CADORNA AIMS TO CRUSH THE **TEUTON FORCE**

Italian Plan is to Win Trieste as Result of the Defeat.

BUSIER AGAIN

Austrians On the Trentino Front Alarmed by Activity.

Cable.—Authoritative information received here puts it be-youd question that the Italian mili-tary situation is full of promise of big ings when the time comes for the

next great push.

Gen. Cadorna is pursuing with resistless determination his object of de-

feating the Austrian field army.

All his plans are subordinated to that supreme aim, which he is confident of achieving and which he regards as an essential condition precedent to the accomplishment of Italy's ambitions in this war. Once this is ambitions in this war. Once this is accomplished the fall of Trieste follows as a natural consequence.

But even the possession of Trieste without defeating decisively the Austrian field army, would fail to satisfy Cadorna's conception of a real Italian victory. By successfully pressing his offensive in San Gabriele, as he expects to de when his control of the same care to the sam pects to do when his plans are com pleted, the Austrian position on the Hermida, the last defence of Trieste, will be outflanked and then the decisive moment will come between Aus

a and Italy.

n the last 24 hours the Italians have been more active on the Tren-tino front, harassing the enemy with raids and strong artillery fire. In a forward movement near Carzano, in the Sugana valley, east of Trent, the Italians captured 200 prisoners. Austro-Hungarian attacks on the Bain-sizza plateau continue, but General Cadorna's men have held them for no

BATTLE FOR BAINSIZZA.

G. M. N. Jefferies, special correspondent of the Daily Mail with the

Italian army, wires:
"The Sardinians made a most gallant attack, taking over 400 prisoners But the attack was not, as it might perhaps have been, a mere courageous raid, it was an attack with great moral said, it was an attack with great moral significance, it was in a way the coming of age of the Italians' Bainsizza force. Even now people in England can hardly guess what the taking of the Bainsizza Plateau realy meant. The Austrians thought they held the Isonzo strongly and had left the defence of the plateau behind they fence of the plateau behind them largely to Nature. "Here, at least," they reasoned,

"there can be no advance. Gen. dorna cannot send, and even of he could send he would never succeed in supporting the thousands of men ne

ecessary for an army advance."

"Cadorna dared the great coup, took them by surprise and flung his thousands forward into the desolate chaos, but who shall ever tell the tension of this month of September? Over 200,000 square verte of ground were sent on square yards of ground were gained, but then the ground had to be held. Something like half an army corps was put at road-making, and the men on the Bainsizza Plateau have been

on the Bainsizza riateau nave beca-holding on grimly.

"To-day nearly 70 miles of splen-did roads have been made and the aspect of the plateau is changing. The Bainsizza army has become a self-suficient force, and yesterday's attack signalled this.

"The Sardulans were not chosen

"The Sardinians were not chosen for it without reason. They have, dating fro mancient days of the Kingdom of Sardinia, a personal devotion to the Hause of Sardinia, votion to the House of Savoy unequalled in Italy, and they throw themselves into battle for the King like chevaliers. They were soldiers for an hour, and then stalkers and hunters for many hours more. "In that first hour they won by a

surprise assault the Austrians' first trench line and then began to stalk their machine guns over the ground thus won in another further twist down of the Italian forces toward the another further twist Valley of Chiapovano, the possession of which should expose Monte San Gabriele on the east. The Austrians, who know the danger. have been gathering large reinforcements from the quiet Russian front and are pour ing them into Ternova Forest to protect that side of the mountain. The possibility of all the Austrian forces being thrown against Italy has to be reckoned with."

ITALIAN REPORT Rome Cable.—The official repor from Italian headquarters Wedness -The ofifcial report

Yesterday in several sections of the Trentino front we caused the en-emy alarm, inflicted losses on him and damaged his defensive works by the activity of our reconnoitring par tles and the concentration of our fire In the direction of Carseano, in the Sugana Valley, one of our parties succeeded in going beyond the enemy lines, capturing about two hundred prisoners.

