

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## OFFICIAL

### BRITISH

London, Sept. 28.—General French reports enemy counter-attacks repulsed with heavy loss. At Hulluch, progress has been made, also east of Loss. The total British captures are fifty-three officers, twenty-eight hundred men, eighteen guns and thirty-two machine guns.

The French Government reports continued fighting in Champagne. The French troops are now on a wide front before the second German line which is defended by concealed barbed wire. Some further progress is reported this afternoon.

In the Argonne the Germans have suffered a serious check from French counter-attacks. Severe fighting continues at various points on the Russian front.

BONAR LAW.

### FRENCH

Paris, via St. Pierre, Sept. 28.—In Artois, during the evening and night, we gained ground nearer and nearer toward the crests, each and south-east of Souchez.

In Champagne the Germans resist on their extended and hidden reserve positions, protected with barbed wire entanglements.

We realized further progress toward Hill 185, west of Navarin Farm and towards a Justice north of Massiges.

In Argonne the stubborn attacks launched yesterday by the enemy, with six to eight battalions, against our first line of trenches of La Folle, Mote and Noiant, resulted in a serious check for the enemy. During the night our counter-attacks permitted us to chase the German infantry from nearly all points where they had penetrated. The ground in front of our trenches is strewn with enemy corpses.

The night was relatively quiet on the remainder of the front.

## French Shatter Crown Prince's Right Wing

Paris, Sept. 28.—Intelligence from the Champagne front beyond Châlons which reached Paris to-day shows that it was the right of the German Crown Prince's army which was shattered in the attacks on Friday and Saturday.

The Crown Prince's centre made furious efforts to counter in the Argonne yesterday with the result that all the railway lines to the east and north, according to French information, were engaged last night in carrying away the German wounded. French officers reckon that the Crown Prince's army lost 100,000 men in this attack and previous assaults during the summer.

Germans captured recently testify that the resistance of the French has been as destructive as their offensive and that their artillery fire which was of deadly effect a year ago has now attained such intensity as to work demoralization among their opponents.

French officers say the drive against Verdun is being transformed gradually into a defence of Metz, for the French are creeping slowly and steadily closer to the Lorraine stronghold.

## G. KNOWLING.

Jamming and Cooking utensils in our Hardware Department.

- Iron Maslin Kettles, (enamelled)—4 quart 38c.; 3-quart, 55c.; 8-quart, 85c.; 10-quart, 70c.
- Iron Maslin Kettles (enamelled)—Will stand acid. 4-quart, \$1.20; 6-quart, \$1.45; 8-quart, \$1.75; 10-quart, \$2.15.
- Steel Maslin Kettles (enamelled)—38c., 45c., 70c., and 80c. each.
- Spoons (enamelled)—11c., 17c. each.
- Wooden Spoons—4c., 5c. and 7c. each.
- Galvanized Wash Boilers—\$2.20 and \$2.40 each.
- Galvanized Wash Tubs—\$1.25 and \$1.45 each.
- Washboards "Class Duke"—50c. each.
- "High Flyer" Brass—45c. each.
- "Globe" Zinc—30c.
- Asbestos's Baking Sheets—9c. pkt.
- Oval Asbestos's Stove Mats—17 cents.

G. KNOWLING, 84118/11.

## Grey and Asquith Review all Phases War Situation

Sir Edward Grey Promises Support British Empire

### BALKAN NATIONS

Who Remain Friendly to Allies' Cause Should Bulgaria Side With Central Powers

London, Sept. 28.—"If Bulgaria mobilization should result in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of our enemies, we are prepared to give our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power, in the manner that would be most welcome to them, and in concert with our Allies." Such was the announcement made by Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in the Commons this afternoon.

Premier Asquith made an urgent appeal to all his hearers to abstain from raising questions regarding recruiting for national service. "We are at a critical moment in the history of the war," the Premier said. "We are watching with most intense sympathy and hope the gallant combined efforts of the Allied forces. I do not think greater injury could be rendered to this country and the cause of the Allies, than that at this moment a suggestion should go forth to the world that there is any division of opinion here."

The speeches of the Premier and Foreign Secretary Grey were followed with the closest attention, as they dealt with phases of the war situation which are of particular interest at present. Sir Edward Grey emphasized the long standing friendship between Britain and Bulgaria, and added:

"Our official information from the Bulgarian Government is that they have taken up a position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence; and that they have no aggressive intentions against their Balkan neighbours. Not only is there hostility in this country toward Bulgaria, but there is a traditionally warm feeling of sympathy with the Bulgarian people. So long as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Britain and her Allies, there can be no question of British influence or forces being used in any sense hostile to Bulgarian interests. So long as the Bulgarian attitude is unaggressive there can be no disturbance of those friendly relations."

