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PROBS—Moderate winds; mostly northwest and west; fair and cool.

MONDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 18 1916—TWELVE PAGES

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VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,095

# The Toronto World

## ALLIES WIN ON FIVE FRONTS

### BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIANS AND RUSSIANS GAIN GROUND AND TAKE MANY PRISONERS

### A New Party For the Canadian Political Situation

British Take 4,000 Prisoners in Four Days, Drive Germans Out of Mouquet Farm, Capture Danube Trench and Thousand Yards of Field Works Near Courcellette—French Strike Enemy South of Somme, Carry Two Villages and Powerfully Fortified Defenses—Italians Carry Trenches on Wide Front on Carso Plateau—Russians Smash Germans in Galicia—Serbians Pursue Bulgarians—Roumanians Advance in Transylvania.

On Saturday The World came out for a new party as the best means of realizing the political aspirations of the Canadian people; of getting by the dissatisfaction with the two old parties as came out in the British Columbia elections, in the by-elections in Ontario; the failure of both the Conservative party and the Liberals at Ottawa to voice popular sentiment; the wretched disclosures in Manitoba and Alberta; and the still more discreditable conditions that allow the agents of companies like the Nickel Trust to persuade one party to do what it wants because these agents are able to give the assurance that the other party will assist therewith or only at the worst put up a bogus opposition. The World does not quite say that both parties agree between themselves to help interests, but the agents of the interest concerned are able to see one party, then the other side, and guarantee that the opposition will not substantially fight the proposal. All the exploitations of the country and the people are worked this way. Things had come to such a pass before the war and are at such a pass today that the political outlook is more than gloomy. The interests can line up both parties against progressive legislation. It is getting to be the practice of the interests to make contributions to the election funds of both parties. Nothing could have been worse than what has prevailed at Ottawa since the change in parties in 1911.

The World, therefore, proposes from time to time to discuss the situation, to bring forward its own reasons and the reasons of others for a new party and a new departure; and because of certain errors in our article of Saturday, we reprint it today further on. That article apparently has made some stir.

On Saturday a prominent Conservative M.P. discussed the situation at Ottawa with The World. He said that nothing could be worse than the inside of the Tory party. But he was not so ready for a new party as he was for a coalition of the two old parties to give efficient administration in the present progressive legislation; to avoid a dissolution of parliament until the war is over, or if an election has to be held that most of the sitting members be elected with little opposition. But his proposals were certainly sweeping; he wouldn't have more than two of the Ontario contingent of the ministry in office; he might call in a new cabinet leader from the outside; he'd bring Sir Wilfrid in for a time in the two-party government; he'd have a lot of new men in the cabinet generally. The rotten timber and the deadwood would have to go. That was pretty sweeping and from a man who is an active worker in the Conservative caucus.

A Liberal M.P. talked pretty much in a similar strain, but for other reasons. No matter what mistakes the Tories made he was not at all certain that anything wouldn't happen to upset Liberal prospects. Bourassa or Laverne might do it. Another Liberal M.P. hoped that Sir Wilfrid would carry the country at the next election, but he had little material for a cabinet; he'd have a lot of new men in the cabinet generally. The rotten timber and the deadwood would have to go. That was pretty sweeping and from a man who is an active worker in the Conservative caucus.

But there are lots of Liberal M.P.'s and Conservative ones who would flock to a new party if they saw conditions favorable. They see that the old ways and the old methods are no more. There never can be again such a crude working between parties as took place on nickel, Ross rifle, railway subventions. Where there should have been joint action in the one supreme thing, that of naval aid to the empire before the war broke out, there was such wretched party warfare that no aid whatever was given. The Nationalists had belittled the Conservatives and have dictated terms ever since. Everyone knows now that Conservatives flung these Nationalists in 1911 and before that, and that the Nationalists have controlled many of the great appointments in the gift of the Borden Government. That goes a long way to disgust the public and many Conservatives.

Go to the newspaper correspondents at Ottawa, and almost to a man will they privately declare, some of them now openly, that the two old parties have survived their usefulness. Let anyone read the editorials in the Ontario press since the by-elections in this province, and an almost universal feeling of disgust seems to pervade them. Editors now talk as the electors talked in Southwest Ontario. The speeches on the platform in British Columbia, and the views of the press on the election, showed that the people were disgusted with both sides, but put out the Conservative office-holders because they could reach them first! Sir Wilfrid Laurier's best chance of ever getting into office is not on his policy or his followers, but the disgust of the people with both parties, and who will start to show it by putting out the government that is in power. The people of Ontario would like to get both Hearst and Rowell at the one chance!

