

BRITISH DRIVE ENEMY FROM SECOND LINE TRENCHES WHILE FRENCH GAIN MORE GROUND NEAR SOUCHEZ

Allies Strengthen Positions Already Taken, Besides Pushing Steadily Forward Along Sixteen Mile Front in Champagne

French Now Within Two Miles of Railway Which Enemy Uses For Moving Troops—Three Thousand More Prisoners and Sixty Guns Taken by British.

London, Sept. 29.—An official communication, just made public, dealing with the operations in France Tuesday, says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken exceptionally strong German lines of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line, the statement says the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all, more than three thousand prisoners have been taken and twenty-one guns have been captured and others destroyed.

The statement says: "The following has been received from Field Marshal Sir John French:

"Severe fighting has continued today around Loos and to the north of that place. We now hold all the ground north of No. 70, which the enemy re-took on the 26th.

"We have made further progress to the south of Loos and captured another gun. The total number of guns captured by us is now twenty-one. There are several more between us and the enemy which have been abandoned by him.

"Our number of prisoners now exceeds three thousand. "The number of machine guns captured is forty. Many more have been destroyed by our bombardment.

"The enemy's lines taken by us are exceptionally strong. They consist of a double front line, which included two large works, named by him the Hosenzollern and Kaiser Wilhelm redoubts. These consisted of a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters, several hundreds yards in extent. The second line ran just west of Loos.

"We are now closely engaged with the enemy's third line.

"Our aeroplanes today bombed the railway line near Betaume, wrecking a train. They also damaged the railway near Achiet-Le-Grand, (Pas De Calais.)

London, Sept. 28. — In Champagne the French are attacking the Germans along a line of trenches and are making further progress, but seemingly the Allies' offensive movement is not being carried on with the same impetuosity that characterized the first two days of the operations. The successes won are recognized as very important, but the main object, which is to break through the German lines, has not yet been accomplished.

Both the British and French have greatly improved their positions, and by gaining the hills and crests from which they can dominate the German lines of communication their next attempt to secure a decisive victory should be made easier to carry out, is the view of experts here.

The French continue to push forward east of Souchez, aiming at the heights of Vimy, which command the plain to the east; while the British to the north are making secure their hold on the Lens-La Bassée road, and are beating off the German counter-attacks.

The battle in Champagne is over a sixteen-mile front, where the French are attacking, and now are within less than two miles of the railway which crosses the country behind the German positions, and which has been so useful to them in moving troops and supplies to threatened points. With the French guns within easy range, the railway is rendered useless.

As usual, there is a great divergence between the German and French official accounts of the battles. The Germans claim that all the French attacks have been repulsed, and that a number of prisoners have been captured.

It is the same with regard to the Crown Prince's offensive in the Argonne. Whereas this is described by the French as an important action, the Germans say it is a minor one, designed to improve the situation, and that the desired result has been achieved.

END OF DUMBA'S ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES

Austrian Ambassador Formally Recalled by His Government—U. S. Arranging for His Safe Conduct.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador to the United States, has been formally recalled by his government, and the State Department is arranging with the British and French embassies here for his safe conduct on a steamer sailing from New York, October 5.

This announcement was made today by Acting Secretary of State Paik after receipt of a cablegram from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, telling of his conversation with Austrian officials, and a message from Dr. Dumba himself, asking safe conduct, in accordance with instructions from his government. The incident is now considered closed.

ANOTHER OF THE KAISER'S DREAMS ENDS

Hopes for Entrance to Mediterranean and Outlet Beyond That Sea Shattered by Dardanelles Campaign.

Athens, Sept. 28, via Paris.—Some phases of the Dardanelles campaign, which he alluded to as "distinctly the most far-reaching campaign of the war," were discussed here today by an officer attached to the General Staff of the British army on the Gallipoli peninsula who recently came to Athens from the Dardanelles front.

"Germany's great dream was an entrance to the Mediterranean and an outlet beyond that sea. The Dardanelles campaign has ended that dream forever. So long as the British fleet remains intact it can virtual an offensive garrison at Cape Helles on the Gallipoli peninsula which will act as an impassable barrier to any German use of the Dardanelles."

HOLDERVILLE MAN KILLED IN ACTION

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—At midnight the military authorities at Ottawa announced among the casualties the name of Weldon Clark of Holderville, N. B. (formerly of the 46th Battalion) who is reported killed in action.

WINNIPEG SOLDIER'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL

London, Sept. 28.—Death from natural causes was the verdict of the coroner's jury which investigated the death of Private William Cowan Hoskins of Winnipeg.

