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J. G. Coombes
MANAGER

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

Both the British and the French, between Roisel and Laffaux Mill have completed the driving back of the Germans to the old trenches of last winter. North of Roisel the British centre has also gained further positions, advancing from the Canal du Nord to the line of Vermand-Hesbecourt-Epehy. The British left, where the Canadians are, is still standing before the flooded Sensee River and Canal, exposed to a cross-fire from the Germans on higher ground. The French point of junction with the British in the new line is the Village of Vaux, about seven miles north of the Somme Canal. The French line then curves eastward to the Crozat Canal, in front of La Fere. The French forced a passage of this waterway and captured St. Simon. The Germans resisted this attempt with extreme desperation, for the loss of St. Simon permits the French to turn the Hindenburg line by an advance in either of two directions. The French are also in process of turning the strong position of the St. Gobain Forest. The total advance of the British and French has averaged from three to five miles on a fifty-mile front during the week-end.

* * *

Some of the important points occupied in the advance include Roisel, less than seven miles northwest of St. Quentin, by the British; Bauvois, a few miles due west of the same city; St. Emelie, six miles from Le Catelet; Celles-sur-Ailsne, by the French; and also Hamel, Fluquieres, Happencourt, north of the Somme, and Mennessis on the St. Quentin Canal. The French are also applying strong pressure against Tergnier. At certain points the Germans are offering a sharp resistance, for the French and British higher command is bent upon piercing the Hindenburg line at selected points, so as to render it untenable. The enemy appears to be constructing a new system of defences which in large part coincide with the old Hindenburg defences.

* * *

Since the allies, having reduced the German strength in the west of 2,500,000 men, of whom one-half is infantry, they are proceeding with the campaign on the existing front in order to compel the Germans, if possible, to evacuate the whole of France. They are working to accomplish this more by the seizure of important tactical points for the use of artillery than by a general engagement. The chief effort of the French is to make the Chemin des Dames and La Fere positions untenable, so as to have a clear road ahead to Laon The British are clearing the eastern bank of the Canal du Nord by working from the south, northward. This lateral advance had proceeded yesterday as far north as Hermies. The British still have a large triangle to reduce between the Arras-Cambrai road and the Sensee.

* * *

As a result of their victory last week, the British took 19,000 prisoners. They also captured large supplies of coal laid in for the winter by the Germans on the old Somme battlefield. The laying in of this coal by the enemy shows that he intended to remain in his lost positions all winter, for he certainly did not intend to make a present of it to the British army. In the past month the British and the French have fought a total of 142 divisional engagements with the Germans, and have won them all. The enemy used more than one-half his force in France and Belgium to resist the allies on the 100-mile front between Arras and Rheims. At the present German establishment of 6000 infantry to a division, the allies have engaged considerably more than one million rifles, and have roughly handled them. The enemy in spots, however, still manages to show considerable powers of resistance.

* * *

In the air the British are continuing their raids against the Rhine province and Mannheim. Importance attaches to these operations because one route of invasion to Germany is thru Lorraine, the Rhine province, and Mannheim. The British raiders, however, are at present attending to the practical work of destroying important German munition factories. One of their chief targets at Mannheim is a chemical factory which ranks among the chief basic war industries of Germany. These air attacks have also the important result of compelling Germany to detach aircraft from the front to protect her chief munition centres. It is now claimed that the allied aerial superiority has become so marked that it has reduced the enemy to the inferiority of being unable to defend his aerial frontier. Aircraft operations, indeed, are entering a new phase, the carrying out of formidable attacks on German military bases and communications.

* * *

In Russia the Bolsheviki are facing sterner conditions than they ever imagined, for instead of Germany making short work with the allies, as Lenine traitorously and treacherously strove to bring about and as he openly predicted would come to pass, the allies are not only making short work of the Germans, but their arm is long enough to begin the making of short work of the Bolsheviki. Latest news shows that the allied troops which landed to form centres of resistance, are receiving strong support from the Russian peasantry. In the north a strong force is massing, joining the allied nucleus, and making headway from Archangel. In the south the Cossacks have a strong army and are receiving the support of fresh uprisings by the Georgians and the Caucasus mountaineers. In Siberia the Japanese have inflicted defeats on various bodies of Bolshevik troops, and they and the Czecho-Slovaks are organizing for further operations. In all a formidable hostile force now encircles the Bolsheviki. Petrograd now forms one of their chief bases of operations.

