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WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 27 1916 —FOURTEEN PAGES

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VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,104

THE TIEPVAL AND COMBLES ARE TAKEN Russo-Roumanian Forces Win Great Victory in Transylvania

CAPTURE OF TIEPVAL AND COMBLES MOST IMPORTANT WIN SINCE JULY 1

Great Successes Won at Small Cost Gives Allies Clean Sweep Towards Bapaume—Fall of Combles Was Expected, But Capture of Thiepval Proves Genuine Surprise—Casualties Were Small.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The capture of Thiepval by the British and of Combles by the combined Anglo-French forces, announced in the latest official communications, is regarded here as the most important success on the western front since the opening of the grand offensive.

The fall of the stronghold of Combles was expected. For weeks it had been in progress of encirclement by the British on the north and west and by the French on the south and east. But the capture of Thiepval, which was announced too late for comment in the papers, has proved a genuine surprise, because it has been a stumbling block in the advance of the British left almost since the beginning of the offensive July 1, when a check at Gommecourt was suffered.

Thiepval's fall gives to the Anglo-French forces the whole line of low hills which slope to the plain, upon which the Town of Bapaume makes the next fortified centre.

Success Won at Small Cost. The semi-official accounts of the capture of Combles speak of the large number of the garrison and the great quantities of warlike stores taken. Reuter's official correspondent says: "This great success was won at very small cost, thanks, in part, to the excellence of the artillery and in part to a real collapse of the German defence."

Reference is also made to the apparent weakened morale of the German troops, who are declared in some instances "to have fled from their trenches, throwing away their rifles."

The Times attaches significance to the "break-down of the German defence, confessed in their account of the Combles battle," and says it means the German general staff is apologizing for the crushing defeat.

The Daily Mail declares that the Anglo-French forces have "accomplished one of the supreme feats of the war in capturing Combles, which the Germans two years ago selected as one of their pivots and fortified it with every art known to man."

FRENCH WIN MORE GROUND AFTER TAKING OF COMBLES

German Defense Speedily Collapses—Twelve Hundred Prisoners Surrender to Ally—Other Important Points Fall.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The French and British entered Combles early this afternoon and they found in the town only about 100 wounded Germans. When the allies attacked the village from the north and the south the German defence speedily collapsed.

The French also made important progress after the taking of Combles. They captured a small wood north of Fregicourt and half way to Morval and the greater part of the strongly fortified ground between this wood and the western horn of St. Vaast Wood to the east of the Behune road. Since yesterday the French have taken 1200 unwounded prisoners and thirty machine guns.

GREECE MAY BE INTO THE WAR IN FEW HOURS

King Constantine is Expected to Make Declaration Today.

VENIZELOS AT SALONIKI

He is Forming a Provisional Government to Defend Macedonia.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Greek torpedo boat destroyer Lonchi managed to leave the fleet and reach the open sea, where it headed for either Canosa or Saloniki to join the national defence movement, says The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent.

ATHENS, Sept. 26, via London, 11:30 p.m.—In circles very close to King Constantine the belief is expressed that he will declare war immediately—possibly even this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Gen. Constantine Mosehopoulos, chief of staff of the Greek army, and 500 officers have signed a memorial addressed to the king, demanding that Greece abandon its neutrality in the war.

Earlier reports that Gen. Mosehopoulos had resigned, according to a Reuter despatch from Athens conveying the above information, were premature.

Venizelos at Saloniki. A despatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Athens says the steamer Hesperia has arrived in Suda Bay and former Premier Venizelos will disembark in the morning.

The Reuter today publishes a statement made by M. Venizelos before his departure from Athens in which he said: "The purpose of the movement of which I am taking the lead with Admiral Condouritis is purely national. Circumstances compel me to form a provisional government, not to overthrow the Athens regime, but to form a force for the defence of Greek Macedonia, that being the only means left to preserve the unity which has already been harmed by those who ceded Macedonia to the enemy. The Athens regime remains intact, and if it moves in the right direction I will stand beside it politically and militarily and assist it in every way, I am leaving as a soldier, who, having failed to persuade his comrades, does"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7).

