

News in Brief

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A mutinous outbreak of troops in the district of Villa Hayes, Paraguay, has been suppressed. Calm now prevails throughout the republic. Dr. Eduardo Scherer, former president of Paraguay, was appointed minister of war.

German newspapers at Porto Alegre, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, early this week, so aroused the populace by criticizing Brazilian affairs that attacks were made on the plants of three newspapers. The plant of the Journal da Tarde, formerly the Vaterland, according to reports received here, was wrecked and burned. Heavy police guards were thrown about the offices of the Gazeta Popular and the Deutsche Volksblatt and the crowds were kept at bay until the excitement subsided.

The Siberian government is reported to have served an ultimatum on the troops commanded by General Horvath to disband or join the forces of General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Trans-Baikal.

Although the strikers in the Clyde shipyards had voted by a small majority against returning to work, their executives have ordered them to resume operations.

Viscount Motono, Japanese foreign minister in the Teruchi cabinet, is dead.

Meatless weeks will continue throughout Germany through November, December and January. The Zeitung am Mittag, of Berlin, says this proposal has been confirmed officially.

"Germany's most serious hour seems to have struck," declares the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, in discussing the Bulgarian question. The Frankfurt Zeitung says: "It is useless to gloss over this news and we are not quite sure whether it would be useful to attach considerable importance to the semi-official attempts to veil the threatening secession of Bulgaria or raise any hopes."

The French submarine, Circe, was sunk by an Austrian undersea boat, on September 29, according to an official statement issued tonight. The second officer was the only survivor.

In an address to Austrian officers at Briey, near Metz, Emperor William recalled to them that they had before them on this front the Americans who have "promised France to give her Alsace-Lorraine," and who wished, he said, "to add big deeds to their big words." The emperor assured the Austrians of his confidence that, with the help of the German forces, the Americans would be given "the right answer at the right moment."

Count von Hertling's Resignation Accepted By Emperor

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self in a position to remain at the head of the government. I will not hide from myself your reasons and must with heavy heart deny myself your further co-operation.

"You are certain of the thanks of the Fatherland for the sacrifices you made in undertaking the chancellorship in this grave time and for the service you rendered. I desire that the German people shall co-operate more effectively than hitherto, in deciding the fate of the Fatherland. It is, therefore, my will that the men who have been chosen by the people's trust shall in a wide extent co-operate in the rights and duties of government. I beg of you to terminate your work by continuing to conduct the government's business and preparing the way for measures desired by me, until I have found a successor for you."

LOOK! BUY! REGINA BARGAIN STORE. Why not save many dollars on your clothing, hats and shoes, underwear, dry goods, lace-trimmed wear, children's wear, cosmetics, etc., etc.

HEAVY RAINS IN JUNEAU, ALASKA, DO MUCH DAMAGE.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 27.—Homes in Juneau are being torn away, a big government hospital has been temporarily abandoned, power plants are idle and all business is suspended as a result of torrential rains of unusual warmth, causing a water deluge along the main shore of the Gastineau channel. The main street of Juneau is threatened by the floods.

Rescue parties are succoring families in the Casey Shattuck addition of Juneau, where Gold Creek has washed out numerous homes. Patients in the large hospital had narrow escapes in the swirling waters. Mrs. Passels, wife of the deputy United States marshal, was rescued by the fire department after her home was sent crashing by the water into an apartment house which, in turn, was piled up on the annex of the Gastineau hotel. Slides have added to the damage, crippling power plants along the mainland and putting Juneau in darkness.

No great distress is expected here because Juneau is provided with plenty of vacant buildings.

DEATH SENTENCE ON DRAFTEE PASSED BUT LATER IS COMMUTED.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 27.—The first drafted man in camp to be sentenced to death by the general court martial is John Edward Plant, whose sentence was promulgated this afternoon at a garrison parade.

His sentence, however, has been commuted to fifteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary of Kingston. Plant is a Sinn Feiner and refused to perform military service in any capacity. Johnston Marks, who is a conscientious objector and refused to put on uniform, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

SCORES OF DRAFT EVADERS BELIEVED HIDING IN QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—That scores of draft evaders, possibly hundreds, have congregated in the woods on the private preserves of several fish and game clubs in the northern part of the province of Quebec is the information sent in from various quarters to Jas. R. Innes, secretary of the provincial Fish and Game association.

