

Italian.

Rome, Sept. 15. — "Infantry, after a short artillery bombardment captured the whole of an enemy defensive system on the Grovella, southward of Corte. The prisoners taken numbered 543 and include 12 officers. A number of machine guns, hundreds of rifles and abundant war material were captured."

British.

LONDON, Sept. 14. — "A hostile raid was successfully repulsed this morning in the Gouzeaucourt sector our troops have pushed forward and have established new posts in the trench lines east and north of the village."

"Local fighting has taken place on both sides of La Bassee canal. Our troops have made progress and have taken some prisoners. The hostile artillery has been active with gas shells in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. A raid attempted by the enemy last night in this sector was driven off."

"On Sept. 13 clouds and rain again greatly interfered with operations in the air. During the brighter intervals a number of photographs were taken and our machines made observations whenever possible for the artillery fire."

"Contact patrol work had to be carried on at a very low altitude. One enemy machine was brought down in air fighting during the day and two were driven down out of control. At night two hostile night bombing machines were brought down."

"Ten tons of bombs were dropped by us in the course of the 24 hours. All our machines employed during this period have returned."

"In conjunction with the attack by the American first army the following operations were carried out:

"On Sept. 13, in addition to the bombing reported in yesterday's communiqué, nearly a ton of bombs were dropped on the railways at Arncliffe and Metz-Sablons. Two enemy aircraft were shot down out of control."

"On the night of Sept. 13-14, attacks were carried out on the railway at Courcelles, but owing to the weather results were difficult to observe."

"Today the railway at Metz-Sablons and Ehrang and the Buhl airfield were attacked with good results. Three direct hits were obtained on the railway at Ehrang and one on a shed at the Buhl airfield. Nearly six and one-half tons of bombs were dropped during the night and day. One of our machines is missing."

French.

PARIS, Sept. 14. — "In the course of the day we made progress between Savy and the Ham-St. Quentin road."

"South of the Ailette river we advanced our positions to the north of Nanteuil La Fosse."

"Two German counter-attacks in the region of Laffaux and Moisy farm were repulsed."

"Near East, Sept. 13. — There were lively reciprocal artillery actions and patrol activity at numerous points along the front."

"West of the Vardar river an enemy attack against the new positions of the British was repulsed with heavy losses. A number of prisoners were captured."

"The night statement reads: 'South of St. Quentin, we advanced our lines as far as the outskirts of Fontaine-les-Clères."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne, we proceeded on various points to carry out local attacks designed to improve our positions. Despite spirited resistance of the enemy, we occupied the village of Allement and the Laffaux mill. We also made further progress east of Sancy and northeast of Celles-sur-Aisne. The number of prisoners taken up to the present amounts to 2,500."

"South of the Aisne, in the region of Merval, we made progress. About 200 prisoners fell into our hands."

"Aviation: On September 12 and 13, our airplanes participated actively in the offensive operations of the American army. In spite of strong winds, low clouds and rain, our bombing and pursuit squadrons attacked troops and convoys

in the region of Conflans, Chambley, Vigneulles-les-Hattonchâtel and Mars-la-Tour. Seven enemy planes were brought down or put out of action and one captive balloon was burned."

"Our observation squadrons, flying in the storm, did not cease to inform the command of the situation on the battlefield and of the progress of our troops, who were supporting the American units."

Belgian.

PARIS, Sept. 14. — "On the night of Sept. 13 the enemy violently bombarded our advanced works to the east of Nieuport and was able to penetrate temporarily into one of our watching posts northwest of St. George."

"In the Merckem zone the Germans succeeded in occupying temporarily, the line of posts recently conquered by us to the southeast of Braibank. This (Friday) morning, in spite of the counter-attacks in force, we reconquered all these posts, capturing about fifty men and four machine guns."

French.

PARIS, Sept. 13. — The French have made further progress between Savy and the Ham-St. Quentin road, and also to the north of Nanteuil La Fosse, in the Reims sector, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed in the region of Laffaux and Moisy."

