

Bulgaria Now Seeking for Peace,

And Turkey May Follow---Germans in Verdun Section Falling Back Before Advance of Allies---British Gross Canal Du Nord on a Three Mile Front ---Prisoners in New Drive Estimated at 28,000 With Many Guns.

WAR REVIEW.

With the wedding of the armies of the Entente into a compact whole under command of the inter-Allied war council, guided by the master strategy of Marshal Foch, apparently has come the first break in the United front of the Central Powers. Bulgaria, the smallest of the Teutonic allies seems to have struck her colors. Premier Malinoff has asked for an armistice to consider terms of peace. Whether he is acting upon his own responsibility as the representative of a revolutionary party or with the approval of King Ferdinand and the Government, remains in doubt. In either case, however, there is little doubt that Bulgaria has ceased to be a military factor in the war. Her armies are in full retreat and her soil has been invaded. Secession of the Balkan state from the thrall of Germany will be almost as severe a blow to the Teutonic Allies as was the collapse of Russia to the Allies. If Bulgaria lays down her arms, Turkey, her armies shattered by the coup of General Allenby in Palestine, will be cut off from her Allies, and her line of communication will be severed except across the Black Sea through Rumania or over the mountain peaks of Transcaucasia into Russia where the grip of the German controlled Bolsheviks is becoming steadily weaker. With her supplies of German made munitions and raw materials jangling by such slender threads, military observers believe the Ottoman Empire will have no course but to follow the example of her Balkan neighbor. But it makes little difference to the Entente whether the Turk abandons Germany and Austria. If Bulgaria quits he cannot longer be a menace to their plans. The back doors of Austria will stand ajar before the victorious British, French, Serb, Greek and Italian armies plunging ahead through the mountains of liberated Serbia. Only 230 miles ahead of their advance guards is Belgrade. Across the Danube to the plains of Hungary a quarrel of this distance since the great Macedonian offensive began on Sept. 14. Once over the river they would be passing through territory occupied by the oppressed nationalities of Austria who have little love for the Dual Empire, and there would be no great natural obstacle between them and Budapest. The early winter in the Balkans, with the limited means of communications available, would present the most serious difficulty and one which could not be overcome before spring. With the defection of Bulgaria it would be necessary for hard pressed Austria to throw an army across her southern frontier, thus making another serious inroad upon her waning man power. The bulk of her forces is facing the eager Italian army along the Piave and mountain region. Emperor William has already called upon Emperor Charles for help on the Western front, and Austro-Hungarian divisions are fighting beside the Germans against the steadily advancing British, French and Americans. Italy still has large reserves of men and any weakening of the Austrian front to send forces to the other fronts of the empire probably would be the signal for a general attack to recover not only the invaded Italian territory but the lost provinces as well. With Bulgaria evidently fallen by the wayside, with Turkey staggering and with Austria a welter of internal discord and discontent, the shaken armies of Emperor William are grudgingly falling back upon their own frontiers before the irresistible blows of Marshal Foch's British, French and American troops. The French and Americans plunged forward again between Rheims and Verdun while the British attacked on a wide front in Cambria sector. Between them they already have taken more than 20,000 prisoners and many guns of all calibres. While the tide of victory was running so strongly for the gallant armies of the Entente President Wilson was again voicing the determination of the United States to battle until German militarism and autocracy is forever crushed. Speaking in New York upon the eve of the opening of the greatest popular loan ever offered by any Government, he laid down the five cardinal principles upon which Americans will stand to the last man and the last dollar. "The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations, he declared. "The world does not want terms, it wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

