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WAR REVIEW.

The Germans have markedly stiffened their resistance against the Allied armies from the region of Arras to Rheims, but their effort to ward off future encroachments into the territory they are holding have failed. All along the front the German big guns are violently in action, while machine guns in vast numbers are being used in front of strategic points which the Allies are endeavoring to gain. Nevertheless the British have gone more deeply into the sector south west of Cambrai, capturing important positions on the four mile front between the Havrincourt Wood and Pezere, regaining their trench positions dominating Gouzeaucourt and capturing Gouzeaucourt Wood. Meanwhile in the south the French are only a short distance west of St. Quentin and are at the gates of LaFere. On this last named sector the French lately are enlarging their turning movement against the great St. Quentin forest, the conquest of which would remove the great barrier to an Allied advance in force eastward to an in an outflanking movement against both the Aisne and Chemin Dames positions of the enemy. The Germans here and northeast of Soissons also are offering most determined resistance against the French, realizing that should General Mangin's strategy prove successful the entire German line eastward to Soissons necessarily would be compelled to undergo marked readjustment. Thousands of machine guns and guns of larger calibre are roaring away against the French both from the St. Quentin forest and the Plateau above the Ailette-Avre northeast of Soissons. Along the Aisne the Germans are still endeavouring to retard the advance of the French in further crossings of the stream, probably in order to give their main army a chance to make its way unimpeded northward in case of a quick rush by the French towards Laon, a manoeuvre which seems in the making by Marshal Foch's forces. Large numbers of reinforcements have been ordered up here by the Germans and all along the Aisne front where the Americans are fighting alongside the French. Particular attention is being given by the Germans to the three stages of their line in Flanders, northeast of Soissons, and around Soissons. A break through at either point by the Allies, would spell disaster for the enemy. Therefore, the German high command is buttressing them for eventualities. In Flanders the German strategy seems to be the silencing of points vulnerable to the assaults. Particularly in this instance along the Lys River south of Ypres, where the Germans are reported to have removed all their artillery to the east side of the river, send a little more to the north around Ypres Chateau, where the British have advanced nearly a mile and apparently with slight opposition. The concentration of artillery of all calibres, including machine guns, and large bodies of men in the region of Soissons where every nook and corner of the rolling country contains hordes of defenders, proves the importance of enemy places in holding this territory, while nothing is being left unexplored in the region around Rheims to strengthen in gun and man power the German line against the assaults the Allies apparently realize are soon to come. After virtually two months of hard fighting in which from Arras

to the Marne the Germans everywhere have been worsted, General Foch has given no outward indication that he is to permit the Germans a breathing spell. The greater portion of the German defensive system in the battle zone already has been demolished or is in the process of demolition or of being made untenable. This is from the southwest of Cambrai to LaFere and the British and French are virtually upon it at distances ranging from a half mile to six miles at the farthest where the British and French are standing west of St. Quentin. When the drive began St. Quentin was thirty-eight miles distant from the Allied front.

OFFENSIVE TO BE KEPT UP.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

If the Germans are expecting to be allowed a respite from the attack either during the autumn or through the winter, they are counting without their host, says Premier Clemenceau's newspaper L'Homme Libre, in commenting upon the military situation. They made their great trial last spring to outpace the United States, it points out, but lost the race to a competitor who was too fast for them. Nevertheless, the newspaper anticipates a certain slowing up of the fighting because of the necessity of bringing forward the necessary infantry support of new positions the Germans are occupying, and which they are expected to defend stubbornly. The regrouping of the Allied forces, however, will not be delayed. L'Homme Libre predicts, as the movement of the troops is based upon the excellent method through which the Allied Commander in Chief was able unimpededly to retain the initiative for a period of more than six weeks. In connection with the probable further course of the fighting in the immediate future, the Echo de Paris points out that the Allied command is not of a type to gamble with fortune, and that it is not likely to hurry an effort to capture lines so strongly held that losses disproportionate to the results would be risked in taking them.

