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for Children, Misses and La-
dies. Our complete line is
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Including the most popular Taupe, in fur trim-
med American Broadcloth, Velour, Trench
Cloth etc., at prices to suit all purses.

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NECKWEAR,
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VEILS & VEILINGS,
HAT TRIMMINGS,

and everything in ready for
wear apparel for Infants,
Girls, Misses and Women.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

AIR SQUADRONS CONTINUE THEIR BOMBING RAIDS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.
British naval air squadrons contin-
ue their bombing raids on Military es-
tablishments in Belgium. An official
statement issued to-day by the Ad-
miralty says: On Friday night our
naval aircraft carried out bombing
raids on Thourout and Cortemarck
railway stations. Thourout station
and lines were hit and fire resulted.
At Cortemarck the station and other
buildings were set afire. Bombs were
dropped on the docks at Ostend on
Saturday. All our machines returned
safely.

OSTEND BOMBED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.
British warships this morning bom-
barded the German naval works at
Ostend with satisfactory results. It
was announced to-day by the Admi-
rality. Three German seaplanes were
shot down by British airplanes.

GERMANS REPULSED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.
(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—
Telegraphing to-day from the British
headquarters in France, Reuter's
correspondent says the situation is
unchanged upon the new front created
by Thursday's great victory. This is
most satisfactory, and means that the
Germans' costly efforts have been in
vain. What we have to hold. One
now begins to hear something of the
features of the battle from particu-
lars in it. It consisted entirely of
open fighting on our side against con-
cealed fighting on the part of the
enemy. Apart from admirable staff
work, there is little of a distinctive
tactical character. The infantry had
to attack visible positions and deal
with heretofore undisclosed ones as
they went forward, and the initiative
of the regimental officers was one of
the great contributory causes of suc-
cess. Occasional opportunities for a
display of tactical genius was always
grasped in the ablest manner. The
Australians are in extraordinarily
high spirits over their successes. They
had anticipated a very much higher
ratio of casualties than they suffered,
knowing full well the tough task set
to them. It is no mere figure of
speech to say these splendid fellows
are thirsting to be at the Huns again.
It is literal truth as expressed in
terms of unmistakable sincerity in
enemy prisoners, who asked, What
can the Germans hope to do, as man

to man, against such troops? The al-
most ghastly pallor of the German
prisoners appears to indicate that
short rations are doing their work in
the German army. The demeanor of
practically all officer prisoners strik-
ingly illustrates the changed spirit of
the enemy. Their attitude is that of
men who have lost all confidence in
the future. As usual prisoners be-
longing to different arms are indulg-
ing in mutual recriminations, while
all unite in deriding German aims.
Telegraphing last night, the corres-
pondent said: The Germans are do-
ing just what was expected of them
and for which we were fully prepared,
naturally counter attacking in full
force. The first began at six-fifty last
night against a wide front held by the
British and Australian troops. The
night being good for aerial co-opera-
tion, our artillery did good work. The
attackers were fresh troops brought
up from reserves. The attackers, de-
spite the intense artillery fire, and
suffering heavy losses, pressed on with
great determination, actually pen-
etrating a front of 300 yards, where
desperate hand-to-hand fighting en-
sued. Our supports, however, took up
the struggle and the enemy wavered.
They were enfiladed from a number
of pill boxes and concentrated shell
holes, which we had recently taken.
Two heavy counter attacks followed
further south, which were also beat-
en off, and though others followed
each one on a formidable scale, all
were repulsed with great losses. Our
casualties have been relatively small,
many of them being walking cases.
The weather is inclined to be misty,
but we have been lucky on the whole
in this respect.

