

Cable News.

WAR REVIEW.

British and French veterans have made another victorious and successful smash at the Hindenburg line, sweeping forward on a front of 22 miles. They went ahead several miles taking many prisoners. The most important aspect of the advance is that it makes more certain the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans have been ordered to hold at all costs. This important place is virtually surrounded on three sides and its fall seems only a matter of days. Field Marshal Haig's third and fourth armies charged the trench system occupied by the British before they were pushed back by the Teutonic flood last March. They captured in wide sectors the outer defences of the Hindenburg line. The British assault was over a front of 16 miles, from Holnon west of St. Quentin to Gouzeaucourt, north of Epehy. In their advance which reached a depth of more than six miles at some points, they took more than 6,000 prisoners. Not only did the blow bring nearer the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans are struggling desperately to hold, but it went far towards wiping out the only bulge in the British line, which resembles a salient. Epehy, at the apex of the bend, has been taken, and the same fate has befallen Gouzeaucourt and Hagricourt, which stood at the ends of the wings. The importance which the Germans attached to the territory wrested from them, is indicated by the announcement that they launched determined counter-attacks as soon as they could be organized from Hagricourt to the Ouzon Rivulet. The success of their efforts remains somewhat obscure, but it is not believed they can recover the ground they have lost. While the French advance was less spectacular than that of the British with whom they co-operated, they were equally successful in gaining their objectives. They moved forward on a front of six miles to a average depth of 1 1/2 miles, and an addition of several hundred prisoners was made to the British bag. They now hold the southern outskirts of Contescourt, less than three miles from the suburbs of St. Quentin. This city, where the troops of Von Geisler scored a great victory in 1871, is one of the buttresses of the Douai-Cambrai St. Quentin, LaFere-Laon line, beyond which it has been announced the Germans would not fall back. With the French in the outskirts of LaFere, with St. Quentin invested, and with the British battling doggedly for Cambrai, the great Hindenburg defence system is in danger of being

breached at three of its strongest points. Once ousted from it the Teutons will have back of them no strong fortifications until they reach the Maubege defences. The taking of St. Quentin remains a difficult task, however, for the Germans are in strong defensive positions and a captured order from General Von Morgen to the importance of the terrain they hold. He orders them not to yield another foot of ground in the imminent decisive battles. While the British and French were forging ahead relentlessly to the west, the Serbs and the French in Macedonia were making more emphatic their defeat of the Bulgars who have been reinforced by German troops. There is every indication that the offensive in the Near East is of major proportions and that it will develop to the limit. It has widened to the west of Sokolo and east of Veterenk until the front extends over 16 miles. The Allies have penetrated at some points a distance of ten miles. The resistance of King Ferdinand's troops is weakening as they are forced back. While Marshal Foch was following his policy of striking at widely separated points along the battle line the day was one of comparative quiet for General Pershing's field army. There was no activity of consequence on their front beyond the usual artillery and patrol activity.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

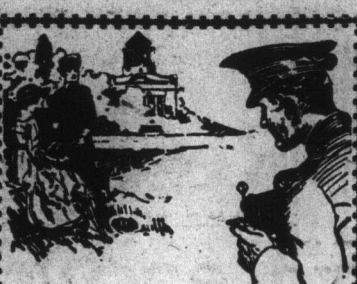
LONDON, Sept. 18. In their attack northwest of St. Quentin to-day the British have captured 3,000 prisoners and a number of guns including a complete battery with horses. The French also made an attack on the right.

VILLAGES TAKEN.

LONDON, Sept. 18. The British have penetrated the enemy line northwest of St. Quentin to a depth of three miles and captured more than 6,000 prisoners. Field Marshal Haig reports to-night. The British have captured Fresnoy Le Petit, Berthaucourt and Pontru and the Australians have occupied Le Verguer, Vilerent, and Hargicourt. The high ground south of Gouzeaucourt has been carried by the British, who reached the outskirts of Villers, Gulsain and occupied Ganche Wood. Templeux le Guerard, Ronsony, Epehy and Peziere have also been taken, the troops penetrating to a great depth along the line.