NEW BRITISH LINE.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 9. (Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters).—Southwards we have reached a line eastwards of the villages of Trefon, Poccilly, Flechin, and Bernes. We are in Reisel. From thence the line runs along the Reisel-Villiers-Ancou railway. We occupied Faucon, also Saulcourt and Guyencourt. Further north we carried the spur southeast of Heudicourt and gained useful ground north of the village. We are at Dessart Wood, between Fins and Gouzeaucourt. The Germans are reported to be trailing out of Heudicourt near which we captured a spoil heap, which figured in the battle of Cambrai in November last. Prisoners and machine guns have been taken. East of Walverghem an enemy storming party gained our trenches, but was driven back with considerable losses. Fires have been observed in Douai during the day. Among the prisoners taken are eight men recently released from Russia. A captured order, signed "Schullheim" directs that no dugouts with more than 8 steps can be used. These deep shelters were one of the great features of the Hindenburg line. This morning we made satisfactory progress between Gouzeaucourt and Peziers.

PROHIBITION ZONES IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 9. Without a dissenting vote, the

House to-day passed, after a few minutes' consideration, the Senate resolution empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around munition factories, mines, shipyards and other war production plants.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1. Premier Lenine's removal temporarily from the head of the Bolshevik Government at a time when it is in such a precarious state threatens to shorten its existence. The Premier's bullet wounds, inflicted by Dora Kaplan, a social revolutionary, are so serious that it will be many weeks before he can return to his desk, if he recovers. In the meantime Leo Mamenoff, vice-president of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, has been appointed to act in Lenine's place. This appointment undoubtedly will revive the anti-Semitic agitation against the Soviet Government, which had been held in check somewhat by having a Gentle as Premier. Mamenoff is a brother-in-law of War Minister Trotsky.

ANOTHER SHOT FOR PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9. Another shot from the Teuton peace propaganda has been fired by Count Csernin, the former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a long article printed by the Vienna Neue Freie Presse. The Count writes in favor of the idea of a league of nations, and declares that an overwhelming majority of the German people with the Emperor at its head really and honestly desires a lasting peace. He holds that the authoritative factors in the Berlin Cabinet today openly favor the proposal of a League of Nations, and that Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is not antagonistic to this. Therefore, Count Csernin, declares, "there is nothing to prevent the Central Powers working out the fundamental principles of this new world order and in bringing them before the world."

NO MORE FORD CARS.

DETROIT, Sept. 9. The production of motor cars by the Ford Motor Company has been suspended entirely, it was officially announced at the plant here to-day. This move will enable the Company to devote its entire facilities to Government work, the announcement said.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL AND PARTY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9. The Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, members of his staff, and Newton Wesley Rowell, President of the Privy Council of Canada, arrived in Chicago to-day to visit the war exposition. To-morrow will be Canadian Day at the exposition, and the Duke of Devonshire and his party will be the City's guests of honor.

AVIATION WORK.

LONDON, Sept. 9. The official statement of the activities of the British flying forces over the battle zone issued to-night says: On Sept. 8th the day was overcast and there were frequent rain storms with high winds. Our airplanes carried on their work with the artillery and also accomplished a number of reconnaissances and contact patrols. Five tons of bombs were dropped during the day. There was no flying at night. The activity of the enemy machines was very slight, but we brought down five and drove two down out of control. None of our machines are missing.

QUIET ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 9. Last night passed in quiet along the British front in Northern France and Flanders except for artillery action and minor raiding operations, according to to-day's war office report. Southeast of Lens, in the region of Arleux-En-Gohelle, a German raiding party was repulsed.

PREPARING TO EXCHANGE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8. The Soviet government of Russia is willing to prepare for exchange of diplomats with Great Britain if the neutral powers will undertake to guarantee that the Bolshevik representatives at London are given a safe conduct home. The following statement by Foreign Minister Tchitcherine forwarded to the Voessische Zeitung by the Petrograd Telegraphic Agency outlined the conditions under which the Soviet government will act after discovery of the course of action of the French and British diplomats whose activities were directed against the Soviets power. The government of the Soviet republic found itself obliged to seek various agents of the powers named, nevertheless the government as before is willing to prepare for the exchange of diplomats if the neutral powers will undertake to guarantee that M. Litvinoff and all Russian citizens receive a safe conduct. That Litvinoff's and collaborators baggage be permitted to pass without examination and that no further difficulty be put in the way of his collaborators. The second must together with exit from London and passage across Scandinavia be guaranteed by Holland, Norway and Sweden. M. Litvinoff is being notified by telegraph, and on receipt of his

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answer confirming his departure R. H. Lockhart, acting British Consul General, and those accompanying him will be handed over to the protection of the Dutch representatives. In other disputed questions previous agreements will remain valid.