"On the Bainsizza plateau local enemy attacks were vigorously re-pulsed. On Sunday the enemy blew up a big mine in front of our positions on the line of Mount Cengio Martini, Piccolo and La Gazuci. The vigilance and promptness of the defenders frustrated the enemy's

MEN FOR OUR ARMY.

Boston, Report. — Several hundred names of men who have obtained im-murity from service in the United States national army, by declaring that the are British subjects have given by New England exemption boards to the British-Canadian recruiting mission.

"Words are inadequate to express my love" "I know they are, Ferdy," said the dear girl. "Try cany and riolets."—Louisville Courier-Journal. PLENTY OF "GAS"

For the Allies, Says Standard Oil Head.

Atlantic City, N. J., Cable—
There is not the slightest danger of a deficiency in the supply either of crude oil or its products, kerosene and gasoline, for the use of the United States or its Allies in the war, in the opinion of A. C. Bedford, of New York, President of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey. Mr. Bedford expressed that conviction in an address he delivered here to-day before dress he delivered here to-day before the war convention of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce.

"America," said Mr. Bedford, "is producing and can produce all that will be needed for these pruposes."

"But," he added, "our Government should receive the first call upon all petroleum produced, either for itself or, as it may designate, for the use of our allies in their conduct of the our allies in their conduct of the

While the oil refining capacity of while the oil rething capacity of the country, Mr. Bedford stated, is greater than the present demand, the United States is consuming crude oil at the rate of over 330,000,000 barrels a year, while the annual production in this country amounts to 312,000,000 barrels. There was in storage in the barrels. There was in storage in the United States on July 1 last, how-ever, 164,590,942 barrels of petroleum.

SIX DROWNED

When Barge Foundered in Lake Ontario.

Kingston Ont., Report says—That there had been another terrible lake tragedy, and that possibly six or more lives had been lost on Lake Ontario, was the startling news that was received in the city this forenoon.

The barge Hiawatha, of the Mont-real Transportation Company, founaered about 10 miles above the Galloup Island lights and 30 miles from Kingston about 3 o'clock this morn-ing. The Hiawatha was being towed

ing. The Hiawatha was being towed to Kingston by the tug Magnolia.

This evening the only known survivor of a total of seven or eight on board was Captain Albene Lalonde, who was picked up by the steamer McKittle and taken to Oswego. Captain Lalonde, had been floating for tain Lalonde had been floating for three hours on one of the hatches.

The tug Magnolia and the barge Hilda, which she also had in tow, coal-laden, are safe.

DRIVE HUNS BACK ON RIGA FRONT

Lett Regiments of Russia Won Victory.

Great Snow Storms in Caucasus Zone.

Petrograd Cable.—The Russians yesterday on the Riga front repulsed an attack by the Germans with great losses to the invaders, according to the statement issued to-day by the Russian War Office. The Roumanians were compelled to abandon en-

lans were compelled to abandon enemy positions that they had occupied
in the region of Ocna. The next of
the statement follows:
"Northern, Western and Southwestern fronts: Yeaterday, in the direction of Riga, the enemy's infantry conducted an offensive in the region east of Lemberg. In a daring
counter-attack by Letts, with the energetic co-operation of our artillery,
the enemy was driven back and sufthe enemy was driven back and suf fered great losses. In other sectors on these fronts there were fusillades.

Ocna the enemy counter attacked Tuesday, forcing the Roumanians to abandon a sector of enemy positions that they had occupied. In the region south of Grozechti the Rouman ians took prisoner two officers and 33 men. Yesterday nothing of ma-terial consequence occurred on this

"Caucasian front: East of Van ou troops have been engaged in battle with a band of Kurds. The snow in places is four feet deep in the mountain theatre. In the region southwest of Kalkit and southeast of Erz ingan a snowstorm is raging, accom panied by a freezing temperature.

300,000 TROOPS CHINA'S OFFER

Willing to Place That Many at the Front.