How soon can a new party get into shape? Pretty soon. But the statisticians already fear something of the kind, and a dyed-in-the-wool Tory like The Montre Gazette throws out an appeal for an early election as the only life-line for the old system. No one knows what may happen, what dreadful reforms may be brought about, when things may be hopeless a mess as at present. This from its issue of Friday is worth reading:

The conditions—[which extend the life next month]—are not desirable, however, and the sooner the houses of commons is dissolved and a new one elected the better will it be for parliament. Another condition is that the session of parliament should be held in the month of June. The conditions of the house of commons should be such that the members of the house of commons should be such that they should be able to carry on the great business of the country, and then, as speedily as possible, be dissolved. The present parliament should be held in the month of June. The conditions of the house of commons should be such that the members of the house of commons should be such that they should be able to carry on the great business of the country, and then, as speedily as possible, be dissolved.

### ITALIANS MAKE MORE PROGRESS IN THEIR CARSO PLATEAU DRIVE

Further Advances Towards Trieste Reported, With Capture of Austrian Entrenchments on Wide Front After Extremely Violent Artillery Duel.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TORONTO WORLD.  
LONDON, Sept. 17.—Fighting yesterday and this morning on the front south of the Ancre brought the British further successes, including an advance of one to two miles, and powerful German forces advancing to the counter-attack today were caught in the open by British artillery and dispersed with heavy losses.

In certain localities the British continued their attacks on Saturday morning, with the result that they advanced their front to a depth of from one to two miles on a front of six miles, and took 1700 additional prisoners, making the number taken in the two days more than 4000, including 116 officers. Six guns and over 50 machine guns were captured or destroyed.

Further air fights brought the total number of German machines destroyed to 16 since Friday morning. The British lost six machines.

Take More Trenches.  
Pushing on after they had entered this ground, the British last night wrested defensive systems from the Germans on a front of 1000 yards. In the neighborhood of Thiéval they captured the Danube trench, having a frontage of about a mile, and found in it considerable quantities of food and equipment. Then they completed a struggle of several weeks at Mouquet farm by capturing a strongly defended work.

The operations just concluded comprised the most extensive that have been carried out within the same period of time since the present offensive began. Not a little of the speed with which the British advanced was owing to the first appearance of the new armored cars. These traveled over trenches and shell craters, and started hundreds of Germans into surrendering, the sight of these new monsters splitting fire being too much for the enemy to endure. The British today improved their position north of the Mouquet farm, and they took six officers and 234 men prisoners south of the Ancre.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TORONTO WORLD.  
ROME, Sept. 17.—The Italian drive on the Carso Plateau towards Trieste made more progress in the capture of further Austrian entrenchments on a wide front, after an extremely violent artillery duel and the repulsing of several night counter-attacks. About 800 prisoners were taken by the Italians. Heavy bombardments are going on along the entire Isonzo front, with the Italian infantry making further raids on the trenches of the enemy. At other points of the front Austrian attacks, notably in the Sugana Valley, resulting in the driving back of the enemy on the right bank of the Brenta River, and the inflicting of heavy losses on him.

Italian troops extended their positions in the Monte Cauriol and Fiume Valleys, won on Thursday, taking prisoners and trench guns.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TORONTO WORLD.  
PARIS, Sept. 17.—French infantry got into action south of the Somme River, on a seven mile front, at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon and captured all of Verdandovillers and Berny in a brilliant assault, and it then enlarged its gains by clearing the Germans out of and occupying all the ground between Verdandovillers and Denicourt on the one side, and between Denicourt and Berny on the other side. The French also carried trenches between Berny and Barleux.

Charging over difficult ground, the French troops speedily carried the ground that they were allotted to take. It was fortified by several systems of strongly organized trenches. These were mastered after a desperate struggle. Fighting is still proceeding with great ferocity around Denicourt.

General Foch's troops further attacked a number of German trenches established between Berny and Barleux, and they defeated all counter-attacks of the enemy by the intensity of their artillery fire.

Seven hundred un wounded prisoners were brought in by the French. Great elation is felt in the allied camp, and this latest success of Foch. The front on which progress was made extends from Barleux to Denicourt, south of Chaumes, and it embraced twelve miles or more of German trenches, comprising the second line of defence, the first line of defence having been taken about ten days ago.