HERTLING STIRS UP NEST OF HORNETS

Recent Speech Draws on Chancellor Censure of Factions.

Copenhagen, Sept. 8.—The attempt of the Imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, to ride two horses simultaneously in his house of lords speech recently appears, judging by press comment, to have resulted in his falling hard between them. That portion of the press favoring real Prussian franchise reform is disappointed and disgruntled by the chancellor's ambiguous warning that the lords could avoid too far-reaching concessions by accepting reform measures now, and the conservative press is up in arms over his appeal for acceptance of reforms as "protection and maintenance of the crown and dynasty."

The agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung calls Hertling "the Prussian monarch's gravedigger."

The Kreuz Zeitung attacks Von Hertling for minimizing the crown's deserts and exaggerating the Socialists' services, and darkly warns him that monarchies do not crumble because they resist the unjustified demands of the masses, but because they "let themselves be forced down to the dangerous level of compromises."

The pan-German Deutsche Zeitung declares that equal suffrage would be an undisguised surrender to the anti-monarchists' will, which would endanger the dynasty and the crown.

So far as has been noted only Germania, Von Hertling's organ, is satisfied with his speech.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN WESTERN FIRE

Three Attempted to Rescue Child in Burning House and Perished.

Mikado, Sask., Sept. 8.—Four lives were lost and $35,000 damage done in a fire this morning which destroyed the store and dwelling of S. S. Meloff.

Mr. Meloff, his two sons and a daughter had gone to Canora for a Jewish New Year observance, leaving Mrs. Meloff with five children at home. Mrs. Meloff discovered the fire and gave the alarm, and it was thought that all had escaped, when the fifteen-month-old child Dora was found missing. Heroic efforts were made by Fred Popoff, a farmer; Miss Etuskova, an actress, and Miss Boychuka, a servant, to rescue the child. They gained the top floor, but apparently were overcome by smoke and flames, and perished, along with the baby. The charred remains of all of them were found.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

BRITISH TAKE ROISEL IN TWO-MILE DRIVE

London, Sept. 8.—The British troops advanced to a depth of two miles on a twenty-mile front and captured the Town of Roisel, about nine and one-half miles northwest of St. Quentin.

Death to British Officials Should Bolshevik Premier Die

Stockholm, Sept. 8.—Twenty-six British subjects holding official positions have been arrested since the attempt to assasssinate Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, according to a despatch to The Svensak Dagbladet from Helsingfors. These Britons have been threatened with death should Lenine die.

ONTARIO CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—H. M. Matthews, 50 Caer-Howell street, Toronto; S. Sykes, Preston; J. W. Styles, 888 Prince Arthur avenue, Toronto; Lieut. F. N. Grandy, Newmarket; Lieut. A. S. Herron, Brockville; W. Dyson, Almonte; D. Laroque, Williamstown; H. Cockburn, 115 Pauline avenue, Toronto; I. Lewis, Minden; A. J. McDonald, Alexandria; J. P. McGuire, Kingston; Lieut. J. H. Way, Sault Ste. Marie; Lieut. H. M. Upton, 6 Burlington Crescent, Toronto; F. B. Loveless, Marmora; E. Rose, Aurora; J. H. Grimes, Sault Ste. Marie; Lieut. J. C. Spencer, Parry Sound.

Died of wounds—J. E. Machin, 1013 Keele street, Toronto; K. V. Hickling, Uxbridge; L. Craigie, Oak Ridge; R. J. D. Conklin, 418 Euclid avenue, Toronto; G. A. Hutchinson, Wyebridge; F. Williams, Hamilton; G. Gillard, Hamilton; C. C. Brown, Simcoe.

Missing — A. Munro, 161 Hastings avenue, Toronto.

Presumed to have died—F. Evans, Woodstock; J. Paxman, London; J. E. Wilkinson, Hamilton.