Pekin Cable.—Announcement is made in Government circles that the Chinese Cabinet, provided the Entente Powers approved, is willing to send 300,000 soldiers to France in compliance with the French request.

An appeal has been made to the United States to aid China, as the Entente Allied Powers were helped, financially, to could her troops. nancially, to equip her troops

JAPAN IS AGREEABLE. Tokio Cable.—The Chinese Government has sounded Japan on the proposed despatch of Chinese troops to Europe and the indications are that Japan will offer no opposition to such

Japan will offer no opposition to such action on the part of China.

Commenting on the advocacy of abroad of Japan's participation in the land fighting, the semi-official Times declares that as Japan is not directly menaced by Germany no sufficient reach exist to send troops and the Alles son exists to send troops and the Allies should be satisfied with Japan's naval and other assistance.

NEUTRALS SEE WAR NEAR END

Conference at Stockholm On Pershing Plans for Great Joint Action

To Save Interests Now and After War.

Washington Report.-With the ex pressed belief that the war would soon be over, representatives of the Scandinavian countries at a conference at Stockholm in July, recommended that the neutrals should take common action to save their interests, both now and after the war.

This information has been brought washington in despatches which tell of an official memorandum issued by the Swedish Government, in which it was pointed out that neutrals had the same interest in a lasting peace as the beligerents and in the estab-lishment of an international judicial regime, and proposed that the neutrals arrive at a mutual agreement concerning their rights.

Among the subjects discussed at the conference were the treatment of submarines, dirigibles and aeroplanes, the disposition by the warring powers of neutral prizes, the rights of asylum for prizes, the establish-ment and use of blacklists, the com-mercial policies of neutrals during and after the war and the adjustment

of economic affairs.

It is understood that these conferences were the outgrowth of a Swedish proposal made at a meeting at Christiania, Norway, in March, 1915, when the Presidents of the Council and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Scandinavian countries were dis-cussing the policies of neutrals during the war. The questions were not taken up formally until this year, when the Stockholm meeting was held.

JAP.-CHINESE ROW.

Town in China Seized by Mikado's Troops.

Pekin Cable.—A clash between Chinese and Japanese soldiers and policemen has occurred along the Yalu River over the question of lum ber interests. Two Chinese and one Japanese were killed and many were wounded. Japanese troops have crossed into Manchuria and selzed the wounded Chinese town of Tsianhsien, which they are holding pending an investiga

The Chinese Government that that the trouble was started by the employees of a lumber company and not by Chinese soldiers, and denies all responsibility. The Japanese officials declare that Chinese soldiers incited the trouble.

The wild pigeon has been exterm nated and it looks as though the dove of peace might have gone the same

headquarters this evening on the

opened at daybreak on a wide front, is still in full swing on the British front

the foremost part of our defensive zone

bitter and fluctuating fighting has

London Cable.—Field Marshal

Haig's official report says that North Country and Australian battalions penetrated the German positions in

the centre to a depth of over a mile and captured the whole of their objectives. These included Hamlet, Veldneek and the western portion of

Polygon wood. Further north, Zeven-

'We attacked at 5.40 this morning

east of Ypres on a front of about eight miles between the Ypres-Comines railroad and the Ypres-Stalen railway.

Great success attended our troops, and positions of considerable military im-

have been won.

TANKS ASSISTED

London Cable. Telegraphing to-day from British Headquarters in

Flanders, Reuter's correspondent says:

'The day's attack has been another fine success for British arms. Our troops penetrated to a depth of a

ment, considering the ground advance

ed over. The troops reached the Zennebeke-Gheluvelt line, and also advanced beyond the central parallel of Polygion wood. We are now bom-

barding the Germans, who are massing

"It is believed that the number of

for a counter-attack.

which is a wonderful achieve-

were inflicted on the

portance

casualties

The text of the report follows:

was captured, and also a few

from Langemarck to Hollebeke.

taken place since morning.

