

TWELVE TOWNS AND 5,000 PRISONERS ALREADY CAPTURED BY FOCH'S MEN IN NEW DRIVE ON VERDUN-RHEIMS FRONT

(Continued from Page One.) ON FRONT OF 40 MILES. New York, Sept. 26.—The Associated Press late today issued the following: Marshal Foch's new attack against the Germans on a front of 40 miles, from the Sappe River, east of Rheims, to the river Meuse, just north of Verdun. The French and American troops have advanced several miles along the entire front.

The field of the new offensive is between the scene of the successful Marne offensive and the recent American success in cleaning out the St. Mihiel salient. Railway lines of great importance to the German positions between Laon and Verdun lie directly in the path of the advancing Franco-American forces. Vouziers, an important railway junction on the main line from Laon to Metz, is but 12 miles north of Sorcy, which already is in the hands of the French. The battle line passes through the Argonne Forest, but nine miles south of where there is a wide break in the wood and hill country.

From the fact that the French are operating in Champagne, and that the Americans are to the east, it is apparent that American forces have taken over a portion of the battle line in the Argonne and eastward to the Meuse in the region north of Verdun.

PROGRESSED SOME MILES. London, Sept. 26.—(By the Associated Press)—French and American troops launched an attack this morning against the German positions on a front of 40 miles between Sappe and the River Meuse.

The Germans voluntarily abandoned their forward positions. There was not much artillery or infantry resistance to the Franco-American drive. The Americans attacked on the right wing and the French on their left. The Allied forces penetrated the Germans' positions for some miles.

The German View. Berlin, via London, Sept. 26.—The attacks by Franco-American troops launched on a wide front this morning in Champagne and between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River, has not succeeded in breaking the German front, according to the German official communication issued this evening. The battle began after artillery preparation lasting eleven hours, and the fighting continued for two days.

The American Report. Washington, Sept. 26.—Attacking this morning over a front of twenty miles, west of Verdun, in co-operation with the French, the American First Army advanced to an average depth of seven miles, and captured twelve towns and more than 5,000 prisoners.

General Pershing's communique follows: "Section A—This morning north-west of Verdun the First Army attacked the enemy on a front of twenty miles, and penetrated his line to an average depth of seven miles.

"Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops serving in Major General Liggett's corps, stormed Varennes, Mont Blainville, Vauxois and Chapy after stubborn resistance. Troops of other corps, crossing the Forges Brook, captured the Bois de Forges, and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Montfaucon, Cuisy, Nantillois, Zeptarges (Septarges?), Denneux and Gourcourt-Bellancourt. The prisoners this far reported number over 2,000.

Several Villages Taken. Paris, Sept. 26.—American troops attacked west of the Verdun region in co-operation with the French this morning.

The Germans, anticipating the attack, seemingly had withdrawn a portion of their forces.

According to the latest unofficial reports reaching Paris, the American advance is progressing well, and is now from five to six miles from the point of departure. Among the places taken are Gerocourt, Cuisy, Montfaucon, Cheppy and Varennes, all north-west of Verdun.

Fighting on Familiar Ground. Bulletin—Paris, Sept. 26.—The new Allied offensive in the Champagne was begun three years almost to a day after the first offensive of the French on the same front on September 25, 1915.

The French Fourth Army is conducting the attack in conjunction with the American forces and the front extends to the east and west of the Argonne Forest.

"The Fourth Army," says La Liberté, "held this sector since the first day of the offensive."

TO APPEAL VERDICT IN MARY BASIL CASE. Toronto, Sept. 26.—On behalf of Archbishop Spratt Dr. Phelan, police magistrate Naylor and Sister Mary Francis Regis, mother superior at St. Charles, Mr. D. L. McCarthy, K.C., appeared before the first divisional court to appeal against a verdict of \$24,000 awarded by a jury at Kingston last week to Sister Mary Basil, who for 29 years was a member of "the Sisters of Charity, First House of Providence," of which the archbishop, the Roman Catholic corporation, the mother superior and the sisters of charity were assessed \$20,000 and Dr. Phelan \$4,000.

The ground for the jury granting the damages was the alleged attempt to place the plaintiff in an insane asylum.

TURKEY WANTS PEACE. Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 26.—(Havas).—Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a despatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman government will seek a separate peace. The Sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the Entente Powers.

TO ABANDON REIGN OF TERROR. Amsterdam, Sept. 26.—The Russian Bolshevik government has issued a decree rescinding its reign of terror, according to the Mir of Moscow. The question was discussed at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet, the newspaper says, and when Premier Lenin expressed an opinion in favor of returning to the methods of government a majority of those present supported him.

WEDDINGS. Lisson-Hawkes. A quiet, but pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawkes, Waterford, on Wednesday, September 15, when their youngest daughter, Gertrude G. Lisson, was united in marriage to Samuel B. Lisson, formerly of Lissonville. The bride entered the altar on the arm of her father, the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Allan Hawkes, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. L. R. Richards, under a beautiful floral arch, in the presence of only the immediate relatives of the principals. The bride was charismatically attired in white silk crepe de chine and Georgette crepe, and wore a Juliette cap with veil and orange blossoms, and carried a large bouquet of flowers and ferns.

