

A COMPLETE VICTORY FOR ALLIES SURE

French Premier in Optimistic Speech in the Chamber Reviews the War.

THE GREEK MUDDLE

United Action of the Entente Powers Will Bring Lasting Peace.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Complete victory of the Allies and a subsequent lasting peace was predicted amidst tumultuous cheers by Premier Briand in his anxiously-awaited speech before Parliament to-day, reviewing the recent developments in the great war.

The Premier hailed the intervention of Italy and Roumania as "contributing no little to hastening victory." While admitting that the Bulgarian invasion of Roumania "increases the difficulties of that country, he expressed the certainty that these will be overcome.

M. Briand's speech dealt at length with the Allies' occupation of Greek territory. The action of the Entente, he said, was justified and necessary not only to safeguard the Allied troops, but also "to preserve Greece's independence, menaced by the greed of our enemies." The Saloniki armies, he asserted, are "on the march to victory," and will shatter the Central Empire's eastern dream. He emphasized the thorough consolidation of all Allied efforts and their complete unity of feeling and action.

The Premier, while declaring that "victory can no longer escape us," warned against excessive optimism, saying that the Allies' opponents are still powerful, and "will only succumb under repeated blows."

"During the Parliamentary recess Italy declared war on Germany, Roumania against Austria-Hungary. France welcomes these acts with a joyful feeling. The sacred cause for which the Allies are fighting has increased in strength, which morally and materially will contribute no little to hasten victory.

COMPLETE SOLIDARITY.

"Because of numerous vexations and in order to show the complete solidarity with which the Allies are engaged in the same war, against the same enemies, Italy declared war on Germany. Thus the unity of action on a single front can be more closely applied. Roumania has long aspired to release her oppressed populations. 'Bulgaria's treacherous attack against her may increase her difficulties, but in her own strength and in that of the Allies she will find the means to overcome them, and with the Allies will march towards the victory that will make her the great nation she has legitimate ambition to become.

"The Saloniki armies will fulfill the mission entrusted to them. Already on this front, as on all others, action is developing, according to the staff's plans. On this theatre of operations the Allies' action in thwarting the Central Empire's eastern dream will develop in accordance with the situation, and events will follow their ineluctable course in the Balkan peninsula.

"After Turkey Bulgaria will realize that it is dangerous for a country to desert its traditional friendships in order to subordinate itself to the selfish schemes of an unscrupulous nation.

"The invasion of Greek Macedonia encountered no serious resistance from Greece. The behavior, in that country, of agents of Germany, corruption and espionage, compelled the Allies to take or demand measures indispensable to the security of their troops. The Zaimis Government, to whose loyalty it is just to pay homage, accorded us from the first the satisfaction we desired.

DEFENCE OF GREECE'S ALLY.

"We hope that the Greek people will understand the reasons and the objects of our intervention. We were called to Saloniki to contribute to the defence of Serbia, Greece's ally. We shall pursue to the end the task for which she asked our help. We cannot, under these conditions, allow the tactics of the enemy or of his accomplices to compromise the success of the operations undertaken by the allied armies.

"Intervening in this manner we have not been inspired solely by the necessity to safeguard our troops. We also had Greece's own interests in view. We, in the end, safeguarded Greek territory and furnished the Greek people indispensable help to preserve her independence menaced by the greed of our enemies, who are also hers.

"The war's developments on the different theatre of operations show that the allies henceforth will hold an ascendancy over the enemy, which the sustained co-ordination of their efforts can only accentuate. At the present this co-ordination has reached a point where it is producing results which enable us to contemplate the future with confidence.

"The striking victories of the glorious Russian and Italian armies and those of the magnificent English and French soldiers, fighting on our front, have given us the right to cherish all hopes.

HOPE OF REPARATION.

"The hour of reparation is approaching for the individuals as well as for the peoples upon whom German aggression fell."

After expressing indignation at the alleged inhuman treatment of de-

ported civilians in Northern France, M. Briand continued:

"However confident we be of the final issue of the war, we must not indulge in excessive optimism. It would be inimical to our prospects to slacken our activity on the pretext that the victory can no longer escape us. Let us coolly face the truth. The enemy is still powerful and will defend himself stubbornly until the end. He will succumb only under repeated blows.