British attack says:

WON A MILE OF GROUND

AMERICAN DRIVE EARLY SUMMER

Offensive Then.

More Troops Overseas Than is Believed.

Washington Report.—American troops will launch a big drive against the Germans in France some time next summer, but American troops will be on active duty in the trenches and actually in the fighting long be-fore that date — probably before

While War Department officials are necessarily reticent as to discussing the prospective American offensive, it is known that Major-General Pershing is preparing his army for a big drive next support.

ing is preparing his army for a dis-drive next summer. Meanwhile American troops will occupy small portions of the front-line trenches for training purposes and be under fire. They will engage in trench raids and take part in re-pulsing German assaults. While not even an estimate as to

pulsing German assaults.

While not even an estimate as to the number of American troops in France can with propriety be given, it is permissible to say they number more than the public suspects. When Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, sent estimates to Congress to-day for an additional \$287,116,000 for the army this fiscal year he stated that the War Department was proceeding upon the Department was proceeding upon the basis of an army in the field, partly in this country and partly in Fra 2,300,000 men before next July.

MINE TO SHIP IN ONE MOVE

British Builders Have Great Advantage

And Use It Ably to Beat the Hun.

Glasgow Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The shipbuilders of Great Britain, who soon will be turning out virtually nothing else but standard ships and war vessels, have one advantage over the shipbuilders of the United States that will be hard to overcome They have near-ly all their materials at their back

From the decks of ships in one of the yards in the north of England, for instance, everything used in the con-struction of the vessels is within sight. Iron is extracted from the hills that look to be almost across the street. Coal comes from the same street. Coal comes from the same place. On the other side of the yard are great coke ovens, smelters, fur-naces and rolling mills. Plates and

ed crater held up our troops for some time by bombing. In other instances

the enemy came out with fixed bay-

onets as the barrage crept towards

"The first advance was made most

rapidly in light skirmishing order,

the Boche admitting that he was taken

by surprise by the rapidity of the at

have figured in the communiques since the 31st of July as serious obstacles, such as Pommern Castle,

Borey Farm, the Iberian blockhouse and Gollipoli Schuler Gallery, which

is a long line of pill-boxes—small concrete turrets erected upon shell-

the onslaught of our men was irre-

the ordeal of our artillery. A large percentage of the prisoners are young,

"We captured a messenger dog which

we captured a nessenger dog which bore a message ordering that the high ground towards Molpaarelsthook must

be recaptured at all costs, and order-

ing as many guns as possible in the

"The work of consolidating has

high strategic importance, and we are

prepared for desperate enemy counter-efforts. The day has been a great and

which gave much trouble; but

UPON EIGHT-MILE FRONT

British Drive of Yesterday Completely Suc-

cessful, Says Haig.

Many Strong Positions Taken---Fee Lost

Heavily in Prisoners.

Berlin Cable.—The report from headquarters this evening on the British attack says:

| Description | Cable | C

sistible

prisoners will reach four figures. glorious one for the armies in Flan-Every shell-hole yielded about a ders."

chiefly Bavarians.

steel forms may be carried from the mills to the ships under construction in carts drawn by horses. A single company extracts the ore, prepares it with its own fuel, and sends it away from its own plant as finished ships react for the sea. There are many such examples here in the north. The success of more than one of the shipbuilding concerns may be partially traced to the proximity of materials used.

So great is the supply at the disposal of the shipbuilders that in many cases they have entered into the manufacture of other things than ships. One yard, which owns a great rolling mill, turns out, in addition to steel for its own tremendous needs, something over 3,000 tons weekly of great steel forms which are shipped away to be made into projectiles. Another yard has turned over some of its bpildings and sheds to the actual making of projectiles from steel taken from its own plant. Still another is engaged almost solely upon the construction of standard ships, and thereby has released quanti-ties of its equipment to making "steel for the Germans."

