

Successfully Nibbling at the German Lines.

WAR REVIEW.

While the Serbs and their French Allies are warring with the Bulgars some of the strongest positions they have held in Macedonia for the past two years, Marshal Foch's forces are nibbling successfully at the German lines on the Western front in the face of more determined resistance. The Near East furnishes the most sensational news of the day, however. The offensive which has been launched there seems not only the most successful but the most pretentious in many months. It appears probable that a further advance will necessitate the recall of the Bulgarian divisions which have been loaned to Emperor William to bolster the Teutonic resistance in France and Flanders. An official Serbian report declares that the reconstituted army of the battered but not beaten little Kingdom has taken not less than 3,000 prisoners, but an important part of cannon. The Bulgarians admit having retired, but declare the attack has been checked to the north of Gradeshnitsa. There is nothing to indicate, however, that the advance of the Serbians and French has been definitely tied up. The lull in the fighting in the west is regarded by military critics as merely the prelude of further heavy blows at the foe by the British, American and French armies. The British have advanced their line slightly several points. They are making steady progress in the investment of St. Quentin, a difficult task, under most favorable conditions. General Petain's veterans are forging ahead slowly but surely in their grim and desperate struggle for the St. Gobain forest which the Germans have been ordered to hold at all costs. Not only is the post a natural citadel, but the Teutons have fortified it in every way their ingenuity could devise. Notwithstanding the difficulty of their task, however, the French are moving on, taking prisoners as they go. On the American front the past twenty-four hours have been the quietest since General Pershing's command launched the irresistible drive against the St. Mihiel salient. There are indications that the Germans intend to retire behind the Hindenburg line in this sector. They are burning villages along the Moselle and in other sections. This procedure is usually preliminary to a retreat. Another victory has been recorded for the British, American and French on the newly constituted eastern front. Detachments of the Allies have routed Bolsheviki forces in the vicinity of Archangel, and it is reported many of the Red Guards officers went over to the Allies when their men fled in panic. The Austrian peace note appears already to have become almost ancient history. The blunt and unmistakable refusal of President Wilson to parley with the Central Powers ex-

cept upon the terms he previously had done, seems to have voiced the sentiments of the Entente. They are likely to let the reply of the United States suffice for all, as they did in the case of the Papal peace proposal.

ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 17. Serbian and French troops continue the offensive in Macedonia and have progressed more than five miles, according to a Serbian official statement received here. The advancing allies have occupied an important series of ridges. The allied troops have captured more than three thousand prisoners and twenty-four guns. Their casualties have been slight. The allies are moving forward on a front of more than twelve miles and have taken the village of Gradeshnitsa, twenty miles east of Monastir. A Yugoslav division is fighting with the Serbians and French and have reached Kockak, the most important position in the region of the offensive.

POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, Sept. 17. (Official).—Our troops made progress yesterday in the direction of Leverguier, northwest of St. Quentin. We improved our positions slightly yesterday and during the night northwest of Halluch between Lens and LaBassee and northeast of Neuve Chapelle.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

LONDON, Sept. 17. The British gained ground to-day in the neighborhood of Holmon Village, north of St. Quentin, according to Field Marshal Haig's report to-night.

BURNING THE TOWNS.

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN LORRAINE, Sept. 18.—In addition to the towns along the Moselle which would fall into American hands should the enemy have to withdraw behind the Hindenburg line, and which he is burning, the towns of Donmartin, LeChaussee and Lachaux both on the Hindenburg line, are in flames. Other fires have been started by the Germans. Evidence is accumulating that the enemy intends withdrawing behind the Hindenburg line in Lorraine if he is pressed any further. He is burning towns along the Moselle.

SUPPRESSING AMERICAN VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 17. (Reuter's).—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in the field telegraphs under to-day's date: During the past twenty-four hours 1301 prisoners have been captured by our troops. There is plenty of evidence that the enemy is anticipating further concerted attacks at various places. A captured order points out



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that the Allies must now be expected to strike heavy blows and bewails lack of assault troops as rendering any prospect of successful counter-attacks or effective resistance impossible. Prisoners recently captured say that every effort has been made to suppress all news of the American success at St. Mihiel, concerning which alarming rumors prevail. The general impression seems to be that the American victory has been so overwhelming that the German army command does not admit the facts.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Sept. 16. In aerial fighting Sunday, French aviators destroyed twelve German airplanes and set on fire sixteen captive balloons, says the statement on aviation activities issued by the war office to-night. Sunday night a bombing squadron dropped forty-six tons of bombs on military targets behind the German lines from Laon to Metz.