He believed probably more than hundred men have built camps and settled in one district, according to the reports, while there may be many more in other parts as information is constantly coming in from guides that numerous "strangers" have been met in many parts of the woods.

SHIPPING LOSS A LITTLE HIGHER

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Although the British shipping losses were lower, there was a slight increase in the total Allied and neutral shipping losses, due to enemy action and marine risk in August over July, according to a statement by the admiralty report issued today. The total figures are 327,626 gross tons, an increase of 3,904, divided as follows: Allied and neutral losses, 151,274, an increase of 10,027; British losses, 176,401, a decrease of 6,123. The statement says: "The British losses from all causes in August were slightly higher than for June, which was the lowest since the introduction of the submarine warfare. If the British losses from enemy action alone are considered, August was better than any month since September, 1916."

TERRIFIC HURRICANE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 28.—Two United States shipping board vessels on their maiden trips were sunk and a fleet of other craft were badly battered, the city of La Paz was partially destroyed and the floating equipment of the United States naval coal depot a Pichilique damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars during a terrific hurricane that raged off the lower California and northwest coast of Mexico, Sept. 17. This was the news brought to this port today by a long overdue fishing launch.

ARMY OF 200,000 RAISED BY CONSCRIPTION IN SIBERIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A despatch to the Russian embassy today from M. Golovacheff, assistant minister of foreign affairs of the Omsk government, said that an army of more than 200,000 men had been formed in Siberia by conscription, and that there were 30,000 officers available there to train and lead it. The army is being organized on the basis of strict discipline, it was said, and will constitute an increasingly powerful force to co-operate with the allied and Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia.

Many Russians Executed

With the safe arrival of United States Consul General Poole at Stockholm, from Moscow, additional information concerning conditions in Central Russia have been obtained. The massacre of Russians in Moscow was continuing Sept. 9, with about 150 executions nightly. More than 1,000 persons had been shot in retaliation for the attempt to kill Lenin the Bolshevik premier.

Information also has reached the state department that on Sept. 15, the most violent element of the Bolsheviks was in control in Petrograd and was carrying out a cold blooded terror. People were being arrested en masse. It was reported that 1,700 persons, mostly former officers, were being held as hostages for the lives of the Bolshevik commissioners. The population was said to be utterly cowed and there appeared little prospect of a change in the situation.

SOVIET TROOPS ARE RETREATING

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28.—(Reuters)—The Russian wireless report received from Moscow, describing the operations of Sept. 25, admits the fighting on the northern front is going unfavorably for the Soviet troops, who are retreating at various points, including Kotlas. On the eastern front strong forces of Czech-Slovak are advancing from two points against Altayevsk, north of Ekaterinburg.

Will Destroy Moscow

LONDON, Sept. 29.—If the Bolsheviks are compelled to leave Moscow, they will attempt to destroy the city and slaughter the bourgeoisie wholesale, declares Hans Vorst in a letter to the Berlin Tageblatt. The German writer says he learns from authentic sources that the Bolsheviks have placed in the upper stories of the high buildings every conceivable agency of destruction.

Innocent bourgeoisie hostages, the letter adds, still are being shot by the thousands.

BOLSHEVIKI ARMY ON VOLGA FRONT TO BE HALF-MILLION STRONG

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The plans for the Bolshevik army on the Volga front, which seriously endanger the Czech army in the region of Russia, call for fifty-one divisions, or a half million men. The army is constantly being reinforced by Germans and to a great extent it is led and instructed by Germans.

The reports indicate that while some of the Bolsheviks' personnel of this army have improved in value, a majority of the soldiers are comparatively worthless.

CENTRIST PARTY LEADER DIFFERS WITH HERTLING

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.—It appears from reports of yesterday's session of the reichstag main committee in Berlin that Adolph Groeber, one of the centrist leaders, delivered a speech before that body which is interpreted as being somewhat antagonistic to Chancellor Von Hertling, who himself is a centrist and has heretofore had that party's support.

Herr Groeber's speech came as a surprise to his hearers as it had been expected that he, as the party's spokesman, would place himself back of the chancellor. According to the Tageblatt, however, the circles of the left see in his speech, if not a complete disavowal of the chancellor, nevertheless a policy which is no longer in agreement with all the measures of the government. The sharp attack on the war minister (Von Stein) aroused special interest. The Lokal Anzeiger says it learns from parliamentary sources that Herr Groeber's speech caused general surprise.