After making the announcement that if Bulgaria should assume an aggressive attitude on the side of Britain's enemies, the Government would take action, Sir Edward continued:

"We are, of course, consulting with our Allies on the situation. I believe that the view which I express is theirs also, our policy being to secure an agreement in respect to the Balkan States, which will insure each of them not only independence, but a brilliant future based on the general principle of the territorial and political union of kindred nations. To secure this agreement we recognize that the legitimate aspirations of the Balkan States must find satisfaction. The policy of Germany, on the other hand, has been created for her own purpose of disunion and war among the Balkan States. She may use Austria-Hungary to precipitate war, with the result that the Empire is completely subordinated to Germany and dependent upon her. Turkey, whose interests would have been preserved if she had remained neutral, being gratuitously purchased by Germany into war is now being subordinated and made dependent on Germany's aspiration and influence from Berlin to Bagdad. In the same way it would naturally be Germany's policy to use any Balkan State with the inevitable result that those States eventually would be subordinated to her, and that though territorial gains might be promised, they would lose their independence. This is directly contrary to the policy of the Allies, which is to further the national aspirations of the Balkan States without sacrificing the independence of any of them."

## FRENCH ATTACK THE GERMAN SECOND LINE BUT THE ATTACK OF THE ALLIES HAS SLACKENED

Allied Armies Have Gained Positions Dominating the German Line Communications--Germans Claim French Repulsed and Number Prisoners Taken

Battles Still Rage on Eastern Front From Riga to Southern Galicia--Von Linsingen Heavily Reinforced Has Resumed the Initiative and Recaptured Town of Lutsk--Montenegro Takes a Hand Against the Austrians--Sir Ed. Grey Warns Bulgaria.

London, Sept. 29.—In Champagne, the French are attacking the German second line of trenches and making further progress, but seemingly the Allies offensive movement is not being carried on with the impetuosity which characterized the first two days of the operations. The success won is recognized as very important, but the main object, which is to break through the German lines has not yet been accomplished.

Both British and French have greatly improved their positions, and by gaining hills from the crests of which they can dominate the German lines of communication their next attempt to secure a decisive victory should be made easier to carry out in the view of experts here. The French continue to push forward east of Souchez, aiming at the Heights of Vimy, which command the plains to the East, while the British to the North are making secure their hold on the Lens-LaBasse road and are beating off German counter attacks.

The battle of Champagne is over sixteen miles of front and where the French are attacking now is within less than two miles of a railway which crosses the country behind the

German positions which has been so useful to them in moving troops and supplies to threatened points. With French guns within easy range, the railway is rendered useless.

There is great divergence between the German and French official account of the battles. The Germans claim that all the French attacks have been repulsed and that a number of prisoners have been captured. It is the same with regard to the Crown Prince's offensive in the Argonne; whereas this is described by the French as an important action, the Germans say it is a minor one, designed to improve the situation and the desired result has been achieved.

There has been no cessation of fighting on the Russian front from Riga down to Galicia. The progress of Field Von Hindenburg has been resumed in an effort to reach Dvinsk, which town has been denied him so many times, Germans announced that the Russians are retreating, and except for Field Marshall Von Mackenzon, who is held at Priepet marshes, all German Generals report advances, even General Von Linsingen, whose army was rather roughly handled by the Russians in Volhynia, having, with the aid of strong rein-

forcements been able to take the initiative has again, in addition to recapturing Lutsk crossed the Stryk River below that fortress.

In Galicia the Russian General Ivanoff is still holding the Austrians back and himself gaining ground.

Montenegro, the smallest of the Allied nations, is taking a hand in the general attack on the Central Powers. She has launched an energetic offensive, according to an unofficial telegram, which secured for her the possession of some Austrian positions.

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in the Commons to-day, made statements regarding the Balkan situation which should tend to clear the atmosphere. While saying that Bulgaria has assured the Powers she had no aggressive intentions against neighbouring States, Sir Edward took occasion to warn that country that any aggression would bring to the assistance of any friend of the Allies attacked the whole power of the British Empire.

The enthusiasm with which the Greeks are answering the call of mobilization is considered in London as also likely to affect the Balkan situation.

## The Anglo-French Financial Com. And Am. Bankers

Develop Plan For Flotation of Giant Loan to ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Russia is Not to Participate in the Loan Which is to be Issued

New York, Sept. 28.—The Anglo-French financial commission announced to-night that the proposed credit loan for Britain and France, will be five hundred million dollars, and would be issued on joint Anglo-French five year five per cent. bonds, offered to the public at 98.

A syndicate of underwriters numbering 96 is announced; also that the bonds will be issued in denominations as low as one hundred dollars. Subscribers might pay for them by installments.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Loan Financial Commission and the American bankers with whom they have been conferring over the proposed agreement between the Anglo-French credit loan to Britain and France has resulted in the formation of a definite plan, it is officially announced here to-night, for the establishment of a five hundred million dollar loan issue for five years at five per cent, joint British and French bonds payable jointly or severally by the two nations upon which the big loan will be a first lien.

houses. The bonds will be issued in denominations as low as one hundred dollars. Subscribers may pay for them by installments. At maturity these bonds will be repayable in cash or convertible into four and one half per cent. joint Anglo-French bonds, redeemable from ten to twenty years thereafter by the two Governments jointly and severally.

