

NO INTERMEDIARIES BETWEEN BRANCHES AND HEADQUARTERS

"An Open Line" Provided So That Premiers of British Dominions Will Have Direct Communication With Prime Minister of United Kingdom in Certain Matters.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The following has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and at his request has been given out by the Director of Public Information:

Considerable misapprehension exists with regard to the nature of the arrangement recently concluded whereby the Prime Minister of the Dominions have been given the right of direct communication with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on certain matters and it therefore seems desirable to state the exact nature of this arrangement. After preliminary discussion in the recent imperial war conference, the subject was considered by the imperial war cabinet, where, on the 30th of July, the following resolutions were passed:

(1)—The Prime Minister of the Dominions as members of the imperial war cabinet have the right of direct communication with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and vice versa.

(2)—Such communication should be confined to questions of cabinet importance. The Prime Minister himself are the judges of such questions.

(3)—Telegraphic communication between the Prime Ministers should as a rule be conducted through the colonial office machinery but this will not conclude the adoption of more direct means of communication in exceptional circumstances.

(4)—In order to ensure continuity in the work of the imperial war cabinet and a permanent means of consultation during the war on the more important questions of common interest, the Prime Minister of each Dominion has the right to nominate a cabinet minister either as a resident or visitor in London to represent him at meetings of the imperial war cabinet.

ST. QUENTIN SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES AND ITS FALL IS NOW SURE; BRITISH AND FRENCH DRIVE AHEAD

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 18.—(Reuter's)—Epehy has been captured by the British, according to information received at headquarters but not yet officially confirmed.

Crossed the Hindenburg Line in at Least Two Places.

London, Sept. 18.—(By The Associated Press)—In their attack today northwest of St. Quentin, the British scored an average advance of from two and a half to three miles on a front of fifteen miles, according to reports up to this hour. The town of Hargicourt was captured by the British.

The front under attack ran from Holnon Wood, west of St. Quentin, northward to Gouzeaucourt.

The British attack took them far nearer the line from which the German offensive started on March 21 last. The latest reports placed Field Marshal Haig's troops at an average distance of about a mile from this line. Prisoners to the number of 1,500 are reported.

The fighting was continuing this afternoon.

The town of Epehy toward the northern part of that front under attack was almost surrounded by the British this afternoon.

The British have crossed the Hindenburg line at two places—at Villers-et-Gouzeaucourt. The depth of their penetration beyond, however, is not reported.

British Take 6,000 Prisoners.

London, Sept. 18.—(7 p.m.)—In their attack northwest of St. Quentin today, the British captured 6,000 prisoners and numerous guns, including a complete battery with horses.

The French also made an attack on the night.

London, Sept. 18.—The British have penetrated the enemy's defences northwest of St. Quentin, to a depth of three miles, and captured more than 6,000 prisoners, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight.

Many Towns Taken.

The British have captured Fresnoy-Le-Petit, Berthiaucourt and Pontu, and the Australians have occupied Le Vergier, Villers-et-Hargicourt.

The high ground south of Gouzeaucourt has been carried by the British, who reached the outskirts of Villers-Bussiat, and occupied Gouzeaucourt, Templeux-Le-Guerrard, Ronsoy, Epehy and Peziere have also been taken, the troops penetrating to a great depth along the line.

Paris, Sept. 17.—(French Official Western Front)—The war office announcement respecting the operations on the western front says:

"To the west of St. Quentin our troops made progress during the course of the day in the neighborhood of Holnon and Savy; we took about 50 prisoners.

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne we enlarged our gains, local attacks enabling us to advance on the plateau north and east of Allennat. We took about 100 prisoners.

"This morning we occupied a strong point of support held by the enemy east of Sancy. The number of bodies found by us north of Laffaux indicates the heavy losses suffered by the enemy in the recent fighting in this region.

"On the Vesle front the Germans thrice counter-attacked our positions in the neighborhood of Glennes and were repulsed each time with heavy losses.

