

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE

TEUTONIC ALLIES EXPRESS DESIRE FOR PEACE TO POPE

BRITISH FORCES HOLD ALL THE GAINS THEY MADE IN FLANDERS

Was Highly Successful Battle for Commanding Position and Great Victory Leaves the Enemy in Wide Tract at Most Serious Disadvantage.

Field Marshal Haig's Men Captured More Than Three Thousand Prisoners—British Repel Several Strong Counter-Attacks, Enemy Losing Heavily.

British Front in France and Belgium, Sept. 21.—This morning found the British still holding strongly the important positions which they had wrested from the Germans. The consolidating process effected in the night was facilitated by the British artillery, its effective work preventing the Germans from bringing up their reserves. The importance of the new ground won, lies in the fact that it was high ground, taking in the ridge on which the Anzacs' flag now flies and extending southward and constituting the keys to one of the German defenses here. Over this the on-rushing British yesterday swept with irresistible force. Aside from local operations southwest of Gheluvelt, the situation south of the Anzacs stronghold was virtually unchanged. The Germans shelled the left of this front heavily during the night and showed considerable activity also immediate to the north.

Disperse Counter Attack.—The fighting yesterday was very bitter in many places. The enemy battled determinedly to hold their positions and when once forced from the lines they were defending, continued to return to 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 the Anzacs, but in each instance the assaulting troops were hurled back.

British Improve Line.—Throughout this time the British continued to improve their line, reaching out here and there to occupy positions which would give them a stronger hold. In the day's success, many parts of the empire were represented, Australia, South Africa, England, Scotland, all gave of their magnificent troops, who pushed out across the inhospitable marshlands 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.

Over 3,000 Prisoners.—London, Sept. 21.—The number of German prisoners taken by the British in yesterday's fighting on the Belgian front now exceeds 3,000, according to the British war office statement of today. The British yesterday repulsed several strong counter-attacks of the enemy, who suffered exceptionally heavy losses. The text of the statement follows: "Further evidence above the continuous and obstinate nature of the enemy's counter-attacks yesterday in which he suffered exceptionally heavy losses and gained no advantage. "During today fighting of minor character has taken place on different parts of the battlefield. We have advanced our line at a number of points and have beaten off further German counter-attacks. This morning English county troops attacked and captured a collection of German trenches and converted strong points south of the Tower Hamlets. "Later in the day the enemy launched a powerful counter-attack against the Tower Hamlet Ridge. This attack was repulsed after heavy fighting. East of St. Julien, regiments from Liverpool and Lancashire gained possession on a fortified farm, where a party of the enemy had succeeded in holding out during a previous attack. These regiments also cleared up a number of dangerous and strong points lying in front of their new position. This evening another German counter-attack east of Langemarck was broken up by our artillery. "The number of prisoners taken by us in yesterday's fighting so far reported exceeds 3,000."

Indomitable Gallantry.—London, Sept. 21.—The British war office today is reporting that the more one admires the mastery tactics and indomitable gallantry displayed. Never has the British army had to tackle a tougher proposition than that set by the attack on a defensive area of great depth, held so densely that it may be estimated that there was an average of over four Germans to every yard of front. To the Anzacs and some of the

South Africans Brave.—Further north the South Africans were doing splendid work. They swept forward toward their mark with irresistible force and although it is yet too early to gather the full story of the deeds of these spring-boks, who are still almost the sole main, whose name should become immortal in the history of the Commonwealth, it is a fact that they have distinguished themselves in the most desperate efforts the enemy can make. "The strategic significance of yesterday's victory must eventually manifest itself unmistakably. The value of this gain cannot be measured by the mere acreage of recovered territory, though that is substantial. It was a battle for the commanding position, and we have won a victory which leaves the enemy in this wide tract of Flanders at a serious disadvantage."

WATERS RE-ELECTED.—Ottawa, Sept. 21.—President Waters was re-elected at the closing session of the Trades and Labor Congress.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.—Washington, Sept. 21.—Major-General Tasker H. Bliss today was named chief of staff of the United States army, to succeed Major-General Hugh L. Scott, who retires tomorrow.

