

STATION CONTINUES FAVORABLE TO THE ALLIES

FIGHTING OF PAST THREE DAYS MOST INTENSE SINCE BATTLE ALONG THE AISNE BEGAN

(Continued from page 1)
The French troops showed more than their accustomed dash in attack and everywhere acts of wonderful courage were performed. The cavalry also participated in the engagement at many points, the allies horses having enjoyed a long rest which enabled this part of the service to distinguish itself. The famous Scots Greys, finding that the color of their horses conferred a prominent mark for the German riflemen, had dyed their mounts brown.

Another prominent French officer, Gen. Marquet, has met death on the field.

At Nubecourt, home of the parents of President Poincare, the Germans broke open the German family vault, it is reported, and buried a number of their dead there. The Germans placarded the town of Valenciennes, demanding from the mayors of neighboring communes lists of the available supplies of clothing and food.

Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across northeastern France the armies of the allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with the bayonet and tonight statements from both sides are worded with the optimism which has characterized all these official announcements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress," the German announcement, from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Elsewhere along the battle front neither side seems to have achieved any notable success.

The continued forward movement of the Russian troops in Galicia; the appearance of German air craft dropping bombs over various places in Belgium, and again in Paris and Warsaw, and the movement of vast bodies of German troops into Russia by way of East Prussia were chiefly significant in a summary of the events in both theatres of war.

Of the German bombs thrown none seems to have done extensive damage. One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium and one in Paris.

There is an unconfirmed report that an attack on Antwerp is impending. Neither army has achieved anything notable since the allies have reported progress in one direction. The allies at one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by the crack Prussian guard, and the Germans insist that today, with a weaker force, their right has checked the advance of a mixed French and British force brought up by rail.

Recurring references to bayonet charges seem to prove conclusively that this picturesque and heroic phase of warfare, which it was thought had been killed by the advent of the great guns and other equipment of modern armies is not all a thing of the past.

The French official communication says that at some points the trenches are only a few hundred meters apart; thus a small portion of the millions engaged have known the stimulation and thrill of hand-to-hand fighting.

Despatches from Petrograd report that fierce fighting still goes on in Galicia, though Cracow, towards which the Russian hosts have been marching ever since Pzemysl was invested and the communications cut, has not yet been attacked.

To the north, the German invasion is assuming vaster proportions, notwithstanding the Russian war office insists that the Germans are being repulsed at the frontier. It is estimated here that the German front extends from the Baltic coast to the southern boundary of Silesia, a distance of about 400 miles.

What opposition the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen. The fighting centered again today along the River Niemen, from Druskenki, in Suwalki, Russian Poland, to Sopotka. The official statement issued tonight at Petrograd says that the German artillery has been unable to assume the offensive at Sopotka and that their retreat was more or less general.

There has been a dearth of naval news in the last twenty-four hours, and although the fall of the Austrian seaport Cattaro has been reported imminent for several days, that event has not yet been recorded.

The German emperor's illness variously described last week as a severe cold and influenza, is now said to be inflammation of the lungs, due to the emperor falling into a water filled trench.

To the cholera, heretofore reported among the Austrian troops, has been added, according to an Antwerp despatch typhus fever, which is said to be raging in the German camps around Brussels and near Termonde. It is reported that several hundred Germans have already succumbed to this disease.

JAPS WIN BATTLE NEAR TSINGTAU

Stubborn fight lasted fourteen hours—Germans renew bombardment of Malines—Kaiser reported ill

Tokio, Sept. 27 (9.58 p.m.)—It is officially announced that the Japanese have won a stubborn battle of fourteen hours outside Tsingtau. The casualties were few among the Japanese, it is said.

Kaiser Gets a Wetting and Reported On Sick List
London, Sept. 27 (5.50 p.m.)—A despatch to the Times from Geneva says that the Kaiser states that the Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs as a result of having fallen into a trench that was filled with water.