German.

BERLIN, Sept. 13. — "The day was quieter on the fighting fronts," says the German official communiqué issued tonight."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle, where the Americans are carrying out their offensive, the enemy thus far has not renewed his attack."

American.

"Headquarters of the American expeditionary forces, Sept. 13:

"Section A—In the St. Mihiel sector we have achieved further success, the junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west, have given us possession of the whole salient to points 12 miles northeast of St. Mihiel, and have resulted in the capture of many prisoners."

"Forced back by our steady advance, the enemy is retiring, and is destroying large quantities of material as he goes. The number of prisoners counted has risen to 13,300. Our line now includes: Herbeville, Thillet, Hattonville, St. Benoît, Xammes, Jaulny, Thiaucourt and Vieville."

British.

LONDON, Sept. 13. — "In the Verdun and Jeancourt sectors, northwest of St. Quentin, our troops have gained ground in contact with the enemy advanced detachments, and have taken prisoners."

"Southwest of La Bassee, our progress has continued in spite of the opposition from hostile machine guns. Our troops have gained possession of Fosse-de-Bethune and of the slag heap adjoining it. This slag heap, known as 'the dump,' forms the feature, giving wide observation over the surrounding country."

"To the north of it, our troops hold the German trench immediately west of Auchy-les-Basse, and are pressing forward into the village. We captured a few prisoners during the night in the region of Zillebek Lake."

"The text of the air ministry's statement follows:

"On the night of September 12-13, in conjunction with the attack of the American first army, the railways at Metz, Sablon and Courcelles (in the eastern outskirts of Metz) were heavily bombed by us with good results."

"The Metz station, searchlights and transports were attacked with machine-gun fire."

"On the 13th instant, in favorable weather, operations were continued against the Metz-Sablon and other railway junctions and enemy transports on the battlefield. Nearly eight and a half tons of bombs were dropped, and good results were observed."

"One hostile machine was destroyed, two of our machines are missing."

"Another official communication dealing with aviation, was issued tonight as follows:

"On September 12, a strong wind, low clouds and heavy rains prevailed throughout most of the day. The enemy aircraft were not active."

"Our own machine engaged in patrol and artillery observation work had to contend with most un-

favorable weather conditions and could fly only at a low altitude. During the brighter intervals some photographs were taken and several reconnaissances were successfully carried out. One of our machines is missing."

"At night no flying was possible."

French.

PARIS, Sept. 12. — "West of St. Quentin, in co-operation with the British, we advanced as far as the Holnon-Savy road." (About three miles west of St. Quentin.)

"The announcement of to-night reads:

"The American army attacked this morning in the region of St. Mihiel. The operation is developing under the best of conditions."

German.

BERLIN, Sept. 12. — "Between the Meuse and the Moselle, the French and Americans attacked at the St. Mihiel bend. The fighting continues."

American.

"Headquarters American expeditionary forces, September 12—

"Section A—This morning our troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector, made considerable gains. Assisted by French troops they broke through enemy's defense and advanced at some points to a depth of five miles. We have counted 8,000 prisoners up to the present. The operation is still in progress."

British.

LONDON, Sept. 12. — "Our operations in the Havrincourt sector were continued with great success this morning, in spite of the unfavorable weather."

"English troops attacked and captured Treoussart and the old British trench lines to the east and north of it. On their right, New Zealand troops made progress east of Conzeaucourt wood, overcoming the obstinate resistance of a German jaeger division."

"At Havrincourt, the 62nd (Yorkshire) Division, which carried the village on November 20, 1917, attacked for a second time over the same ground and with like success. Other English troops attacked across the Canal du Nord, north of Havrincourt. After sharp fighting our troops captured the village, together with the section of the Hindenburg line between the village and the canal."

"North of Bapaume-Cambrai road, Lancashire troops completed the capture of Moeuvres, also after sharp fighting."