BULGARIANS FOR THE WESTERN FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17. Bulgarian regiments have arrived at Maubege to co-operate with the German troops on the western front according to the Echo Belge.

REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. The reply of the American Government, rejecting the proposal of Austria-Hungary for a secret and non-binding discussion of peace terms, was delivered late to-day to the Swiss Legation for transmission to Vienna.

EPIDEMIC AMONG SOLDIERS.

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Sept. 17. Approximately four thousand more are in quarantine to-day as the result of Spanish influenza breaking out in the aviation camp of the naval training station here.

FIVE HUNDRED MURDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. Five hundred persons were shot in connection with the assassination of Urlik, a Bolsheviki cabinet minister. The message said a large number of other persons were held for execution in the event that further attempts on the lives of the Bolsheviki leaders were made.

ALLIED CITIZENS IN DANGER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. Information reached the State Department from a neutral country that Allied citizens in Central Russia are in danger. The position of the Russian populace was described as tragic in the extreme.

GERMANY GETS NOTHING BACK.

LONDON, Sept. 17. In his address to-day voicing his personal views that such a conference as Austria-Hungary suggested in its peace note would be useless, Foreign Secretary Balfour expressed his opposition to the return to Germany of her naval bases in various parts of the world. The text of this portion of Mr. Balfour's speech received to-day shows that the Foreign Secretary went somewhat further in his discussion of the subject of Germany's colonies than the first reports of the address indicated. "Germany," said Mr. Balfour, "is going to insist upon the return of her colonies. Here again is a point upon which there can be no misunderstanding. Germany stands on one side and we on the other. I say it is impossible to conceive that any conversations can bridge over a difference so deep, or to restore to the power of Germany these unhappy populations she missed, or give back to Germany control over those naval bases which can give her control of the means of communication not only between the British Empire, but between the civilized world."

KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, Sept. 17. Lord Alexander Thynn, member of the House for Bath since 1896, was killed in action last Sunday. Lord Alexander George was the son of the fourth Marquis of Bath and was born

in 1878. He served in the South African War and in the Somaliland campaign of 1903-'04. In 1916 he was wounded in action while fighting with the British Expeditionary Force in France.

F. M. HAIG CONGRATULATES AMERICAN ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 16. Field Marshal Haig to-day issued a special order of the day for the information of British troops in France. It reads:—"To General Pershing, Sept. 16, 1918, Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces.—All ranks of the British Army in France welcome with unbounded admiration and pleasure the victory which attended the initial offensive of the great American armies, under your personal command. I beg of you to accept and convey to all ranks my best congratulations and those of all ranks of the British armies under my command."

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. Charles E. Chapin, city editor of the New York "World," famous for the skill with which he directed his reporters in the solution of murder mysteries, to-day, in a police station, told the story of how he killed his own wife. Chapin, yesterday, shot and killed her in the Hotel Cumberland, and to-day surrendered himself to the police, after falling to carry out plans to end his own life. Smoking a cigar, and continually pressing his hands on his head, he said that he had been driven to the deed through desperation caused by the demands of his creditors. Approach of a policeman, the editor declared, prevented his suicide in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where he went after shooting his wife. Chapin asserted that he committed the murder immediately upon arising yesterday morning while his wife slept. He said he tried first to shoot her with a mazzarine revolver, but it failed to discharge. He then brought out a police pistol that had been presented him by former Police Commissioner Waldo, and fired the fatal shot. After breakfast and a shave, the editor continued, he went to the Park, where he had planned to carry out the second chapter of the tragedy. He wandered about through the day and night, he declared, and this morning reading the newspaper account of his wife's death and his disappearance, gave himself up. Chapin, who is 59 years of age, asserted that he intended to commit suicide four years ago, but he put it off with the hope that he would be able to meet his obligations. Having lost an inheritance in speculation, he said he had borrowed money from friends, who were constantly pressing him for payment. District Attorney Swann, who later talked with Chapin, said he believed the editor was mentally deranged.

ONE BOAT MISSING.

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 17.—The first officer and thirteen men of the crew of the Portuguese steamer Lefoos, which ship was torpedoed in mid-Atlantic on Thursday of last week, arrived here this morning in one of the ship's boats. One boat with the captain and fourteen men landed at this port yesterday. As previously reported, the third boat with twenty-two officers and men, the balance of the crew, is still missing.