PLAN FOR ANGLo-FRENCH LOAN IS ARRANGED

Commission and American Bankers Come to Terms—Amount to be Half Billion Dollars—J. P. Morgan & Co. and Group of Bankers and Financial Houses Will Form Syndicate to Handle Loan—Bonds Issued to Public at 98 Yielding 5 1-2 P. C. and at 96 to the Syndicate.

New York, Sept. 28.—The agreement between the Anglo-French financial commission and the American bankers with whom they have been conferring over the proposed credit loan to Great Britain and France, has resulted in the formation of a definite plan. It was officially announced here tonight, for the establishment of a \$500,000,000 loan issue of five year five per cent. joint British and French bonds, payable jointly and severally by the two nations, upon which the big loan will be a first lien.

The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, thus yielding approximately five and one-half per cent. to the investor, and to the nation-wide syndicate of bankers which will subscribe to the loan at 96. Formation of the syndicate has been left to J. P. Morgan & Company and "a large group of American bankers and financial houses."

The bonds will be issued in denominations as low as \$100, and subscribers may pay for them by installment.

At maturity these bonds will be convertible in whole or in part into four and one-half per cent. joint Anglo-French bonds redeemable from ten to twenty years thereafter by the two governments jointly and severally.

Sir Henry B. Smith, a member of the commission, made public the announcement. Sir Henry said that an identical statement would be made public tonight in Chicago by Lord Reading, chairman of the commission, who, with three other members, is conferring with western bankers there. The statement was issued here in the name of Lord Reading and reads as follows:

"I am now in a position to make an announcement as to our proceedings. "The discussions between the Anglo-French financial mission and the American bankers have resulted in the formation of a definite plan for a loan to the British and the French governments, to be issued in this country on a broad and popular basis. The proceeds of the loan will be employed exclusively in America for the purpose of making the rate of exchange more stable, thereby helping to maintain the volume of American exports.

Bonds Are Convertible

"The plan contemplates the issue of \$500,000,000 five per cent. five-year bonds, constituting a direct loan and secured by the assets of the British and French governments, as regards both capital and interest. No other external loan has been issued by either of these governments, apart from notes of the French treasury to a limited amount, maturing in the next six months. The bonds will be repayable at the end of five years, or convertible, at the option of the holder, into four and one-half per cent. bonds of the two governments, repayable not earlier than fifteen years and not later than twenty-five years from the present time by the two governments jointly and severally.

"The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, yielding approximately 5 1/2 per cent. to the investor. The work of offering this loan will be carried out by a syndicate which Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company and a large group of American bankers and financial houses will at once set about to form. Such group will include representatives throughout the country, and all members of the syndicate will be on precisely the same footing. This syndicate, whose business it will be to arrange that every investor shall have an opportunity to subscribe to the issue, will contract to purchase the loan from the two governments at 96.

It was announced that Russia would not participate in the loan.

Henry P. Davison, of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, issued the following statement on behalf of his firm, when Sir Henry had concluded reading the statement on behalf of the Anglo-French commission:

"The commission has made plain, by its statement, that it has determined at the outset to recognize investment conditions in America. It proposes to meet these conditions by issuing an obligation which is without precedence, namely, the joint and several promise to pay of Great Britain

and France. To this it has attached terms which mean a yield to the investor of about 5 1/2 per annum and carry with them a conversion privilege calculated, upon the return of normal conditions, to prove of distinct value to the holder of this bond.

"The interests of the small investor are also consulted in the decision, which the commissioners have arrived at, to issue the bonds in denominations as low as \$100, and to allow subscribers to make installment payments for the loan. It is to be noted that as the commission was stated, this is an external loan, free from all present or future English and French taxes.

"It is proposed by the commission that the proceeds of the loan be handled so as in no way to disturb our own money markets, and to that end the general plan will be to have the cash realized from the bonds on deposit with banking institutions which become members of the syndicate throughout the United States.

"This proposed loan may, in fact, be considered as an arrangement made by American commercial and agricultural interests with their regular customers to accept deferred payments covering commodities purchased.

BRITAIN READY TO PROTECT HER BALKAN FRIENDS

Any Attack Will Bring to Assistance of Any Friend of Allies Whole Power of the British Empire, is Solemn Warning to Bulgaria Delivered in British Commons by Sir Edward Grey.

ITALIAN BATTLESHIP IS AFIRE

Explosion the Cause — Rear Admiral is Lost — Eight Officers and 379 Men Rescued.

