

# LITTLE RIVER, CODROY!

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## 420th Day of the War

# Latest From the Front.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

OFFICIAL.  
 LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Governor, Newfoundland: Heavy fighting in France on Saturday and Sunday, General French reports. We attacked south of La Basse canal, east of Vermilles, capturing trenches on a five mile front, penetrating at some places four thousand yards. On the western outskirts of Hulluch village, at Loos, Hill 70 was captured. The quarries near Loos were captured.

North of La Basse canal was hard fighting all day our troops reoccupying the same position as on Saturday night. Near Hooge, Bellevue farm and the ridge were captured and lost. South of the Menin road, six hundred yards of enemy's trenches were captured, and twenty-six hundred prisoners, nine guns and many machine guns taken.

Aeroplanes successfully bombed enemy railways, derailing two trains, one full of troops. The French Government report the whole of Souchez village occupied, and further advance towards Givenchy. A thousand prisoners were captured.

In Champagne the French penetrated the enemy lines on a twenty-five kilometre front, to a depth varying from one to four kilometres. Twenty-five field guns, sixteen thousand un-wounded prisoners and three hundred officers were captured.

Russia reports fierce fighting near Dvinsk, and enemy attacks repulsed. Near Novo Alexandrovsk the enemy entered the Russian trenches, but were dislodged with serious losses. Near Dubno the Russians captured 1,600 prisoners, and near Novo Alexinets 3,900 more. Prisoners taken at Lutsk numbered 6,000. A later report says that the position is quieter on the Dvinsk front.

Desperate actions near Viteika, and minor successes at other points.  
 BONAR LAW.

## ALLIES SUCCESSES.

PARIS, Sept. 27. On the western front the British and French captured in two days more than 20,000 un-wounded prisoners, according to the French official communication issued to-night. New progress by French troops north of Arras realized fresh progress. We have occupied by sheer force all the villages of Souchez and have advanced towards the east in the direction of Givenchy. More south we reached Lafelle, and pushed north as far as Thelus, destroying telegraphs. We made in the course of this action about 1,000 prisoners. In Champagne our troops continue to gain ground, after having crossed nearly the whole front, extending between Asberive and Ville Sur Tourne, a powerful network of trenches, passages, small forts and shelters, perfected by the



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enemy during long months. The troops advanced towards north compelling the Germans to fall back to their trenches to their second position from three to four kilometres distant. The struggle continues on the whole front. We have reached Pine de Vagedrange, passed the Cab-in road from Souain to Sommepey, and on the road from Souain to Tarpure, more east, we are holding the farm of Maisons de Champagne. The enemy suffered by our fire, and hand to hand struggles, very important losses. He left works in which he abandoned considerable material which has not yet been inventoried. Already the capture of 26 field guns is recorded. The number of prisoners is increasing steadily. There are actually more than 16,000 men not wounded, of whom at least two hundred are officers. The total number of prisoners captured on the whole front by the allied troops during two days is more than twenty thousand men.

## LONDON, BUDGET.

LONDON, Sept. 27. According to the French account, Germans were driven out of their trenches over a front of fifteen miles, varying in depth from two-thirds of a mile to half a mile. The French in this engagement captured 12,000 prisoners. Apparently the advantage is being pressed still further. French communications make only the briefest mention of these operations. The importance of this gain lies in the fact that every yard of ground taken in this region weakens the German position, around Verdun from which the Germans might be compelled to retire, should the French succeed in making any further advance. The French also have regained the cemetery of Souchez, and trenches east of the Labyrinth in Arras district, which was the scene of much heavy fighting earlier in the year. There the Germans built what they considered almost impregnable fortifications. The attack was made in co-operation with the British, on either side of the La Basse canal.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports complete success in the attack on the south canal. Five miles in width and about four thousand yards in depth were taken at this point. This push forward gives the British possession of the road from Lens to La Basse, which was used by the Germans for moving troops and supplies north and south and threatens the flank of the German troops, which hold the town of Lens, and Hill 70. One of the positions taken on the road is less than a mile directly north of Lens, while Hulluch, which also fell into the hands of the British is at the end of the road near La Basse, and it is only twelve miles from Hulluch to Lens, the capital of Northern France. North of the canal the British, although they fought all day yesterday, were unable to hold all the ground gained, and had to fall back to the trenches, which they had left in the morning. The attack, however, accomplished our purpose, as, according to Field Marshal French the German reserves checked this move, thus giving the British south of the canal the opportunity to consolidate their new positions un-molested. In a somewhat similar manoeuvre to the north of the south Nonin Road and east of Ypres, results were the same. On the North Road they were unable to hold the ground taken, while in the south they gained about 600 yards of German trenches, and consolidated the ground won. So far as is reported the British took 1,700 prisoners with eight guns and several machine guns. Some of the fiercest fighting in the campaign is now progressing.