"Therefore, nothing must be neglected to defeat him. We must redouble our efforts and apply ourselves more than ever to the use of all of the country's resources and furnish every means to conquer. For our armies, their soldiers and officers, we feel the deepest admiration and gratitude for the heroism and abnegation they have never ceased to show."

Demanding the Parliament's aid in this work, M. Briand concluded:

"Union in the work of all the living forces of the country is the essential condition of success. That is what will lead us to peace through victory, a solid and durable peace, guaranteed against future violence by appropriate international sanctions."

ITALIANS BOMB TRIESTE POST

Arsenal and Aeroplane Hangars Damaged.

Large Fires Observed After Explosions.

Rome, Cable.—A squadron of Italian aeroplanes made a raid yesterday on the Austrian arsenal and aeroplane hangars near Trieste, says an official statement issued by the War Office to-day. Five tons of high explosives were dropped and large fires were observed to result therefrom, the statement adds.

The portion of the War Office statement concerning aerial activity reads as follows:

"Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Auronzo, but they did no harm. Hydro-aeroplanes directed against Ravenna were driven off by our batteries and aeroplanes. Last night an enemy air squadron bombarded San Giorgio di Nogaro, Villa Vicentina, and other places in the lower Isonzo district. One man was killed and some fires were caused.

"Yesterday afternoon in unfavorable atmospheric conditions, a squadron of twenty-two of our Caproni battleplanes, escorted by Nieuport chasers, made a raid on Lloyd's arsenal and hydro-aeroplane hangars near Trieste. One hundred and seventy-two bombs, equivalent to five tons of high explosives, were dropped on the railway establishment and on ships under construction. Large fires were observed. Our aeroplanes were attacked by the enemy's anti-aircraft artillery and hydro-aeroplanes, but all returned to their sheds."

THE AUSTRIAN VERSION.

Vienna Cable.—A naval official statement issued to-day reads:

"Wednesday afternoon an enemy air squadron of eighteen Caproni, under the protection of three anti-aircraft aeroplanes attacked Trieste. Six enemy torpedo boats and two motor boats assisted them in the gulf. Numerous bombs were dropped, but these caused only slight damage and none of military importance. One man was slightly wounded.

"Our aeroplanes and anti-aircraft batteries obtained hits on the enemy torpedo boats. At the same time an enemy air squadron appeared over Parenzo, dropping twenty bombs in a field. No damage was done."

HUN TROUBLES IN THE BALKANS

Not Enough Troops to Do the Needed Work.

Offensive On Interior Lines Impossible.

(By Andre Beaumont)

Milan, Cable.—The Secolo discusses the German offensive as follows: "Despite the discontent among the Old Turks, Enver Pasha is the undisputed dictator, and enjoys the confidence of the Turkish army. The object of the conference is the solution of the grave Balkan problems. The situation of the German League is critical, not desperate."

An offensive on the interior lines is no longer possible. The defensive power is declining because of want of reserves. The check of the Dobruja invasion by the Austro-Hungarian army may end in disaster.

Bulgaria desired to continue for the last time the sham offensive in Macedonia only to prevent Roumania's intervention. She is now threatened on a new front and demands German help. The Bulgarian army, which at the beginning of the war numbered half a million men, is now only 400,000 strong.

The forces of General Sarrail at Saloniki, the Roumanians along the Danube, and the Russians in the Dobruja, are in crushing superiority. The fifty thousand Germans, supposed to be in the Dobruja, will hardly suffice. The King Ferdinand wants half a million Turkish troops to oppose the Russian and Roumanian forces in the Dobruja, so that the Bulgarians are free to defend Macedonia. The Turks have hitherto refused to use their army in Thrace, alleging that it might be needed at any time for the defence of Constantinople.

The Turks would consent if the Bulgarians offered compensation, which Bulgaria, however, is unwilling to give. Hence, the conference.

