

War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 A. M.

RIGA ABANDONED BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 3. The Russians have abandoned Riga, the war office announces. The statement says: An order has been given for the abandonment of Riga region, on account of the threatening situation.

CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

BERLIN, Sept. 3. A supplementary statement issued this evening from General Headquarters, announces the capture of Riga by the Germans.

KORNILOFF'S STATEMENT RECALLED.

LONDON, Sept. 3. The evacuation of Riga by the Russians recalls the statement of General Korniloff, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, at the Moscow conference, that "if our army does not help us to hold the shore of the Gulf of Riga the road to Petrograd will be opened wide." Few believe that the Germans will undertake to penetrate to the Russian capital over an inhospitable road 350 miles in length through bleak country almost impassable for armies. Nevertheless the news is considered serious, for it shows that the Russian armies are far from the recovery which has been so often predicted.

LENS.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London (by Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press), Sept. 3.—The Germans in Lens struggle doggedly to loosen the constructive grip of our men upon the defences of the city, but as the days pass the construction is increased instead of lessening. It is on the north and west fronts that the enemy shows most uneasiness. On the south he is protected by the flooded area in the valley of the Souchez and by formidable artillery and machine gun positions on Sallan Mines Hill. On the west the struggle is house to house. In that sort of fighting the Canadians, because of their greater powers in the initiative, have a distinct advantage and are making steady progress toward the heart of Lens. The enemy has been using gas when conditions are favorable to delay the advance, but even in this form of warfare they are no longer superior. This morning two hundred drums of gas were projected by our motors into that part of the city in which the German posts are most numerous and the enemy has been very quiet since. In the north along the Cite St. Laurent sector, there is still a wide tract of open ground between our most southerly posts, and the houses of Lens. From this direction the Germans fear an encircling attack and they maintain strong forces in the trenches to meet any assault. On Sunday morning they twice tried to raid our line but they did not reach even the outposts on either occasion. Another sign of German nervousness on the St. Laurent front is their incessant sending up of star shells at night to light up the trench area and replacing of heavy artillery and machine gun barrage in front of our trenches. The whole proceeding is an excellent example of locking the stable door when the horse is stolen. Sunshine and splendid visibility to-day led the enemy artillery to shell the arc far behind the battle front. Civilians usually are the chief sufferers. There were only two victims, two small school children, and the chief result of a day home for several hundred youngsters who were dismissed from school when the shells began to fall. The fortitude of these French children is an unflinching source of wonder to all who have seen them under shell fire. In one of the mining villages near the front which has been subjected to frequent bombardments at intervals for over two and a half years the people have clung to their own. I have passed through the villages several times when shelling was in progress and while grown-ups were walking warily to shelter in vaulted cellars, I never failed to see children playing in the street or near them. Not once have I seen children terrorized by shell fire. They are excited by it, but probably fear it less than they would being left alone in dark rooms. The operations in the north end which are so often recorded in the German wireless have proceeded with little interruption, though suspensions have been called by frequent torrential rain storms. It may be still news to Canadian readers that during some five weeks before the end of August on the Flanders battle front the enemy placed in line from time to time about thirty-five divisions of which about three-quarters had been withdrawn exhausted, the remainder holding the enemy front at the end of that period. During the battle of the Somme last year German divisions were not withdrawn as exhausted until they had a good deal over 4,000 casualties. Enemy divisions have been reduced in establishment since the Somme, their battalion strength now being considerably lower. Having regard to this reduction, it is now probable that German divisions are withdrawn as exhausted when their casualties are less than 4,000. Applying these considerations to the situation on the Flanders front it would appear probable that since about July 25th the enemy has sustained casualties approaching 100,000 in Flanders alone. Here in Artois his losses can hardly have been less than 80,000 men during the same period. German man-power cannot indefinitely make good losses of such magnitude.

Introduced to the Smoker in March, 1916

and it has been constantly demanded ever since.



British Colonel--The "Utmost" in Plug Smoking.

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intense east of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau. In Brestovizza Valley after a very bitter struggle, we succeeded in advancing still more to the east and captured some prisoners. A violent counter attack by the enemy was broken up by our fire. The number of prisoners captured Saturday and Sunday on the Julian front was eight officers and 339 men. In recapturing an advanced position in Sabruva valley, as reported yesterday, our Alpinist captured a gun and three machine guns.