GIVE ME A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM FREE

Mr. Dolans took his own medicine. It cured his rheumatism after he had suffered torture for thirty-six years. He spent thousands of dollars before he discovered the remedy that cured him, but I will give you the benefit of his experience for nothing. If you suffer from rheumatism let me send you a package of this remedy absolutely free. Don't send any money. I want to give it to you. I want you to see for yourself what it will do. The picture shows how rheumatism twists and distorts the bones. Maybe you are suffering the same way. Don't. You don't need to. I have the remedy that I believe will cure you and it's yours for the asking. Write me today. F. H. Dolans, 761-K, Dolans Bldg., Syracuse, New York, and I will send you a free package the very day I get your letter.

GERMAN NAVY STILL BELIEVES U-BOAT WILL WIN THE WAR

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.—Captain Brueninghaus, speaking for the German navy department in the main committee of the reichstag, said that the U-boats were sinking more cargo space than was being built by the Entente allies and that the number of German submarines in service today was larger than at any period of the war.

"The navy," Captain Brueninghaus continued, "is still convinced that our U-boat warfare is the sole means of making the Anglo-Saxon race see reason." The captain made a strong appeal to the members of the reichstag to keep up among the German people belief in the effectiveness of the submarine.

Official Statements

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"At dawn this morning the battle successfully developed southward to the neighborhood of St. Quentin. It now extends over a front of nearly thirty miles from that town to the Senece river north of Cambrai."

"On the extreme right the Twentieth Corps launched an attack at 5.50 a.m. across the Scheldt canal from Bellenglise, inclusive, northwards. The 46th North Midland division, provided with lifebelts, rafts, portable bridging materials and rafts and under cover of a concentrated artillery and machine-gun fire, stormed the main Hindenburg defences, which here runs along the eastern bank of the canal."

"Notwithstanding the depth of the water, the breadth of the canal and the strength of the enemy's defences, which included the village of Bellenglise and numerous tunnels and concrete works, this division succeeded in capturing the whole German position opposite them. They then pressed today, with great bravery and determination, up the slopes of the hills beyond the canal, taking many prisoners in the course of their advance."

"Bellenglise, Le Haucourt and Magny-la-Fosse are now in our possession."

"In conjunction with this brilliant operation other English troops advanced in the bend of the canal south of Bellenglise, covering the southern flank of the division."

"Farther north, at the same hour, American troops attacked the Hindenburg lines on a front of five thousand yards, where the Scheldt canal passes through the tunnel."

"With great dash the troops pressed forward against these defences, and on the right captured Bellicourt and Nauroy."

"On the left bank fighting is taking place in the neighborhood of Bony. In the centre of our attack English troops captured Villers-Guislain. New Zealand troops cleared the Welsh ridge, breaking up a hostile counter-attack and pushing on, captured La Vacquerie and the spur leading from Bonavis to Masnières."

"Meanwhile the 62nd division, having secured crossings of the Scheldt canal, continued to ad-

vance. After fighting in the western outskirts of Masnières and Les Rues Vertes, they captured both of these villages and carried the defensive system covering Rinnilly, reaching the western outskirts of the latter village.

"On their left the second division crossed the canal about Noyelles and has advanced over one and a half miles up the rising ground to the east of the canal line."

"The sixty-third naval division, having forced a passage east of Cantaing, has reached the southern outskirts of Cambrai."

"On the left of the attack, Canadian troops have passed through the defensive system covering Cambrai on the northwest and have fought their way forward into the outskirts of the town."

"Farther north they captured Sancourt where heavy German counter-attacks have been beaten off. English troops have cleared the slopes south of the Senece canal."

"During the past three days over 22,000 prisoners and 300 guns have been captured by us on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle front."

Another official statement of the same day reads: "At 5.50 o'clock this morning, British and American troops attacked northwest of St. Quentin. The battle is proceeding fiercely on the whole front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe."

"Heavy fighting took place yesterday about Gonnelle and the Welsh ridge. Our troops made progress on the high ground southwest of Gonnelle. We renewed the attack on this sector at an early hour this morning and made progress, taking prisoners."

"At Marceing we enlarged our bridgehead position yesterday evening west of the Canal d'Escaut (Scheldt Canal) and drove off a hostile counter-attack, taking a number of prisoners. Further north English naval units established themselves east of the River L'Escaut opposite Cantaing."