REPULSE ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Troops of Crown Prince Rupprecht
of Bavaria, continued last night to
launch heavy counter attacks against
the new British lines east of Ypres on
the Belgian front. Field Marshal Haig
in his report to-day to the war office
says: Hostile counter attacks contin-
ued yesterday evening on the
Ypres front. Considerable German
forces were engaged without any re-
sult being gained except a heavy in-
crease in the enemy's losses. During
the afternoon the enemy attacked with
strong forces on both sides of the
Ypres-Menin road. Here, also, heavy
fighting ended in the complete repul-
se of the enemy. During the evening a
third hostile counter attack east of
Langemarck was crushed by our ar-
tillery. At dusk the enemy launched
a powerful counter attack in massed
formation on a wide front. His troops
succeeded in penetrating a short dis-
tance into our new positions, but they
were driven out by our local attacks.
At all points the West Lancashire and
London troops repulsed the enemy in-
fantry with great losses. At the end
of two hours of fierce fighting our
whole line was intact. The attack

was delivered with great determina-
tion, and the enemy's losses were ex-
ceedingly severe.

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

ROME, Sept. 23.
General Cadorna's forces made
progress last night at several points
on the Italian battle front. On the
Bainsizza plateau the Austrians, af-
ter violent artillery preparation, re-
peatedly attacked the Italian position
in the region of Kal west of Vellik,
but were repulsed.

RUSSIAN FORCES ADVANCE.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.
After a battle on the Riga front yes-
terday, the Russian forces advanced
in the region of the village of Budna
and pressed back the German ad-
vanced guards, it was officially an-
nounced to-day by the Russian war
office. In Jacobstadt region the Rus-
sians have fortified themselves on
the right bank of the Dvina River.
Two Austro-German attacks against
the Roumanian positions near Hun-
chell were repulsed.

FIGHTING GOING ON.

British Headquarters in France,
Sept. 22.—Fighting was still going to-
day in the neighborhood of Tower
Hamlets, which has been the scene of
almost continuous strife since the
British offensive east of Ypres on the
Belgian front, began. On the left the
British line was reported to be in-
tact, but no news of the situation on
the right could be had this morning.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, Sept. 22.
The official statement issued by the
war office follows: An enemy sur-
prise attack against one of our stall
posts on the north bank of the Meuse
prevailed, but failed everywhere else.
During Wednesday and Thursday two
German machines were brought down
in the daylight and two others seri-
ously damaged were forced to land.
During the night, the Belgian com-
munication said yesterday, our ar-
tillery shelled the enemy communica-
tion in retaliation for yesterday's
bombardment in the direction of
Ranscapelle and Furnes. Our guns
also took to task the German batte-
ries in the region of Woumen. Our
aviators were very active and carried
out various expeditions.
Army of the East.—On Thursday
increasing activity of the enemy ar-
tillery was reported on the whole
front. British aviators bombed enemy
establishments to the north of Dolan.

GERMANY REPLIES TO PEACE NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.
The German Government in its re-
ply to the peace note of Pope Benedict
a copy of which has been received
here, cherishes a lively desire that
the appeal may meet with success.

Emperor William, the German note
says, has been following the efforts
of the Pope towards peace for a con-
siderable time with high officials.
Peace would come from the recent
proposals of Pope Benedict if the bel-
ligerent nations would enter into ne-
gotiations in the sense of the Pon-
tiff's suggestions. Emperor Charles
of Austria-Hungary, says in his reply
to the Vatican, the Emperor sees in
the Pope's plan a suitable basis for
initiating negotiations toward a just
and lasting peace, and expresses the
hope that the nations opposing his
own may be animated by the same
ideas. Austria-Hungary's ruler be-
lieved the Pontiff's efforts may lead
to a realization of the Emperor's de-
sire for a lasting and honorable
peace for all parties. The freedom
of the seas is one of the peace hopes
of Emperor Charles, in order that
heavy material burdens could be tak-
en from the nations of the earth and
new sources of prosperity opened to
them. The Austrian Emperor admits
that the future arrangement of the
world must be based on the elimina-
tion of armed force and on the rule
of international justice and legality.
The reply received here in a despatch
from Vienna was handed the Papal
Nuncio at Vienna on Thursday.

