

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.

London Cable.—Authoritative information received here puts it beyond question that the Italian military situation is full of promise for the next great push.

Gen. Cadorna is pursuing with restless determination his army of defeating 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.

But even the possession of Trieste, without defeating decisively the Austrian field army, would fall to satisfy Cadorna's conception of a real Italian victory.

In the last 24 hours the Italians have been more active on the Trentino front, harassing the enemy with raids and strong artillery fire.

The Austrians thought they held the Bainsizza plateau, but General Cadorna's men have held them for no gains.

BATTLE FOR BAINSISSA. G. M. N. Jefferies, special correspondent of the Daily Mail with the Italian army, writes:

"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 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 really meant. The Austrians thought they held the Bainsizza plateau, but General Cadorna's men have held them for no gains.

"Here, at least," they reasoned, "there can be no advance. Gen. Cadorna cannot send, and even if he could send he would never succeed in supporting the thousands of men necessary 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 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 holding on grimly.

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

"The Sardinians were not chosen for it without reason. They have, dating from ancient days on the Kingdom of Sardinia, a special devotion to the House of Savoy unequalled in Italy, and they throw themselves into battle for the King like chivaliers. 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 the Italian forces toward the 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 pouring 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 report from Italian headquarters Wednesday read:

"Yesterday in several sections of the Trentino front we caused the enemy alarm, inflicted losses on him and damaged his defensive works by the activity of our reconnoitering parties and the concentration of our fire.

In the direction of Carisano, 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 repulsed. On Sunday the enemy blew up a big mine in front of our positions on the line of Mount Cengio, Martini, Piccolo and La Gazueli. The vigilance and promptness of the defenders frustrated the enemy's plans."

MEN FOR OUR ARMY.

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

"Words are inadequate to express my love." "I know they are, Perry," said the dear girl. "Try cany and tolets."—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 today before the war convention of the American Chamber of Commerce.

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

"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 war."

While the oil refining 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 United States on July 1 last, however, 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 Montreal Transportation Company, foundered about 10 miles above the Gallop Island lights and 30 miles from Kingston about 3 o'clock this morning. 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 McKittie and taken to Oswego. Captain 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 today by the Russian War Office. The Rumanians were compelled to abandon enemy positions that they had occupied in the region of Oena. The next of the statement follows:

"Northern, Western and Southwestern fronts: Yesterday, 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 suffered great losses. In other sectors on these fronts there were fusillades.

"Rumanian front: In the region of Oena, the enemy counter-attacked Tuesday, forcing the Rumanians to abandon a sector of enemy positions that they had occupied. In the region south of Grozehti the Rumanians took prisoner two officers and 33 men. Yesterday nothing of material consequence occurred on this front.

"Caucasian front: East of Van our 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 Erzingan a snowstorm is raging, accompanied 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 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 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 reason 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 Joint Action

To Save Interests Now and After War.

Washington Report.—With the expressed 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 to 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 belligerents and in the establishment 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 establishment and use of blacklists, the commercial 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 discussing 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 lumber interests. Two Chinese and one Japanese were killed and many were wounded. Japanese troops have crossed into Manchuria and seized the Chinese town of Tschahsien, which they are holding pending an investigation.

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 exterminated and it looks as though the dove of peace might have gone the same route.

WON A MILE OF GROUND UPON EIGHT-MILE FRONT

British Drive of Yesterday Completely Successful, Says Haig, Many Strong Positions Taken--Foe Lost Heavily in Prisoners.

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

"The battle in Flanders, which opened at daybreak on a wide front, is still in full swing on the British front from Langemarck to Hellebeke. In the foremost part of our defensive zone bitter and fluctuating fighting has taken place since morning."

London Cable.—Field Marshal Haig's official report says that North Country and Australian battalions penetrated the German positions in the center to a depth of over a mile and captured the whole of their objectives. These included Hamlet, Veldhoek and the western portion of Polygon wood. Further north, Zevenkote was captured, and also a few guns.

The text of the report follows:

"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 importance have been won. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy."

TANKS ASSISTED.

London Cable.—Telegraphing today 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 mile, which is a wonderful achievement, considering the ground advanced over. The troops reached the Zennebeke-Gheluvelt line, and also advanced beyond the central parallel of Polygon wood. We are now bombarding the Germans, who are massing for a counter-attack."

"It is believed that the number of prisoners will reach four figures. Every shell-hole yielded about a

AMERICAN DRIVE EARLY SUMMER

Pershing Plans for Great 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 before that date—probably before Christmas.

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 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 repulsing 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 today for an additional \$287,116,000 for the army this fiscal year he stated that the War Department was proceeding upon the basis of an army in the field, partly in this country and partly in France, of 2,300,000 men before next July.

MINE TO SHIP IN ONE MOVE

British Builders Have Great Advantage And Use It Aply 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 nearly all their materials at their back doors.

From the decks of ships in one of the yards in the north of England, for instance, everything used in the construction 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 place. On the other side of the yard are great coke ovens, smelters, furnaces and rolling mills. Plates and

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 received at the Vatican. This is taken to prove that the statement recently published to the effect that he replied 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 completion of the Entente note, asked for some information 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 Korpel, president of the Hungarian independence party, according to a Budapest despatch declared at a meeting yesterday that he would accede to an early peace between the warring countries. He said he had been invited to participate in a peace conference at Berne on October 15, and may leave for Switzerland, despite the violent attacks which probably would be directed against him.

SUNK BY INFERNAL MACHINE.

London, 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 saved. The Port Kembla, of 4,700 gross tons, was bound from Melbourne, Australia, to London.

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

SOLDIER CHAUFFEURS EXEMPT. Toronto, Report.—Hon. F. G. Macdonald, Minister of Public Works, announced yesterday that the Government had decided to grant free registration to all returned soldiers who choose the profession of a chauffeur on their return to civil life. It is also expected that drivers before whom chauffeurs must pass for a test of qualifications before a driver's license is granted will also permit the usual fee of \$50 in the case of men returned from the front.

Who would have dreamed six months ago that the world would be so absorbed just now in the doings of a man named Kerensky?—Kansas City Star.

HARD BATTLE 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.

London, Cable.—British troops 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 penetration has 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 today'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 British offensive against the German defenses about the Ypres salient, along an extension front, which has its center around Inverness Copse, and astride the Ypres-menin road, a little southeast of Hooge, from the first moment of going over the top the assault proceeded with marked success, especially in the crucial sector between the Ypres-Houens railway and Hellebeke, where the British early in the day had forced their way forward over marshy ground and through woods filled with machine-guns to a considerable depth, and were continuing the bitter fight in the neighborhood of the famous Inverness Copse, Nun's wood and Gen-corse wood, where much blood has been shed since the allies 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 made the most determined resistance in their attempt to retain 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 of 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 defenses consisted largely of concrete redoubts scattered in profusion over the entire country and from these they have been able to pour a wicked stream of high explosive shells 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 offensive 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 Association 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 months has supplied a majority of British merchantmen.

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

LEN'S GARRISON EAGER TO QUIT

Canadian Army Headquarters in France Cable.—Pressure upon the defenses 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; but there is reason to believe the cost is becoming too great, since the occupation 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.

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