LIGHTNING HITS JUDGE.—Bytown, N. S., Sept. 21.—Lightning last night struck the home of Judge D. Finlayson, county court judge, formerly M. P. for Richmond. Judge Finlayson sustained a slight shock. The house was slightly damaged.

BERNSTREIF REVEALS NO SURPRISE

Deliberate and Brazen Attempt by German Machine to Influence Congress.

SEVERAL MEMBERS UNDER SUSPICION

Investigation of Senators and Representatives May Be Held.

MOVEMENT TO ELECT GERMANS

Teuton Plot in Saskatchewan Exposed by the Government.

FAVOR OWN CANDIDATES

Debate Waxing Warm at Times and Personalities Indulged In.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Secretary of State Lansing today made public an astounding addition to the series of disclosures covering German intrigues in America and elsewhere, a message sent by Count Von Bernstorff, in January of this year to the Berlin foreign office, requesting authority to pay out \$50,000 to influence congress through an untried organization, apparently known to the Berlin authorities. Count Von Bernstorff indicated in this message that money had been paid this organization on former occasions to perform the same work.

The reference to avoiding war is taken as an indication that Bernstorff had prior knowledge of his government's intention to proclaim a mercifully widespread submarine warfare and that he was equally confident that the United States government would not be easily placated by mere promises.

Information in the possession of the government, but not yet revealed, is said to show conclusively a more direct connection of the German machine in America with the Irish question than that indicated in Count Von Bernstorff's message.

Today's announcement by the state department is the first official utterance of the government with regard to the German ambassador's active personal participation in the scheme of intrigue conducted for Germany's benefit in this country since the beginning of the European war.

In concluding the circular says: "We must have our own men in parliament as our representatives. We ought to select our own candidates of representatives and vote only for them no matter how the other nationalities of Canada might or independent. We do not care only he should be our own man. Are you willing to defend your school and language rights and other important questions? If you do you will help us by your free contribution."

ARGENTINE TO DECLARE WAR

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 21.—Argentina probably will sever relations with Germany tomorrow, as the result of the new developments today, the Associated Press learns from a local official source.

The Chamber of Deputies late today postponed discussion until tomorrow of the crisis with Germany caused by the unfriendly action of Count Von Luxburg, the dismissed German minister. This postponement was taken after receipt of a statement from Foreign Minister Pueyrredon that the government has resolved not to include an immediate declaration of war against Germany, to be followed by the despatch of troops to Europe.

TEUTONIC ALLIES DECLARE DESIRE FOR END OF WAR

German Government in Reply to Peace Note of Pope Benedict "Cherishes Lively Desire" That Appeal May Meet With Success—Emperor William Consulted High Officials on Subject.

Emperor Charles of Austria Sees in Pope's Plan Suitable Basis for Initiating Negotiations Toward "Just and Lasting Peace"—Expresses Hope Opposing Nations May Agree.

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 AUSTRIAN REPLY.—Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—The reply of Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary to the peace note of Pope Benedict, says a despatch from Vienna, was handed to Monsignor T. Valfre Di Bonzo, the Papal Nuncio, at Vienna on Thursday.

Austria is prepared, the reply states to enter into negotiations for the submission of international disputes to compulsory arbitration.

Freedom of the seas is one of the peace hopes of Emperor Charles in order that heavy material burdens could be taken from the nations of the earth and new sources of prosperity opened to them.

The Austrian Emperor admits that the future arrangement of the world must be based on the elimination of armée force and on the rule of international justice and legality.

PATRIOTIC FUND WINS THE DAY

Amendment in Trades Congress That Workers Withdraw Beaten.

