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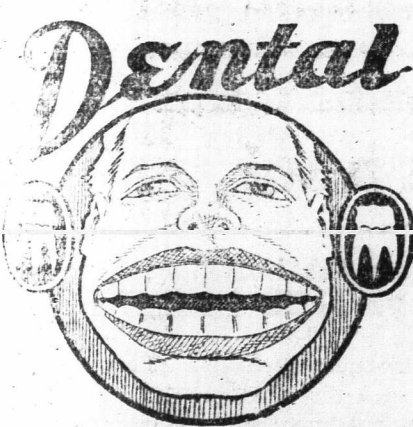
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TO-DAY'S EARLY CABLES

ITALIAN OFFICIAL

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 28.—Krushkovo, an important Bulgarian base, 20 miles north of Monastir, has been captured by Italian troops, who also have driven the enemy from the mountain ranges between the Cerna and Velika rivers. The official statement from the Italian War Office says that the Italians also are pursuing the Bulgarians on the Monastir-Kichevo road, north of Demir Hissar, an advance of 30 miles.

AUSTRIA TROOPS SENT TO BULGARIANS

VIENNA, Sept. 29, via London.—Austrian troops have gone to the assistance of the Bulgarians, according to the War Office statement tonight, which records the repulse of enemy attacks west of Lake Cohrida, in a defensive sector, which we have taken over from the Bulgarians.

REACHED AILETTE

PARIS, Sept. 29.—On the western end of the Chemin des Dames the French have reached the River Ailette at two points, says the statement from the War Office today. In Champagne after repulsing strong attacks, the French have taken the heights of Belleue, northeast of Cratruil.

ALLENBY'S GAINS

LONDON, Sept. 28.—General Allenby, Commander of the British forces operating in the region of Palestine, between Jerusalem and the Sea of Galilee, has taken more Turkish prisoners and have captured 350 guns.

MINNESOTA MINED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The American battleship Minnesota struck a mine early to-day off the Delaware breakwater. There were no casualties, and the ship is proceeding to port under her own steam power.

BELGIA ADVANCE

LONDON, Sept. 28.—(By the A. P.)—The British and Belgians have taken the town of Poelcapelle and have advanced on the whole front for a distance of from two to three miles. The Allied forces have outflanked Passchendaele ridge on the north and are advancing towards Roulers. In their attack today between Ypres and Dixmude, the Belgians made an advance of more than three miles, taking 4000 prisoners.

SERBIA OFFICIAL

LONDON, Sept. 29, (Serbian official).—“Our troops had new successes on Sept. 27. They are pursuing the enemy and have taken the Plachkovitsa range and are near Charevo,” 6 miles from the Bulgarian border and St. Nicholas. Serbian forces are now north of Vele. There are big fires around Uskub. The Serbians alone up to the present have captured 160 guns and uncounted number of trench mortars and machine guns.

CREATES PANIC

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The publication in Berlin of semi-official papers of Bulgaria's armistice created panic in the German capital according to advices received at Copenhagen, and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent there. Admiral Von Hintze, the German Foreign Secretary according to the advices in a speech before the main committee of the Reichstag, said that the difficulties of the Bulgarians between the Vardar and the Serna evidently had not been favorably explained by Premier Marloff and the Bulgarian government, because on Thursday Bulgaria proposed to the Entente commander to open peace negotiations. There were indications, he said, that Premier Marloff's move would be disavowed by later developments.

IN MACEDONIA

ROME, Sept. 29 (official).—In Macedonia, according to the latest information, our troops are continuing their vigorous advance across the Massif of Mont Baba, and have overcome obstinate enemy attempts at defence. In the region of Krushkovo they have broken the resistance of strong rearguards. The Italians are retreating rapidly before our columns, which are marching forward along the whole front. We have occupied the towns of Pibitsi and Krushkovo.

NEAR CAMBRAI

PARIS, Sept. 29.—British troops are fighting on the outskirts of Cambrai, according to reports reaching here at noon today.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

BELGIANS RETAKING THEIR COUNTRY

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Dixmude has been captured by the Belgian troops. It was officially announced tonight. The Belgians have also taken Zerum, Stadenberg, Passchendaele, Moorlede and part of Westrozebeke. This means an advance of several miles. After breaking up a violent enemy counter attack the Belgians captured Terrest Height and at the close of the day had advanced to within less than two miles of Roulers. The prisoners taken since yesterday exceed 5000, and more than 100 guns and numerous machine guns and bomb throwers and much war material have been captured.