The German Emperor's reply to the
Pope's peace proposals reads:
Herr Cardinal—Your Eminence has
been good enough together with your
letter of August 2nd to transmit to
the Kaiser and King, my gracious
master, the note of His Holiness the
Pope in which His Holiness, filled
with grief at the devastations of the
world war, makes an emphatic peace
appeal to the heads of the belliger-
ent peoples. The Kaiser King has de-
signed to acquaint me with Your Emi-
nence's letter and to entrust the re-
ply to me. His Majesty has been fol-
lowing for a considerable time, with
high respect and sincere gratitude, His
Holiness' efforts in the spirit of true
impartiality to alleviate, as far as
possible, the sufferings of war and to
hasten the end of hostilities. The
Kaiser sees in the latest step of His
Holiness fresh proof of his noble and
humane feelings and cherishes a
lively desire that for the benefit of the
entire world the Papal appeal may
meet with success.

THE VATICAN'S HOPES.

ROME, Sept. 22.
Hope is expressed at the Vatican
that the replies of the Powers to the
Pope's peace proposals will oblige the
allies to differentiate their replies to
a great extent from that of President
Wilson. From reliable sources it is
learned that the Vatican tried to in-
duce the Central Empires to make
what the Holy See considered a mas-
ter stroke and have their answer
merely consisting of accepting fully
the Papal proposals. Such a policy,
the Vatican believed, would have plac-
ed on the Entente the onus of con-
tinuing the war.

ARGENTINA'S ULTIMATUM.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23.
The Argentine Government has
sent an ultimatum to Germany. In
its note the Government demands a
formal statement from the German
Government as to its attitude towards
the behaviour of Count von Luxburg,
and a repetition of the promises made
respecting Argentine shipping in con-
nection with the Toro settlement.

GERMANY REPLIES TO ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23.
Just as the Argentine Chamber of
Deputies were preparing to vote on
the question of breaking diplomatic
relations with Germany, an official
statement was received from the Ber-
lin Foreign Office. The note disap-
proved of the ideas expressed by

SINKING OF THE MINNEHAHA.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 23.
The big Atlantic transport liner
Minnehaha, which was sunk by a
German submarine on Sept. 7th, went
down in four minutes, after being tor-
pedoed, according to Harry Clark, a
veterinary surgeon, who arrived here
to-day on an American ship from a
British port. Clark said the sinking
occurred in Bantry Bay, a few minutes
after noon, according to information
given him by a number of survivors
immediately after landing. Numer-
ous tales of heroism on the part of
Capt. Claret, the commander of the

Minnehaha, and other officers were
related by survivors. Clark says
Chief Officer Albany lost his life aid-
ing members of the crew struggling in
the water after he had given his life-
belt to a disabled fireman, C. A.
Wills, purser, was crushed to death
between one of the lifeboats and the
side of the ship as the boat was being
launched. Capt. Claret, Clark said,
personally rescued several of his men
by plunging overboard from a lifeboat
and swimming with them to safety.
He only desisted in his effort when
overcome by exhaustion, and he him-
self was pulled from the water. As
a mark of appreciation for his bravery
the survivors of the ship bought and
presented him with a handsome clock.
Clark confirmed the cable reports as
to the loss of life, stating the number
of deaths were 43.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 23.
An official statement issued from
the Austro-Hungarian headquarters,
Thursday, as received here, reads:
An Italian attack against Monte Ga-
briele was brought to a standstill by
our fire. On the northeast of Trone,
the enemy endeavored to attack after
a mine explosion, but was caught un-
der our fire in positions which he was
preparing to attack. The number of
prisoners brought in near Carmanis
increased to 11 officers and 516 men.

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relations with Germany, an official
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lin Foreign Office. The note disap-
proved of the ideas expressed by

Count Luxburg, the German Minister
here, regarding Germany's cruiser
warfare. The word cruiser leaves
some doubt as to whether Germany
intends to modify her submarine cam-
paign. However, a declaration of war
by Argentina on Germany has been
prepared.