Wounded—C. W. Robb, Atwood; L. W. Whitney, 251 Spadina avenue, Toronto; A. Regan, Oakville; W. E. Williams, 191 Gilmour avenue, Toronto; V. Pask, Ottawa; Lieut. A. S. Pearson, 219 Fulton avenue, Toronto; Lieut. V. M. Stevenson, Sault Ste. Marie; Lieut. W. R. Boehm, 123 Delaware avenue, Toronto; Lieut. H. D. Wigham, Kingston; Lieut. W. J. Houston, Cresmore; Lieut. E. F. Malkin, Sprucewall; Capt. L. W. Slack, Windsor; Lieut. E. Howard, Brockville; H. B. Baker, Ridgeway; A. A. Andrews, London; P. L. Barlow, Rockwood; C. Barker, Goderich; L. E. Glass, London; S. S. Emmorey, Havelock; N. Forman, Ostrander; F. J. Hanna, 70 Cowan avenue, Toronto; A. W. Hackett, St. Catharines; A. Lamont, 54 Atlas street, Toronto; D. W. Hastins, Stratford; W. H. Hoag, Marshville; H. L. Harton, 1376 West Queen street, Toronto; C. Hodgkison, Deseronto; F. G. Hastie, Wroxetor; H. H. Horwood, 749 Crawford street, Toronto; J. Hartwick, Oconto; H. Claydon, Ottawa; J. Davidson, 67 Marlborough avenue, Toronto; N. E. Connor, Blind River; J. O. Orich, Clinton; T. Curne, Ottawa; C. Davidson, Renfrew; C. H. Burns, Palmerston; R. Litchfield, Oakville; A. E. Fowles, St. Thomas; H. E. Russell, Ottawa; R. H. Weeks, St. Catharines; A. Harris, Beachville; A. Stanley, Peterboro; H. Richardson, 387 Sackville street, Toronto; J. L. Randles, Fort William; H. J. Duchemin, Campbellford; G. Crane, 72 Borden street, Toronto; M. M. Defoe, Marlebank; B. F. McNicoll, 4 Stonehouse Crescent, Toronto; S. Gaskin, 110 Atlas avenue, Toronto; F. Foote, Harbord street, Toronto; J. L. Schmidt, 368 Manning avenue, Toronto; J. Spencer, Galt; T. Rosevear, Canifton; W. Vaughn, Douglas; C. H. Smith, Fort William; G. S. Scandrett, West Chatham; W. A. Robinson, Meaford; S. Jones, Orton; M. O. Russell, Claremont; C. Smith, Moore Field; W. Shortt, Arthur; S. Robbins, Moose Hill; A. H. Joshua, Chippawa Falls; J. H. Huff, Brigden; F. Smith, Hamilton; J. R. Thompson, Woodstock; J. Thainson, Owen Sound; R. A. McDonald, Fort Hope; C. F. Morrison, Mount Forest; H. E. Leavitt, Bloomfield; G. E. Hornbostel, Sarnia; W. G. Locker, Guelph; J. J. McCourt, Douglas; H. E. McIntosh, 2 Fern avenue, Toronto; R. E. Phillips, Rock Mills; R. Mustard, Parkhead; A. Johnston, Hamilton; W. N. Johnston, Cayuga; Crocker; C. Lane, St. Anns; W. Conklin, Orton; W. McKinley, Atwood; Lt. V. M. Stevenson, Soo; Lt. P. G. Hall, Plattsville; Major J. A. McIntosh, Puslinch; Lieut. L. A. Henderson, 256 Sherbourne street, Toronto; Lt. C. H. Mitchell, Dunedin; B. C. E. Bellamy, Collingwood; E. G. Axford, St. Thomas; H. H. Mitchell, 154 Augusta avenue, Toronto; W. J. Matthews, Ottawa; H. Westgarth, Simcoe; J. F. Varey, Churchville; J. J. McLeod, Sarnia; M. T. Maguire, Almonte; R. S. Meloch, Sandwich; E. W. Luery, Bellview; P. Macdonald, Simcoe; G. Osborn, Kingston; J. Steele, Sarnia; W. J. Black, Belleville; H. H. Davy, Haileybury; B. R. Leavens, Bolton; C. S. Melville, Gananoque; W. J. Stanley, 