At the Russian front the Germans continue their furious attack to drive the Russians out of Dvinsk, while at Voloisnia in Galicia, the Russians continue to harass the Austro-Germans who have designs on Kiev, from which town they are now further than they were a few weeks ago. General Ivanoff is apparently determined to hold back the Austro-Germans. His efforts are meeting with considerable success. The fortress triangle, which includes Dubno, Rovno and Lutsk is almost entirely in possession of the Russians. In Galicia the Austrians have been driven back across the river which runs parallel to the border. The Italians, like the rest of the allies, report a number of successes, taking fortified mountains from the Austrians.

## OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT CONTINUING.

PARIS, Sept. 27. The new offensive movement is continuing along the entire front. In Champagne, the War Office announced to-day, that further German positions had been occupied. The announcement also says that all the gains on the Arras region, in northwestern France, have been maintained. There is intense cannonading between the Meuse and Moselle and in Lorraine on the part of both the Allies and the Germans.

## REJOICES OVER THE GLORIOUS NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 27. The congregations in every church in England last night rejoiced over the glorious news from the western front. The British advance north and south of La Basse has completely overshadowed the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, in fact it is the most glorious achievement of the Allied arms, since the German rout in the Battle of the Marne; but while the British advance is a great achievement, it pales, when contrasted with the French victory in Champagne; where the German iron wall has been shattered into fragments by the gallant French who have penetrated the Ger-

man lines to a depth of three miles. German losses in this great battle are appalling, when it is considered the fighting was a l'outrance.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, Sept. 27. In Artois district we have maintained our positions. To the east of Souchez our advance, previously reported, as having reached and destroyed the telegraph line to the north of Tellus, has not, as a matter of fact, passed the orchard of La Folie and the highway from Arras to Lille. This advance, however, has been at all points maintained. Along the front to the south of the river Somme there has been some fighting with bombs and torpedoes. In the vicinity of Andrecy our artillery has vigorously counter-attacked the batteries of the enemy which were cannonading our positions at Guenevires. In the Champagne district fighting has been going on with tenacity all along the front. We have occupied at several places, notably at Tron Aricot to the north of the Waques Farm, several positions in the rear of our new lines, where certain detachments of the enemy had been able to maintain themselves. The previous statement that we had captured 200 German officers is erroneous, we have taken prisoners three hundred German officers. In the Champagne district between the Meuse and the Moselle, and in Lorraine, district there has been severe artillery fighting on both sides. A violent storm in the Vosges has for the moment suspended all operations in this district.

## GERMANS HARD PRESSED.

LONDON, Sept. 27. In a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam, dated Sunday afternoon, a correspondent says that whatever may be the final issue of events now in hand along the western front, it can, at least, be said that the Germans are hard pressed. Every available man in Belgium is being flung into the defence. Troops, newly arrived, are being rushed to the firing line without an hour's rest, while villages and frontier posts are being denuded of their guards in the endeavor to meet the Allies' onslaughts. The German losses are described as terrible. The roar of cannon can be heard ceaselessly at places well inside the Zealand frontier. An endless procession of German wounded is pouring into the towns and villages behind the enemy lines in Belgium.

## BRUGES BOMBARDED; GAS WORKS DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27. The aviators of the Entente Allies again bombarded Bruges in Belgium. The sudden cessation of the flow of gas to Sluis in Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, which is supplied from Bruges, leads to the suspicion here that bombs from the aircraft struck the gas works. A message received later from Bruges has confirmed the belief that the gas works have been struck by bombs of the Allied airmen. The

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- 40 half brs. Pears.
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5 cases FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.

