

INVASION OF BULGARIA IS CONTINUED
Germany Said to Have Made Definite Peace Overtures

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8 O'CLOCK, BE ON TIME

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Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, the largest and best vote of the contest will come to a end. The candidate who expects to win the grand prize will have to have a lot of votes to reserve by the close of this big vote offer, Oct. 7. The "Booster Period" is put on for the working candidate and is to protect each and every worker, but it must be remembered that unless a candidate takes advantage of the offer of big votes it will be of no use. Every candidate should tell all their friends about these big votes of five for one explain to them the advantage if they subscribe now and what a two year subscription will count.

Fighting of Intensest Nature
Upon Whole Eastern Front
Austrians Claim to Have Repulsed Russians All Along
the Line, but Admit Roumanian Successes Scored
in Transylvania.

seventeen attacks, and southwest of Zaturze twelve. North of Zaturze the fighting has spread to all portions of the front under attack. The enemy used his artillery against his own trenches and against his own retreating regiments. Prisoners state that their troops were ordered to take Vladimir-Volynsk and the recently organized Russian Guards were again for the third time sacrificed, but all sacrifices were in vain. The Russians were everywhere repulsed, and our position remained intact. The enemy suffered a heavy defeat. The number of prisoners taken in the last few days south of Brody were 41 officers, including a colonel, and 2,578 men. "Italian theatre: The heights east of Gorizia and on the Carso plateau have been under continuous and vigorous fire. Our positions astride the Travignola valley and several gorges of the Fasana ridge were shelled by the Italians. Bersaglieri repeatedly attacked Colbricon and the Piccolo valley, and finally succeeded in penetrating our battered down position. An enemy night attack against Passo di Valmazzoro failed. "There is nothing to report in the southeastern theatre."

Campaign Growing Against
the German Chancellor

Retirement of Bethmann-Hollweg Is Demanded By Opponents of Peace Faction in Germany.

By Courier Leased Wire. Berlin, Oct. 3.—Via London, Oct. 4.—The campaign against Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg is daily assuming a more tangible form. One of the latest developments is a circular demanding the retirement of the chancellor, which has been sent by a vociferous group of his opponents to such members of the Reichstag as are considered open to the arguments. The indictment covers almost everything in the chancellor's conduct of foreign affairs before and during the war. Attempts to reach an agreement with England, his first attitude toward Belgian neutrality and naturally his policy in the submarine issue. Another factor which is disturbing the political situation is a breach of the political truce proclaimed at the outset of the war, which has been made by the Saxon Socialists. This prospect that an agreement will be reached which will avoid the open discussion of issues before the Reichstag vacated by the death of the Con-



INTERNATIONAL POLICE AT SALONIKA, INCLUDING ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIANS, SERBIANS AND ITALIANS.

Invasion of Bulgaria is
a Threat to Mackensen

Signifies Confidence of Entente Forces and Abundance of
Men and Munitions for Such an Undertaking.