"MARNE" ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

PARIS, Sept. 9. All France paid tribute to-day to the heroes of the Marne in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the historic conflict. The celebration took on added significance from the recent series of victories over the same fighting ground as four years ago. Although the day was overcast there was a great pilgrimage to the battlefields and many ceremonies were held in villages slowly recovering from the devastation wrought when the Germans made their first sweep towards Paris.

ENCOURAGED TO MORE SACRIFICES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8. In a lecture on the war in Berlin Lieut. General Baron von Freytag-Lerchingoven, deputy chief of the general staff, contended that the present crisis on the western front was less serious than many others during the course of the war. He added that nothing like a decision was in prospect. He said: "the thing now is to push things so that Great Britain and America will recognize our invincibility in defensive war. We lack neither men, war material nor raw material to hold out for a long time. We must not however slacken in our determination, which must remain alive in the army and at home. All that might divide us must be postponed until the end of the war."

DE LESSEPS KILLED.

PARIS, Sept. 9. Capt. Count Bertrand De Lesseps was killed while leading a reconnoitering party of his regiment, the Twentieth Light Horse, before Cuvilly. He was the third son of Ferdinand De Lesseps.

SUPPRESSING INFORMATION.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8. (By the A. P.)—The lack of reliable information possessed by Finland and Sweden concerning internal affairs in Russia amazed the American and Italian refugees who have just arrived here from Russian territory. They were likewise much surprised to find Finland and Sweden in such a normal condition. The Bolshevik and German newspapers and propagandists have the field all to themselves in supplying Russia with what information they choose regarding outside affairs and they also monopolize the reports from the Government of the country. Bolshevik Russia now stands in absolute telegraphic isolation from the rest of the world, with the single exception of the outlet through Germany. The Bolsheviks have not only suppressed all opposition newspapers, but the Government now actually prints and controls the few journals and Moscow. Russia is given little foreign news except what indicates weakness on the part of the Entente Powers and strength of the Central Empires. Germany and Austria are denounced as ferociously as the Entente by the Bolshevik press, whose constant aim is to create the impression that all the world is starting and demanding a proletarian government similar to that existing in Russia. Japan and China are represented as undergoing widespread revolutions. Instead of there being a demand for a Bolshevik regime in Finland, as the Soviet papers represent, nine-tenths of the Finns throw up their hands in horror when Bolshevism is mentioned.

FRENCH MAKE FURTHER ADVANCE

PARIS, Sept. 9. North of the Somme, French troops have made a further advance in the direction of Clastres and have occupied Loret farm, according to the war office announcement to-day. French troops have crossed the Crozat Canal opposite Lys, three miles southwest of Venduilly. Two strong German counter attacks were repulsed by the French. In the Laffaux region northeast of Soissons, the French took 80 prisoners belonging to five different regiments.

BIG BRITISH THRUST.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 9. (By the A.P.)—Field Marshal Haig's forces this morning advanced in the area west and northwest of St. Quentin, and are now five miles from the Hindenburg line. They are still pressing forward. The party at Canton, Ohio, June 30 as he was about to address a meeting of Cleveland Socialists.

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We have them in Hardwood, Oak and Mahogany finish, upholstered in Leather, Cretonne, Velour Plush, also a large assortment of Rockers. As these Chairs were bought before the recent advance in price, we are offering same at our usually low prices to clear.

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British made a formidable thrust this morning south of the Arras-Cambrai Road. In Flanders it is said that the Germans have removed their artillery to the east of the Lys River.

MOVING ON.
LONDON, Sept. 9. Pushing ahead to-day on the front between Peronne and St. Quentin British patrols have occupied the towns of Vermand, five and a half miles northeast of St. Quentin and Vendelles two miles north of Vermand.

ATTACKING GOUZEAUCOURT.
LONDON, Sept. 9. The British this morning were attacking Gouzeaucourt. Southeast of Havrincourt Wood they are on the western and northern edges of Epehy within two and a half miles of the Hindenburg line, opposite Le Catelet and their patrols are reported to have passed through the village.

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BRITISH IN NEW ADVANCE.
LONDON, Sept. 9. The British in an advance over a four mile front between the Havrincourt Wood and Peziers, have captured all the German positions on the high ground between these two points and won their old trench positions overlooking Gouzeaucourt, according to an official communication from Field Marshal Haig to-night. The Gouzeaucourt Wood also is in British hands. English and New Zealand troops performed the task, and during the fighting repulsed heavy German counter attacks.

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100 Smoked Salmon all selected fish and properly smoked.
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By Rail to-day:
10 Tubs, about 20 lbs. ea.
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