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received shipments of the above for early inspection whilst the same are well known to be the best procurable. In all circumstances against us this season our values keeping up our reputation. We are offering a lot of good values in—
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War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

BRITISH STILL HOLDING IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

British Front in France and Belgium, Sept. 21.—This morning found British still holding strongly the vital positions which they had taken from the Germans. The continuing process is effective, and the preventing the Germans from using up their reserves is going on. Importance of the new ground lines in the fact that it was high ground, taking in the ridge in which Anzac' flag now flies and extending southward and constituting the stone of the German defences. Over this the onrushing British yesterday swept with irresistible force. Aside from a local operation southwest of Gheluvelt, the situation south of the Anzac stronghold was unchanged. The Germans shelled the left of this front during the night, showed considerable activity, and in the north and north-west of St. Julien the enemy forced evening for a counter attack, but British turned heavy rifle and machine gun fire into their ranks and dispersed them with heavy losses. Fighting yesterday was very bitter in places. The enemy settled determinedly to hold this position, and once once forced from the lines they are defending, continued to return the attack in an effort to oust the British. During the day no less than six counter attacks were delivered on the front north of Anzac, but in each case the assaulting troops were repulsed. Throughout this time the British continued to improve their position, reaching out here and there to occupy a position which would give

them a stronger hold. In the day's success many parts of the Empire was represented. Australia, South Africa, England, Scotland all gave their magnificent troops who pushed out across the marsh lands and battled their way through concrete machine gun emplacements and redoubts. The whole operation was a remarkable demonstration of what organization, backed with plenty of big guns, can accomplish.

ADVANCING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 21.—The scene of the present British offensive includes one of the most important and strongest parts of the German line in this section, and has been marked by some of the most bitter fighting of the war, since the Allies seven weeks ago began their drive, which has become known as the Battle of Flanders. The wooded elevations east and southeast of Ypres among which are such dominating positions as Glencorse Wood and Inverness Copse, were the vital points and the Germans had made their defence here as nearly impregnable as they were able, being determined to retain them without regard to cost. The battle of the last few weeks bears witness to the strength of the defences at these points. The crucial sector may be said to be the ridge known as Anzac, which lies about a mile southwest of Zonnebeke. Southwest of Anzac is Nuns Wood, and just east of this is the famous forest known as Polygon Wood. When the British, in August, fought their way forward to Polygon Wood they found Nuns Wood so flooded that they were forced to go around it, and the ground here still presents great difficulties to the movement of troops because of its swampy condition. Between Glencorse Wood and Inverness Copse is one stretch of solid ground of some 400 yards, and here on the FitzClarence farms the Germans had built great steel and concrete redoubts whose machine guns dominated the southern part of Glencorse Wood and the northern section

of Inverness. Below Inverness are Dumbarto Lakes, and the ground about them is pitted with shell craters, which are filled with water. The paths and trenches here were wiped out by artillery fire, and shell holes are so close together that there is no space to walk around them. In most places mud and water are knee deep. Still further south is Shrewsbury Forest, through which the British line ran, and the ground in front of the British trenches is a mass of tangled barbed wire. Just below is Nuns Wood; it merges into Glencorse Wood on the south, and a little further down and astride the Ypres-Menin highway is Inverness Copse, of undying fame. Between Hollebeke and the River Lys the country is more or less open and it is dominated by Messines. North of the Ypres-Roulers railway the country presents the same difficulties from marshy ground, although there are a few stretches of woods. The British began an intense artillery preparation with guns of all calibre about a week ago and continued with unabated fury until to-day. The artillery work resulted in a number of German guns being silenced, and many enemy ammunition dumps near batteries were blown up by shell fire. The entire front over which the attack was to be made, was searched out by high explosives, and as an additional precaution the British gunners kept putting down heavy barrage fire, first in one place and then in another, and sweeping the whole country before them. The German guns, of course, have not been silent, but their fire was comparatively weak. All this artillery preparation by the British was vital if there was to be hope of success, for they had tested the strength of this front before and knew that their infantry faced a task that would try their mettle to the fullest. In previous attacks by the Germans in this region was proved a great embarrassment, and it was only by bombardment such as was conducted that could wipe out these concealed positions. It was impossible the Germans should not have known that an offensive was being prepared, but it appears from statements by prisoners that there was much doubt as to the exact place where the British would strike. For the last fortnight the policy of the Germans has been one of inaction, although they undoubtedly made every effort to improve their positions since the offensive in August.