A further complication is presented by the urgent solicitations of the Magyar for assistance in Transylvania. Between the two claimants, Germany has her hands full.

As the stage coach careened toward the edge of the cliff, the timid tourist gazed anxiously down at the brawling stream, 300 feet below. "Do people fall over this precipice often?" she asked. The driver chuckled to his broncos. "No, madam," he returned placidly; "never but once."—The Christian Herald.

OFFENSIVE IN THE BALKANS, AND ONLY THERE

Teutons Will Act On the Defensive On All Other Fronts.

RETIREMENT NEAR

People Being Prepared for a Drawing In On Other Lines.

London Cable.—Three hundred thousand Teuton troops are to be despatched at once from other theatres of warfare to the Balkan front. Germany will furnish 200,000, Austria-Hungary 100,000 men. This army, combined with the Germans, Bulgars and Turks now fighting in the Near East, is to accomplish the dual aim which the Central Empires and their Allies regard as absolutely vital for the continuation of the war—the crushing of Roumania and the expulsion of the Allies from Macedonia, so as to safeguard the communications between the Teutonic Empire and their Eastern allies—the Orient railway.

This, according to a wireless despatch from Rome, based on reliable authority, is the decision reached by the general council of the Central Powers at the Kaiser's headquarters in the East.

"Offensive in the Balkans, defensive everywhere else," is the slogan created by the recent developments in the Near East as the result of Roumania's intervention. Evidence of a gradual shortening of the German western front is accumulating. Indication that Verdun will be abandoned is contained in to-day's Paris War Office statement that a whole division has been sent from that front to the Somme; and far behind the Picardy lines the Teutons are feverishly constructing new defence systems.

Late to-night news came from Amsterdam that large numbers of German troops stationed in Belgium are being transferred to the eastern front, presumably to relieve front-line units sent from the Russian to the Balkan theatre. All passenger service on the German railroads has been held up for two days to facilitate troop movements.

Meanwhile an extensive campaign has been initiated by the Central Powers and their allies to impress upon the populations the necessity of taking the initiative in the Balkans in disregard of any exigencies on the other fronts, and to prepare the people for possible withdrawals elsewhere.

Roumania is being made the target of the bitterest accusations and the object of contempt by statesmen in their speeches, by the war offices in their official accounts, and by the newspapers in their news and editorial columns. To make plain the necessity of punishing her, she is held up to the people as embodying all the mean qualities in the eastern theatre. Premier Tisza is taking a hand in the debate of the Hungarian Parliament to-day, defended the Government's attitude with regard to Roumania. Austria-Hungary, he said, knew Roumania was going to intervene, but did not believe she was quite ready.

"We were deceived in this assumption," he said, "and our error had sad and harmful consequences for us, but I do not know whether the consequences of this premature attack will not be much heavier for Roumania."

He again refused to consent to a convocation of the representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments for a joint meeting.

At the same time, Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, defiantly answered criticism along the same lines. He said he courted an investigation of the Roumanian situation, and continued: "Roumania will be quickly dealt with after she has been crushed. I believe that the Entente has shown weakness rather than strength by involving Roumania in the war. If the enemy powers had been strong, they would not have thought the assistance of Roumania necessary."

He added the central powers would have humiliated themselves by offering territorial concessions for the retention of Roumania's friendship.

STAGE SET COMPLETE.

In Germany the press is spreading wide and far official Bulgarian charges of Roumanian atrocities. It is emphasized that "the entire press of Bulgaria is demanding punitive measures." Bulgaria, it is announced, proposes an intervention by neutral diplomats and a subsequent energetic protest with the neutral powers.

A sensitive spot of the German population is struck by the announcement in Germany, according to a Zurich despatch, that the International League Fair has been a failure, owing to Roumania's intervention. The "Leopold Messe" is a traditional affair in Germany, always attracting national-wide attention.

German and Austrian newspapers are publishing dramatic accounts of the death scene in the Roumanian palace early in the war, when the late King Carol, the Hohenzollern, gave to the Roumanian Premier, his political testament: Everlasting friendship with Austria and Germany."