GERMAN DIVISIONS WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Sept. 3. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Telegraphing to-day from the French army headquarters, Reuter's correspondent says that since the beginning of the new battle of Verdun, ten German divisions have been withdrawn on account of losses. The enemy has now seven divisions in line on both banks of the Meuse. Therefore seventeen German divisions are in process of exhaustion by the operations begun on August 20. Since the beginning of August the enemy has been obliged to withdraw 30 divisions facing the Franco-British army in Belgium. The enemy had altogether 42 divisions in the Flanders battle. Therefore in a single month the Allies have put 40 German divisions out of action and at present 19 others are being reduced by the same methods to the same condition.

AN EVERY-DAY OCCURRENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 3. German airplanes visited the south east coast of England late Monday night and dropped bombs at various places, according to a special statement issued shortly after midnight. No report of casualties or damage has been received up to the present time. The official statement follows: Enemy airplanes crossed the southeast coast at 11 o'clock last night and dropped bombs at various places. No reports of casualties or damage have yet been received. A number of our airplanes pursued the enemy.

SAYS GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, Sept. 3. Early last night, says to-day's official statement on the Franco-Belgian

front operations, the enemy made his third attempt to capture our advanced posts southward of Havrincourt. His attack which was preceded by a heavy bombardment was repulsed. We carried out a successful raid yesterday evening southeast of Monchy-le-Freux. Our troops took the enemy completely by surprise and after destroying his dugouts and machine guns, returned with 18 prisoners.

KILLED AND INJURED BY RAID.

LONDON, Sept. 3. One was killed and six injured in a raid over Kent. The attack was made by a single airplane. The machine was wrecked over Dover.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3. According to a most reliable authority, the next session of the German Reichstag will be devoted exclusively to the question of peace. The majority has decided to challenge a statement of the Government regarding its minimum peace program, and it is said the Government will yield with a view to peace negotiations before Christmas. The German Government, according to this authority, favors plenipotentiaries meeting either at the Hague, Berlin or Copenhagen, but preferably the Hague.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

BERLIN, Sept. 3. Despite stormy weather, the intense artillery duel has been continued on the Flanders front, says to-day's army headquarters statement regarding the western war theatre operations. Inroads were made, it stated, on the ground recently gained by the French in Hurbelise region on the Alsace front.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

LONDON, Sept. 3. The International Socialist Conference, which was to be convened at Stockholm on Sept. 9th, has been postponed.

FRENCH FIGHTING.

On the French Front in France, Sunday, by Associated Press.—All day to-day the Germans tried vainly

to dislodge the French from positions in Hurbelise captured Friday night, but their incessant efforts resulted only in increasing their already heavy casualties. The French, who displayed much dash in their successful attack on this strong point, proved themselves equally masters of its defence. They submitted to a most vigorous bombardment while consolidating their gains, and remain unshaken in morale by the thousands of shells which are continuing to-night to fall on the conquered terrain. During the operation two hundred Germans were captured, including seven officers; eight machine guns also were taken. The prisoners declared the French artillery preparation reduced the effectiveness of the German companies holding the front lines to forty men each. The French now occupy the northern edge of Hurbelise plateau and hold all the observation points. The French infantry engaged in the victorious attack, advanced with irresistible dash, and the airmen particularly distinguished themselves in this operation, descending low enough to fight German infantry with machine guns, also wiping out all the gunners of one of the German batteries.

REORGANIZING FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Sept. 3. Reorganization of the French Cabinet is foreseen in consequence of the retirement of Minister of the Interior, Malvy.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Sept. 3. The Trade Union Congress was opened to-day with a record attendance of 700 delegates. John Hill, of the Polhemakers' and Shipbuilders' Union, who presided, said in his opening address, that something more than resolutions were required to obtain reforms, and that "workout methods of going step in hand" to Ministers should be buried with the battle axes and bows and arrows of the England of the Plantagenets. Congress received a report of the Parliament Committee regarding the Stockholm Conference. The Committee came to the conclusion that the Conference at Stockholm at the present moment could not be successful, and recom-

mended that an attempt should be made to secure general condition of a successful international conference.