Another had a large stretch of land in the rear of its place which before the war was used mostly as a slag dump and a storage yard for steel. All this has been cleared away, and now the site is covered by a big airplane factory. Needless to say, this plant is so isolated that the Germans never could locate it, and if they did know where it was, they never could damage

The shipbuilders of Britain are intensely interested in what the United States is going to do toward increasing the shipping tonnage of the world; and they are anxious to do everything possible to assist in the plans. Only one thing did they have to suggest one thing did they have to suggest; they were unanimously agreed that under no consideration should workers in the yards be permitted to join the armed forces. When England went to war, the shipbuildir, concerns encouraged their employees to enlist, but now and for some time next, with the now and for some time past, with assistance of the Government, former employees are being released from the army and the navy to return to their work. A ship-builder or a man with a knowledge of shipbuilding is worth ten times as much to his country in a shipyard, company officials say, as he

is in the armed forces.

The builders of ships for Britain have all the material they need and gradually they are getting a sufficient number of men to do the work that only men can do. Female workers are very well, they say, but a woman cannot handle an automatic riveter or swing a sledge.

LENS GARRISON FAGER TO QUIT

(By Stewart Lyon.)

Canadian Army Headquarters in France Cable.—Pressure upon the defences of Lens is unrelenting. Posts have again been pushed out into "No Man's Land" in the region southeast of St. Laurent. The Germans are being literally squeezed out of Lens, and prisoners declare the garrison would welcome the order to evacuate. Enemy orders are still to hold on at all costs btu there is reason to believe the cost is becoming too great, since the occu-pation by us of the northern suburbs permits the projection of gas into the town from the north as well as from the south and west.

REPLY TO POPE.

Teutons' Not In, Allies' Must Come Later.

Rome, Cable.-Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, to-night declared that the reply of the Central Powers to Pope Benedict's peace proposals had not yet been receive at the Vatican. This is taken to prove that the state-

This is taken to prove that the vatican. This is taken to prove that the effect that he reply had left Berlin on Saturday is untrue.

Cardinal Gasparri believes that the reply of the central powers was held up when Emperor William went to Riga and that it is not likely that it will reach the Vatican until next week.

The reply of the Entente Allies to the Pope's peace proposals must necessarily arrive after that of the central powers, because Great Britain, before the complisation of the Entente note, asked for some il formation of the, Vatican, which in turn applied for it to the central powers, which notified the Holy See that the explanations asked for would be contained in their own reply to the Papal note. On these explanations, therefore, the answer to the Entente Allies, or at least that of Great Britain, will depend.

PEACE CONFERENCE IN BERNE. Copenhagen, Cable,—Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independence party, according to a Budapest despatch declared at a meeting yesterday that he would agitate for an early peace between the warring countries. He said he had been invited to participate in peace conference at Berne on Octobel, and may leave for Switzerland, Cespite the violent attacks which probably would be directed against him.

SUNK BY INFERNAL MACHINE.

sistible.

"At Schuler Farm, which is surrounded by water, two tanks attacked, obtaining 30 prisoners—blanched-looking men afflicted by tremors from Lendon, Cable.—The British steamer Port Kembla has been sunk by an explosion in her forward hold while near Cape Farewell, N.Z. says a Lloyd's despatch from Nelson, N.Z. The crew was saxed. The Port Kembla, of 4700 gross tons, was bound from Melbourne, Australia, to London.

A Reuter despatch from Melbourne ays the captain of the Port Kembla reports that he explosion was caused by an infernal machine, according to his bellef.

SOLDIER CHAUFFEURS EXEMPT. Toronto, Report.—Hon. F. G. Macharmounced yestroday that the Government had deeded to grant free registration to all returned soldlers who choose the procession of a chaffeur on their return to civil life. It is also expected that the examiners before whom chanffeurs must pass for a test of qualifications before a driver's license is granted will also remit the usual fee of \$1.00 in the case of men returned from the front.