Both Berdinand and Brattiano, the papers say, pledged themselves to the dying King with a handshake to guard and foster this heritage.

Thus, the stage is set complete, as far as the approbation of the public is concerned, for a materialization of the new Teutonic slogan.

PROMISED TO RUSSIA.

Constantinople and Dardanelles to be the Czar's.

San Francisco Report.—That Constantinople has been promised to Russia by the Entente Allies should the Central Empires be defeated in the war, was the statement made here yesterday by M. M. Itchas, member of the Douma, and one of the Russian parliamentary deputations sent by the Czar to England, France and Italy to confer with these Governments.

"The reason for the visit of the Douma deputation to England, France and Italy," said Mr. Itchas, "was to convince ourselves of the military and economic resources of our Allies. Having seen, we are more than ever prepared to go on with the war, the more so as we now have all the munitions we require, and can maintain a continuous offensive."

"Russia has the solemn promise of the other Allies that Constantinople and the Dardanelles will become Russian territory."

CROP OUTLOOK FOR ONTARIO

Based On Returns to the Middle of August.

All Complain of Very Unfavorable Season.

Fall Wheat.—This is relatively the best cereal crop of the season, both for grain and straw. While the yield is much below that of the bumper crop of 1915, it is above the average for the thirty-four-year period, and practically equal to the average of the last ten years.

Spring Wheat.—This crop is still decreasing in acreage. The yield will be about an average, but there will be considerable small light grain, and the straw will be rather short, owing to the hot July weather.

Barley.—Many of the heads of grain were not filled, and the average yield will be less than usual. The straw, though clean, is not of good length.

Oats.—The unusually hot and dry weather prevailing late in the season hastened ripening, resulting in much of the grain being light in weight and in average yield per acre. The straw also is short, but of fair quality.

Rye.—There is not a large acreage of rye grown for grain, much of it being fed green. It has stood the severe drought of the latter part of the growing season better relatively than any other of the grain crops, and will be above the average in yield.

Peas.—The hot and unusually dry weather prevailing at the time of blossoming affected the yield, which is below the average.

Beans.—A light yield is expected. Hay.—Not for many years have such satisfactory reports been received regarding the various grass and clover crops. Heavy yields were the rule, and the weather at harvesting was almost perfect for curing, thus ensuring first-class quality. In a few cases, however, lack of labor delayed cutting until the fields were rather too mature.

Corn.—The majority of the corn fields are more backward in growth than usual at this time of the season, and it will require most favorable weather from now on to bring the crop along to anything like average form. Ensilage corn is doing relatively better than corn for the cob.

Potatoes.—The present outlook for potatoes is poor, although some correspondents say that a few good rains might redeem the situation. Owing to the rainy spring weather, some of the crop had to be planted late, while a considerable portion of the early planting rotted in the long-soaked and cold soil. The prolonged period of drought during July was also trying to the vines. The bug was very injurious this season, owing to the dry summer and scarcity of farm help.

Roots.—There is a very uneven showing of all classes of roots, owing to the late start many of the fields received on account of the wet spring, and the trying effects of the dry and very hot weather which has prevailed more or less since the beginning of July. While both turnip and mangels are considered to be backward in growth and general condition, a number of correspondents are of opinion that timely rains would greatly restore and push forward the root crops generally although anything like standard yields might not be looked for.

Fruit.—Apples will be comparatively light in yield, more especially the winter varieties. Pears have done relatively better, but will be only about half a crop. Statements regarding the yield of peaches range from poor to good; the yield will probably be about a medium. Cherries were almost a failure; the sour variety did much better than the sweeter sorts. Grapes will be a good crop where properly looked after.

Pastures and Live Stock.—Pastures were of the best until the drought began to tell about the latter part of July. Later on most of the fields, especially in Western Ontario, were browned by the continued drought, and in some quarters cattle on the grass had to be helped out by hay or other extra feed. Notwithstanding this drawback, and the extremely warm temperature prevailing during the summer, live stock generally are in good condition—somewhat thin, but hearty. It is thought that there will be plenty of fodder for fall and winter supplies, notwithstanding the expected shortage of grain, straw, roots and corn ensilage. Farmers counting upon the splendid crop of hay to carry them through. Much, however, will depend upon the weather of the next month or two.