By Courier Leased Wire. New York, Oct. 4.—A New York Times cable from London this morning says: The surprise sprung upon Bulgaria and her Teutonic allies by the Roumanian crossing of the Danube between Rutchuk and Tutraikan is hailed here as a stroke of such daring character that it would not have been attempted except in strong force. It is regarded as a distinct threat to Mackensen's communications through the difficult Dobrudja swamps, where there are no railways and few roads and it, as is believed here, the Roumanian invasion of Bulgaria is in strength and if it is pushed successfully, the famous German "thrust" will be forced to make an extremely difficult retreat to man or sacrifice the bulk of his army. Mackensen's advance in Dobrudja, which the Kaiser hailed as a decisive victory, already is described by some experts here as a Pyrrhic triumph. He failed to gain the railway bridge before the Danube at Carnavoda that spans the relatively slow concentration of the Russian forces for the assault on the Roumanians in this district was completed, and when it was completed Mackensen was driven ten miles south. No doubt is expressed here that preparations have been going on for an offensive move against Mackensen by the Russian and Roumanian forces which has held the Danube bridgehead during the recent period of apparent stagnation. It takes time to assemble an army which carries a single transport on a bridge. Equally a single line of communication, the Roumanian crossing of the Danube between Rutchuk and the Tutraikan was timed to coincide with an offensive movement by the Russians on Dobrudja front. Marcel Hutin says the operations which General Basile Zetton, the new chief of the Roumanian general headquarters staff, has not begun in accordance with Allied plans in the Balkans. Athens reports that once the danger of a stab in the back is removed, General Sarrail will be free to move. The so-called "mystery" of Sarrail's long inactivity has been prolific source of rumors. Sarrail's position is lucidly explained in a Saloniki despatch to The Manchester Guardian. The army, under his supreme command, is in composition the most extraordinary army ever united under a single general. The only precedent is the international expedition to China, under command of Field Marshal Waldersee, but the difference between that force and the one under Sarrail is that the former had absolutely no homogeneity. Every section regarded the others with distrust to such an extent that the field marshal never issued an order without first ascertaining himself privately that it met with the approval of the commanders of the various units, whereas the army of the east has blind confidence in its commander and obeys his slightest order with prompt enthusiasm. In the complicated problem that faced Sarrail, the first of the difficulties he had to confront was the international character of his forces, which consist of British, French, Italian, Russian, Serbian and Albanian. Such a force must be disbanded in sections, each holding a certain part of the line. They cannot be mixed without reviving Babel, and the confusion of tongues.

SUMMING UP
BIG OFFENSIVE
Over 25,000 Prisoners Taken
By British During
Somme Fighting.

London, Oct. 4.—1.10 p.m.—An official statement issued here to-day gives details of the advance of the Somme front after the capture of villages, including Combles, Gueudecourt and Thiépval, and proceeds: "These victories brought our front line more than one point within a mile of the German fourth position, which is the Bapaume-Transloy road." The statement continues: "The enemy has fought stubbornly to check our advance, and since September 15, seven new divisions have been brought against us, and a prolonged struggle demanded on the part of our troops very great determination and courage. "At the end of September the situation was summarized as follows: "Since the opening of the battle on July 1, we have taken 26,735 prisoners, and engaged 38 German divisions, of which 29 (about 350,000 men) have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold the half moon upland south of the Ancre, and so have direct observation from there to the east and northeast. The enemy has fallen back upon a fourth line behind a low ridge just west of the Bapaume-Transloy road. "The importance of three months offensive is not to be judged by the distance advanced or the number of trench lines taken. It must be looked for in the effect upon the enemy's strength in numbers, material and morale. The enemy has used up his reserves in repeated, costly and unsuccessful counter-attacks without causing our allies or ourselves to relax our steady, methodical pressure."

Did Roumanians
Withdraw Men?

Berlin, Oct. 4, via London, 4.28 p.m.—The Roumanian forces which crossed the Danube river between the Danube fortresses of Rutchuk and Tutraiki, have withdrawn hastily, says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters as the result of encircling movements put into operation by Field Marshal Von Mackensen, the commander of the forces of the Central Powers and their allies in Dobrudja.

GERMAN AGENTS NOW OFFER
DEFINITE TERMS FOR PEACE

Would Agree to Evacuation of Belgium
and Serbia, and Restoration of Lor-
raine to France

By Courier Leased Wire. New York, Oct. 4.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables as follows: German agents, acting through King Albert of the Belgians suggested definite terms to the allies regarding Belgium, Serbia and Lorraine. This is received from excellent authority. The proposal included the withdrawal of the Germans from Belgium, the payment of an indemnity for destruction due to military occupation, the retirement of the Kaiser's forces from Serbia with out an indemnity, and the return of Lorraine to France. Although the offer can hardly be considered a formal one, it is of an official character, and is more definite than previous overtures. King Albert has been approached several times by German agents. Last spring the most ambitious of these efforts was made. But the Belgian king spurned these offers repeatedly, despite the fact that considerable pressure was brought to bear by the Ger-