"Aviation—On September 16 eight enemy planes were brought down or damaged and one captive balloon was burned. Night bombing machines, notwithstanding the storm, dropped tons of projectiles on enemy stations, bridges and aviation grounds; several fires broke out.

"The text of the statement reads: "At 5.30 o'clock this morning the troops of the Third and Fourth Brit-

LIVELY TILT IN MONCTON COURT

Hon. F. J. Sweeney and Police Magistrate Steeves Participate—Moncton Casualties.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 18.—Special agent A. J. Tingley of the C.G.R., today received word that his son, Capt. Frank H. Tingley, recently reported wounded, was still in a very serious condition, suffering from wounds in his head and neck.

Mrs. Lydia K. Patterson, of this city, has been notified that her son, Pte. John H. Patterson, was killed in action August 10th. He was a 185th man.

Word has been received in Elgin, A. Co., that Pte. Albert F. Bannister, son of Ellis Bannister, was killed in action on August 28th.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Peace and Police Magistrate Steeves, that resulted in the magistrate leaving the bench for the time, and the ultimate withdrawal of Mr. Sweeney from the case, was an interesting feature of the police court case today in which two women named Crossman and Blakey were charged with conducting a bawdy house in Salisbury.

The magistrate left the bench as he explained because Counsel Sweeney persisted in asking questions which he ruled out, and Mr. Sweeney withdrew from the case for reason he alleged that the magistrate didn't want him in his court. Magistrate Steeves denied that he had made statement but Mr. Sweeney nevertheless withdrew from court. Another counsel took Mr. Sweeney's place and the case stands adjourned for a week.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hannah was the scene of an interesting event this evening when their daughter, Mary Sophia, was married to William Ferguson of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. Porter Drumm, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson left on a trip to Boston, after which they will reside in Montreal.

England is Aimed At.

Apparently the German General Staff, which is handling the peace offensive, has singled out England for attack and intends to appeal especially to France and Italy. For instance, von Payer demands the return of the German colonies and an agreement under which British sea power would be broken. On the other hand, he offers the status quo to France, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, reserving Russia for Germany's dictation. In other words von Payer pretends that the only obstacles to peace are the Russian questions. He appeals to the factions in the Allied countries to consider that Russia, under present conditions, is a poor object for which to prolong the war.

Reveals Real Objects.

In fact, he boasts openly of Germany's position in Russia, and speaks with the real voice of the Prussian militarist when he refers to the Brest-Litovsk treaties. He tries to show that Russia is a hopeless problem in an endeavor to discourage the Allies from attempting to restore her. The moderate parts of his speech, such as the abandonment of claims for indemnity, the promise to evacuate Belgium and the declaration of adherence to the scheme for a league of nations, are inserted merely in the hope of causing dissensions. The German peace offensive is now in full blast, and further operations are likely immediately. It will be noted that even the Junkers have lost their bluster, which is a pretty certain sign that Foch's blows have hurt more than they care to admit. No peace offensive has been launched so inauspiciously and with poorer chances of success. The Allied peoples are unlikely to be misled at this time, and Germany's diplomacy cannot win now what her armies failed to set.

VON PAYER'S SPEECH REVEALS HUN EFFORT TO DIVIDE ALLIES

Peace Proposals Aimed At France and Italy, While England Is Specially Selected As Object of German Attack.

By Arthur S. Draper.

(Special Cable to The New York Tribune and the St. John Standard) (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune, Inc.)

London, Sept. 16.—Imperial Vice-Chancellor von Payer's speech, in which he declared that Germany is ready to accept peace without indemnities, provided that the treaty with the Bolsheviks is allowed to stand, and that Germany obtain the return of all her colonies is considered here as an effort to split the Entente Allies in reference to Russia and as a modicum rather than as an expression of terms upon which Germany is prepared to make peace.