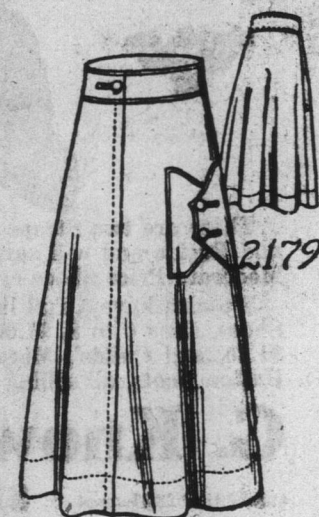
THE POPE AND THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Sept. 3. "You ask for the opinion concerning the utterances of Pope Benedict and President Wilson," said Baron Denys Cochin, one of the leaders of the Catholic Party in France's Parliament, to the Associated Press to-day. "It is certain those of the Pope," he continued, "have rather the character of a protocol, while those of the President are encyclical, but I do not see why we should oppose them to each other. Did the Pope speak in vain? No, because his voice has been listened to. Did he speak inopportunely? No, the highest moral authority of the world was obliged to speak. Did he speak with partiality? No one has been able to pretend so. He desires first of all to put things back as they were before 1914, and regulate afterwards the questions raised on the Orient and in Western Europe in conformity with the wishes of the people and in such manner as not to provoke new wars. He does not forget the horrors committed, inoffensive populations carried off into slavery and towns burned. He condemns these crimes. Who, then, committed them? He renders us full justice as to the honor of our armies. For the future he recommends to all—to those who attacked us as well as ourselves—that they disarm, and we shall soon see the Germans obliged to resign themselves to that. But in addition Wilson desires the end of the Hohenzollern dynasty which instituted this regime. He makes war less upon the German nation than upon its guilty head; he uses about the same language as that used by the Allies against Napoleon in 1815 after his return from Elba. The President is more happy when he declares the present Germany to be the enemy of four-fifths of the human race. She is their enemy because she wanted to oppress them. Let that people, says the President in high and generous sentiment, resign itself to the acceptance of a regime of equality, and no longer seek to dominate all other nations as it is trying to do to-day. Such is the primordial basis of every peace project. There is none other than that, and the desires of the Pope are the same as those of the President. Such is the peace we shall have the peace we owe to the heroes of the French Provinces of Lorraine and Alsace will be the only acceptable pledge."

Evening Telegram Fashion Plates

The Home Dressmaker should keep a Catalogue Scrap Book of our Fashion Plates. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

A SIMPLE SKIRT.



2179—This style is good for satin, silk, velvet, serge and other woolens. The pocket may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 inches waist measure. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 1/2 yards at the foot.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A SMART AND PRACTICAL MODEL.



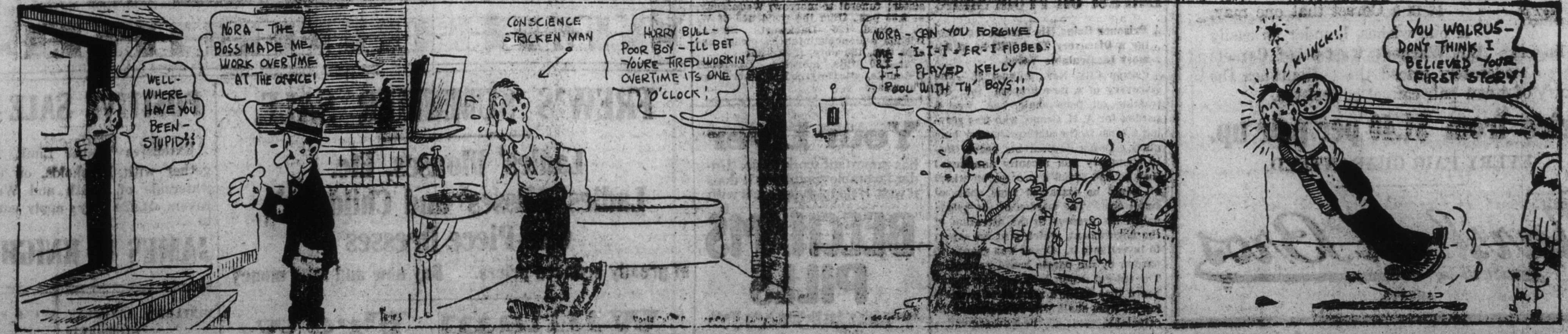
1927—Ladies' Apron. This style is especially nice for gingham, percale, alpaca and brillianine. The front is cut in panel shape to form deep pocket sections over the side fronts. The Pattern is in 4 sizes: 34, 35, 42 and 45 inches bust measure. It requires 7/8 yard of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

No.
Size
Address in full:—
Name

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Quality.
Price
60c.
35c.
50c.
55c.

15c. to 16c.

MR'S

Boys and Girls.

Indigestion in the nursing
caused by such foods as
biscuits or underdone pastry,
fried foods soaked in fats,
croquettes or fritters,
poorly cooked foods. But
in the power of digestion,
all suit one person may be
different. Overeating may also be
indigestion.

Day Etiquette.
Should be the size of a man's
as compared with that of
asked, Mr. Newlywed.
calling card is smaller and
that of a woman, al-
the prefix "Mr." before the
met his father.
decided vogue for black
handkerchiefs appear
years.