CERNAY TAKEN

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 27 (by the A. P.)—The arrival of the French infantry on the banks of the Py river, marks the successful determination of the first phase of the attack which is being pressed with unremitting vigor in spite of strengthening enemy resistance. The line now runs almost directly west to east from south of the Somme to south of the Cernay woods. We hold the town of Cernay. The line thus indicated marks an advance of from five to six miles over extraordinary ground covered with trenches and deep barbed wire barriers. Early in the attack few prisoners were taken but the loss of the line of Buttes cost the Germans very heavily in killed and prisoners.

SINCERE PROPOSAL

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Bulgarian sincerity in making her proposal for an armistice is taken more or less for granted by most editorial writers, notwithstanding slight reservations made by some of them. They are one, however, in agreeing that Bulgaria in a desperate plight will have to make peace or have peace thrust upon her.

AMERICAN GAINS

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The American army operating on the Champagne front has captured Briennes Sur Meuse and Romagne, west of that town, on the outskirts of the forest of Romagne, and the attack is progressing favourably.

IN MACEDONIA

LONDON, Sept. 28.—(By the A. P.)—The advance of the Entente Allied forces in Macedonia continues, says an official statement issued this evening by the War Office. Greek troops are pushing to the eastward of Belashitsa range. British and Greek forces are also moving on Petrich along the Strumitsa Valley. Several guns of various calibres have been captured.

THE DOUAI-CAMBRAI ROAD REACHED

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Canadian troops pushed their way through Haynecourt and have reached the Douai-Cambrai road, the official statement says.

TOWARDS LAON

PARIS, Sept. 28.—General Mangin has captured Fort Malmou, one of the strongholds southwest of Laon, according to the War Office announcement tonight. He now holds this position strongly.

ANOTHER ATTACK

LONDON, Sept. 29.—British and American troops launched an attack at 5.50 o'clock this morning northwest of St. Quentin. Field Marshal Haig reported today fierce fighting is taking place on the entire front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe, about 25 miles.

F. M. HAIG'S REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Heavy enemy counter attacks around Beauchamp on the Cambrai front were repulsed last night by the British, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters this evening. This morning the British advanced two miles beyond the ridge, occupying the highland. The British have captured Marcoing, Sailly and Palluel, as well as Noyelles, Cantaing and Fontaine Notre Dame.

STILL RETIRING

PARIS, Sept. 28.—In the Champagne and north of the Aisne the armies of Generals Gouraud and Mangin resumed the attack this morning. The Germans are resisting desperately in Champagne. North of the Aisne the Germans are retiring on the Ailette. French troops have captured Flain, Chavignon, Ostel and Saint Berthe.

How Things Are Going Among The Bulgarians

ALLIES REPLY WILL TEST GOOD FAITH

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Bulgaria's request for an armistice to discuss peace appears to be the leading event of what seems to be the most important week of the war since the battle of the Marne. There are two interpretations of Bulgaria's action and which is the correct one remains to be seen. The first is that the Bulgarian army being defeated and scattered along the mountains resorts to a familiar device to gain time in which to pull itself together. The other is that Bulgaria now sees that she is on a sinking ship and wishes to make the best terms she may. There have been several indications recently that the latter theory comes close to the Bulgarian state of mind. The Allies have made a reply which should enable them if their proposal is accepted to judge which of these is the real purpose of Bulgaria. A conference without an armistice will prove what the enemy really desires. Signs are not wanting that Bulgaria and Turkey feel that they are in the same boat. When Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier visited Berlin recently, he gave an interview in which he said the war must end this winter, and that it had accomplished all that it could. German papers expressed considerable uneasiness and displeasure over this utterance which they plainly interpreted as meaning that so far as Turkey was concerned the war would end this winter. If Bulgaria throws up her hands she cuts a vital chord which connects Germany and Asia. She deals a death blow to Germany's Asiatic ambition. If Turkey also raises the white flag she will enable the Allied armies in Macedonia and Palestine to be shifted to the western theatre. A defection of Bulgaria alone would make it possible for the great allied army to turn against Turkey from its base at Salonika.

BULGAR'S DELEGATES

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Bulgarian delegates who are to discuss armistice and probable peace arrangements with the Allied Government, arrived at Salonika on Saturday. The delegates are General Lonkoff, Commander of the Bulgarian army, M. Liapcheff, Finance Minister, and Miradoff, former member of the Bulgarian Cabinet.

