearly nine and one-half miles after hard fighting in the region southwest of Lake Ostrovo. Serbs captured several villages at the point of the bayonet and took 15 cannon and a great number of prisoners.

CANADIANS IN ACTION CARRY FOE POSITION

Infantry Goes Steadily Forward and Wins Fierce Fight.
MAKE MANY CAPTIVES
Dominion Troops Gain Advance of Fifteen Hundred Yards.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.
LONDON, Friday, Sept. 15.—Information was received that there was nothing for the Canadians to do in a recent action, but walk forward to a position which faced them, strongly fortified above and underground. But even when the artillery ceased and the infantry went forward, it was certain that there were many of the enemy still living and waiting with machine guns to give their Canadian assailants a fierce reception. But our infantry went forward steadily. Perhaps it may be allowed to state that among them were included certain battalions which suffered pretty severely in the counters. They were all right in their movements, this time, the advancing steadily, and maintaining their driving force even when the casualties began to loom large. Germans were found hiding with machine guns in a pretty well inextinguishable emplacement, but gradually they were killed or taken prisoner. Indeed, there were prisoners by the score, many of them surrendering in batches while in the trenches. Home quarters filled with German dead were captured. Roughly, the Canadians gained an advance of 1500 yards, and maintained all their credit of a large quantity of enemy stores and machine guns were also captured.

The New Party's Day Has Arrived

The people of Canada are fast sailing out ahead of, more likely away from, the two old political parties in Canada. The late elections in British Columbia on Thursday, the three recent elections in Ontario would indicate that. But there are still more significant signs. These elections show that the Conservative party has almost lost the gift of leadership, let alone the art of holding office. But the same thing is true of the Liberals. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may think he is going to a great resurrection, and Mr. Rowell may be hastening back from his perambulations in Europe to meet the people of Ontario ready to acclaim him as the instrument to save them from Hearstism and Laurierism. But never were public men more self-deceived if they took such views. They, too, have let the people get away from them, and the people only want a chance to treat them as they treated the Bowerites in British Columbia and the Hearst candidates in Ontario. The people are sick and tired of the two old parties with their offerings of husks, their platforms of broken or plank decayed. They simply want to get at the self-styled leaders who will not move with the times, or who do not grasp how fast the people are moving, quickened in their thoughts and actions by their world-wide war and the new problems that it has forced upon their attention.

BRITISH SMASH FOE'S FRONT CAPTURE REST OF HIGH LAND

NEW ITALIAN ARTILLERY NOW PROVES ITS EFFECTIVENESS
One Hundred Big Guns Used in Isonzo Offensive Have Deadly and Accurate Aim.

ROME, Sept. 15.—A feature of the new offensive started on the Isonzo front, with Trieste its objective, is the effectiveness of the new Italian artillery. One hundred 305-millimetre guns are being employed, the aim of which is deadly, due to an invention for long distance ranging, by which observation is possible despite rain. The new offensive, which has been going on for four days, from Gorizia to the Adriatic, is still in its first stages, with the Austrians retreating and blocking the way to Trieste along the line of Hermada-Selo-Novelo. In various cities in Italy tonight there were scenes of rejoicing, the crowds marching thru the streets singing. The tone of the Italian press is hopeful.

ALLIES' STORMING COLUMNS DRIVE ONWARD TO BEYOND FLERS, TAKING ALSO MARTINPUICH AND COURCELETTE, HIGH WOOD AND PART OF BOULEAUX WOODS—START TO CIRCLE COMBLES.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
LONDON, Sept. 15.—Sir Douglas Haig's smashing drive today carried everything before it on a front of more than six miles clear thru the third German line of defence to the open country beyond in the direction of Bapaume today, and the British infantry is still thrusting forward after capturing the greater part of Bouleaux Wood, all of High Wood and the Towns of Flers, Martinpuich and Courcellette. More important still the British carried all the high ground between Combles and the Pozieres-Bapaume road, making their future travelling down hill instead of uphill as before.