Zeppelin Carrying on Campaign of Bomb Dropping
London, Sept. 27 (4.40 p.m.)—A German Zeppelin made a bomb-dropping tour of several Belgian cities last night, according to a despatch from the Reuter correspondent at Ostend. The aircraft visited Alost, Ghent, Dinze, Minsbeke and Rollegheem, dropping five bombs at Dinze, which mortally injured an old man and damaged the roof of a hospital. One bomb was dropped at Rollegheem but did no damage. The Zeppelin disappeared in the direction of France.

London, Sept. 27 (6.18 p.m.)—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their homes and the Zeppelin was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London, Sept. 28 (5.15 p.m.)—The official press bureau this afternoon issued a statement reading as follows: "There has been much activity on the part of the enemy along the line in France."

"Some heavy counter attacks have been repulsed and a considerable loss has been inflicted on the enemy's side."

The press bureau issued a statement this evening that seventeen persons lost their lives on Sept. 17, through the foundering of the Fishguard.

Zeppelin Which Attempted Raid on Warsaw Destroyed
London, Sept. 27 (4.50 p.m.)—A Zeppelin aircraft made a raid on Warsaw at five o'clock Saturday morning, says the Warsaw correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company. The dirigible was shot down near the fortress Modlin and its crew was captured.

The operators of the Zeppelin previously had dropped two bombs near the station of the Kalisz railroad, but the one on the bomb exploded and this caused little damage.

L. C. R. TERMINALS AT HALIFAX DAMAGED BY FIRE SATURDAY

Halifax, Sept. 27.—Fire on Saturday night did \$1,500 damage to the L. C. R. freight offices at the terminals.

The situation is satisfactory and the counter attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy.

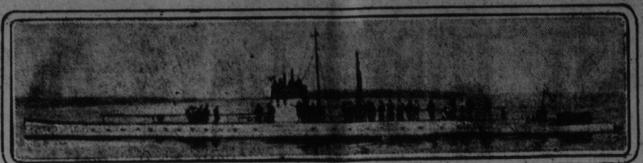
Berlin Report Estimates Losses at 104,589
London, Sept. 27 (3.10 p.m.)—The total German casualties in dead, wounded and missing are officially reported to date as 104,589. The casualty list announced today adds a total of 10,527 casualties to these previously announced. The total casualties is made up as follows: Dead, 15,872; wounded, 65,508; missing, 23,007.

Berlin, Sept. 27 (by Wireless Telegram to Sayville, Long Island)—The following statement on the situation in Northern France was received from the headquarters of the German general staff last night and made public: "The enemy are using their railroads in a general attack on the German front."

"At Bapaume (in Pas-De-Calais, fourteen miles southeast of Arras) an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force."

"In the centre of the battle front we have made slight gains."

GERMAN SUBMARINE WHICH BLEW UP BRITISH WAR SHIPS.



THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U-9
A wireless from Berlin says reports received by the German Admiralty show that the destruction of three British cruisers in the North Sea was accomplished by the German submarine U-9 singlehanded.

DECISIVE BATTLE IN EAST PRUSSIA PROBABLY FOUGHT WITHIN WEEK

German Reinforcement Being Rushed There to Offset Austrian Failures—Russians Have Advantage of Choice of Position.

London, Sept. 27, 24. 0 p.m.—"Germany is reinforcing her army in East Prussia at the rate of one army corps per day," says a despatch from Petrograd to Lloyd's News Agency. "The reinforcements are being carried by 250 trains on all four available railways. Other troops are being hurried from Austria and Schemedimml to Baltic ports and thence by sea to East Prussia."

"All this is in preparation for the great and decisive battle now to be fought along the whole western line."

"At least 800,000 German troops are now gathered in an effort to balance the Austrian failures. The armies are already in touch and the big battle is bound to come soon. The Russians will have the advantage, however, because the fighting will be on ground chosen by the Russian leaders."

London, Sept. 27, 4.15 p.m.—The Reuter Telegram Company says the newspaper Radical, of Madrid, states that the Spanish government has offered to accommodate thirty thousand wounded soldiers in various hospitals.

PARIS BOMBARDED BY SHELLS FROM GERMAN AEROPLANES

Man's Head Blown Off and Little Girl Crippled—Congregation Panic Stricken, Flee from Church—Bombs Aimed at Eiffel Tower Damage Houses in Vicinity.