THE ROUMANIAN INVASION OF
BULGARIA IS CONTINUED

Invading Forces Make Further Advances
Without Meeting Serious
Opposition on the Part of the Enemy

By Courier Leased Wire. Sofia, Oct. 3, via London, Oct. 4.—The Roumanians who have crossed the Danube and invaded Bulgaria are described as "considerable units of troops" in an official statement issued by the War Office to-day, which, however, does not report any clash between the Bulgarians and the invaders. The text of the statement follows: "Macedonian front: "East and west of Florina there is lively artillery activity without any infantry action. In the Moglenica valley there was artillery, infantry and machine gun fire. On both sides of the Vardar there was weak artillery activity which became more violent south Lake Doiran. At the foot of Balaschitzka Mountain there was quiet. On the Struma front there was violent artillery fire on both sides and the fighting near Karadjakoi continues with stubbornness. "Danube front: We occupied the Island of Malalafat on the Danube, opposite Vidin. We bombarded with success the post and barracks at Kalafat, near the village of Guidich and dispersed by artillery fire a detachment which was preparing to entrench. Near the village of Rahovo, the enemy succeeded in throwing a bridge over the river by which he was able to convey across considerable units of troops. The Roumanians destroyed the bridge at the Dobrudja side. "In the Dobrudja the enemy's offensive on the Reshul-Amazitia-Perveti line was stopped by our fire. Counter-attacks on the right wing ended in the repulse of the enemy, who was driven back to his former positions. An enemy battalion was practically annihilated and two officers and one hundred men were captured were taken prisoner. "Black Sea coast: A hostile boat unsuccessfully bombarded the town of Mangalia on Sunday."

Montreal Students Figure
in Anti-Recruiting Riot

Posters Torn Down and Resistance Offered the Police—
Students Numbered over 300

By Courier Leased Wire. Montreal, Oct. 4.—Six Laval students were arrested following an anti-recruiting riot in the streets of Montreal this morning. The students to the number of three or four hundred attended mass at St. James Cathedral. On their way to the cathedral they tore down recruiting posters on Phillips square and wrecked the stand of the Fifth pioneers on St. Catharine street. The police were called out and fifty constables in patrol wagons were rushed to the cathedral. The word was given to the students that the police were going to arrest some of them, and they prepared to resist. They pulled up stones in the nave and broke them into small pieces, which they put in their pockets. When the police arrived at the cathedral the students had just come out from the mass. The officers rushed into the crowd amid a hail of stones and a free fight ensued inside and outside the cathedral. A number of the students were injured and six taken into custody. The police then charged the young men and three policemen were slightly injured in the melee. A number of the students repaired to the city hall where they demanded to see the mayor. Mayor Martin received a delegation of the young men in the council chamber and examined their bloody heads and hands. The students insisted that the affair should be investigated and this the mayor promised to do. One of the students told how the police rushed them right into the cathedral and Bishop Gauthier had to come down from the altar where he was officiating at mass to plead with the officers to leave the sacred building. Mayor Martin suspended the captain who took the police up to the cathedral in the patrol wagon pending the result of the investigation that will be held. The young men detained were released on bail. By Courier Leased Wire. Montreal, Oct. 4.—The men finally held by the police were: Emile Gasse, Arthur Grenier, Albert Bressard and Romeo Laforde. They were charged with disturbing the peace and damaging property. Primeau Dugal, a student, was admitted to Notre Dame Hospital, suffering from an injured skull. He was hit by a constable's baton. Constable Belec is in the General Hospital with abdominal injuries caused by a stone. A number of private citizens who joined in the fracas outside the cathedral were treated for cuts and bruises at the various hospitals.

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