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whole city has been thrown into darkness, the despatch says.

## REMOVING HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 27. Emperor William intends to remove his headquarters to Luxembourg in October, says a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Instructions have already been issued regarding the transfer, according to advices from Berlin, the despatch adds.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, Sept. 27. The French official statement made public here to-night, says that the number of Arras remains unmodified, and that fighting continues. It adds that the Germans to-day began another offensive movement in Argonne. It was completely checked. The German losses were heavy.

## BRITISH VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 27. The British official communication made public here to-night, says that northwest of Hulluch we repulsed a number of attacks and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy east of Loos. Our offensive is progressing, our captures now amount to 53 officers, 2,800 men, 18 guns and 22 machine guns. The enemy abandoned a considerable quantity of material, which has not yet been classified.

## BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

MARSEILLES, France, Sept. 27. The British steamer Natal, a transport, was shelled and sunk by a German submarine on Sept. 17th south of Crete. The crew was picked up and landed at Piraeus, Greece. The Natal was last reported to have arrived at Port Said on July 15th.

## ASQUITH APPOINTS WAR COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 27. Premier Asquith, it is announced, has appointed a special committee of the Cabinet to be charged with the general oversight of the war committee, which is composed of the Premier, Kitchener, Lloyd George, Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Andrew Bonar Law and Winston Spencer Churchill. They will act as a sort of executive committee absorbing the functions of the Cabinet's Dardanelles Committee.

## INTERNETMENTS CONTINUE.

LONDON, Sept. 27. Every male German, Turk and Austrian of military age in London, who has not been granted exemption, will be required to-day to surrender to the police. Austrians under 51 years of age, and Germans under fifty-five years, will be interned.

## AUSTRIA WILL RECALL DUMBA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. Austria has informally notified the United States Ambassador, Penfield, that it will recall Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador to the United States, as requested by President Wilson.

## A BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN, Sept. 27. One British warship was sunk, and two others damaged in an attack by a British squadron on German batteries along the Belgian coast, especially at Zeebrugge, simultaneously with the Allies' offensive movement on the land, according to a German official statement of Sept. 26. After the losses the British ships withdrew. The official statement enumerates the capture of more than 5,000 French and British prisoners and a number of machine guns in the land fighting at various points along the front.

## FRENCH TRANSPORT SUNK.

BERLIN, Sept. 27. A despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Athens, says that a French transport steamer of 5,000 tons, has been sunk by Austrian submarine in the Libyan Sea. The steamer was carrying coal from Malta to Cyprus.

## THE POPE AND PEACE.

COLOGNE, Sept. 27. The Prussian Catholic Bishop attending the conference at Felda, received the following message from Pope Benedict: "In the same measure in which needs grow worse through the continuing of war, our desires for peace increase. We hope that this universal yearning may open up with everyone the royal road by which patient human love leads to peace." The Pope's message concludes with a plea for peace, which shall combine the demands of justice with the dignity of the people.

## What Are You Doing for that Eczema?

"Nothing; I've about given up trying to cure it."  
 "That is not wise. Do as I did and you will probably be cured in a short time. I used Zylex and Zylex Soap with it and my Eczema began to improve at once. A couple of boxes cured. You can get Zylex at your druggist's."  
 Zylex, 50c. a box; Zylex Soap, 25c. a cake.  
 Zylex, London. eod.t.

BROUGHT IRON PIPES—The S. S. Maud arrived here from Philadelphia last evening with a cargo of iron pipes for the City Council. The run occupied six days and boisterous weather was encountered latterly.

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 Blanket Cloth, in Grey only, \$1.45 per yd.  
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 Curl Cloth, in Navy, Cardinal, Brown and Black, \$2.00 per yard.  
 Black Sealette, \$2.75 and \$5.00 per yard.  
 Black Caracul, \$2.50, \$2.75 and 3.00 per yard.  
 Navy Nap, \$2.20 per yard.  
 Grey Astrachan, \$2.60 per yard.  
 Cream Bearskin, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per yard.

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