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CRON PRINCE OF ROMANIA HAS BEEN SAID TO DESERT

By William Cook. (Paris correspondent of the Boston Globe.) Headquarters of the Allied Commander-in-Chief in France, Sept. 25.—"We have reached the summit of the war and are now going down the slope—perhaps slowly at first, but it will be like a ball rolling down hill, which gathers speed as it goes. If our ball shows an inclination to go faster, we will let it go and help it on."

The escape of the Crown Prince in going to Odessa and marrying Cecile Lambring, the daughter of a major in the Rumanian army, reopened the question of the Rumanian dynastic succession. When King Ferdinand heard of the marriage he ordered that the Crown Prince be given military confinement for deserting his post without leave from his garrison.

There is much excited gossip in Bucharest, according to a telegram to the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, as to what would happen in the eventuality of Queen Marie, who is strenuously anti-German, becoming regent.

AMERICAN YEARNS FOR ATTACK. The marshal came forward to greet us, smiling, looking extremely well and young, notwithstanding his fifty years, and gave the following brief declaration: "All goes well with us. The Germans are badly shaken, but not yet beaten, but well on the road to defeat. We certainly cannot lead them back immediately to the Rhine, but we are driving them there, though they still offer determined resistance."

"We have a fine American army with which increases daily by the addition of 10,000 men—300,000 a month. "One anxiety of the Americans is to make up for lost time. Their hatling powers are wonderful; the way they go into the attack for which they yearn is something magnificent—magnificent, marvellous, extraordinary."

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COMMISSIONER PRINGLE SUGGESTS LIMITING OF EXTRA NEWSPAPER EDITIONS AND ELIMINATION OF COMIC SUPPLEMENTS.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—R. A. Pringle, K. C., paper controller, is today issuing an invitation to the publishers of Canada to attend a meeting at Ottawa, on Wednesday, October 16th, to consider the matter of conservation of newspaper, including recommendations which have been made by him calculated to reduce the consumption of paper during the war. The controller suggests the advisability of limiting morning newspapers to one edition and evening newspapers to two editions, also the elimination of comic supplements and the use of newspaper for posters, doggers, etc. The advisability of forbidding the starting of newspapers will also be considered, as well as a proposal to standardize the value of reading matter to be allowed each newspaper.

IS MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SOFIA A BULGAR BLUFF? Washington Views Reports of Trouble With Open Suspicion—May Be Political Move To Pacify People.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The reported ministerial crisis in Bulgaria is viewed with open suspicion by officials of the government here. If peace is really sought by the Bulgarian government it is assumed here that it will be a peace leaving the Bulgarians all the territory they now hold as a result of the war.

It is thought more probable, however, that Malinoff, the premier, fears a revolution, and has engineered the ministerial crisis to forestall this, and pacify the troublesome element, which, according to recent reports, has been increasing in numbers and in its demands.

The fact that the Allied armies are steadily advancing on the Bulgarian front with the Bulgarian and German forces in retreat, has greatly disturbed the Bulgarians. Today's news that the Allies actually have crossed the Bulgarian border probably will cause greater agitation.

RELIGIOUS MANIA IS SPREADING OVER KAISER'S EMPIRE. Weir Outbursts Reported From Many Sections—"Substitutes" For Prayer.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.—Weir outbursts of religious mania are reported from many parts of the German empire. The commander of the 19th army corps at Leipzig has found it necessary to prohibit meetings of a sect known as the "Little Flock" which originated at Meissen. It's head is a weaver named Hain whom his adherents address as "Holy Father." He poses as the Messiah and pronounces "sentences" from his "judgment seat," from which he "separates the sheep from the goats."

The new "Messiah" has achieved some measure of popularity by his attacks on the established clergy on the ground that they draw stipends, which, he says, the apostle, Paul never did; neither does he, himself. The "Little Flock" craze, it seems, has spread such an extent in Saxony, especially among impressionable young people, that the authorities have had to interfere.

Many extreme pan-Germans have given way to a kind of heathenish mysticism. They openly propagate a revival of the pagan worship of the ancient Teutons, including offerings to Wotan.

A more modern offshoot of this queer movement is headed by one Ludwig Neuner, who definitely renounced Christianity on the superfluous plea that it is "foreign to the German ideal." Family life, is out of date, says Neuner, and all children should be charged of the state. For prayer, Neuner proposes the following substitute, which the Roman Catholic Germania appropriately calls a "prayer orator" or substitute:

Bodily and mental "uplifts" movements every morning; baths, deep breathing, song and dance, reading of literature, contemplation of true artistic objects of art; training of will power by auto suggestion, etc.

The Roman Catholic Bavarian Congress suggests an additional movement, tapping of the forehead morning, noon and night.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Arthur Grant, of Fredericton, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gladys Christine, to Louis Mowatt LeLachour, of the invalided Soldiers' Commission, St. John, marriages to take place October 16th.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT. London, Sept. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreases £551,900; circulation, increase £1,097,000; bullion increase £546,638; other securities increase £788,500; public deposits decrease £3,191,000; other deposits increase £4,352,000; notes reserve decrease £269,000; government securities decrease £2,365,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.78 per cent; last week it was 17.58 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

THE SERBIANS HAVE R... ONLY USKUB... tion Lines, Complete D... Miles From... Soon.

London, Sept. 26.—The renewed moralization of the British behind an enormous army of prisoners, as the Allies thereby make the victor of the war. It is pointed out that 300,000 men, in a decisive, in the opinion of all the enemy's command, it is believed that the ones of the war.

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BOVRIL Is the Power of Beef

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