6 Robinson street, Toronto; R. Smith, 107 Oxford street, Toronto; E. A. MacDonald, Petrolea; F. Simms, Arnstein; O. Shepherd, Hamilton; F. L. Chubb, Hamilton; A. McIvor, Kincardine; T. J. Morphy, Oshawa; W. W. Calvert, 133 Fern avenue, Toronto; M. Collette, Cornwall; G. Labadie, Wallaceburg; J. Lamont, 53 Oak street, Toronto; W. Holton, 152 Ashdale avenue, Toronto; J. A. Comrie, Kenmore; K. T. Carmichael, Haileybury; G. Guindon, St. Paschal Baylon; E. F. Wilson, Kingston; C. H. Williams, Belleville; J. Demmans, Corbetton; H. F. Drake, 108 Millicent street, Toronto; J. Cranham, Madoc; J. A. Phillips, Balderson; F. W. Parkin, 23 Oak street, Toronto; L. W. Paul, Powassan; H. F. O'Neill, Belleville; D. M. Saunders, Durham; H. G. Smith, 116 Cooper avenue, Toronto; F. J. Wales, Niagara Falls; J. McDonald, Alexandria; C. G. Cowell, 51 Earlscourt avenue, Toronto; R. D. Currie, Bancroft; M. Oster, Oshawa; W. S. Neath, Owen Sound; E. G. Page, 23 Hocken avenue, Toronto; W. S. Pace, London; S. Sperry, Campbellford; S. Royan, London; H. Robinson, Dryden; B. Blackman, 35 Enderby road, Toronto; L. Dickson, Maxville; A. Dewar, Wyoming; L. De Pratto, Alexandria; A. Deavy, Cumberland; W. W. Graham, Owen Sound; F. Wiley, Watford; V. L. Sornberger, 29 Perth avenue, Toronto; R. Potter, 8 Briggs avenue, Toronto; G. B. Powell, Ottawa; W. C. Mordon, Elizabeth Bay; J. R. Stokes, Parkhill; C. Patullo, Brantford; A. B. Ralph, Renfrew; A. E. Reader, Bowmanville; F. A. Morgan, 202 Vaughan road, Toronto; J. A. McArthur, Owen Sound, E. J. McFee, Glamis; W. C. MacDonald, 15 Salisbury avenue, Toronto; G. Tyo, Cornwall; A. Watson, Hamilton; W. J. Welsh, Cornwall; E. G. Vardy, Bancroft; R. H. N. Miles, Hamilton; A. Y. Sickles, Norham; J. A. McWilliams, Hespeler; R. Miller, 265 Gladstone avenue, Toronto; N. Welwood, Orangeville; A. L. McKinnon, Orton; C. Cadrock, Chatsworth; J. C. Walsh, 121 Humberside avenue, Toronto; W. R. Roys, Mille Roches; G. M. Page, 35 Wright avenue, Toronto; N. J. Phon, Sandwich; E. C. Fry, 12 Gifford street, Toronto; E. B. Gannon, Cornwall; A. H. McArthur, Orangeville; W. Lloyd, Toronto; H. W. Lowden, Hamilton, J. J. Loughrin, Port Arthur; W. Harris, Lucknow; J. W. White, Niagara Falls; C. N. McLeod, Croker; T. Magee, 208 Franklin avenue, Toronto; F. Brown, Clinton; N. N. Brimstin, 253 Bain avenue, Toronto; W. F. Alward, 153 Keewatin street, Toronto; H. W. Bailey, Windsor; J. D. Baird, Port Arthur; E. J. Ahlers, 3 Rideau avenue, Toronto; R. J. Cook, Summerville; A. B. Boys, 322 Waverley road, Toronto; B. H. Calvertey, Midland; W. E. Cowan, Clifford; C. E. Ford, Gordonville; C. L. Egan, Kleinburg; G. W. Keenan, Oshawa; C. C. Keller, Stratford; C. Kewaquom, Chippewa Falls; R. Glenfield, Salem; W. J. Fettis, Mafordi; A. R. Elwiage, Lambeth; H. T. Elliott, London; W. Early, Chatham; W. Fennell, Richwood; R. E. Ewing, Laurel;