CARDINAL FARLEY DEAD.

MARMORA NECK, N. Y., Sept. 17. Cardinal John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, died at his country home here to-night. The aged prelate had been sinking rapidly since last Saturday, following partial recovery from an attack of pneumonia.

MURDERER SURRENDERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. Charles E. Chapin, city editor of the New York Evening Herald, whose wife was found shot to death in her room yesterday, surrendered himself to the police to-day. He was taken to headquarters for examination by the district attorney.

FIVE NEGROES HANGED.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 17. Five negroes whose sentences to death were pronounced by court martial which tried them for participation in the Houston riot, August 1917, and whose sentences were approved by President Wilson, were hanged at Fort Houston at daybreak this morning.

SPANISH CABINET SUMMONED.

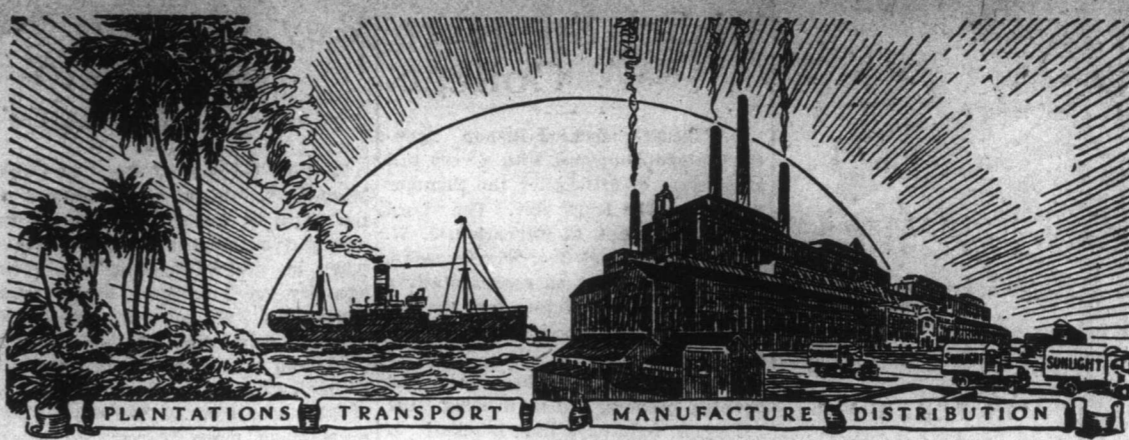
MADRID, Sept. 16. (By the A.P.)—A cabinet council will be held to-day for the purpose of discussing the international situation. Foreign Minister Dato is coming from San Sebastian especially to attend the conference.

AGAIN IN THE TOILS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. Lieut. Robt. Fay, convicted German agent, who escaped from Atlanta Federal Prison more than two years ago and was caught in Spain recently, has been brought back to his country and is in the custody here of the Department of Justice. He reached here to-day under guard from New London, Conn., where he arrived from Spain on a United States naval vessel.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

TOKYO, Sept. 16. (By the A.P.)—During an eruption



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of a volcano on Urup Island, one of the Kurile group, there was a terrific explosion, according to advices received here. This caused a great tidal wave which overwhelmed a force of men at work refloating a sunken ship, drowning 29 of them.

EXECUTIONS IN PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17. Wholesale executions are increasing in Petrograd, according to private telegrams received here by way of Helsinki. During the past week 812 persons were executed and more than 400 others are on the prohibited list. Most of them already have been made hostages. All persons of the rank of Councillors of State have been imprisoned regardless of their political views.

NFLD. CASUALTIES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 16. In the casualties Nfd. names of infantry killed in action are: C. Stevens, Clarke's Beach; P. O'Brien, Placentia; R. L. O'Brien, Placentia.

CLOSING IN ON ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, Sept. 17. Last night witnessed a further closing in of the British lines northwest of St. Quentin. Field Marshal Haig in a report to-day announced that the British had made progress in this area in the direction of Leverguier.

WILSON'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. President Wilson to-day signed a proclamation prohibiting after October 1st next, the use of any food-stuffs in brewing beer and near-beer, except malt and hops. After December 1st brewers must cease brewing altogether. The Food Administration said there will be still enough beer in vats to last from two to six months, and the sale of this will not be stopped.