PREMIER OFFERS ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Sept. 27. Premier Malinoff, of Bulgaria, has made an offer of an armistice to the Allies according to a Berlin message transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The message states that the Premier's offer was made without the support of other members of the Cabinet or of King Ferdinand. The Berlin message says that Malinoff's offer has created great dissatisfaction in Bulgaria, and that strong military measures have been taken to support the Bulgarian front. According to statements from Sofia by way of Jassy, it is added, a counter movement against the action of the Premier has already been set on foot. This would seem to indicate that a revolution is in progress in Bulgaria. The Berlin message to Copenhagen gives the first indication of any move made by Bulgaria to approach her enemies with conciliatory proposals. The message in its bare outlines would seem to indicate that the Premier had taken matters in his own hands, and attempted to initiate a peace move for Bulgaria independent of the dynasty. A move so made might ordinarily be considered in a broad way to amount to a revolutionary act and possibly points to the execution of a coup d'etat in Sofia. The indications in the news from Bulgaria recently have been that the country was in a somewhat disorganized state with a widespread discontent manifest over the prolongation of the war in the further prosecution of which the Bulgarian people were able to see little advantage to them. There can be no doubt that the successful offensive of the Allies now in progress in Macedonia has accentuated this tendency.

MUST ADMIT THEIR GUILT.

PARIS, Sept. 27. The hope that there will be no question of peace with the Central Powers until they have been brought to admit their guilt was expressed by Nikola Pachitch, the Serbian premier, in a statement given out by him here yesterday. He voiced this hope, after having pointed out that the Allied successes on all the battle fronts had opened up a prospect of the end of a struggle that had been imposed upon the world by the German powers. Premier Pachitch said that he was glad that the great allied powers had proclaimed their sympathy with the liberation of the Czech-Slovaks and the Poles, and the formation by those nationalities of independent states, and he hoped that the Allies also would recognize the rights of liberated Serbia and all her sons (the Jugo Slavs) to be united in independent national existence. A declaration to this effect, the premier urged, would

be timely now as it would paralyze all the intrigues inferred by Austria-Hungary against the Serbian national union and at the same time against the general policy of the Allies.

THE NEW ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, Sept. 27. The army of General Gouraud has just taken by storm in the sector between the Sulppe and the Argonne, not only his old positions, but all of the German first positions, says an official review of the Franco-American operations issued to-day. A large portion of the old front here had been stabilized since 1915 with the barrier behind which the enemy thought his army was absolutely safe, the statement adds has been shattered and captured. On July 15 General Gouraud's army achieved a magnificent defensive victory. By abandoning a narrow strip of its advanced positions it broke the German drive and made possible all the successes obtained on all fronts since that day. The front of General Gouraud's attack ran from north of Marazee and Vienne Les Chateaux, straddling the Aisne at Meisicourt, bordering the Torb river north of Ville Sur Torbe through the centre of the main De Maisteges, the edge of the Butte Des Mesnil, then north to Lemessell-le-Hurlus, Perthes-l'Est, Hurlus and Bouvain, thence along the Roman road to St. Piere Le Grande to the west of Prosenes and through the No Man's Land and Prunay. The famous positions of Mesnil, Souain and the Navarin farm were captured during the early hours of the attack straddling according with the schedule mapped out.

WITHIN THREE MILES OF CAMBRAL.

LONDON, Sept. 27. British troops to-day advanced to a point within three miles of Cambrai. They took between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners, some German guns including a complete battery were captured by Field Marshal Haig's men.

HARD FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 27. Very hard fighting was in progress to-day along the Franco-American front in Champagne and north west of Verdun. The Germans were still holding out at Montfaucon at two o'clock this afternoon, but in all probability that stronghold has since fallen.

WILL CONSULT WITH ALLIES.

PARIS, Sept. 27. It is understood no instructions regarding the Bulgarian application for an armistice will be given the military commanders in Macedonia until there

is an opportunity for consultation with France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and other Allies and that in the meantime the military operations will continue.