BULGAR'S GOVT.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28.—The leaders of the Ministerial Bloc of the Bulgarian parliament according to advices from Sofia published the following official note in connection with the governments proposal for an armistice. “In accordance with orders of the leaders of the Ministerial Bloc. The government at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon made an official offer or an armistice to the adversary. The leaders of the Bloc are in accord that the army and people must maintain military and public discipline which is so necessary for a happy issue in these times, which are decisive for the recently begun work of peace.” Parliament has been summoned to meet on Sept. 30.

ANTI-GERMAN

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Anti-German and peace demonstrations in Sofia have assumed a serious character since last Sunday. “Disturbances have taken place even opposite the royal palace, according to information reaching Zurich. Communications between Vienna and Sofia are reported to have been interrupted while excitement in Budapest is running high. The Austrian Crown Council has been summoned and the principal Hungarian political leaders have arrived at Vienna it is stated.

ALLIED ATTACK ON FRONT N. OF YPRES

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Allied troops began an attack on the front north of Ypres to-day, and the advance at some points has been more than two and one half miles. The attack is being made by the Belgian army and is on the larger part of their front south from the North Sea. One division of the Belgian army has been counted. Heavy artillery is taking place between Dixmude and Ypres, and the battle is severe in the Houtholst forest north of Ypres.

ENTER THE SOMME

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Havas).—French troops have entered the Somme (an important railway point on the Champagne front north of Soisy) it is announced here. Reports from the battlefield indicate that the battle continues favorably for the Allies.

BRITISH LOSSES

LONDON, Sept. 27.—British army casualties for the week ending to-day as announced by the War Office follow: Officers killed or died of wounds, 422; men, 3936. Officers, wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,759.

NO LET UP

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The British have captured the towns of Epinoy and Ozy le Verger. The British pressed their attack yesterday without a moment's let up until a later hour, and in the evening accentuated notably their progress in the northern portion of the battlefield.

STRIKERS WILL HAVE TO BE DRAFTED

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A government announcement to-day says that workers in the Clyde shipyards who remain on strike after October 1 will forfeit their protection certificates and be drafted to the colors.

FERDINAND IS ILL

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says the Bulgarian plea for an armistice was in response to an anti-war agitation among the bulk of the people. The correspondent also hears that King Ferdinand himself played an active role in the peace move. King Ferdinand's move, according to this report the King realising that the people were determined to end the war took the initiative some time ago in intrigues for peace, hoping to save his throne and state off a revolution. It was for this reason he went to Germany, and the correspondent adds that it was a serious fact that his whereabouts and actions since he returned have been a mystery. A solution of the mystery is said to be that the King was turning against them and they practically kept him a prisoner, at any rate to an extent of preventing him from taking a hand in peace overtures. The Germans however were powerless against the popularity of Premier Marloff, who it is declared while Bulgaria's policy was undecided opposed an alliance with the Central Powers.

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One Hundred Thousand Prisoners Last Week

50,000 in Palestine and the Rest on the Western Front—Allies Advance on All Fronts.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The past week has been “the most amazing of the war. The Allies are advancing victoriously on practically every front. During the week they have taken prisoners far in excess of one hundred thousand, of whom early forty thousand were captured in the last three days on the Western front, and fifty thousand in Palestine. They also have taken more than nine hundred guns. Sir Douglas Haig reports further successes. The town of Cambrai is now under British guns. Here the main Hindenburg line has been pierced, and the Allied troops are sheltered in commodious dugouts. The battle is continuing in favor of the Allies, and the Germans are in the midst of confused retirement. Gouzcaucourt and Marcoing, are in Allied hands. A new offensive was commenced on Saturday in Flanders, where the Belgians in conjunction with the second British army attacked on the front between Ypres and Dixmude. Poelcapelle has been captured as well as most of the forest of Houtholst. On Sunday morning British and American troops launched a new attack northwest of St. Quentin, and the battle is proceeding fiercely on the whole front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe. Further progress is reported on points included in previous attacks, and the number of prisoners taken by the British since Friday morning exceeds 16,000. North of the Aisne the French pursuit continues. On the Champagne front they have taken possession of the heights of Bellevue. In Serbia the Serbians are racing for Uskub to cut off the enemy's communication, while on the flanks, British, French, Greek and Italian troops are advancing as fast as possible. The number of prisoners and war booty are enormous. In Siberia the Japanese have made great progress in capturing points of vantage on the railway system north of Blagoviestchensk. In Palestine the Turkish armies have ceased to exist as a fighting force. The results of the Allied successes in Macedonia already are becoming apparent. According to a despatch from Geneva, information has reached Switzerland to the effect that the Germans have already begun to withdraw the troops occupying Roumania.