BOLSHEVIK EXECUTIONS PROTESTED BY ALLIES

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—The Berlin Tages Zeitung's Moscow correspondent says the neutral diplomats have jointly protested to M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik foreign minister, against the wholesale execution of civilians and officers.

They informed Tchitcherin that their governments would expel all Russian Bolsheviki if the soviet government did not abandon its attitude of terrorism towards its political opponents.

DEBS FACES TRIAL FOR ESPIONAGE

Socialist Leader in United States Gets in Predicament.

Cleveland Sept. 8.—Eugene V. Debs, four-times candidate for president of the United States on the Socialist ticket, will go on trial in federal court here tomorrow morning charged with violation of the Espionage Act.

Debs was secretly indicted by the federal grand jury on June 29 on an indictment of ten counts, and was arrested here June 30 as he was about to address a meeting of Cleveland Socialists. The charge against him is based on a speech Debs delivered at the state convention of the Ohio Socialist party at Canton, Ohio, June 16.

In the Canton speech, Debs is alleged to have declared the purpose of the allies in the war to be the same as that of the central powers; he urged his hearers to know that "they were fit for something better than cannon-fodder"; he declared himself as guilty as Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who was recently found guilty of violation of the espionage law; he praised the Bolsheviki and the I.W.W., and counseled his hearers not to worry over the charge of "treason to their masters."

If found guilty, Debs faces a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine on each count.

GERMAN SENTRIES USE SAVAGE DOGS

British Continue to Hustle Enemy Retirement, Causing Confusion in Ranks.

At British Army Headquarters, Sept. 8.—Reuter's correspondent cables:

"Our troops continue to hustle the German retirement, of which prisoners from the Alpine corps supply confirmation, relating details of the confusion consequent on the hostile artillery fire, mostly from extreme ranges. On the Nieppe front the strong enemy attack was forced back by our outposts. The latest Boche dodge is to use ferocious dogs with sentries and patrols. A captured order pays tribute to the taciturnity of British prisoners, especially those of London regiments, who admittedly give the cleverest and most evasive answers.

JAPS OCCUPY LMAN IN MARCH ON BIKIN

Retreating Bolsheviks Obstruct Advance by Destroying Bridges in Siberia.

Tokio, Sept. 8.—The war office has issued the following official communication:

"Our cavalry, consisting of the main force of the 12th Regiment, one company of infantry and a detachment from the Cossack General Kalinoff's troops, occupied Lman Aug. 30, and from there on Aug. 31 advanced towards Bikin. The main strength of the 12th division remained Sept. 1 in the vicinity of the Ussuri, preparing for an advance on Lman. The railway bridge has been definitely taken by our infantry.

"The retreating enemy is obstructing our advance by destroying bridges with armored trains. The enemy, who destroyed the railway bridge at the southern extremity of Lman at midnight of Aug. 28 was captured by our cavalry. South of Simakoff the line was opened to traffic Aug. 31."

AMERICANS CARRY MUSCOURT TOWN

Allies Are Only Five Miles Distant From St. Quentin.

Paris, Sept. 8.—When the Americans captured Muscourt (five miles northeast of Fismes and only a short distance south of the Aisne) the Germans reacted violently with their artillery. (This is the first indication that the Americans have taken Muscourt.)

The advance allied element now being within eight kilometres (five miles) of St. Quentin, the Germans are regrouping their forces and concentrating numerous divisions there with the intention of defending the town.

According to La Liberte the Germans are also hurriedly reinforcing their defences between Laon and in the region of Trucy and Chevrney, north of the Chemin des Dames, making all preparations in their trench work and material brought forward for a prolonged defence.

GERMANS LOSE WARSHIP.

One Runs on Mine, or Gets Torpedoed off Ameland Island.

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—One of a squadron of German warships cruising off the coast of the island of Ameland Friday evening, ran on a mine or was torpedoed, according to reports received here. The ship was seen suddenly to heel over and disappear.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 8.—Sambro Ledges has claimed another victim. This time it is the schooner Bell, of Burgeo, which sailed from Halifax on Friday afternoon bound for Newfoundland with a cargo of oil and gasoline. The Bell of Burgeo was in the big tropical storm which swept the coast on Friday night. The Bell carried a crew of about five men, and none of them have survived to tell the tale. Searchers yesterday found part of the vessel enough to identify her, but that was all.

IMMUNITY REFUSED FOR REPATRIATION SHIPS

Germany Refuses to Refrain From Attacking Vessel Carrying British Prisoners.