BULGARS ARE RETREATING ON BOTH THE WINGS

Fighting On the Macedonian Front is Turning in Favor of Allies.

BIG BRITISH GAIN

Salient in the Enemy's Lines Captured, Held Against Attacks.

London Cable.—The Times' Roumanian headquarters correspondent, in a despatch printed to-day, says: "The Bulgarians attacked the Roumanian positions at Lipaitza, but were repulsed after a fight lasting all night. They lost eight guns."

London, Sept. 14.—On both wings of the allied front in Macedonia further progress against the Bulgars is reported officially to-day. The Serbs on the left bank, west of the Vardar, continued their advance, according to the Saloniki headquarters statement, and captured at the point of the bayonet some Bulgarian trenches between Kovil and Vetrenik. They also made considerable progress northeast of Lake Ostrovo, while northwest of the lake they took a height west of the dominating Hill 1,500.

On the right the Italians were again victorious in violent encounters with the Bulgars, according to the French official account. An unofficial despatch late to-night from Rome says the Italians "after violent fighting obtained all the objectives desired." The same message adds that the Bulgarians are being driven beyond the Doiran-Demirhisar Railway, having suffered heavy losses.

BRITISH TAKE BULGAR SALIENT.

British troops fighting in Macedonia have captured a salient in the Bulgarian lines north of Mucukovo, says the official communication issued by the British War Office this evening. The British gains were maintained against counter-attacks. Some Germans were taken prisoner. The statement follows:

"Early this morning our troops moved forward after military preparation through Mucukovo (eight miles southwest of Doiran), and in the face of stubborn opposition captured a salient in the enemy's line to the north of the village. Considerable ground was gained, and although the enemy counter-attacked, our gains were fully maintained."

"We captured some German prisoners and a number of machine guns."

An undated Bulgarian official statement received here to-day says attempts by the allies to advance at some points were frustrated by the Bulgarian fire. It describes the second encounter between Bulgars and Italians as having resulted in a rout for the latter and capture by the Bulgars of an officer and 87 men.

OPERATIONS IN ROUMANIA.

As regards the operations in Roumania, the various censorships are rivaling each other in secrecy. How far the Russian army—estimated at 300,000—which came to the Roumanian aid in the Dobruja, has advanced is not known. Nor have the Bulgars and Germans massed along the Danube attempted as yet to cross the river.

The Petrograd War Office stated this afternoon that the Roumanians thus far have been successful in repulsing attacks, capturing eight guns. Sofia officially gains progress in the Dobruja, as does also the German War Office, without, however, giving any details.

WITHDRAWAL OF HUN NEAR

French Offensive Has Made It a Necessity.

New Line Douai, Cambrai and Laon.

Paris Cable.—By its victories this week the French offensive has achieved what the Germans asserted was impossible. It has driven a wedge right through the original German front, has definitely "broken the line" of boasted impregnable fortifications stretching across France from beyond the north-western frontier to the limits of Switzerland.

The village of Bouchavesnes and l'Abbe Wood Farm beyond it were clearly behind the rows of trenches which aerial observation showed to be barring the French advance when the Somme offensive began. That under the menace of the onrushing French tide the Germans have hastily constructed other lines still further in the rear of the lost positions does not detract from the moral value of the achievement that filled the battle-weary troops with enthusiasm.

Tremendous as is the moral value of the latest success, its strategic effects are even more important still. Highway No. 37 of the great arteries feeding the German front has been cut between Bapaume and Peronne, and by their advance beyond Hill 76 the French now menace directly and already sweep with their artillery the main road from Paris to Lille via Cambrai, the loss of which is expected to force the German high com-

mand to consider seriously the necessity of a withdrawal to the inner line, Douai, Cambrai, Laon, that famous "shortening of the front" that is expected here to mark the beginning of the end.

Of more immediate value is that Peronne is now under French fire from the north, west and south, which cuts it from all communications except along communication trenches or by dangerous night transport.