LOOKING FOR PEACE.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21. The Hølliken to-day prints an interview with Herr Leube, Liberal member of the German Reichstag, in which he says he is convinced that the German reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict which was unanimously adopted with the peace resolution passed by the Reichstag majority on July 19. He declares the most of the German Liberals and Socialists consider that the annexation of Belgium and the exercise of control over it would be stupid. If we took Belgium, he continued, we would have to give it twenty-five representatives in the Reichstag, and it is not difficult to imagine what trouble those twenty-five Belgians would cause the government. The German reply to the Pope, Herr Leube believes, will promote and bring about peace. "I am convinced that Christmas bells will be peace bells," he declares.

WAR OFFICE BULLETIN.

LONDON, Sept. 21. The War Office, after the receipt of General Haig's report to-day issued this bulletin: More detailed accounts of yesterday's battle confirm the completeness of our success. During the evening local attacks delivered by us in the neighbourhood of Tower Hamlets and northeast of Langemarck cleared up a number of strong points and completed the capture of our objectives in these localities. It is now established that in the many counter-attacks delivered by considerable forces of the enemy during the afternoon and evening his casualties were unusually great. The clear light of the latter part of the day enabled our troops to obtain warning of impending

attacks and in every case the advancing lines of German infantry were destroyed by the concentrated fire of our rifles and machine guns and artillery. The obstinacy with which the enemy constantly repeated his attacks only added to his losses without recovering for him and of the valuable ground which we had won. Exhausted by his previous efforts the enemy made no counter attacks during the night, and our troops were able to consolidate the positions undisturbed.

PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21. The German Government, in its reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict, a copy of which has been received here, cherishes a lively desire that the appeal may meet with success. Emperor William, the German note says, has been following the efforts of the Pope towards peace for a considerable time with high officials. The reply of Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, to the peace note of Pope Benedict, says a despatch from Vienna, was handed to Monsignor Valtried Bonzo, Papal Nuncio, at Vienna, Thursday.

GERMANY'S MOTIVES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. In voicing the general resentment in Congress over the disclosures in Count Von Bernstorff's message, Vice-President Marshall to-day gave out a statement declaring that the disclosures were proof of the German Government's effort to divide America into factions by corrupt means, if necessary. This ought to end forever any and every doubt in the minds of any Americans as to the justice of and the necessity for this war. It proves that the German Government was seeking all along to split us into factions by corrupt means, if necessary, possibly hoping in time to win the war in Europe, and then to humiliate and subjugate us. He who is not now whole-heartedly for war runs great risk of being suspected of getting part of the fifty thousand. This is an honest Congress, and all its members will resent this insult to its intelligence and honor.

WILL PROBABLY SEVER RELATIONS.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 21. Argentina will probably sever relations with Germany to-morrow as the result of new developments to-day, the Associated Press learns from a high official source.

AN EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. As a probable explanation of the detention of the Swedish diplomatic mail pouches at Halifax, it was stated at the British Embassy to-day that the Swedish economic mission before leaving Stockholm asked permission to open in the course of their voyage a filled bag containing confidential documents and to reveal it before passing the inspection of officers. Such a procedure, the officials of the Embassy said, would clearly invalidate all principles hitherto observed in

accordance with international law, and the British Government accordingly replied that they would give no such undertaking that such bags would be exempted from examination by the British authorities. This bag, it is assumed, is to be one of four to be held for examination at Halifax and concerning which the Swedish Legation here is understood to have made informal representations to the State Department.

NEW U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. Major General Taskerless was named Chief of Staff of the United States Army to succeed Major General Hugh Scott who retires.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. The British steamer Vienna, 4,000 tons, chartered by a French line, has been sunk while on a voyage from Brest to New York, it was learned at the French line office to-day. No details of the ship's loss were obtainable.

SWEDISH MAIL HELD UP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. Four diplomatic mail pouches sent by the Swedish Foreign Office to the Legation in Washington are being detained at Halifax by the British authorities. They were taken from steamers on which were Dr. H. Jallmar Lundholm, who is coming to the States as a special envoy, and the First Secretary of the Swedish Foreign Office. No reason for the detention of the mail could be obtained here, the British Embassy being without information on the subject. Baron Aikerhielm, the Swedish Charge, called at the State Department yesterday and was understood to have taken up the matter with officials there in an effort to have the mail quickly forwarded to its destination.

WILL PROCEED WITH TRIAL.