The Vice-Chancellor adopts a tone contrasting sharply with his previous utterances, but he adopts moderation only to emphasize the differences between the Allies and the Central Powers. He speaks as a Pan-German in reference to Russia and as a moderate when he talks of a league of nations, disarmament and indemnities. His speech was undoubtedly intended to blow up his dispirited countrymen and, incidentally, its aim was to breed dissatisfaction among the Allies.

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French, who have always had eyes turned toward the sacred frontier roads to the Rhine, at last see the great attack so long desired, and so necessary; set out toward essential objectives.

A Newspaper Query.

One French newspaper has at last been able to print the following query: "Will the Americans give us back Briey?" Briey is a little frontier town, unknown 20 years ago, but it must be linked with the much older and better known Thionville. Briey-Thionville is the great iron district of Lorraine, cut in two by the iniquitous Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871. The Germans kept only part of the district, exploiting Thionville. Later on, the Briey basin was discovered, and since then it has been coveted by the German war industries. Taken together, Briey and Thionville represent an annual output of 40,000,000 tons of ore.

It seems unnecessary to say more to show with what stubbornness Germany will defend her prey. Briey was captured by the Germans at the beginning of the war. The French covering troops had been brought back to Verdun for regrettable reasons, which hit seems superfluous to discuss today. I, who knew what Briey was worth, had the painful duty, in August, 1914, to keep guard in front of it and to fight before Longwy, all in vain. The invasion was checked before Verdun, Toul and Nancy. In September, 1914, after the Marne, it reached the Meuse at St. Mihiel, and it maintained itself in the Woerze region, against a possible return offensive by the French in the Thionville-Briey district.

The German attack on Verdun in 1916 was above all a preventive measure. By the capture of Verdun the enemy would have been able to hold up all attempts against the Lorraine mineral basin, which had become more and more indispensable for supplies for the German war factories. Now it is plain as day that a decisive offensive, which will hit the German war power mortally, must introduce the invasion of German territory.

Without attempting to judge of operations in prospect and of their probable success, we have a right to assume that the campaign now developing imposed itself after our recent victories on the Aisne and Somme, as a logical sequence in Foch's plans, as the strategic conception of battle which should bring the decision of the war as near as possible to the Rhine. Decision there may be come tomorrow or later, no matter what its vicissitudes. The Germans will face the attack stubbornly. Metz-Thionville is a formidable barrier, but we have no need to determine objectives already attained, as indicated in the communiqué.

The whole of the St. Mihiel pocket is emptied; there are no more pockets on the front of France. We respect instructions given as to future objectives, but a look at the map suffices. We have the right to hope, for today we know what American soldiers are worth, what they can do. The Kaiser is free to raise his blood-stained hands toward Heaven. As on the hands of Macbeth, the stain of blood on his hands is ineradicable.

Dandy Premium List, in September Canadian Boy.

PRE GERMAN ST. ON

Exceptional Values In Fall Overcoats

There's a difference between a bargain in the price and a bargain in the goods: a low price may really be high when you see the merchandise.

Come and see the Fall Overcoats for men and young men here at

\$15 to \$35

They're really remarkable values under present conditions.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Clothing, Tailoring, Shirts, Neckwear, Military Outfitting.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER — PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon, 5th	6h. 44m. a.m.
First Quarter, 13th	11h. 2m. a.m.
Full Moon, 20th	9h. 1m. a.m.
Last Quarter, 27th	0h. 39m. a.m.

Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

THE WEATHER

Maritime—Fresh to strong southerly to westerly winds; showery.

Washington, Sept. 18.—North West England: Rain Thursday; fair Friday. Moderate to fresh variable winds becoming southwest.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—Rain is falling tonight from Ontario to the maritime provinces, while in the west, the weather is fine, and in Alberta continued warm. A few scattered showers have occurred today in Manitoba.