BELGIUM REJECTS OFFER.

PARIS, Sept. 18. (Havas.)—The Belgian Government after consultation with their Allies, according to the Petit Parisien, has



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decided to refuse without elaboration the reported offer of a separate peace made by Germany.

BRITISH ATTACK.

LONDON, Sept. 18. British forces attacked this morning northwest of St. Quentin, according to an official report from Field Marshal Haig received at the war office this morning. The village of Holnon, three miles northwest of St. Quentin, has been captured by the British.

SEAPLANES DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, Sept. 18. Five enemy seaplanes which approached the east coast of England were driven off by four British machines, one enemy machine being destroyed. The statement reads: During the last 48 hours the Royal Air Force contingents working with the navy have dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the docks at Bruges and on the Maria Alter air drome. Eleven enemy machines and a kite balloon were destroyed and seven machines driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing. A formation of five enemy seaplanes approaching the east coast was met and engaged by two seaplanes and two airplanes. One German machine was destroyed, the others retiring eastward.

HUGHES' TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Sept. 18. Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.—Speaking at the Savoy hotel here to Australian and New Zealand press delegates, at which Lord Beaverbrook and other distinguished visitors were present, Premier Hughes, of Australia, referring to his recent visit to the front said that he had travelled over the battlefields which had been made famous by the glorious deeds of the soldiers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Britain and America. He had been privileged to witness the mer and had seen them covered with laurels of victory. He had learned at what cost they had won victory. He had seen the country over which they had to pass a land now after German occupation of unpeppable desolation.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18. Charles E. Chapin, city editor of the New York Evening World, who confessed to having shot and killed his wife two days ago, and failed to carry out his plan to kill himself also, was to-day indicted for murder in the first degree.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S WORK.

LONDON, Sept. 18. British Army and Navy aviators in the last 48 hours have dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the docks at Bruges and a German air drome in Belgium, says an official statement from the Admiralty to-day. In air fighting 11 German airplanes were destroyed.

A BERLIN DENIAL.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17. Nothing is known in competent circles in Berlin regarding the London report, that Germany has made a separate peace proposal to Belgium, according to despatches received here from Berlin.

GOOD WORK IN MACEDONIA.

PARIS, Sept. 17. The allied forces on the Macedonian front have penetrated to a depth of nearly four and a half miles on a front of fifteen and one half miles, and have captured four thousand prisoners, including one staff colonel. According to an official statement issued to-night by the war office, thirty guns, numerous mine throwers and machine guns and considerable booty have also been taken.

DRAWING UP PEACE RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 18. It is rumoured in Berlin that when the Reichstag meets there will be another peace demonstration similar to that of July 1917. According to so

Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company it is said that the terms of a peace resolution are now being drawn up by the majority leaders in consultation with the Imperial Chancellor. The Reichstag will convene on November 5.

CREW LAND SAFELY.

LONDON, Sept. 18. Members of the crew of the American steamship Dora which was torpedoed and sunk on Sept. 4 were landed at an Irish port on Tuesday by an American steamer.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LORRAINE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. A prediction that if the rich iron ore of Lorraine is left in the hands of the Germans, that country will launch a new big war within the next ten or fifteen years, was made by Marcel Knecht, a member of the French High Commission in an address here to-night. If Germany had not taken in 1871 and again in 1914, the two parts of Lorraine, Germany would not have had iron and steel enough to furnish munitions of war against the world, he said.

GERMANY COMPLAINS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18. The Rheinische Westphalian Zeitung of Essen, complains bitterly over the impotence of the Austrian Government in the face of the separatist tendencies of the Slav races. The newspaper says that since Great Britain and the United States have recognized the Czechoslovaks the agitation for the establishment of an independent Slav State has risen to unprecedented heights, and that the Austrian Government seems unwilling to take action against the traitors.

ITALY'S EFFORTS.