AMERICANS GREAT HAUL.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 27. General Pershing's troops in their drive between the Meuse and the Argonne forest made a great haul of German artillery in the region of Danestoux. The Americans capture included four big 210 millimetre guns and eight 150 millimetre pieces and 15 trench mortars, 10 field guns and 34 machine guns. West of Danestoux the Americans captured 277 which are, now being used against the Germans. A large amount of ammunition also has been captured. General Pershing's forces this morning continued their drive against the German positions between the Argonne forest and the river Meuse. The Americans increased their toll of prisoners. They also captured guns and other war material, but these have not yet been enumerated. The prisoners belonged to various units and included a number of officers. Certain divisions opposing the Americans were identified. They include the famous Guards unit which the Americans fought at Belleau Wood last June and another equally famous Saxon division.

BRITISH PROGRESSING.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 27.—Field Marshal Haig's forces at dawn this morning delivered an attack over a wide front. A heavy rain falling during the early hours made the work of assembly most difficult, but some fine positions, the rain had ceased and had been replaced by a thick haze which assisted in bewildering the enemy. About nine German divisions are understood to be opposing Haig's men. So far the battle seems to be going well for the British. With the coming of the sun the morning broadened to clear open weather, and the British airmen were able to report the progress of the Canadian troops, who pushed forward on the northern flank of the attack. By 9.30 o'clock this morning the British appeared to have crossed the Canal du Nord defenses on a front of more than three miles and to have advanced to a maximum depth of approximately a mile and a quarter. As early as 8.25 o'clock one or more of the British tanks were reported by an airplane to have been seen near Fiesqueres. Shortly before that the reports were that some of the British were approaching Bourlon spur. The Canadians who drove forward across the Canal du Nord about the Woeuvres were reported at 8.30 o'clock as having been seen about a mile west of Bourlon Wood, which formed the chief obstacle to Cambrai for General Byng in his attack last fall.

BRITISH LINES ADVANCED.

LONDON, Sept. 27. The British lines were advanced slightly north of the Sensee in a local operation during the past night, and there were successful local attacks in Flanders.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

PARIS, Sept. 26. The Allied troops in Macedonia have captured more than 10,000 prisoners, says a statement from the French war office to-night. More than 200 guns also have been taken. Reports at this hour from the battle-front in the Champagne between the Sulppe and the Meuse Rivers indicate that the attack of the French and American forces is progressing under the most favorable conditions. General Gouraud's fourth army in the Champagne resumed its attack this morning from the positions captured from the Germans yesterday. The assault is progressing satisfactorily. The French have attained all objectives. The prisoners captured by the French to-day have not yet been counted.

ASKS FOR ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Sept. 27. The British Government to-day received from an official authoritative source an application from Bulgaria for an armistice.

THINKS HE CAN HOLD OUT.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Sept. 24. (By the A.P.)—If given the support of three divisions of Allied troops, General Gaid, commander of the Czech-Slovak forces said to-day, that he could hold the Bolshevik armies on approximately the present line until the Russians in Siberia can organize an efficient army whose discipline need not be questioned. General Gaid made this statement while talking to correspondents at the Czech-Slovak headquarters.

COULDN'T HIT HIM.

GENEVA, Sept. 26. Emperor William, Field Marshal Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg and Prince Stephen of Schaumburg Lippe were in Mannheim last week when the British airmen raided the city. The royal party, according to the Democrat of Geneva, was staying in the Royal Palace, and the Emperor and his staff promptly took refuge in the cellar remaining there twenty minutes. The Palace was not hit as it

was during a previous raid, but bombs fell in the vicinity.

OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

PARIS, Sept. 26. The Allied offensive in Macedonia continues successfully, says a French war office statement to-night, and the Allied troops are pushing their way over the mountain ranges.

THE EFFECT OF BULGARIAN PEACE.

PARIS, Sept. 27. Unofficial comment dwells upon the important effect Bulgarian secession from the Central Powers would have in severing the lines of communication between Germany and Austria in the north and Turkey in the south. It would tend to isolate the Turkish Empire and put an end to the German dream of a route from Berlin to Baghdad. It is foreseen for these reasons that the inevitable consequences of Bulgaria abandoning the conflict would be to compel Turkey to take the same course.