SESSION LASTS MANY HOURS

Circular Issued Appealing to Friends for Financial Support.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—When the Trades and Labor Congress resumed this afternoon, a letter written by the members of International Moulders' Union, No. 26, of Hamilton, to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Edward Kemp, was read to the delegates. The letter contained sentiments of loyalty to the government in the enforcement of the conscription bill but urged that something be done to lift the discrimination against the Canadian and British born subjects of allied countries by an immediate arrangement with the government of the conscription bill, according to income or earning power, upon males of enemy countries, naturalized British subjects and residents in Canada.

The members of the union wrote that some doubt existed in their minds as to the government's attitude towards unnaturalized and alien male residents of Canada. Must all males of the ages specified in the conscription bill report for medical examination following the proclamation of Canadian and British birth? If the latter, such discrimination would be to the detriment of Canadian and British manhood. Something should be done to remove this discrimination. Alvens in Hamilton and elsewhere were already boasting of the fact that the conscription would open the cream of the jobs to them.

The letter pointed out that Hamilton moulders had given a lot of men to the front and "we are determined to see the war through to the end for the cause of right against might."

This letter was received and filed as a letter from John Lyons, well known in Ottawa, who declared he had sent the same letter to the papers but that they would not publish it. He said he was utterly opposed to conscription, military, industrial or otherwise and held with Emerson "that it is right to disobey a wrong law."

At the conclusion of the reading of this letter one of the delegates remarked that the address of the writer should not be given out as there were a lot of people who would be glad to see him in jail. An addition was made to the resolutions of the committee on pensions which was before congress this morning, as follows: "We further recommend that separate allowance must be extended to the dependents (so long as they remain residents of this country) of all men who are of the allied nations who previous to their enlistment were citizens or permanent residents of this country."

MUST CARRY THEIR MILITARY PAPERS

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 21.—Men of Canada, who are affected by the military service act, are to be required to carry their examination papers with them on the street or when they leave their homes. The Toronto Star was informed today by the commanding officer of a Toronto regiment that this provision would be the main point of a new order-in-council soon to come out. The object is that any man, when questioned, will be able to show his status under the military service act.

CAN BE TRIED FOR JURY BY SEDITION

Judge Lanctot Gives Decision in Case of Anti-Conscriptionists.

Montreal, Sept. 21.—Ferand Villeneuve, P. E. Mongeau, Alfred Cote and Antoine Grenier, four of the anti-conscriptionists under arrest on charges of sedition, have the right to choose as to whether they shall be tried by a jury or not. So Judge Lanctot decided this afternoon, after the Crown counsel and counsel for the prisoners had argued the question long and ardently. The judge ruled that this is the inalienable right of the prisoners. However the choice was deferred by their counsel until after the preliminary hearing. Paul Lafortune, the fifth anti in custody, comes up before Judge Lee.

\$11,000,000,000 U. S. WAR CREDIT

Washington, Sept. 21.—The eleven billion dollar war credits bill conference report was adopted today by the House and the measure went to the White House for the President's signature. The Senate acted yesterday.

FUSION IN REGINA.—Regina, Sask., Sept. 21.—Conservative of Regina are being called together next Friday for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet with a Liberal committee and bring out a fusion candidate for the Regina federal seat.

Peace Would Blossom Forts.—If, as we most heartily desire, agreements should be arrived at between the belligerents which would realize this sublime idea and thereby

Text of Reply.—"Holy Father:—With due veneration and deep emotion we take cognizance of the new representations Your Holiness, in fulfillment of the holy office entrusted to you by God, made to us and the heads of the other belligerent states with the noble intention of leading the heavily tried nations to a unity that will restore peace to them."

"With a thankful heart we received this fresh gift of fatherly care which you, Holy Father, always bestow on all people without distinction and from the depth of our heart we greet the moving exhortation which Your Holiness has addressed to the governments of the belligerent peoples. During this cruel war we have always looked up to Your Holiness as to the highest personage, who in virtue of his mission, which reaches beyond earthly things and thanks to the high conception of his duties laid upon him, stands high above the belligerent peoples, and who is in accessible to all influence, was able to find a way which may lead to the realization of our own desire for peace, lasting and honorable for all parties."

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