"North of the Bapaume-Cambrai road Canadian troops gained possession of the defence system known as the Marceing-Masnières line as far north as Sully."

"English troops completed the capture of Aubeneul-au-Bac and Palluel and are fighting in Arleux. We crossed Trinquerie river in the neighborhood of Sully-en-Ostrevent."

"The number of prisoners captured by British troops since the morning of the 27th exceeds 16,000."

The statement issued to-night reads:

"Dixmude has been captured by the Belgian troops. The Belgians also have taken Zerren (Zarren), Stadenberg, Paeschendale, Moorslede and part of Westroosebeke. This means an advance of several miles."

"After breaking up a violent enemy counter-attack the Belgians captured Terrest height and at the close of the day had advanced to within less than two miles of Roulers."

"The prisoners taken since yesterday exceed 5,500. More than 100 guns and numerous machine guns and bomb throwers and much war material have been captured."

BRITISH

(Covering the Operations in Palestine.) LONDON, Sept. 29.—"Throughout Friday the enemy offered resistance in the Tiberias area, holding the crossings of the upper Jordan and positions astride the road to Mezerib-Deraa. In the evening the Australians forced a passage of the Jordan and Saturday morning drove the enemy from their positions and crossed to the left bank."

"Southeast of Lake Tiberias our cavalry overcame Turkish resistance at Irbid and Erreinte and drove the enemy northward to Mezerib, joining hands with King Hussein's Arab army about Deraa."

"King Hussein, who had captured the railroad stations of Ezraa and Ghazle, north of Deraa on the Hedjaz line, Thursday entered Deraa and Sheikh-Saad Friday, taking 1,500 prisoners. Northward the movement of our cavalry covered on the right of the Arabs, is being continued from the Deraa area and is approaching Mezerib."

"In the southern area in the Amman district, our column up to Friday evening, had captured 5,500 prisoners and 28 guns east of the Jordan. On Saturday they were in touch with the El-Kastal station, 14 miles south of Amman, with the leading troops of the Turkish force retreating northward from Maan."

"Up to Friday night 50,000

prisoners and 325 guns had been reported."

TURKISH

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Turkish official communication received today says: "On the Palestine front the British are continuing to advance with cavalry on both sides of the Deraa-Damascus railway east of Lake Tiberias."

"Quiet prevails on the other fronts."

BRITISH

(Covering Operations in Macedonia.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"Our troops had new successes on Sept. 27. They are pursuing the enemy and have taken the Plachkovitza range and are near Charevo (six miles from the Bulgarian border), and St. Nicholas."

"The Serbian forces are now north of Veles. There are big fires around Uskub."

"The Serbians alone, up to the present have captured 160 guns and uncounted numbers of trench mortars and machine guns."

GERMAN

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—"The British, in conjunction with the Belgians, extended their attacks into Flanders and renewed their attacks against Cambrai. The French and Americans attacked again in the Champagne as well as in the Argonne and on the Meuse."

"From the coast to the south of the Lys there was violent artillery duels during the night which increased to the strongest gun fire in the morning hours. Between Dixmude and Wulverghem, the enemy succeeded in taking our earlier positions and in pressing forward in places into our artillery lines. The enemy attack was brought to a standstill in the afternoon on the line Moussem-Clerken-Houthulst-Paeschendale-Beeselarne-Zandvoorde-Hollebeke. Attacks launched in the evening against this line were repulsed with the help of reserves. The heights of Wytshate were held against repeated enemy attacks."

"West of Cambrai early yesterday (Saturday), in consequence of the loss of the canal position (Canal du Nord), on both sides of Marquion in Friday's fighting we withdrew our front from open territory into our rear positions on a line from Arleux to Aubigny to west of Cambrai and behind the Canal (Scheldt) southwest of Cambrai at Marceing with a junction with the old line near Villers-Guislain by way of Gonnelle. The movements were carried out during the night, undisturbed by the enemy. In the morning the enemy for a long time kept the evacuated territory under fire. At mid-day he began to press forward sharply and attacked northwest and west of Cambrai with strong forces. He was repulsed as were also attacks in the evening directed against our lines south of Marceing."

