

ALLIES VICTORIOUS ON 3 FRONTS

Enemy Forces Smashed in Palestine, Macedonia France

GERMAN DEPUTY DRAFTS PLAN OF CONSTITUTION FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Would Guarantee Territorial Possession and Safe-guard Colonies

ANY NATION ELIGIBLE
Mathias Erzberger's Suggestion For "Way to Peace"

By Courier Leased Wire
Amsterdam, Sept. 23.—A draft of a constitution for a league of nations, worked out in detail by Mathias Erzberger, clerical member of the German Reichstag, is published in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. It is taken from a book entitled "The League of Nations, the way to Peace," which Erzberger will publish soon.

The first section of this constitution still with the organization of such a league, says: "Any sovereign state can enter the league, which is considered to have been formed when the following powers are among those who have announced adherence:

"Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia."

"The Hague would be the seat of the league and there the international administrative, consisting of the representatives of the federated powers with the Dutch foreign minister as chairman.

Each state with the approval of its parliament would appoint one delegate. The international bureau would be a permanent administrative, consisting of the representatives of the federated powers with the Dutch foreign minister as chairman.

Dealing with fundamental laws, the second section says: "The league shall guarantee the territorial possession of each federated state as well as unimpeded possession of colonies."

Each state would be independent in the conduct of its internal and foreign affairs within the limits of the league's constitution.

States whose governments, with the assent of their parliaments, declare their permanent neutralization would be recognized by all members of the league as permanently neutral and would enjoy the league's protection. All available means would be used against any federal state outside of the league which attacks a federal state or takes up arms without having applied to the arbitration court or awaited its judgment, or which takes arms instead of accepting its judgment.

Members of the league would mutually undertake not to use their forces for any other objectives than the maintenance of internal order, defence of their country against attack, and for joint execution of the league's mandates.

Execution of the League's mandates.

Figures showing the annual expenditure for armament, the number of troops under arms, war materials in hand and the number of warships in commission would be communicated annually to The Hague Bureau, which would publish them. The constitution provides for economic equality and for the principle of the open door, all members of the league granting other most favored nation treatment.

For the first decade after the foundation of the league each state's surplus of raw materials would be divided between the other federal states, according to a standard to be agreed upon. This would be respective of the imports of the year, the output, and the special needs of individual states due to the war.

(Continued on Page 6.)

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Since Saturday the weather has been unsettled and showery with seasonable temperatures in the western provinces, while Ontario eastward it has been mostly cloudy and decidedly cool.

Forecasts. Moderate winds, a few scattered showers but for the most part fair to-day and on Tuesday.

"Zimmie"

NOTABLE PROGRESS MADE BY FRENCH IN ST. QUENTIN DRIVE

Village and Fort of Vendeuil Captured Yesterday; Progress on Macedonian Front Continues, Enemy Resistance Being Broken Down by French and Serbian Troops

By Courier Leased Wire.
PARIS, Sept. 23.—French troops yesterday and last night made notable progress in their drive for the encirclement of St. Quentin. They pushed in far to the south and captured the village and fort of Vendeuil, close to the Oise, nine miles southeast of St. Quentin, today's War Office announcement shows.

From Vendeuil the French pushed on to the river. North of Lyfontaine, they penetrated the wood in the direction of Hinacourt.

The text of the statement follows: "In the region of St. Quentin the French troops continued their advance yesterday evening and last night. They penetrated the woods north of Ly-Fontaine, captured the fort and village of Vendeuil, and pushed on to the Oise.

"French reconnoitering parties took prisoners north of the Aisne and in the Champagne, in the direction of the Butte du Mesnil. German raids north of the Vosges failed."

POSITIONS ENLARGED

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 22.—The text of the official statement issued at the War Office tonight reads: "South of St. Quentin we have enlarged our positions to the east of Hinacourt and Lyfontaine. We have reached the western outskirts of Vendeuil.

"North of the Aisne three counter-attacks by the Germans were broken to the north of Allamante, and have held our lines securely. We have gained ground east of Sancy and have taken prisoners.

"ON THE EASTERN FRONT
"Eastern theatre, Sept. 21.—During the day of September 21 the French and Serbian armies have broken across the Massif of Drahevishko. Serious resistance is being offered by Bulgarian rearguards reinforced by German troops. Allied troops have progressed to the north of Vezari and Kavadar, and reached the Vardar in the direction of Negotin and Demirkapu.