Prince Rupert	48	56
Vancouver	50	70
Kamloops	50	52
Calgary	54	72
Battleford	50	50
Prince Albert	50	48
Medicine Hat	50	48
Q'Appelle	50	48
Winnipeg	50	48
Port Arthur	50	48
Parry Sound	50	48
London	50	48
Toronto	50	48
Kingston	50	48
Ottawa	50	48
Montreal	50	48
Quebec	50	48
St. John	50	48
Halifax	50	48

GERMAN "PUNCH" GOES WILD STRAFING YANKS

"Simplicissimus" Editor Becomes So Angry That German Censors Restrict His Paper's Privileges.

London, Sept. 18.—"Simplicissimus," the "Punch" of Germany, has just issued the maddest number in history—so mad that it is stamped by the Berlin censorship, ordering that it must not be exhibited for sale nor displayed in restaurants and similar places," says the Daily Express.

"The issue in question, entitled 'Out of the Allied Madhouse,' is aimed at America, and is the most violent conglomerate of hate-inspiring pictures, verse and prose ever published in Germany."

"Page 1 shows a buffalo—America—infuriated into an attack on the Angel of Peace by President Wilson, who is bringing a revolver in his hand, while Col. Roosevelt lashes the buffalo with a whip, the text making it clear that America could not have been inspired in any other way to join the Allies."

"One of the maddest pictures of all is called 'Protection of Small Nations.' A neutral citizen is being stretched on the rack by American military measures."

Silver Watch Free, see September Canadian Boy.

THE CHIEF THREW ONE

While Cohn was running the Spokane Club he unearthed a pitcher, an Indian, named Cadreau. Naturally he was called "Chief," as is every other Indian who ever played baseball.

One day at Spokane there were having a field day and the players were all out in centre field throwing for distance towards the grandstand.

"Why ain't you throw, Chief?" queried Cohn.

"My arm sore," mumbled the chief.

"Go on out and try it," said Cohn.

"I buy you a new hat if you beat them."

Thus aroused the Chief ambled out to centre field.

He threw one ball. It sailed over the grandstand, clearing that structure by twenty feet. The throwing contest broke up.

"Yes, and you should have seen him down in Miami, Arizona, in the Copper League, the next season," declared Jim Brown, former secretary of the Vancouver Club, who was standing near.

"I was running a team for the Miami copper mine and heard that Cadreau was near by. We sent for him and he pitched two or three games for us, winning them all."

"We were of course to play our most hated rivals on the Sunday following the Saturday night on which this all occurred."

"The chief had secured some fire water and he was 'taring to go.'"

"Entering a billiard room, he carefully scooped up all the balls off one of the tables. Retiring to one corner of the room he started throwing them. Every window, most all the lights and every stray head he could see sticking up around the tables was soon a target for these fast pieces of his."

"It took the whole police force to corral him and it would never have been safe for him to pitch the game the next day."

"The populace would have murdered him had he entered that park, for their money was up on the game before the Chief found his firewater and besides half of them had dodged those billiard balls."

GREAT BRIEY IRON DISTRICT OBJECTIVE OF AMERICANS

French General Who Had the Painful Duty Vainly To Keep Guard of It in 191 Declares Foch's Plan Is Unfolding Itself.

By Gen. P. M. G. Mallette.

Paris, Sept. 16.—While the British and French armies, closely associated, continue, with the help of American divisions, to bring pressure to bear on the Hindenburg line for the time being, and to keep the Crown Prince's army occupied, Foch with a powerful American hammer strikes the big vulnerable sector of the German front, under which British sea power would be broken. On the other hand, he offers the status quo to France, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, reserving Russia for Germany's dictation. In other words von Payer pretends that the only obstacles to peace are the Russian questions. He appeals to the factions in the Allied countries to consider that Russia, under present conditions, is a poor object for which to prolong the war.

Fall's Newest Arrivals

—IN—

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ANNOUNCING

The Authentic Fur Styles FOR THE COMING SEASON

Thursday, September 19th

You are invited to inspect our most complete range.

H. MONT. JONES

St. John's Only Exclusive Furrier. 92 KING STREET

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