The fighting was severe. The Germans fought stubbornly to retain their ground, but the British advance was irresistible, and the Germans were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. More than 2000 prisoners were made by the British. Of these 66 are officers, including six battalion commanders.
Advances at Dawn.
The British advance, which was timed to begin as soon as the French ceased pushing forward south of Combles, and towards Peronne, started at dawn on the front between the region of Thiepval and the point of union with the French north of the Somme. They drove forward with great impetuosity across the summit of the ridges they had previously held north of Pozieres, and swept up the remainder of the slopes between Pozieres and Leuze Wood, passed over the brow, keeping their lines straight as they advanced, and drove downhill upon Flers, Martinpuich and Courcellette. These they carried and passed beyond. Before daylight the British guns threw a curtain of fire ahead of their lines to permit them to construct heavy field entrenchments. Only a passive resistance was offered by the Germans, they not having time to launch counter-attacks by the aid of fresh troops, which they are expected to bring up tonight from behind Bapaume, where they were stationed beyond the reach of the British long range guns.
Draws Net Close to Combles.
This forward thrust brings the British forces a considerable distance beyond Combles on the north, and it has brought their net closer round this remaining centre and citadel of the German defensive system that was begun nearly two years ago. With the French established to the south and the British established to the north Combles is practically cut off from outside assistance, and the allies can now capture it whenever they like.
The third system of German defence which was broken thru by the British today, was of more recent construction than the two previous lines that the British had forced. It is said that till last spring the Germans counted on their first and second defensive systems to repel any assaults, and that it was only after their experiences at Verdun that the Germans began to improve their rudimentary third line. The enemy has also been constructing trenches further in the rear, it is said, but these are imperfect, and they have not the natural conformations of the ground to aid them.
Observers describe the British assault as the most formidable attempted since July 1.
The forward drive was preceded by the capture of German trenches on a front of 1000 yards, including the strong "Wunderwerk" position, southeast of Thiepval last night.
Gained Big Results.
By noon the British forces had advanced from 2000 to 3000 yards, and

FRENCH AVIATORS RAID FOE RAILWAY STATIONS
Drop Many Incendiary Shells on Alsace and Lorraine Depots—Pilots Bring Down Six German Machines in Air Combats.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
PARIS, Sept. 15.—French raids of unprecedented number and extent are now being carried out by their greatly increased aerial services. According to a French official communication on aviation tonight, bombing squadrons bombarded the railway stations in eastern France and in Alsace and Lorraine, doing damage with incendiary shells. In aerial combat six German aeroplanes were brought down by French machines.
The French official communication on aviation follows:
"Of our aviators on the Somme front distinguished themselves especially in numerous combats above the enemy's lines. Lieut. Guimenev felled his first German aeroplane on the railway between Metz and the station and barracks at Guisecourt. Numerous hits were made. A huge fire was observed at Metz and the commencement of a blaze at Guisecourt.
"Another squadron dropped forty shells on the barracks at Stonay, where several fires were observed, and four bombs on works at Rombach. One of our pilots pushed as far as Dillingen, in the valley of the Saar, and dropped eight bombs on a large factory. The same night the Rombach blast furnace received ten bombs and four more bombs fell on the railway between Metz and Pont-a-Mousson, which was seriously damaged.

By nightfall they had advanced over three miles in some places. A new type of heavy armored motor car was employed by the British for the first time today, and it proved of considerable utility.
Signal service was rendered by the British aerial service, which co-operated with the advance of the infantry by flying at a low altitude, firing on the enemy on the ground. British aeroplanes also took part in spirited aerial fighting. Flying squadrons also dropped bombs on the three headquarters of the enemy, and on the railway station at Bapaume. There much rolling stock was damaged and a train was destroyed.
Airmen Praised.
Sir Douglas Haig also praises the aerial arm for the many accurate reports that were furnished in the course of the battle.
The British machines also brought down a German kite balloon last evening and another one today and they destroyed 13 hostile aeroplanes, and drove nine others down damaged. Only four British machines were missing at the close of the day.
The British official communication of tonight says:
"Today's fighting, which has been severe, resulted in our capture of virtually all the high ground between Combles and the Pozieres-Bapaume road.
"Most of the Bouleaux Wood, Flers, High Wood, Martinpuich and Courcellette have fallen into our hands. The enemy fought stubbornly to retain his ground.
"Over 2000 prisoners have been passed back, including 65 officers, six of them being battalion commanders.
"Of our air service today maintained a constant successful co-operation with our artillery and infantry. Frequent accurate reports have been furnished of the course of battle. Hostile artillery and infantry have been effectively gauged by our aeroplanes flying attacks were carried out against hostile aerodromes and railway stations, in the course of which troop trains were hit and transport and railway sidings were attacked with machine gun fire.
"Destroyer Foe Machines.
"Another German kite balloon was brought down. The total number of hostile aeroplanes destroyed today was 18. Nine others were driven down in a damaged condition. Four of our machines are missing."
The text of the British afternoon statement follows:
"Last night enemy trenches southeast of Thiepval on a front of about 1,000 yards, including the strongly defended locality known as the 'Wunderwerk', were captured by our troops.
"This morning we attacked the enemy on a front extending from Bouleaux Wood to north of the Albert-Bapaume road, a distance of about six miles.
"Considerable successes already have been obtained. Our troops have advanced some 2,000 to 3,000 yards at various places and the attack is progressing satisfactorily.
"A large number of prisoners has been taken.
"By nightfall we employed for the first time a new type of heavy armored car which proved to be of considerable utility.
"Much aerial fighting has taken place. Four hostile machines were brought down in flames and at least four others were driven down damaged. One hostile kite balloon was brought down last night.
"Of our aeroplanes co-operated with the advance of our infantry, from a low altitude, firing on the enemy on the ground.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN WARSHIPS IN BATTLE
Encounter Reported in Gulf of Bothnia, North of Aland Islands.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A special despatch to The World from London says:
A Morning Post despatch from Stockholm says a fight has taken place between the Russian and German warships in the Gulf of Bothnia, north of the Aland Islands.
On account of darkness and fog it is impossible from the Swedish coast to see the fighting clearly, but salvos of heavy guns were heard, and detailed reports are expected.