"About 1,000 prisoners have been taken by us in these operations. 'On the northern portion of the front, further progress has been made by us today south of La Bassee canal and northwest of Armentières."

"The report on air activities over the battle zone tonight says: 'Frequent rainstorms and a high wind severely limited operations on September 11 and there is nothing of interest to report.'

British.

LONDON, Sept. 11. — "We carried out a successful local operation early this morning north of Epehy, advancing our line in this locality and capturing a number of prisoners. Some progress has been made by our troops during the day on the southern portion of the battlefield, in the region of Verdun."

"An attack attempted by the enemy this afternoon against one of our posts west of Gouzeaucourt was repulsed by machine gun fire."

"Local fighting also has taken place northeast of Hulluch and south of Labassee canal, as the result of which we captured a few prisoners and established posts in the enemy's former position."

"The hostile artillery has developed considerable activity this evening in the Havrincourt wood sector."

"The communication an aerial operations tonight says:

"Owing to continued heavy rainstorms on September 10, aerial observation was very difficult. In spite of a very high wind, some work was accomplished during the fine intervals which occurred from time to time."

"Several reconnaissances were carried out by our machines and some photographs were taken. One of our airplanes failed to return."

French.

PARIS, Sept. 11. — "A German counter-attack south-east of Roupy (near St. Quentin) was repulsed."

"In the region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne, six enemy attacks to reach our positions were repulsed."

German.

BERLIN, Sept. 11. — "During the repulse of English partial advances south of Ypres and north of La Bassee canal, we took prisoners."

Rheumatism

A HOME CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the spring of 1902 I was attacked by Rheumatism and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedies, after remedies, and doctor after doctor, but each failed as I remained was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case."

I want every sufferer from any form of Rheumatism to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of \$1.00, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Don't fail! Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free! Don't delay. Write today."

Mark H. Jackson, No. 241 E. Gurley Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson responsible. Statement true.

"South of the Peronne-Cambrai road, fresh English attacks again led to violent fighting to the south of Gouzeaucourt and around Epehy. The enemy reached our first lines at a few points. We drove him back in counter-attacks. Three hundred prisoners remained in our hands."

"Partial attacks by the French on both sides of the Ham-St. Quentin road, delivered by surprise after artillery preparation, were repulsed."

"There was local fighting north of the Ailette river."

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne, the artillery fire increased to great violence in the afternoon. The enemy advanced in the evening to strong attacks. They failed in front of our line."

Austrian.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—via London. — "In the Asolone sector of the Austro-Italian front, where the Italians had penetrated the Austro-Hungarian lines, the situation was restored yesterday by an Austrian counter-attack, the war office announced today."

Austrian Peace Offer Rejected

Continued from page 1.)

"Allies' 'Declining Spirit.'"

"The grounds for this lay assembly in the situation at that time. In order to maintain in their people the war spirit which was steadily declining, the Allied governments had by the most severe means suppressed even any discussion of the peace idea. And so it came about that the ground for a peace understanding was not properly prepared. The natural transition from the wildest war agitation to a condition of conciliation was lacking."

"It would, however, be wrong to believe that the peace step we then took was entirely without results. Its fruits consist of something which is not to be overlooked—that the peace question has not since vanished from the order of the day. The discussions which have been carried on before the tribunal of public opinion have disclosed proof of the yet slight differences which today still separate the warring powers in their conception of peace conditions."

"Nevertheless, an atmosphere has been created which no longer excludes the discussion of the peace problem."

"Without optimism, it at least assuredly may be deduced from the utterances of responsible statesmen that the desire to reach an understanding and not to demolish the war exclusively by force of arms is also gradually beginning to penetrate into the allied states save for some exceptions in the case of blinded war agitators, which are certainly not to be estimated lightly."