PARIS, Sept. 17. (Havas.)—Premier Orlando, of Italy, arrived here this morning. He was received by Premier Clemenceau and the Italian Ambassadors. "My country's efforts in the war are worthy of being well known," said the Premier of Italy to the correspondent of the Matin. "Go into our country districts and you will no longer see any men of military age. Women, old men and children do all the work in the fields. They even repair the roads. We have fully mobilized our effective without restrictions of any kind. Our financial effort has been no less extensive, and I need not speak of the industrial and economic effort which is so difficult for a country possessing none of the raw materials requisite for war manufactures."

PRISONERS DISCOURAGED.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 17. (By the A.P.)—German and Austrian prisoners taken in the recent advance by the Allies in this sector, displayed great interest when they learned of the Austrian peace suggestions. When the news reached the camps where they were taken after their capture they made no effort to conceal their discouragement, when assured by the American soldiers that peace is a long way off unless Germany is willing to admit she is beaten. Stories told by the prisoners nearly all indicate a lack of harmony between the Austrians and Germans, and reflect the lowered morale of the Central Powers. The prisoners' conversations show that they realize the hopelessness of success and their belief that they are fighting for some object which to them is apparently not clear. Individually the captured men are in good condition. They are well clothed, well fed and healthy.

THE AMERICAN EXPOSURE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. The betrayal of Roumania and the elaborate advance plans of Germany and her Russian Bolshevik tools for suppressing and murdering loyal Roumanians, Russians and Poles are exposed in detail by to-day's chapter of the astounding secret Russian documents which the American Government is giving to the public. Other instalments of the series have described how the Bolshevik leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, and their associates were bought by the Germans for millions in gold, and engineered their bloody overthrow of Russia for the benefit of their masters. Now the story is told of how while the Brest-Litovsk peace conference farce was still in progress the Bolsheviks were sending hired agents into Roumania to disorganize the armies of Russia's ally, dethrone the Roumanian king and turn loose the German armies occupied there for service in a great offensive on the western front. The second phase of the latest disclosure shows the Bolsheviks at German direction undertaking not to kill refractory Russian Generals but to shoot individually and wholesale Polish soldiers who were refusing to be sold to the Germans and particularly keeping the field against their enemies. One of the documents transmits orders from the German intelligence service to take most decisive measures to shoot en masse against Polish troops and to institute surveillance of institutions and persons, including the Roman Catholic Polish clergy. Explanatory notes by Edgar Sisson, who obtained the documents and many details lacking in the papers, include a story of how the Roumanian minister barely escaped as-

assassination after being arrested by the Bolsheviks and released through the efforts of Ambassador Francis and other diplomats.

NELD, CASUALTIES.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18. Casualties in infantry, wounded, S. Smith, St. John's, Nfld.; J. Maher, St. John's, Nfld.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 18. As a result of our operations yesterday, on the southern portion of the battlefield, we gained possession of Holnon village, with several prisoners. This morning our troops attacked northwest of St. Quentin. Yesterday evening the enemy attacked at Meuvres, under cover of a heavy artillery barrage, and pressed our troops back to the western outskirts

of the village. By a successful local operation carried out during the night we advanced our line slightly immediately south of the LaBasse Canal.

AVIATION IN ST. MIHIEL BATTLE.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 17. (By the A. P.)—Aviation played a large part in the Allied offensive in Lorraine, as is indicated by a summary of the first four days of the battle, in spite of the rain, which before the battle had transformed air-dromes into seas of mud, and which during the combat had handicapped the aviators. During two of the four days the airmen were highly successful. During the fighting they made more than 5,300 sorties, the summary showing that the machines were aloft for an aggregate of four thousand hours. During this time enemy air-

dromes were so thoroughly bombed that the Germans were not able to do much of anything in the air fighting.

RUSSIAN GENERAL SHOT.

LONDON, Sept. 18. General Soukhomlinoff, Minister of War in the Russian Imperial Cabinet from 1909 to 1915, was court-martialed on September 3 and shot on the same day, according to a Petrograd despatch, printed in the newspapers of Vienna and transmitted here by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. General Soukhomlinoff on September 26, 1917, was sentenced by a Petrograd court to hard labor for life after his conviction on the charges of high treason, abuse of confidence and fraud. The General's wife was acquitted. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARDEN IN COW.

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