Paris, Sept. 27, 4.10 p.m.—Four bombs were dropped on the city from German aeroplanes today, one of which, exploding in Avenue Du Trocadero at the corner of Rue Dreyfus, killed a man who was standing on the corner with his daughter, and crippled the child. The other bombs did little damage.

Crowds, taking advantage of a beautiful autumn day, were proming on the banks of the Seine when the aerial warbler appeared almost directly over the Eiffel tower.

It is believed that the first bomb dropped was intended for the wireless station on the tower, or possibly for the nearby buildings containing arm stores. It landed, Avenue Du Trocadero, not far from the tower with a crash, and the explosion was heard for many blocks around the vicinity where it was badly damaged, many of the walls cracking, while windows were shattered and a block from the American embassy where Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who is in the city, was struck.

In the wake of the bomb fluttered a German flag, and a crowd of sightseers and women in that section first rushed for shelter and then as the alarm moved on they hurried to the scene of the havoc. A cordon of police which was quickly thrown about the debris and the mangled body of the man killed was found and removed.

RENEWED VIGOR IN OLD AGE

This Letter Brings a Message of Cheer to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.
New, rich blood is what is most needed in the declining years to keep up energy and vitality. The Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful help in maintaining good health and prolonging life is attested by the following letter:

Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tron, P. E. I. writes:—"At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the box with the rest of my race. At eighty-one I have an energy which means to me that I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c. a box six for \$2.50. For sale by all dealers.

HON. J. S. HENDRIE, NEW T. GOV. OF ONTARIO

Halifax, Sept. 27.—The Right Rev. Monstan J. Daly, vicar general of the archdiocese of Halifax died today aged 75 years. He was rector of St. Joseph's church and one of the most esteemed Catholic clergymen in Nova Scotia.

In July of 1911 he celebrated his golden jubilee, when citizens of all denominations participated in the presentation of an address and a handsome testimonial.

French Velvet Hats

Most Recent Paris' Fad in Late Autumn and Early Winter Wear
That Velvets would dominate feminine headwear fashions for fall and early winter, was predicted by French millinery style authorities just prior to the war. The truth of the forecast is already apparent in the growing popularity of velvets as the season advances.

MARR MILLINERY COMPANY

1, 3 and 5 Charlotte Street

WOMEN OF CANADA SEND \$205,000 TO BRITISH ADMIRALTY

London, Sept. 28.—The Admiralty authorities express much gratification at the receipt of a cable message, through the Secretary for the Colonies from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, intimating that a draft for \$285,000 is being mailed from the women of Canada. Of this \$100,000 will be handed to the war office, while the balance will be devoted to the establishment and equipment of a naval hospital near Portsmouth.

WHAT WE DO

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MATINEE WED.-FRI.-SAT.
"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"
A GENUINE BROADWAY SUCCESS—FIRST TIME HERE.

PRICES: NIGHTS—Orchestra, 50c.; Circle, 50c., 35c., Balcony, 35c., 25c.; Gallery, 10c.; Boxes, 75c. MATINEES—ADULTS, 25c.; CHILDREN, 15c.

IMPERIAL—"Shadows of the Past"

"The Manicure and the Girl"
MOTT & MAXFIELD
Bright and Breezy Vaudeville.
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Clever Comedy Conceptions

UNIQUE Don't Miss This One SHANGHAIED

TENTH EPISODE OF The Million Dollar Mystery.
FALL THRU A TRAP DOOR! BRAINE AND FLORENCE! KIDNAPPED!
MOTOR BOAT ON FIRE! THE RUSE OF NORTON!

\$10,000 FOR THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
The Million Dollar Mystery will run for twenty-two weeks in this paper, but also in the Theatrical Film Corporation. The price of \$10,000, men, women, or child is acceptable solution of which the last two red drama will be made chapters of the story MacGrath.

CONDITIONS GOVERNED BY THE PRICE OF \$10,000, men, women, or child is acceptable solution of which the last two red drama will be made chapters of the story MacGrath.

Solutions may be sent to the Editor of The Standard, or to the Editor of The Standard, or to the Editor of The Standard, or to the Editor of The Standard.

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