Kaiser Says His Fleet is Again Ready for Battle

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 26.—The emperor has issued a circular letter of thanks to the German shipyards which have already completed repairs on the ships damaged in the Jutland battle. In his letter the emperor says: "In a surprisingly short time the armor has been repaired, new guns have been mounted and apparatus and instruments have been supplemented, so that the fleet was already able weeks ago again to undertake battle."

RUSSIANS SECRETLY MAKE REARRANGINGS

Important Developments Impend as Result of Fresh Slav Manoeuvres.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Under great secrecy the Russians are conducting important movements and rearrangings on the front between the Pripiet marshes and the Roumanian frontier with the object of waging further vigorous war against the Germans. The Teuton official communications mention the repulsing of Russian attacks in the region of Manajow, Gallie, but Russian communications refer merely to German attacks in the region of the Dvina and not distant from Dvinsk.

Archduke Charles of Austria also reports that in the Ludowa sector, violent Russian attacks were launched, but he does not mention the repulsing of these, saying only that further south separate attacks were repulsed.

Ninety-Seventh Battalion Has Arrived in England

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—It is officially announced that the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived in England: the 97th Battalion, siege artillery; a field artillery brigade, comprising the 50th, 51st, 52nd and 53rd batteries and ammunition column; the 97th Battalion, Aldershot, N.S.; the 100th, 107th, 108th and 144th Manitoba Battalions.

FRESH FORCES OF ROUMANIA ROUT TEUTONS

Allies Win Important Victory in Transylvania After Heavy Fighting.

GERMANS HAVE TO RUN

Foes Lose Two Important Passes Recently Seized in Mountains.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Roumanians won an important victory in the Jiu Valley in Transylvania. They have driven back the enemy and are still advancing. At length the struggle lasted several days. The Germans and Austrians attempted an invasion of Roumania by the Vulture and Szurdak passes. Their movement made considerable headway before the clause of sufficient time to permit the Roumanians to make a counter-concentration. At length Russian troops came up and the allies began a counter-offensive against the enemy. After two days of fighting they recaptured the heights on both sides of the passes and the German troops in the passes in a bad predicament and compelled them to retreat. Berlin admits the reverse in today's official communication.

In addition to the fighting in Transylvania, "Bourgeois" troops in the Dobruja were called on to repulse heavy attacks of the enemy. The Bucharest in reporting this event says that the attacks were repulsed.

The Man Who Came Back



John Ford Elkington, the British soldier who was demobilized from the army, joined the French Foreign Legion as a private and for bravery on the battle of the Somme was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in command of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

WHAT THE PUBLIC AND PRESS THINK OF A NEW PARTY

This morning we limit our space to what some of the papers and the public think of a new party. The topic is treated in the attention devoted to it. Let us start with some letters:

WHAT THE NEW PARTY SHOULD SEEK.

Editor World: The time is ripe for a new party, and I should be one of the many who would vote for it. Permit me to point out, however, that without the adoption of a definite objective, new parties have an unfortunate habit of drifting into the same rut as the old parties and eventually becoming indistinguishable from them. The temptation to compromise with the forces of reaction—especially when those forces have all the resources of time-honored institutions and abounding wealth—proves too severe for the more youthful enthusiasts of the budding political organization. This is a danger which can only be avoided by committing ourselves to a plan of action based upon a clear conception of what we really wish to do for this country.

First of all, the new party must be a genuine "people's party," which the old parties have never been. Financial support by the great corporations and big interests must be avoided at all costs. Its motto must be "Canada for the People," not "Canada for the Corporations." It must persistently oppose the giving or bartering away of the land, waterways and power resources of British North America. It must advocate a progressive policy of nationalization of land, railways and minerals. It must insist that after the war all munition plants be converted into factories for the production of Canadian-made goods, thus avoiding the problem of unemployment, which the universal closing down of munition plants would immediately bring into existence. It must insist upon such reasonable checks upon immigration as will prevent the inflow of the "cheap" labor of the "People." It should also adopt woman suffrage in a limited form.

These seem to me the essential principles for which a new party should stand. To stand for less would mean that the party would not differ materially from the old-time misleaders for whom we have been voting so long. Oliver Downey. Toronto, Sept. 22.

THE NEW PARTY.