U. S. TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 17. In adopting the section of the revenue bill taking the increase of corporations, the House reduced the rate to 12 per cent. on dividends, paid debts, discharged any liberty bonds bought after last Sept. 1st. The nor-

mal tax on corporation incomes was increased from six per cent. at present, to 18 per cent.

BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN, Sept. 17. The statement issued from headquarters this evening says: Between the Aletico and the Aisme renewed artillery attacks failed.

FRENCH DEPUTY KILLED.

PARIS, Sept. 17. (Havas).—Deputy Abel Ferry, who was wounded by an exploding shell in a first line trench early this month, died last night in an ambulance near the front where he had been cared for. Deputy Ferry was wounded by the same shell which caused the death of Deputy Gaston Dumesnil who was a lieutenant of infantry and which killed outright a French captain.

TO REGULATE GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. Railroad grain shipments hereafter will be regulated jointly by the railroad and food administrations through a systematic issuance of shipping permits by committees in different grain centres. The step was taken to prevent overloading of storage facilities at primary markets and seaboard terminals congested by the tremendous flow of grain this year stimulated by an abundant crop and stable prices.

WILSON'S DECISION APPROVED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. A resolution commenting on President Wilson's decision to reject the Austrian peace proposal was adopted at a special meeting of the executive committee of the league to enforce peace here last night. William H. Taft, head of the league presided.

ON AUSTRIA'S INITIATIVE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17. The Vienna newspapers discussing the Austro-Hungarian peace proposals point out emphatically that the monarchy undertook the step with the knowledge of its allies, but declare that the act of itself was exclusively Austro-Hungarian. They assert further in this connection that the indestructibility of the alliance of the

monarchy with its friends and particularly the fraternal cordiality of the relationship with Germany most decidedly disposes in advance of the slightest attempt at misinterpretation as if in its intentions and its consequences it could lead to Austria-Hungary taking an independent position.

THE Man With the Hoe

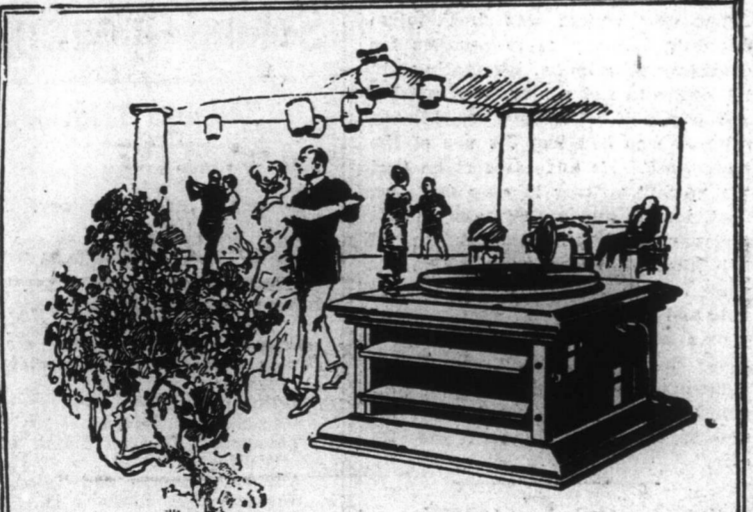
Hoeing is a severe strain on the back. It calls into play muscles not used much in lifting or in other kinds of farm work. If you have a weak back you cannot stand much hoing unless you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to set the kidneys right and remove the cause of weakness and lameness of the back. Just try one pill a dose at bed time and see how much better you will feel.

Largest Lake.

Large Body of Fresh Water That Depth Cannot Be Measured. Portland, Ore.—A lake known as the "Great Sunken Lake" is reported to be the deepest lake in this country, and perhaps in the whole world. Located in the valley of the Cascade Mountains, about seventy miles north of Jacksonville, Ore., this lake, which is about fifteen miles long and four miles wide, is so deep that its depth cannot be measured. It is situated so far below the crest of the mountains that winds cannot reach it, and its surface is like a sheet of glass. It is sometimes called the "Lake of Mystery."

Brown is excellent in millinery.

Long rows of small round buttons are fascinating. Some of the velvet hats for winter are poke-shaped.



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The Remington UMC high power rifle action Repeater commands admiration with its graceful balance and its beautiful shooting. Holds 25, 30, 35 or 40 cartridges; quick breech slide ejection; hammerless; three safety devices; a fast working slide action; reliable after each shot without disturbing your aim.

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Remington UMC .22 Rifle—Autoloading. Remington's new design that our rugged yet beautiful little weapons.

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