ADMITS LOSSES CONSIDERABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 27. The Frankfort Zeitung, in a review of the military situation in Macedonia and Palestine admits that in both these theatres the enemies of the Central Powers succeeded by means of well-planned campaigns, in surprising and inflicting serious damage on the fronts of Germany's allies. Even if we maintain our conviction that the eastern battles do not essentially affect the main strategic decision, nevertheless the purely military effect of the enemy's successful operations is very considerable from the point of view of prisoners and material losses, the newspaper declares.

FRENCH NET 10,000 PRISONERS.

PARIS, Sept. 27. The French troops in the battle line east of Rheims made further advances to-day, and in the two days' battle have taken more than 10,000 prisoners and considerable war material, according to the official communication to-night. The total advance of the French has been about five miles at certain places.

AMERICANS NET 8,000 HUNS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 27.—The number of prisoners thus far captured by the Americans in their offensive is now placed at 8,000, of whom 125 are officers. The captured material includes more than 100 guns, 25 of which are of heavy calibre, and many trench mortars and hundreds of machine guns.

ALLIES USING BIG FORCES.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 27. Between the roads from Arras and Peronne towards Cambrai, and against the Stiefried front to the west of Le Catelet, there have been begun powerful British and American attacks with large forces.

NEWS OF ARMISTICE OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 27. The news of the Bulgarian developments including the offer of an armistice the Copenhagen correspondent states was from German official sources.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED.

LONDON, Sept. 27. Americans co-operating on the extreme right of the British, this morning captured a series of trenches and fortified farms, forcing the outer-defences of the Hindenburg system southwest of Le Catelet, north of St. Quentin, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig to-night. The text of the report follows: Portions of our First and Third Armies under the command respectively of General Sir Henry Horne and Sir Julian Byng, attacked this morning before dawn on a wide front in the direction of Cambrai. Notwithstanding the great strength of the enemy's

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positions, especially in the northern sector of the attack, where the Canal Du Nord and open ground sloping towards the enemy rendered our advance most difficult, all our objectives have been reached.

REFUSED TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS.

PARIS, Sept. 27. The French commander in chief in Macedonia officially reports that the Bulgarians have asked for a meeting to arrange the conditions of an armistice and eventual peace. The French commander replied, refusing to suspend operations, but saying he would receive duly qualified delegates of the Bulgarian Government.

HAVE ADVANCED 55 MILES.

LONDON, Sept. 27. The Serbian official statement announces that Serbian cavalry have reached a point 55 miles as the crow flies, north of the line from which operations started.

PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

LONDON, Sept. 27. Lieut. General Von Stein, the Prussian war minister, is reported to have resigned, according to advices to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Copenhagen.

GERMAN POSITIONS BRILLIANTLY CARRIED.

PARIS, Sept. 27. Successful developments of the

French offensive began yesterday in the Champagne is reported to-day by the War Office. Over the entire field of attack by the French between the river Sulppe and the Argonne forest the formidable German positions to a depth of more than three miles were brilliantly carried.

CAPTURED ISHTIB.

LONDON, Sept. 27. In the successful continuance of their drive northward the Serbians have entered Ishtib and captured other important points says the Serbian official statement of Thursday. A great number of additional Bulgarians and Germans have been captured by the Serbians, who also have taken enormous quantities of war material. The Serbians now are west of the Ishtib-Veles road and have captured the height of Bogoslovica south of the road north of Demirkapu in the direction of the Bulgarian border. The Serbians have captured the ridge of Belikamen. Serbian cavalry has entered Kochana, twenty miles north east of Ishtib and fourteen miles from the Bulgarian border southwest of the important railway head of Kustendil.

7,000 PRISONERS AND NUMBER OF VILLAGES CAPTURED.

PARIS, Sept. 27. The French have captured the Butte Dumesnil, the Butte Du Souait, the Butte Du Tahure, and the villages of Tahure, Ripont, Rouveroy Cernayes, Demois and Servon Mosicourt. More than 7,000 prisoners were taken by the French. The French forces resumed their attack this morning.

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