Editor World: Some of your correspondents, I think, pay too much attention to the war and the attitude of Quebec in regard to the war. Of course the war will fill our imagination today. But the war will be over in a year—so most of the prophets say. A new party must build for the future; and a new Canadian party must concern itself with the development of Canada. I mean, not only law, free institutions, everything that makes a nation. It must have its eyes fixed, not so much upon Europe as upon a future nation of fifty million people in Canada.

True, we may be called upon to take part in another European war, but after this exhausting conflict a long construction period may be expected; and upon our progress in this period depends our ability for purposes of defence, in case of future danger and conflict.

During this constructive period the work of Canadians must be done in Canada. There are virtually no careers, no opportunities open to the workmen, the farmers and mechanics in any other part of the empire except Canada. It is to Canada and to the future that a new party must look if it is not to be a mere flash in the pan.

If we fix our minds earnestly upon these matters, racial quarrels will disappear. Get the French-Canadians interested in public ownership, instead of in dreams of the extension of the French language. Find out things we can agree upon instead of brooding over ancient quarrels and prejudices. Canadian.

But doesn't the writer beg the question? We must first preserve and maintain Canada and establish firmly that British liberty that Germany assails and which, if lost, will leave no Canada to restore. Our French-Canadians should be as devoted in this fight for liberty as we are. There will be an end to our laws, our language and our institutions if liberty falls.

THE PEOPLE ARE READY.

(Smith's Falls News (Con.), Sept. 22). There is no doubt that there is a feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction throughout the Dominion of Canada at the present time. The great war that is taking the very best of the nation's manhood is making the people who remain at home think seriously about the future of the country. The excessive cost of all the necessities of life, which makes harder and harder the struggle of the ordinary family to make "both ends meet," while the governments, Dominion and provincial, extravagantly spend the public money and politicians and their henchmen favored with fat jobs living a care-free, easy life, has

probably more than anything else to do with the very apparent rebellion against those in authority politically, without regard to party. He is a wise statesman and a shrewd politician who realizes the new feeling among the people who will hereafter make their strength known and who will rule the country in place of the interests, and prepares to adapt himself to those new conditions and requirements. The results of provincial elections in Manitoba, British Columbia and by-elections in Ontario show clearly that the voters are just looking for an opportunity to show their discontent and their determination to have good, clean, representative government, the defeat of the Conservative Government and candidates are not victories for the Liberals. They are victories for the people, who in their votes have the weapon to win the fight for better administration of the public affairs. Both Conservatives and Liberals are dissatisfied with their parties and their old-fashioned, insipid platforms. People are ready to break away from old party affiliations and, while we do not think W. F. Maclean's and The Toronto World's proposition that a new party be formed will bring about permanent improvement or is the best solution of the difficult problem the country must consider, we do think that the government at Ottawa and the government at Toronto should start cleaning house, throw down the coat of living, curtailing expenses of all the departments and preparation for new and entirely different conditions that will prevail when the war is the members of parliament and legislators consider themselves the representatives of the people and that they are endeavoring to serve and further their interests and improve living conditions, working conditions and business conditions they will not trust them and at the first opportunity they will be overthrown. Politicians who "have their ears to the ground" will hear a very peculiar rumble, and if they are wise they are getting ready to fall in line with public opinion or they will go down before it.

The new party is under way, because neither the government at Toronto nor at Ottawa believe that they ought to clean house or that there are any jobs to throw over.

CHEAPER LIVING AND A NEW PARTY. Editor World: The articles that have appeared in your paper re the formation of a new party, etc. have interested me very much, and I am taking the liberty of asking you to print these few lines. My opinion why politics are so disreputable in Canada is simply because the people won't stick together. There is too much jealousy among them. Your idea as to forming a new party is a good one and I would like to suggest a few planks for its platform: (1) At the present time bread is eight cents a loaf, wheat is about \$1.25 a bushel, and still when wheat was \$1.00 a bushel bread was five cents a loaf. Truly labor is scarce; but even so, don't you think the middleman is getting more than his just share. Again look at the cattle market. In the past few weeks cattle have been down in price and yet has the butcher lowered his price any? The farmer does not get fair treatment in the hands of the government.