The country here is rugged and difficult for infantry operations, but it is valuable on account of its commanding position. Just back of Berny is a plateau on which hundreds of German guns are emplaced, and it was against a terrific fire from hostile batteries that the French troops advanced. The fighting is being mostly conducted on the French side by troops mobilized from this district, and they are consequently acquainted with the lay of the country. As soon as the trenches were taken from the Germans Foch's guns threw a curtain of fire before his soldiers and they got speedily to work consolidating their positions. The Germans had posted reserves near-by and these were hurried up in an attempt to recover the lost ground in counter-attacks before the French had completed consolidation, and while they were still clearing the wounded and prisoners. But Foch was prepared for this, and had a great number of light tanks which had been shoved forward with the troops as they advanced, opened up on the attacking waves of the enemy with clouds of shrapnel and speedily dispersed them.

The artillery preparations for this offensive action were spread over several days, and the German guns, having better cover than usual, continue to give the French considerable annoyance.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3).

### GERMAN INFANTRY IN AWE OF BRITISH WALKING FORTS

Prisoners Admit Courage Is No Proof Against Tanks—British Surprise Germans Massing for Attack—Most Dramatic Day in History of British Army in France.

BY FREDERICK PALMER.  
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE. Via London, Sept. 17.—With ceaseless shell fire from unprecedented concentrations of guns the battle raged furiously all day, with the British making good their advance of yesterday, while the Germans were rushing up reserves from other parts of the western front.

The demoralization of their infantry yesterday by the use of the new armored motor cars called "tanks" was freely confessed by prisoners with whom the correspondent of The Canadian Press talked today.

"There was no standing against that sort of thing," said one German officer. "Of course we surrendered those of us who were alive. We fired at a tank with our rifles. Our machine guns turned loose on it. But the bullets were only blue sparks on the armor. We thought the British slow and stupid, despite their courage and stubbornness, and they gave us a surprise like this."

The Germans astounded. A column of German prisoners passing a tank rejoicing in the nick name of "Creme de Menthe," which had returned from battle and was resting from its labors, spread out their hands and shook their heads as they looked at it, exclaiming in a chorus: "Mein Gott in Himmel! It is under control. It won't break out and begin firing again! Will we ever forget our first sight of the thing as it came at us out of the morning mist? It isn't war using a piece of machinery like that; it is butchery."

The Russian troops have resumed their closing-in movement on the Galician Front, southeast of Lemberg, on the Dniester.

The war office announced today that the Teutons had been dislodged from positions south of Brzezany, on the Zlota Lipa, northeast of Halicz, and that the Russians were attacking along the Podvysokie-Halicz railway line, where more than 3000 Germans were taken prisoner and 20 machine guns captured. The text of the statement follows:

"Western front: In the region south of Brzezany, on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa, stubborn fighting is taking place. Our troops, having dislodged the enemy, captured part of his positions and took prisoner fourteen officers and 537 Turkish men. In the region of the River Anralivka and the railway line from Podvysokie to Halicz fighting continues. The enemy here has already suffered great losses in killed and wounded and left in our hands about 3174 prisoners. The prisoners are exclusively Germans and include 34 officers. We also captured 20 machine guns and two trench guns."

### RUSSIANS CLOSE IN ON HALICZ TAKE MORE THAN 3000 GERMANS

Enemy is Dislodged From Strong Positions on Galician Front, and Attack Continues Along Railway Line

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.—Russian troops have resumed their closing-in movement on the Galician Front, southeast of Lemberg, on the Dniester.

### FIVE THOUSAND BULGARS FALL IN FIERCE BATTLE

Hand-to-Hand Fighting in Dobrudja Causes Heavy Casualties in Three Hours—No Quarter Given By Either Side.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—"The Bulgarians lost 5000 men in three hours of fighting in the first clash between the Serbians and Bulgarians in eastern Dobrudja," says Reuter's Odessa correspondent.

### TWO BRITISH SHIPS PREY OF SUBMARINES

MARSEILLES, France, Sept. 17.—The British steamers Llangorwg, Bute-town and Swedish Prince have been sunk by submarines. The crews of the vessels were saved and arrived here today.

### DINEEN'S NEW FALL HATS

Saturday was a day of great activity at Dineen's. Very many Torontonians and visitors to Toronto took the opportunity to become seasonable in the matter of head-wear and bought felt hats. There are many more choice examples of Dineen's hat values remaining for later comers.



New shipments coming in daily. Dineen's, 340 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

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