GERMANS RESIST AMERICAN EFFORTS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 28.—(By the A. P.)—With their backs to the outer edge of the Brunhilde line the Germans to-day were fighting desperately in an endeavor to bring the American advance to a definite halt. The Germans were increasing the volume of their fire and indicating anew their determination to resist to the utmost. The line fought for runs through the northern Argonne Woods and eastward along a line paralleling the Epehonville-Montfaucon road to a point near Ivory and thence northward. The Germans are massed in the Cierges Woods and in the Ennoy Woods. The Americans are using their artillery freely to break up the enemy dispositions. The Germans are depending upon machine gun fire at every advanced point in their effort to check the Americans.

THE BERLIN NREPORT

BERLIN, Sept. 29, via London.—Advances by the British toward Fourlen and Flesquieres on the Cambrai front, are announced in to-day's army headquarters statement. Between Epehy and Bellicourt, south of Cambrai, the German war office says, attacks by British and American forces were repulsed. The official statement declares that the American attack to the east of the Argonne was brought to a standstill south of the Apremont-Cierges line. Mount Faunt, it is stated, was evacuated under the threat of a surrounding movement. Both the French and the Americans continued their strong attacks, and a little ground was gained by the French in the Champagne between the Suippe river and the Aisne.

CAMBRAI SOON

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Latest despatches from the Western front say that everything is going well and that the Allies have made distinct progress on all sectors under attack. Between Dixmude and Ypres 6,000 prisoners have been captured, and the Germans have been pressed back from four to five miles. The fall of Cambrai is considered only a matter of time, and the Allies have gained an important hold on the eastern side of the underground canal in the neighborhood of Bellicourt. There is every likelihood that St. Quentin soon shall share a similar fate.

JAPAN'S SUCCESS

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Japanese cavalry has occupied Zevapristan, 55 miles north of Blagievstschensk, in the region northwest of Vladivostok, according to an official announcement made here.

AUSTRIA'S COUNCIL

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29.—Emperor Charles presided at a meeting of the Crown Council at Vienna yesterday, according to a despatch to the Berlin Tageblatt. The meeting lasted into the night, and the chief subject was the foreign situation, particularly Bulgaria.

FRANCE'S THANKS

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Havas).—Premier Clemenceau has addressed the following telegram to General Franchet Desperes, the commander of the Allied troops in Macedonia. “Attacks by the armies in the eastern theatre take proportions of a great victory. This brilliant operation has reopened to the Serbs access to their fatherland and given honor to the commander, who planned the attacks and the troops which undertook them. I address you my personal congratulations and beg that you transmit the admiration and gratitude of the French Government to the Allied and French troops under your command.”

THE SERB TROOPS

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The city and fortress of Vele, one of the important bases of the Bulgarian forces in southern Serbia on the Vardar river has been captured by Serb troops, the Serb war office announces in a statement dated Friday. The Serbian forces are pushing on from Vele toward Uskub. The troops defending Vele were taken prisoners.

THE BERLIN STORY

BERLIN, Sept. 28, via London.—West of Cambrai, in the Champagne and west of the Meuse, heavy enemy attacks failed, says the German war office statement to-night. Anglo-Belgian attacks are underway between Dixmude and the Lys, in Flanders, it is added.

ENORMOUS GAINS

PARIS, Sept. 29.—French, British, American and Belgian troops in the last three days have captured 40,000 prisoners and 300 guns. It is estimated here that since July 18th the Allies have captured 200,000 prisoners, 2,000 guns, 20,000 machine guns and enormous quantities of material. This does not take into account the operations in Macedonia and Palestine.

F. M. HAIG'S REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 28.—British forces have begun operations in Flanders in conjunction with the Belgian army. Along the whole battle front before Cambrai the operations were progressing satisfactorily this morning, Field Marshal Haig announces.

MONASTERY TO BE SOLD.

The Trappist monastery at Big Tracade, Antigonish, the Antigonish Casket learns, is about to change ownership. Negotiations are on foot with a Mr. LeGare of Montreal for its purchase. Up to the present it has not been closed. Rumors in circulation say the Government wants it for a hospital or home for returned soldiers. The members of the community at Tracade now number but twelve. Several of the brothers and fathers have returned to France at the outbreak of the war. This number is too small to manage the large buildings, farm and mills. The members expect to return to France.