PARIS, Sept. 21. The report of a special committee approving the authorization of legal proceedings against Deputy Lewis Turmel was adopted by the deputies last night by a raising of hands without discussion and in deepest silence. The report expressed astonishment at the delay shown in taking up the case. A resolution authorizing the suspension of Parliamentary immunity was read by the President of the Chamber, Paul Deschane.

BIG ARMY WANTED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, who just returned from the western front, where he watched the operations of the British army, said yesterday that in his opinion the United States should send an army of two million men abroad to help wage the fight, if the war with Germany is to be won. A small expeditionary force, said Dr. Rand, would mean an undue sacrifice of man-power, which experience England went through early in the war, because she could

STARVATION AND RIOTING IN WARSAW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. Starvation and rioting in Warsaw and other sections in Poland occupied by the Germans, have so increased that Germany has authorized relief workers to seek funds wherever they may be found. The Red Cross headquarters at Geneva and agents of the Rockefeller fund have been called upon for help.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON HIS WAY TO SOFIA.

LONDON, Sept. 21. A despatch from Berne received to-day by the British Admiralty, says Emperor William has passed through Budapest, Hungary, on his way to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. It is believed to be the Emperor's intention to try to smoothen over the difficulties which have arisen between Bulgaria and Germany. Germany and Austria have demanded military aid which Bulgaria has refused. On the other hand Bulgaria has asked similar aid which the Central Powers have refused.

THE GREATEST VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 21. From the newly acquired enemy stronghold known as Anzac, southwest of Zonnebeke, flutters the Australian banner, symbol of the greatest victory which has marked the British operations in the western theatre in the past year, not excluding that of Messines. Southwest of Cheluvet the Germans still are holding a position which the British desired, and to-day at 9.40 o'clock Field Marshal Haig began an attack here.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL.

PARIS, Sept. 21. The troops of the German Crown Prince last night attacked the French positions on Mont Haut in the Champagne region, but to-day they were repulsed with serious losses, the war office says.

EXPLOSION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Sept. 21. An explosion has occurred in a munition factory in Ireland, it was officially announced to-day by the British war office. Nine persons were killed. The number of injured has not yet been ascertained.

NEW LINE CONSOLIDATED.

BRITISH FRONT, Sept. 21. During the night the British forces, with comparatively little opposition, consolidated and considerably improved the new line which they had won in their offensive against the Germans to the east of Ypres.

THE LUXURIOUS COD.—Evidently codfish is quite a luxury in some parts of the world, as, according to recent advices from Greece, the Nfd. Product is being retailed at 50 cents per pound.

Do You Weigh the Cake of Soap You Buy?



The increase in the cost of nearly everything that is used in the manufacture of soap makes it impossible to give the same size, same weight and same quality as heretofore, without increasing the price.

Some soap manufacturers have cut down the size and reduced the quality.

KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP is the same to-day as it has been for over a quarter of a century—no change in the weight, in the size or in the quality. When buying laundry soap, be sure you get—Full weight, full size and full quality.

KIRKMAN & SON BROOKLYN, N. Y., U.S.A.

Married at Stellarton, N. S.

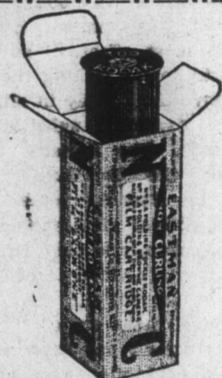
Mr. Matthew Blackler, son of Mr. Michael Blackler, formerly of this city, and Miss Lillian Butler, were united in matrimony at Stellarton, N. S., on Sept. 10th. The happy young couple honeymooned at Annapolis Valley.

Cochrane Street Church.

Visitors will be welcomed at both services in Cochrane St. Centennial Church to-morrow. The scholars of the Sunday School are asked to be present at the morning service. Rev. Dr. Bond will preach at the evening service, his subject being: "Shepherds and the Wise Men at the Cradle of Jesus," as represented by the memorial window erected on the north side of the church edifice.

Capt. John Spence Passes Away.

Special to Evening Telegram. HARBOR GRACE, To-day. One of our most highly respected citizens, Capt. John Spence, passed away this morning after a few days' illness. Mr. Spence was for years coasting between St. John's and Har. Grace in the schooner "Pembina." He was very highly esteemed by all who knew him. He has been on the custom staff here for years. General sympathy goes out to his family.



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TOOTON'S, The Kodak Store, 320 Water Street.

BULL RUNN—He Didn't Know What All the Yelping Was About but Just War, His Turn is Coming Now!