"The enemy has destroyed much property near Gradsko and in the region of the Vardar and Lake Doiran, where he has burned railway stations, depots, munition parks and aviation supplies. The number of prisoners and cannon captured has been augmented. Serbian troops have taken one group of mountain artillery complete and one battery of 105's.

"Aviation forces continue to harass the retreating columns of the enemy.

"On the eastern side of the Cerna Bend region, the enemy has begun to retire, and allied troops have taken Chaniste and Orle.

"In the region north and northeast of the Dzena Massif, French and Greek troops continue to progress with the Serbian armies."

BRITISH MADE PROGRESS

London, Sept. 23.—British forces last night attacked the German lines between St. Quentin and Cambrai, opposite Le Catelet, making progress in the vicinity of Tombois Farm, and capturing a group of trenches

and strong points on the ridge northwest of Vendhuile, Field Marshal Haig announced in his official statement. Another enemy strong point near the Ronsoy-Bonyon road, just to the south, also was taken by the British. A successful local attack was carried out south of Villers-Guislain.

German troops late yesterday counter-attacked in the vicinity of Guillemont Farm, on the front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, to the west of Le Catelet. Field Marshal Haig's statement today announces the repulse of the enemy with heavy losses.

On the front between Arras and Lens there was a continuation of the advance movement in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. Southeast of that village, English troops made progress on a front of three quarters of a mile.

SERBS REACH VARDAR
LONDON, Sept. 23.—Serbian troops have cut the main railway line between Uskub and Saloniki, and are on the western bank of the Vardar river, according to the Serbian official statement of Sunday.

(Continued on Page 4.)



BRITISH DRIVE AGAINST TURKS.
The British, mostly troops from India, aided by French, Australian, and Arab Forces, worked according to a brilliantly conceived plan to bag the bulk of the Turkish troops between the Jordan and the Mediterranean, which troops make up the largest and best of the armies of Turkey.

BODY OF EX-CZAR GIVEN CEREMONIAL HONORS

Was Exhumed From Wood Where First Buried, and Taken in Charge by Loyal Russ Forces and Czecho-Slovaks

By Courier Leased Wire.
Amsterdam, Sept. 23.—Solemn ceremonies over the body of Nicholas Romanoff, former emperor of Russia have been held at Yekaterinburg by troops of the Peoples Army, according to Izvestia of Moscow. The body had been buried in a wood near where the Emperor was executed and was located through information provided by persons acquainted with circumstances of the execution.

The work of exhumation was done in the presence of many representatives of the supreme ecclesiastical authorities of western Serbia, as well as delegates of the Peoples army, Cossacks and Czecho-Slovaks. The body was placed in a zinc coffin encased in cedar and placed in the cathedral at Yekaterinburg under a guard of honor composed of the commanders of the Peoples Army. It will be buried in a special sarcophagus at Omsk.

TYRE, BEYROUT, DAMASCUS, ALL IN LINE OF ALLIED ADVANCE; PALESTINE FREED FROM TURK

March of French and British Toward Sea of Tiberius Unopposed—Successes Continue in Serbia, Where Bulgar Resistance is Being Rapidly Smashed

By Courier Leased Wire.
New York, 23.—The Associated Press this morning issued following: Moving northward with surprising speed and power the Allied troops in Palestine seem to have dealt the Turks a blow that may shatter their power in that theatre of the war. So far as reports reflect the situation there the Turks are completely defeated and the march of the British, French and Arabs toward the Sea of Tiberius is virtually unopposed.

The advance has carried the Allies past the village of Nazareth and they have approached the line east of the ancient city of Tyre. To the north is Beirut, while off to the northwest 70 miles is Damascus. These two cities are important centres in this region of the world and their capture would mean the complete disorganization of the Turkish machinery of war over a wide area.

Allied armies are still moving rapidly over the hills of southern Serbia, where for the past week they have smashed the Bulgarian resistance and swept along at a rate which seems to indicate that the Bulgars have been unable to stabilize their line at any point where defensive warfare might be expected. The Serbians are now east of Prilep and are moving along the Cerna valley steadily. To the east the French have reached the Gardar, seeming by with the intention of assisting the British and Greek armies which are fighting in the Lake Doiran region. Italian units are now engaged in the battle in the Cerna Bend district. It would seem that a continued advance by the Serbians and French will dislocate the entire Teutonic

allied line in Macedonian and compel a general retirement. German units are reported to be rushing to the field, but it may be that they will arrive too late to save much of the situation, which is rapidly getting out of hand.