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Considerable activity was shown
last night by the German artillery in
the Ypres sector of the Belgian front,
where the British have been conduct-
ing an offensive, it was announced
to-day. On the Somme sector, Glas-
gow troops raided the Teuton trench-
es near Gonjaucourt, destroying dug-
outs and killing many of the occu-
pants, the British communication says.

ADMIRAL KEPPEL DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 23.
The death is announced of Rear-
Admiral Leicester Chantrey Keppel,
retired. Admiral Keppel commanded
many British warships, being engaged
in many campaigns, and accompanied
Dr. Livingstone on an expedition up
the Zambesi.

BERLIN OFFICIAL.

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (via London.)
The following official statement was
issued to-day: The front of the Ger-
man Crown Prince Rupprecht—Yes-
terday morning a British monitor, as-
sisted by aerial observers, bombarded
Ostend. A few shells struck the Ca-
thedral, in which early mass was be-
ing held. Seven Belgians were killed
and 24 wounded seriously. The mon-
itor was driven off by fire from the
coast batteries.

RUSSIAN APPOINTMENT.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.
General Douckonine, Chief of Staff,
to the Commander of the Western
front, has been appointed Chief of
Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of
the Russian armies.

CENTRAL POWERS AND THE POPE

ROME, Sept. 23.
Commenting on the Austrian and
German replies to Pope Benedict, the
Observatore Romano, the Vatican's
official organ, says: "The Vatican
has not yet received the replies of the
Central Powers, published here under
Zurich date. This makes the treat-
ment received by the Vatican from the
Central Powers, worse than that
which the Holy See complained of
when President Wilson answered the
Papal note through his Secretary of
State, Lansing. In fact the Austro-
Hungarian and German replies were
published before the Vatican had re-
ceived them at all."

RUSSIA'S NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.
The resignation of General Alexieff

as Chief of the General Staff has been
followed by the appointment in his
place of M. Tcheremissoff, whose pre-
dispositions are highly democratic. The
appointment of Tcheremissoff is a sig-
nal for drastic reforms, but the im-
mediate motive for a change in the in-
cumbency of the post is not publicly
known. Premier Kerensky's policy
would be executed by the new war
minister Verkevsky, and the new Chief
of Staff, Tcheremissoff.

CANADIAN LAWYER DEAD.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.
R. C. Smith, K.C., one of the leaders
of the Montreal bar, is dead.

DIFFICULTIES PRECLUDE VISIT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.
The following statement has been
made regarding the proposed visit of
Allied and British statesmen, either
Premier Lloyd George, the Earl of
Derby, Minister of War, or General
Smuts, to the United States. A propos-
al for a visit at this time has been
under consideration here for some
time, but the difficulties which lie in
the way of any of these statesmen
undertaking the visit almost preclude
it. The view held in the ministerial
circles here is that the anti-British
propaganda in the United States is not
so strong as persons of enemy senti-
ment pretend, moreover effective
steps are being taken by the United
States to counteract it. The United
States needs no ginning up for the
purpose of prosecuting the war. She
is heart and soul with Great Britain
in the determination to crush Prus-
sian militarism and realizes the gi-
gantic nature of the task she has
set herself to accomplish. The great
obstacle in the way of the Premier,
the Secretary or General Smuts visit-
ing the United States, is that none of
them can be spared from their duties
here for so long a period as the visit
would necessitate. For any of them
to be out of touch with the events,
even for a few days at this juncture,
might have far-reaching consequen-
ces.

PAPERS GIVE PROMINENCE TO PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Incomplete parts of the reply of
Germany and Austria to Pope Bene-
dict's peace proposals are given promi-
nence by morning newspapers. Ow-
ing to the lateness of their receipt
only two or three papers commented
on them in editorial columns. The
tenor of the headlines, however, re-
flects the British attitude, one paper
captioning the documents as "hypo-
critical claptrap from Berlin and Vi-
enna."

Just Arrived—Nyal's Face
Cream at Stafford's Drug Stores,
Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill,
sept.17

BULL RUN—Ah Yes, Sometimes a Fellow Is Sailing Along Just Famously Until ——— the Wiff Appears On the Scene!

BY CARL ED