London, Sept. 8.—The British foreign office announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government has promised that the vessel used for the repatriation of British prisoners of war under the Berne agreement should not be attacked by their naval forces, but that the German Government refused to be governed by the same promise despite repeated representations in Berlin and Constantinople. There appears to be no doubt that the Turkish Government was willing to execute an agreement as speedily as possible, but the influence of Germany is being used to obstruct it. This is partly owing to the desire to perpetuate all causes of ill-feeling between Turkey and Great Britain, and partly owing to the apprehension of the effect upon Turkish public opinion of reports which would be brought by repatriated Turkish prisoners.

GERMANS DESTROY LIKE ANCIENT VANDALS

Enemy Pillages Everything Possible, Burning Furniture and Destroying Farm Implements.

London, Sept. 8.—A semi-official despatch from Paris states that the enemy is destroying everywhere in the most vandal-like manner. When he has not time to burn down houses, he removes the furniture and makes a great bonfire of it. He blows up the most important buildings and pillages everything, removing agricultural machinery and destroying everything else which he has not time to remove. Nevertheless our advance into the forest of Coucy was so rapid that the enemy had to abandon very large quantities of war material and important ammunition depots.

The sight of such devastation ordered by the leaders of the German army kindles in our soldiers a determination to punish such crimes. They know no fatigue in pursuit.

POLISH MASSES AVERSE TO GERMAN POLICY

Paris, Sept. 8.—The masses of the Polish nations are diametrically opposed to the tendencies of those Polish politicians with whom Germany is attempting to negotiate, declares Count Zammoyski, chairman of the National Polish Committee, in a letter he has written to Premier Clemenceau voicing satisfaction over the recent allied victories. The German efforts to win Polish sympathy and assistance will be fruitless, the count is emphatic in asserting, as Poland has never doubted that her future lay with the entente allies and in the triumph of their cause.

Premier Clemenceau in reply thanked the writer, and added:

"Neither Germany nor Austria any longer doubts that our day of victory will come. France, adhering to her traditions, and in accord with her allies, will do her utmost to revive Poland according to her national aspirations and within her historic borders."

TWO TOWNS OCCUPIED BY SEMENOFF FORCES

Hadabrak and Chindatskaya Taken in Siberian Campaign.

Tokio, Sept. 8.—It is semi-officially announced that on Aug. 29 a portion of Gen. Semenoff's army occupied Hadabrak and that another occupied Chindatskaya. The main force, concentrating at Bolja, took 100 prisoners and two machine guns and large quantities of war stores, including a motor car.

The Czechs, who had been concentrating north of Manchuria, observing that Gen. Semenoff was advancing, decided to enter Zabikali, and it is expected that they will soon commence a movement. A portion of the Czechs already have entered Manchuli.

FIRE BURNS PAINTINGS FROM GERMAN LINES

New York, Sept. 8.—Fire in a naval warehouse here tonight destroyed valuable paintings, furniture and ship fixtures removed from interned German liners. According to the police, the origin of the fire is not known.

Among the paintings destroyed were those from the former Vaterland and the President Lincoln of the Hamburg-American line, some done by famous European artists. The silver service of the Vaterland, and the diner's grand stairway also were destroyed.

Two hundred inmates of a home for friendless women and children, adjoining the warehouse, were driven to the streets by the blaze.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES

Exhibition sample fixtures will be sold at cost and installed free rather than crowd our already full-stocked showrooms. This means a saving to you of fifty per cent. Electric Wiring and Fixture Company, 261 College street (corner of Spadina avenue). Phone College 1878.

THIRTY-FIVE KILLED.

Members of Crew of U. S. Transport Mount Vern Cut Off by Torpedo.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Thirty-five members of the crew were killed when the homeward bound American transport Mount Vern was torpedoed Sept. 5 two hundred miles off the French coast. The steamer succeeded in reaching a French port safely and landed the remainder of the crew and all passengers, among whom was Senator Lewis of Illinois.

RECEIVED TWENTY WOUNDS.

Brigadier-General Ross Tells How He Was Struck by Shell Splinters.

Woodstock, Sept. 8.—A letter has been received from Brigadier-General John M. Ross, recently reported wounded, in describing how he obtained his wounds, says that he was extremely lucky in escaping death. A Hun shell made a direct hit on a group of four officers, killing the brigade major and another officer, Brig.-General Ross receiving no less than 20 wounds on his face, arms, chest and legs. With all these, he expects to be able to go back to his brigade in six weeks.