"The Austro-Hungarian government is aware that after the deep-reaching convulsions which have been caused in the life of the peoples by the devastating efforts of the world war it will not be possible to re-establish order in the tottering world at a single stroke. The path that leads to the restoration of peaceful relations between the peoples is cut by hatred and embitterment. It is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread this path—the path of negotiation—and if there are still such responsible factors as desire to overcome their opponents by military means and to force the will to victory on him, there can, nevertheless, no longer be doubt that this aim, even assuming that it is attainable, would first necessitate a further sanguinary and protracted struggle."

"A Popular Peace."

"But even a later victorious peace will no longer be able to

make good the consequences of such a policy—consequences which will be fatal to all the states and peoples of Europe. The only peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of opponents would be a peace desired by all the peoples. The Austro-Hungarian government again comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about direct discussion between the enemy powers."

"The earnest will to peace of wide classes of the population of all the states who are jointly suffering through the war—the indisputable controversial questions—as well as the more conciliatory atmosphere that is general, seem to the Austro-Hungarian government to give a certain guarantee that a fresh step in the interests of peace, which also takes account of past experiences in this domain, might at the present moment offer the possibility of success."

Non-binding Discussion.

"The Austro-Hungarian government has, therefore, resolved to point out to all the belligerents, friend and foe, a path considered practicable by it and to propose to them jointly to examine in a free exchange of views whether those pre-requisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising. To this end the Austro-Hungarian government has today invited the governments of all the belligerent states to confidential and unbinding discussion at a neutral meeting-place, and has addressed to them a note drawn up in this sense."

"This step has been brought to the attention of the Holy See in a special note and an appeal thereby made to the pope's interest in peace. Furthermore, the governments of neutral states have been acquainted with the step taken."

"The constant close accord which exists between the four allied powers warrants the assumption that the allies of Austria-Hungary to whom the proposal is being sent in the same manner, share the views developed in the note."

The 1916 Note.

"The peace offer which the powers of the Quadruple Alliance addressed to their opponents on December 12, 1916, the conciliatory basic ideas of which they have never given up, signifies, despite the rejection which it experienced, an important stage in the history of the war. In contrast to the first two and a half war years, the question of peace for the moment from the European standpoint had been greatly discussed."

"The line of development of this discussion, however, has not been uniform and steady. The basic standpoint changed under the influence of the military and political position, and hitherto, at any rate, it has not led to a tangible general result that could be utilized."

"It is true that it can be stated that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides, has, on the whole, grown somewhat less; that despite the indisputable continuance of decided and hitherto unbridled differences, a partial turning from many of the most concrete war aims is visible and a certain agreement upon the relative general basic principles of the world peace manifests itself. In both camps there is undoubtedly observable in wide classes of the population a growth of the will to peace and understanding. Moreover, a comparison of the reception of the peace proposal of the powers of the quadruple alliance on the part of their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter, as well as of the non-responsible but, in a political respect, no wise unimportant personalities, confirms this impression."

Modified Demands.

"While, for example, the reply of President Wilson made demands which amounted to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, to a diminution and a deep internal transformation of the German empire, and the destruction of Turkish European ownership, these demands, the realization of which was based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many declarations from official entente quarters, or in part were dropped."

"Thus, in a declaration made in the British house of commons a year ago, Mr. Balfour expressly recognized that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problems, and that no one could impose a constitution upon Germany from

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Catarrh is a dangerous disease—people suffer from Catarrh of the nose, throat and eyes, and Catarrh is dangerous.

Neglected Catarrh often develops into nose and throat and in many cases leads on to that terrible disease, Consumption. If you leave Catarrh unchecked, there's always the danger it may get down to your lungs.

Don't let your Catarrh run on any longer. Catarrh can be cured—absolutely and permanently. You can cure it yourself at home, easily and completely, if you take it in hand the right way.

Write to me to-day and let me tell you how to cure Catarrh. I'll gladly give you the most helpful and valuable

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It entitles the holder of this paper to free medical advice on curing Catarrh.

Is your throat sore?

Is your nose stuffy?

Is your throat itching?

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