Now instead of being "before Peronne" the French are at its very gates.

HUNS FORGED PRISON LETTER

Canadian Soldier Did Not Get Parcels Acknowledged.

Was Put in Jail and His Parcels Kept.

Ottawa, Report.—Evidence that in one case at least parcels addressed to a prisoner of war in Germany have not reached the man for whom they were intended, has been secured by Mrs. William Hogarth, of Ottawa, mother of Corporal Harry Hogarth, of the 8th C.E.F. In the past year Corporal Hogarth has been a prisoner of war and for a year his mother has been sending money through the Red Cross in London, that he might receive supplies of food and clothing. A few parcels reached the prisoners, but the supply ceased after he refused to make munitions for the enemy, and was put into a prison. Mrs. Hogarth has obtained from the Canadian Red Cross in London a sample of acknowledgment receiving there purporting to be from Corporal Hogarth. It was a forgery.

E. L. Ives, United States Vice-Consul at Breslau, was appealed to, and a letter has since come from Corporal Hogarth stating that he had been called to the prison office to make a statement, that he had received no parcels except a few at first and that no mail had been very irregular. The parcels and the forging of acknowledgments in the Hogarth case has caused uneasiness in Red Cross circles here.

GREEK ARMY IN GERMAN HANDS

Entire Corps Gives Up On the King's Orders.

To be Interned in German Territory.

Berlin Cable.—The 4th Greek army corps, with headquarters at the port of Kavala, has been placed in the hands of the Germans by its commander and the troops will be transported to Germany, it was officially announced here to-day. The Greek troops will be permitted to retain their arms and equipment, and will retain their standing as neutrals. They will enjoy German hospitality until Greek soil is freed of allied invaders. The Greeks, it is said, first surrendered to the Bulgars.

The official statement dealing with the action of the Greek troops said that the 4th Greek army corps was left behind the left Bulgarian wing in the Bulgarians' advance into Macedonia.

"The allies planned to force these troops to fight on their side or to suffer the same fate as the part of the 11th Greek division at Saloniki," said the official statement. "Free communication from Athens was checked by arbitrary action of the allied authorities."

"The commander of the 4th Greek army corps at Kavala, faithful to the will of his Commander-in-chief (King Constantine) and the legal Government in their desire to maintain neutrality, was forced by famine and disease to ask the German Commander-in-chief on September 12 to protect his brave troops and to provide them lodging and food."

KINDLY FRENCH.

Huns Interned Have Very Low Death Rate.

Paris Cable.—In a white paper issued to-night the Government makes public the findings of an American Embassy official who has visited the military and civil internment camps in France.

"The document states that few complaints and a remarkably low death rate are examples of which was found at St. Omer, where but a few deaths occurred in eighteen months, among the four thousand prisoners there interned. At the Donington Hall hospital there were no patients and no deaths reported. Prisoners at all the camps have their kitchen committees and makeable arrangements for instruction. They also have music and sports. At one camp there were 55 classes in modern languages, electricity, engineering, mathematics, drawing, shorthand, gardening and railway work.

Of the 1500 men sent from Dorchester to work at Rouen, but thirty were returned as unfit physically."

BRANTFORD POLICE WAGES.

Brantford, Report.—An increase in wages was to-day granted to the local police force. The high cost of living and the fact that they were not so well paid here as in other cities, were the reasons advanced.

The Board of Police Commissioners decided to accede to requests. Seargants on the new scale will receive 25 cents a day more and the constable a proportionate raise of about 20 cents.

TEUTONS SEEK AID IN CANADA.

Brantford, Report.—Teutonic gall is now being experienced in Brantford at the hands of German and United States, who are desirous of having Canadians contribute to the Teutonic War Relief Committee. Letters containing \$3 worth of war relief stamps coming from New York have been received by a number of citizens here. Receivers are asked to buy or sell in Teuton countries for relief purposes.

The One I-can't-understand why old man Solomon was considered such a wise guy when he married 790 times. The Other—Well, that's enough to put any man wise.—Indianapolis Star.