Paris, Sept. 28.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Brindisi, says: "A fire, which was followed by an explosion, has occurred on board the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin. Eight officers and 379 marines have been saved thus far. Rear-Admiral Rauben De Cerrin is among the dead. "The fire was purely accidental."

The battleship Benedetto Brin was a vessel of 13,427 tons, and in peace times carried a complement of 1200 men. She was completed in 1904, at a cost of \$5,750,000. The battleship was of the pre-dreadnought class.

SIR SAM HUGHES ON RECRUITING

Minister of Militia Recalls Bobbie Burns and the Magic Effect of His Poem, "The Soldier's Return."

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes is evidently not a conscriptionist, nor is he, apparently, much in sympathy with those who publicly criticize others for not enlisting. The minister addressed a meeting at Merivale, a suburb of Ottawa, tonight, and his remarks may be interpreted as being a criticism of the public meetings and similar methods of securing recruits.

"During the early Napoleonic wars," the general said in part, "recruiting throughout Great Britain and Ireland was slow. The sympathies of the British democracy had largely been with the cause of the French people, as against their autocratic rulers, and it had not yet dawned on the British that the tyranny of the Revolution was followed by a worse form under Bonaparte.

"Recruiting was at a standstill. Press gangs were capturing citizens off the streets—a rather drastic form of conscription. Speakers were found at every corner arguing 'others' to go and fight. (The general emphasized the others.) The press and the pulpit did the same, but still recruiting was reduced to a minimum.

"Finally, Bobbie Burns came to the rescue—the democratic bard, the people's idol, the man who understood the human heart. He published his famous poem, 'The Soldier's Return,' and the ranks of the British army were filled as if by magic. Bobbie Burns' 'Soldiers Return' was the cause it was sung by recruiting sergeants in every corner of the Empire, and many citizens yet living will remember hearing the old Peninsular war veteran telling of the magic effect of this song throughout the land."

The general concluded by reciting Burns' poem.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Greek reservists in Canada have been ordered home. The recall order reached the Greek consul in Montreal, Mr. J. C. Walsh, K. C., this morning from Athens.

London, Sept. 28.—"If Bulgarian mobilization should result in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of our enemies we are prepared to give our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power, in a manner that would be most welcome to them, in concert with our allies," was the announcement made by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Premier Asquith made an urgent appeal to all his hearers to abstain from raising questions regarding recruiting for the national service.

"We are at a critical moment in the history of the war," the Premier said. "We are watching with the most intense sympathy and hope the gallant combined efforts of the Allied forces. "I do not think a greater dis-service could be rendered this country and the cause of the Allies than that at this moment a suggestion should go forth to the world that there is any division of opinion here."

"The speeches of Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey were followed with the closest attention, as they dealt with phases of the war situation which are of particular interest in England at the present.

Secretary Grey emphasized the long-standing friendship between Great Britain and Bulgaria, and added: "Our official information from the Bulgarian government is that they have taken up a position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence, and that they have no aggressive intentions whatever against their Balkan neighbors. Not only is there no hostility in this country toward Bulgaria, but there is traditional warm feeling of sympathy with the Bulgarian people. So long, therefore, as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Great Britain or her allies there can be question of British influence or forces being used in any sense hostile to the Bulgarian interests, and so long as the Bulgarian attitude is unaggressive there can be no disturbance of those friendly relations."

Germany Aims to Cause Disension Among Balkan States.

After making the categorical announcement that if Bulgaria should assume an aggressive attitude on the side of Great Britain's enemies, the government would take action, Sir Edward continued:

"We are, of course, in consultation with our allies on the situation, and I believe the view I express is theirs also: your policy being to secure an agreement in respect to the Balkan States which will ensure each of them not only independence, but a brilliant future, based as a general principle on territorial and political union and kindred nationality."

"To secure this agreement," the Foreign Secretary continued, "we recognized that the legitimate aspirations of the Balkan States must find satisfaction. The policy of Germany, on the other hand, has been to create for her own purpose disunion and war among the Balkan States. She made use of Austria-Hungary to precipitate the European war, with the result that that empire is completely subordinated to Germany and dependent upon her.

"Turkey, whose interests would have been preserved if she had remained neutral, has been gratuitously forced by Germany into this war, and is now being subordinated and made dependent on Germany's aspirations and influence, from Berlin to Bagdad.

"In the same way, it would naturally be Germany's policy so to use any of the Balkan States, with the inevitable result that these states eventually would be subordinated to her and that, though territorial gains might be promised, they would lose their independence.

"This is directly contrary to the policy of the Allies, which is to further the national aspirations of the Balkan States without sacrificing the independence of any of them."