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne, we withdrew our lines without enemy interference behind the Oise-Aisne canal between Aisny-le-Chateau, on the Ailette and Bourg on the Aisne. The movement, which had been prepared for some days, was carried out according to plans and was not disturbed by the enemy."

"There were successful forefield engagements west of the Suippe (Champagne) between the Suippe and the Aisne and between the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy continued his strong attacks. They were especially heavy yesterday and extraordinarily sanguinary for the enemy. Our troops fighting in this region were all of German races and again fought magnificently despite the heavy demands upon them in the last few days, gaining complete offensive successes."

"The French, who attacked on the whole front between the Suippe and the Aisne at some places as many as six times, and were led by strong squadrons of armored cars, were thrown back in desperate fighting. Their only success consists in the capture of Somme-Sy and in small insignificant indentations of our defensive front."

"In the Argonne during the night before last, in consequence of the enemy advance into the Aire valley, we withdrew our lines as far as the region southeast of Binerville, southwest of Apremont."

"Against the eastern edge of the Argonne forest and against the line Apremont-Cierges-Brulles, the enemy launched many attacks, partly with new divisions. They were able to gain local success near Apremont and east of Cierges. They pressed back our lines here early in the morning as far as the

Canal and Faye woods, but here as well as on the remainder of the front enemy attacks failed with very sanguinary losses as the result of our defence fighting, in stubborn hand-to-hand fighting and as the result of our successful counter-attacks."

"Our battle echelon fought with great success the enemy storming east of the Aire, and in yesterday's fighting 150 enemy tanks were destroyed."

"Yesterday we shot down thirty-two enemy airplanes and three captive balloons."

The night statement reads: "There were fresh engagements east of Ypres. Tremendous fighting took place between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The British assault failed as a whole."

"In Champagne and between Argonne and the Meuse violent attacks delivered by the French and Americans were repulsed with the exception of local breaches on both sides of Ardeuil."

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 29.—"Overcoming vigorous resistance, the French captured Urville and Cerisy, south of St. Quentin, and crossed the St. Quentin-La Fere road. Five hundred prisoners have been counted."

"Between the Ailette and Aisne, the French advanced about two kilometres both sides of the Chemin des Dames and occupied Pargny Fontaine and Ostel."

"On the Champagne front the French obtained important results, carrying Bouconville, Mount Couvelet and Sechault, and advanced two kilometres in the direction of Challorange."

"Farther west, the French carried Ardeuil, Mont Pancelles and Vieux and reached the outskirts of Aire. On the left they entered St. Marie-a-py."

The night statement reads: "North of the Aisne the pursuit of the enemy continued during the night. The French occupied the forest of Pinon and reached the Ailette south and east of Chavignon. On the sector between Ostel and Chavignon (just north of the Aisne) the enemy made strong resistance against the advance of our troops."

"On the Champagne front violent attacks were launched by the Germans yesterday, but they were broken up. The French resumed their progress, especially northeast of Gratreuil, where they captured the heights of Bellevue."

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BELGIAN

LONDON, Sept. 28.—"We attacked this morning between Dixmude and north of Ypres after violent artillery preparation, in co-operation with French and British batteries. The British fleet bombarded the enemy coast defences and points of communication. The Belgian and British infantry then advanced and attacked the positions. We captured all the organized lines of defence in the first operation. Crossing this, we carried the second position which was strongly organized."

"Despite the resistance and vain counter-attacks against the Staden railway, we captured the whole forest of Houtholst."

"We captured territory on the line of Woumen, Pierkenshoed, Schaep, Baillie and Broodseide."

"The advance amounted to more than six kilometres and 4,000 prisoners were taken by the Belgians. The booty, which has not yet been counted, includes a complete battery of 450 millimetres, other heavy calibre guns, and important material. The number of dead bodies on the field shows the extent of the enemy losses."

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The evening statement reads: "The operations on the Cambrai battlefield have progressed favorably. The right divisions engaged in heavy fighting last night about Beaucamp ridge, where the enemy counter-attacked strongly. This morning they overcame the resistance of the German infantry and pressed forward two miles beyond it, capturing the positions known as Highland and Welsh ridges."

"Later in the day our success extended to the south and Gouzeaucourt was captured."

"During the morning also the Yorkshire division captured Marceing and progressed southeast of it. Before mid-day the Duke of Wellington regiment forced a crossing of the Canal de L'Escaut at Marceing and established itself in the German defences on the east bank."

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