Present operations, both in Palestine and Macedonia, may have political results far outweighing the military objectives that may be gained. There have been persistent reports that Bulgaria and Turkey are ready to retire from the war and the dynastic situation in Bulgaria is said to be such that with King Ferdinand virtually retired from active administration, sensational developments may come at any time.

British and French armies are continuing their attack against the outer defences of the Hindenburg line, north and south of St. Quentin. Notable in the developments on that front during the past couple of days has been the progress of the French toward the range of hills to the west of the Oise River, south of St. Quentin. At some points they are in control of ridges which appear to dominate long stretches of the valley to the east and, in spite of determined counter-attacks by the Germans they are holding the ground they have won.

It would seem that the British have encountered savage resistance north of St. Quentin, after having cut into the Hindenburg position at two points. At present the British are fighting hard to hold the ground they have won in this sector, while slowly creeping nearer the main German positions along the line running to the west of Cambrai.

FOE POSITIONS ARE FORTIFIED AGAINST TANKS

Mine Fields are Being feverishly Laid Before New German Lines

FRENCH PRESSING ON Continued Their Advance Toward La Fere Road on Sunday

FRESH ATROCITIES

By Courier Leased Wire
With the French Army in France, Sunday, Sept. 22.—(By the Associated Press)—General De Beney's troops continued to advance toward the La Fere road, south of St. Quentin on Sunday. They reached Lanbay, the Capponne and Le Moulin farms and the Vendeuil forest, which is only 1,000 yards from the road, and about a mile from the Oise river.

As the French drew near the Hindenburg line around St. Quentin, the Germans multiplied their efforts to keep them from it. North of the Somme they appear to be organizing a defensive system on the line of heights which runs parallel to the Hindenburg positions from east of Holnon to Hill 123, south of Holnon and thence through Hill 138, east of Savy wood, to Dallon height, on the road from Ham to St. Quentin.

This line is being feverishly fortified against tanks with mine fields. All the eastern slopes of these heights are utilized to shelter trenches which appear to be quite dense there. A system of communication trenches has been dug to permit the circulation of reinforcements and the bringing up of supplies.

General De Beney's men are now in contact with this line of resistance, and they continue to advance notwithstanding the formidable fortifications and the energetic resistance of the enemy's infantry.

German forces in this region, according to evidence worthy of credit, do not hesitate to commit acts of assassination in preparing traps for French soldiers. A statue of Christ in a cemetery was thrown to the ground and connected by wire to a detonating device that caused the explosion of a grenade when a soldier tried to lift it. These practices cause great irritation among the French troops, and merely forcing their determination to break through the enemy lines.

South of the Somme the French have advanced into a defence line parallel to the Hindenburg position by reaching a height northeast of Castres and the line of ridges connecting Urvillers and Cery and the spur that dominates Mayot from the west.

The advance of the first army into the flat lands along the Oise, after the capture of Castres, is menacing the enemy line, and was followed by a violent reaction of the Germans against Castres, which proved of no avail. Progress by the French extended over the line further south after the occupation of Bonay. Smaller advances are indicated in reports. Each one of them is the result of serious fighting.

Savy woods were captured in a combat typical of the operation around St. Quentin. The thickets, slashed by shells and twisted into an almost impenetrable tangle, were saturated with gas. The troops on both sides were obliged to wear masks, and fought at close range with grenades and bayonet. The field gray of the Germans and the horizon blue of the French uniforms looked alike behind the masks, and it was often impossible to distinguish friends from foe. One French officer, who rushed upon adversary, threw him down and pulled off his mask to make sure he was dealing with a German.

LIQUOR SEIZED
By Courier Leased Wire.
Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sept. 2.—Last night the prohibition inspector seized over \$2,000 worth of liquor, a well-known drug firm. This, it is alleged, was part of a stock laid in for the exhibition which opens tomorrow.

Along the American-held sectors of the front there have been many patrol encounters, but nothing approaching a general action has been fought.

The same is true of the mountain front in Italy. An official report issued at Vienna indicates that a Czecho-Slovak detachment was annihilated during a raid by Austrian troops in the Dossio Alto region. The same statement says that Italian attacks in Albania have been repulsed.