"The work of consolidating has been strenuously progressing all the afternoon under the protection of a heavy barrage. Our casualties are not heavy, considering the enormous value of the gains attained, which is a bitter commentary on the German claim that the Flanders offensive had failed. The ground won is oval and of high strategic importance, and we are Who would have dreamed months ago that the world would be so absorbed just now in the doings of a man named Kerensky?—Kansas City

AT MANY SPOTS IN THE ADVANCE

But British Were Not to Be Kept Back by the Germans.

VERY IMPORTANT

Were the Gains Made-No Counters Yet, but Huns Preparing.

Cable. - British are reported to have penetrated the German positions in their offensive on the Flanders front as far as the Zonnebeke-Gheluvelt line, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs. At the time the correspondent's report was despatched the Germans had launched no counter-attacks. They were massing in certain places, however, where the British guns were bombarding them. The British the born bas reached the depth of a mile, "which, considering the character of the ground, is a wonderful achievement," the despatch adds. It characterizes the result of to-day's attack as a "fine success."

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

With the British Armies in France and Belgium Cable.——The American tagget against the German defences about the Ypres schem along an extended front, which has its cen tre around inverness Copse, and astrice the Ypres-Menin road, a little southeast of Hooge. From the list moment of going over the top the as-sault proceeded with marked success, especiany in the cruchal sector be-tween the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke, where the British early in the day had forced their way forward over marsny ground and through woods filled with machine-guns to a considerable depth, and were continuing the bitter fight in the ne.ghbornood of the famous Invernoce Copse, Nun's wood and Gen-corse wood, where much blood has been shed since the ailes began the Battle of Flanders on July 31,

If the attacking forces maintain the positions to which they have advanced in this section they will have accomplished one of the most remarkable and most important achievements in recent months. The German infantry mode, the most determined Infantry made the most determined resistance in their attempt to retain this vital ground, and their artillery retaliated heavily against the British

this vital ground, and their artillery retaliated heavily against the British big guns.

This phase of the Battle of Flanders, which bids fair to become known as the Battle of Menin road, because it centres in the territory astride the Menin road, began at 5.40 o'clock The infantry advance was preceded by a barrage of greater depth than ever before witnessed. Five distinct barrages, in fact, were dropped ahead of the men as they began their journey into this difficult terrain. The tremendous curtain or bursting steel did its work well, and troops pushed forward rapidly toward their objectives.

Fair weather lately had improved the ground somewhat, but the mud still lies deep over wide reaches of it, and the whole territory is covered with water-filled shell holes, tangled barbed wire and shattered trees. The German defences consisted largely of concrete redoubts scattered in progustory and

concrete redoubts scattered in pro-fusion over the entire country and from these they have been able to pour a wicked stream of bullets into the ranks of the advancing troops Every little elevation also held its machine gun emplacements, and all the woods were literally choked with

rapid-firers.

The British encountered hard fighting at many places, but the magnificent artillery preparation had done much to make the first stage of their drive easier. The past week must have been one of misery for the German troops lying cut in this section.

A great number of big guns have been A great number of this bare pouring a steady stream of high explosive shells into their territory, and every now and then the British have prosive sneils into their territory, and every now and then the British have put down a barrage which swept the land like a broom. It is known that many German batteries have been silenced in the past few days.

The Germans knew that an attack was coming, but it appears that they were unaware of the exact locality at least until the time for the offens ive arrived. A light rain fell last night, but it cleared this morning and the visibility is improving.

SMOKE BOX PLAN SAVES VESSELS

London Cable .- The Press Assoclation hears on high naval authority that the new defensive measures against submarine warfare are meeting with success, justifying the hope of a further reduction in the losses, and says it can be stated on official authority that the results of the methods adopted in the past month give cause for growing confidence.

According to an Admiralty statement dozens of ships have been saved by the smoke-box system, which the Admiralty during the past few has supplied a majority of British mer-

Wigg-Bjones is an awful bore. Every time I meet bim I give him a black look. Wagne black looks are wasted on him. He's color blind, you