Turning to politics! I am a Tory, but am certainly disgusted with the way both parties have been doing. At the next Dominion election Laurier may be returned. Is Canada to have him as a premier after all the trouble lately in Quebec? If the Grits won't get a new leader, then form a new party and show your office that we won't stand for the way they are handling matters at Ottawa and Toronto. Thanking you in advance and asking you to keep up the good work of late (nickel, too). A Disgusted Canadian. Woodbridge, Sept. 25.

SIXTY PERSONS KILLED IN RAID ON BUCHAREST. BUCHAREST, Sept. 26, via London.—Sixty persons were killed and a large number wounded in Bucharest, Monday afternoon by bombs dropped from a squadron of aeroplanes of the Teutonic allies, and five others were killed Monday night by bombs dropped on the city from a zeppelin, according to an official communication issued today. Two-thirds of the bombs are declared to have been women and children. The communication says: "A squadron of enemy aviators dropped bombs on Bucharest yesterday afternoon. No military building was hit, but sixty persons were killed and a large number wounded by bombs falling on a sanitarium and an orphanage. Two-thirds of the victims were women and children. "On the night of the 25th a zeppelin dropped bombs on Bucharest killing five children. Our aircraft have bombed camps in Transylvania."

COMBLES LOSS JARS PRESTIGE OF HINDENBURG

Failure to Withdraw Guns and Stores Lies at Door of New Leader.

CAPTURE MUCH BOOTY

Allies Secure Great Mass of Supplies Accumulated by Germans in Village

(BY FRED B. PITNEY.) Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The effect of the fall of Combles will have on Hindenburg's prestige is causing some uneasiness here. For the failure to withdraw the troops and the guns concentrated there is due chiefly to the obstinacy of the chief of staff.

Practically all the supplies the Germans had accumulated at Combles remain there. During the three days of preparatory bombardment, which, according to the official German statements, was the most demoralizing yet, and while the Germans still held Fregicourt and Morval—thus holding command of two roads leading into Combles—no attempt was made to save either the men or material in the fortress.

Tried to Clear Out. But the moment the allied bombardment lifted from the trenches and the attack started, the Germans began the effort to evacuate Combles. Then it was too late. For the powerful Franco-British advance had surrounded the stronghold to all intents and purposes, and German attempts to clear out were put to an end in short order. The German chance has passed.

One would think that their faith in the strength of the place was so great

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4).

Thrashing Returns Show Large Yields in Alberta

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, Sept. 26.—Thrashing returns beginning to come in from southern Alberta points show more phenomenal yields. Sixty-five bushels of wheat to the acre have been procured on some farms near Lethbridge. One man has an entire section which averaged 40 bushels.

ITALIANS RETAIN HOLD ON SUMMIT OF SEIF

Ally Beats off Determined Austrian Counter-Attacks on New Position.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The Italians retained their hold on the summit of Monte Seif in the face of violent counter-attacks of the Austrians, designed to recover the lost position. Their barrage of fire has prevented the enemy from consolidation of the position on top of Monte Cimons, that the Italians evacuated when the foe exploded mines to make the post untenable. Artillery activity has prevailed on the remainder of the front with the Italians doing considerable damage by their guns.

GERMANS' SPIRIT HAS BEEN BROKEN

Their Initiative is Turned in Favor of the Allies.

STORY OF SOMME FIGHT

French Take Great Territory, Prisoners and Much War Material.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—A semi-official account of the battle of the Somme from its beginning (July 1) appearing in the Bulletin des Armes says that the French have captured 180 square kilometers (about 70 square miles) of territory, captured 30,000 unwounded prisoners, removed 4,500 wounded and taken 144 cannon, most of them of heavy calibre, 500 machine guns and other material.

It is pointed out that the allies have broken the spirit of the Germans at Verdun, definitely deprived the enemy of an initiative and turned it in their own favor. Since the opening of the battle, the account says, the Germans have thrown into the battle 67 new divisions and 17 battalions, of which thirty-four divisions were on the British front and thirty-three divisions with the 17 battalions were on the French front.

TO ATTEND MUNITION CONFERENCE. Special to The Toronto World.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—J. W. Flavell, chairman of the imperial munitions board, will proceed shortly to England, to confer with the British minister of munitions.

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