It was announced that Russia would not participate in the Loan.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Navigation of the Bristol Channel, and entrance to the Welsh coal ports of Cardiff and Port Bristol have been prohibited by the British government until further notice, owing to the probable presence in the vicinity of German submarines.

This information is contained in a despatch received to-day by the State department from Consul-General Skinner of London.

French Report Further Successes East of Souchez

Paris, Sept. 28.—The French troops fighting on the Western front have made further gains on the ground east of Souchez and north of Massiges and prisoners taken, including Germans recently brought back from the Russian front, according to an official statement issued by the War Office to-night.

Heavy artillery action is in progress in Argonne.

Norway Orders Steamers in China

Copenhagen, Sept. 28.—For the first time in history Chinese ship builders are competitors with European yards. The steamship Company at Drammen, Norway, have ordered their steamers in China, to be delivered in 1916 and 1917. Placing this order in China is due to the unusual pressure on the home yards.

## British Take German Positions Around Loos

Submarines in Baltic Perform a Gallant And Successful Work

London, Sept. 29.—An official communication just made public, dealing with the operations in France on Tuesday says:—

"Heavy fighting around Loos where the British have taken exceptionally strong German lines of trenches and bomb proof shelters. Several hundred yards in extent having been taken of the German second line, the statement says, the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all more than three thousand prisoners have been taken. Twenty-one guns and forty machine guns have been captured and others destroyed."

London, Sept. 28.—Silence of the Admiralty regarding the work of British submarines in the Baltic was explained in the Commons to-day by Thomas MacNamara. He said, in response to a question, that these submarines were under orders of the Russian Commander-in-Chief. The House will realize how much gallant and successful work is being done by these vessels, he said, but the responsibility of deciding what shall be made public of their proceedings in the Baltic must rest with the Russian Admiralty Commander Noel Lawree, the officer who was decorated by the Russian Government for the successful torpedo attack on the Moltke.

London, Sept. 28.—A report from Switzerland says that the Pope is preparing a circular letter to belligerents asking for a general truce on All Souls Day, dedicated to the memory of the soldiers who have perished in the war.

The Pope Proposes A General Truce All Souls Day

London, Sept. 28.—A report from Liverpool, Sept. 28.—Anchor Line steamer Cameronia, which was delayed in the Mersey yesterday by a defect in her machinery, after sailing for New York resumed her voyage to-day.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Dr. Dumba the Austrian Ambassador to the States formally recalled by the government State department is arranging with the British and French embassies here for his safe conduct on a steamer sailing from New York on October fifth.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Greek reservists in Canada have been ordered home. The recall order reached the Greek consul in Montreal this morning from Athens.

Press Bureau Permits Little News To Leak Out

London, Sept. 29.—Responding to the demand of the British Press for more complete details of British successes on the Western front, the Press Bureau permitted the morning papers to publish long, but carefully censored despatches from correspondents at the British headquarters, describing the first three days of the battle which began on Saturday.

Despatches add little essential news to the brief official communication already published. The chief bag of prisoners was at Loos, where a German force was surrounded and compelled to surrender when its ammunition was exhausted, owing to the severance of lines of communication with supply bases. Correspondents unite in stating emphatically that preparations for attack were of a most elaborate nature and scarcely could have been kept secret from the Germans. We know from German prisoners, states the "Telegraph's" report, that the enemy wanted an attack, but was ignorant of our strength and plans, and blindly confident of victory. It is betraying no secret to say that British officers and men all had been tuned up to a high pitch of anticipation by various signs and potents that most important operations were at hand.

Fighting continues with a high degree of intensity and correspondents voice the hope of the British command that the beginning made on Saturday may be an opening wedge for operations of a decisive character. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say, comments the "Daily Mail's" correspondent, that the issue of the whole war turns on the question of whether the Germans will be strong enough to withstand the sledge-hammer blows which the Allies are dealing at the three breaks in the German line in Artois, Champagne and Lens.

The "Times" correspondent has a word of caution, however, for those who look for too speedy results. A great strategic plan takes time for its working out, a great movement has begun, but at its most it must have its slow hours, and it is necessary to view it in the same perspective again we must not only win victories but follow them up and this will need tremendous and sustained efforts. Large numbers of men will be required to replace wastage and a steady stream of munitions must be furnished. The whole nation is the shaft of which the army is the spearhead. Unless the shaft is stout, tempered points will fall of effect. The work of the airmen contributed largely to the effectiveness of the British attack, according to to-day's account.

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London, Sept. 29.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, describing the bombardment which preceded Saturday's attack, says the German lines became smothered in dust, their parapets melted away and their barbed wire entanglements disappeared. Those sleeping thirty or forty miles away were awakened by the dull rumbling, while even at that distance the displacement of the air was clearly felt.

At the outset weather prospects were not favorable, but before midnight a change set in. The morning broke dull, but fine, with a slight mist which was reminiscent of the opening days of the Aisne and Neuve Chapelle.

Most of the German prisoners were taken in a village. Surrounded on three sides the Germans were forced to surrender when their ammunition ran out. They said their losses had been very heavy, entire regiments having been wiped out.

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## Cannonade Displaces Air at Forty Miles From Battle Scene

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