OTTAWA SUBSCRIBED HANDSOMELY

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—The people of Ottawa subscribed $51,825 to the Navy League of Canada. The objective aimed at was $50,000, and the three-day campaign closed Saturday night. "Ottawa will send the $50,000 asked for," the local committee wired Commodore Jarvis at Toronto.

FIVE DAYS' BATTLE GAINED BY FRENCH

Hindenburg Line Reached in Desperate Struggle in Woods.

BRIDGED UNDER FIRE

Canal Crossed Despite Enemy Resistance—Gascons Crush Germans.

At French Army Headquarters, Sept. 8.—Reuter's correspondent wires as follows:

The hardest fighting French troops during the past week have been the men of General Mangin's army among the woods and hills before the Hindenburg line. The Germans had unquestionably decided to make a prepared stand in the region of Quincy, Bosseport and St. Mard, where they had the advantage of views of the French after the memorable struggle when the latter had crossed the canal und Ailette at Coucy la Ville. The canal is 18 yards wide and seven feet deep, and the Boche with scores of machine guns had lined the east bank to the water's edge.

The French engineered actually bridged the canal under showers of grenades and a murderous point blank machine gun fire, after which the engineers were the first to get across and come to grips with the machine gunners.

Across the water lay woods in which the Germans installed machine guns behind every tree. The oldest veterans are emphatic that the fighting here, and the volume of fire surpassed everything in the whole campaign. The enemy machine gunners literally fought to the death. For five days this continued unremittingly, and a single Gascon division advancing foot by foot not more than a hundred yards, engaging five German divisions. On the sixth day, with the help of the artillery, the French won thru to the Hindenburg positions, freeing Coucy-le-Chateau, which today looks like a stone quarry.

HEART OF RUSSIA OPEN TO ALLIES

Strategical Points in Siberia Now Held by Czechs—Blow to Germany Possible.

Vladivostok, Thursday, Sept. 5.—The Japanese military staff has been informed that the Czecho-Slovaks hold the railway from Olovyanna to Penza.

It is now apparent that the unexpected climax in the Czecho-Slovak break-thru was due partly to the allied advance towards Khabarovsk, which caused the transfer of a large Bolshevik force from Lake Baikal toward Khabarovsk, and the weakened front collapsed under the Czech pressure from the west and General Semenoff's pressure from the east.

The opportunity is now presented of the allies taking advantage of the strategical points in the hands of the Czechs to move into the heart of Russia, where considerable reinforcements from loyal Russian elements are certain, and striking a stunning blow at Germany.

Olovyanna is in Trans-Baikalia, about 400 miles east of Lake Baikal, while Penza is on the railroad, a little more than 600 miles southeast of Petrograd. The distance between Olovyanna and Penza is nearly 2000 miles.

COSSACKS ATTACK WORKS OF BORGIA

Jap Cavalry Take Chingyang Siberia, After Sharp Fight.

Vladivostok, Sept. 8.—On the Ussuri front Japanese cavalry has occupied Lman at the junction of the Lman and Ussuri Rivers. Prisoners report consternation in the ranks of the Bolshevik forces on the discovery of the presence of entente allied troops which they did not suspect until they were in actual contact with them.

On the Manchurian front General Semenoff's Cossacks have reached the fortifications of Borgia, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, 180 miles southeast of Tchita, the capital of Trans-Baikalea. A detachment of Japanese cavalry covering the right wing took Chingyang after a sharp fight and captured 100 prisoners and a baggage train. The enemy is retiring toward the Onon River, 80 miles northeast of Borgia.

The Japanese are issuing gold yen notes in an effort to improve the desperate currency situation.

ENEMY OFFICIALS CALLED.

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—A large number of German officials in Belgium have been called up for military service, and, according to The Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant, their places are to be taken by women.

SUGAR REFINERY BURNED.

Havana, Sept. 8.—The Arachavala sugar refinery at Cardenas was totally destroyed by fire Saturday. The loss is estimated to exceed $3,000,000.

SWEDES OBTAIN COTTON.

Stockholm, Sept. 8.—The arrival of 14,000 bales of cotton at Gothenburg from New York will permit the Swedish cotton mills to resume operation, which ceased in August, 1917. The cargo will be apportioned among the various mills.

DIAMONDS CASH OR CREDIT

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