RAIDS BEYOND KAVALA BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT

LONDON, Sept. 15.—(6 p.m.)—British naval aircraft raided railways and troop concentrations within the Bulgarian lines of communication beyond Kavala on Aug. 25 and Aug. 31, according to a report issued by the admiralty tonight. Considerable damage, the report states, was done to the railways, rolling stock, petrol and other depots, and troop concentrations at Berk, Drama, Skopje, Kavala, Perna and Angitia.
DINEEN'S SATURDAY HAT SELLING.
All the new styles of men's Fall Hats have arrived, including new shipments of Stetson, Dunlap and Borsalino hard and soft hats, and when we say that the Dineen stock is now in all its completeness it follows that there has been assembled under the Dineen roof every good wearable variety of a hat from all the sources where good hats are procurable. The styles in hard and soft hats are unusually varied in shapes and shades this season. All marked the popular prices—but every Dineen hat at the popular price is an indefinitely better hat for the money. Store open until 10 o'clock Saturday night. Dineen's, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND GREEKS TO BE SHIPPED
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—(Via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung estimates the strength of the Fourth Greek Army Corps, which is to be transported to Germany, at 25,000 men. The newspaper reports that the entente allies are deprived of the use of the troops, which they might gain if Greece came into the war on their side.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

MORE evidence of the crumbling of the German military power in the west was furnished by the celerity of the British advance yesterday on the resumption of infantry action south of the Ancre. That advance achieved striking results. It carried the British lines forward at least two or three miles towards Bapaume, from which they are now distant under four miles. It included the capture of Flers, Martinpuich and Courcellette, High Wood and part of Bouleaux Wood, and virtually all the remaining high ground between Combles and the Pozieres-Bapaume road. The occupation of Courcellette firmly establishes the British left flank on the Ancre River and the occupation of Flers throws a salient into the German front. More important still, this success marks the capture of the third German system of defence on a front of more than six miles at a single blow. Proof that the rapidity of the British progress was not owing to the fact that the Germans had begun to retreat was furnished by the assertion of the British official communication that the enemy fought stubbornly to retain his ground and that the fighting was severe.
Prisoners to the number of 2300 were taken by the British, including the unusually large proportion of 65 officers, or one officer to about 35 men, indicating that the German units went into the fight under strength, with officers then being present in bigger ratio than is commonly the case. Fresh laurels were won by the British aerial arm. That service supplied men to fly low over the storming columns to point out the lay of the land, and to shower the trenches of the enemy with bombs. Other British machines raided the three German headquarters, dropping bombs, and threw a large quantity of explosives on the Bapaume station, wrecking cars and destroying a train, thereby blocking the railway line. Twenty-two German machines were overthrown in combat, thirteen being destroyed and nine

and they will be worked out by the people of this country under whatever leadership comes to hand. The ideas will be greater than the leaders; we have heretofore thought too much of party, of the availability of corporation support, of the fortunes of men and parties rather than the people. Hereafter we must think of the state. The life of the nation, of civilization, is in danger.
Are we then advocating the annihilation of the two old parties? Not quite. But we do say that the time has arrived for a new party to arise and organize for the new party. We believe that if time for organization is at hand the new party will sweep the country. In any event their opportunity has come. The bell has sounded. The World will try to help on such a party and be a worker in the movement. Anyone who has read the Canadian papers, particularly "pro-fessed party papers," within the past weeks will see the signs, the unmistakable signs of the revolt that is spreading far and wide. A paper that spoke out like The Huron Signal last week against the baseness of The Globe and The Star of this city will realize what is going on in Liberal ranks; and if anybody is deceived by the appeals to Conservatives by Sir John Wilson in the Queen's Park at Toronto, the country is scurrying on the edge of the new departure. The World is for the new departure and for the party of the new day.
All that is at an end. The people only await the chance of saying in federal politics what they said recently in Ontario, what they said in British Columbia—"Stand aside, go back, let other men show what they can do and will try to do."
The new day is here, and the new day party has sprung out from the minds of an aroused public, and will begin to shape itself into an organization for the honest attempt to absolutely reform our governments and methods on new lines.
What those new lines may be we have hinted at some of them; they have been preached many of them in these columns.

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2).