

FRENCH OPEN A NEW DRIVE AND MAKE GAIN

Offensive is Between St. Quentin and La Fere This Time.

CHEMIN-DES-DAMES

Again Under Domination of Foch's Guns—Laon Fort Taken.

London Cable—The new offensive between St. Quentin and La Fere, the War Office announces to-night, French troops made some advance and took 500 prisoners. The troops continued to progress on all other sectors.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Gen. Mangin on Saturday captured Fort Malmaison, one of the strongholds southwest of Laon, and continuing his advance on the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames reached the River Ailette at two points. The French line on the Chemin-des-Dames has been advanced two miles and the highest point, commanding practically the whole ridge, is in the possession of the French.

Telegraphing from French headquarters on the Aisne, Reuter's correspondent writes:

The Germans have begun a retirement from the important Lattaux-Malmaison plateau from which the Chemin-des-Dames runs eastward to Craonne and the sources of the Ailette.

As the result of Gen. Mangin's advance to-day the entire Malmaison plateau and the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames for about 1,500 yards are in possession of the French.

After fighting desperately for weeks to retain the approaches to the Massif of St. Gobain and Laon, the enemy is abandoning them. This group of heights for four years has formed the central pillar of the German line in France. The strategy of Marshal Foch compelled the enemy, as it did on the Marne, to withdraw his centre before the Allied attacks to the north and the east forced him to move back on the wings. The retreat is one of the first and direct results of the French, American and British offensives of the last three days.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Saturday night—"Our repeated attacks on plateau north of the Aisne finally forced the enemy to retire towards the Ailette River."

"East of the line Alenham and Jouy, pursuing the German rearwards we occupied the village and southern outskirts of Pinon Forest, Vaudesson, Chavignon and Fort Malmaison also were captured."

"Farther south we progressed considerably on the plateau north of Vailly."

Sunday (day)—"North of the Aisne the pursuit of the enemy continued during the night. The French occupied the Forest of Pinon and reached the Ailette in that region and also east of Chavignon. On the sector between Ostel and Chavignon (just north of the Aisne) the enemy made strong resistance against the advance of our troops."

CHAMPAGNE BATTLE.

With the French Army on the Champagne front Cable—The battle of Champagne has greatly increased in violence with the arrival of fresh German divisions. The enemy is making a strong fight to halt the advance of General Gouraud's troops towards Vouziers.

Northwest of Bouconville, Bellevue and Bussy farm were captured this morning, giving the French an important railway junction of Chalchance and the defile of the Argonne and Grand-Pre, which DuMouriez in his campaign in 1792 called the Thermopylae of France. The French have also taken Mount Cuvelet, another commanding position west of Bouconville.

With the French dominating the western exits from the Argonne, and the Americans advancing along the eastern edge, one of the strategic objects of the battle, which may be to provoke the fall of the entire Argonne position, is well advanced.

Further west fresh ground has been gained in the region of Auberville, which increases the menace to the strong German positions on the mounts north of the old Roman road, lying east from Rheims, the Teton, Mount Cornillet, Mont Sans Nom and Mount Haut.

The possession of Grand-Pre is one of the big stakes of this battle. When it falls the Germans must make haste to get out of the Argonne region, which explains the desperate defence of its approaches by the best forces the Germans have available. Those taken prisoner yesterday gave up only after most bitter combats; they not only fought well, but their appearance is far superior to that of most of the prisoners taken in the past month.

Gen. Mangin's forces, driving back the enemy in the region of the Chemin-des-Dames, during the night advanced to the Ailette River north of Pinon Forest, took Chavignon and reached the canal basin to the southeast, where they met sharp machine-gun fire to prevent them from crossing.

Further south the Germans are resisting on the line of Chapelle, Sainte Berthe, Ostel and Chavignon. They are relying principally on artillery in this region.

With Challenge under fire of the French guns, the enemy's movements of troops will encounter vastly increased difficulties. As he is short of motor transports, he has relied mainly on railroads, and supplemented the old French lines with several branches since occupying the region. These railroads are now useless for all concentrations of troops south of Grand-Pre.

Vouziers, another important centre of concentration is also directly menaced, Gouraud's forces being only about ten miles away. A little further advance will enable them to render this junction also useless and the whole German system of communications towards the Stenay Gap will crumble.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent purges or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

50,000 TURKS AND 325 GUNS

Taken by Allenby in the Palestine Drive.

British Army Forms Junction With Arabs.

London Cable—Prisoners to the number of 50,000 and 325 guns had been counted by the British in Palestine Friday night, according to an official communication issued to-night. Notwithstanding Turkish resistance in the region of Tiberias the British forced further passages of the Jordan. To the south the British cavalry drove the enemy northward through Mezzeirba and joined hands with the forces of the King of the Hedjaz. The text of the statement follows:

"Throughout Friday the enemy offered resistance in the Tiberia area, holding the crossings of the upper Jordan and positions astride the road to Mezzeirba and Deraa. In the evening the Australians forced a passage of the Jordan, and Saturday morning drove the enemy from their positions and crossed to the left bank.

"Southeast of Lake Tiberias our cavalry overcame Turkish resistance at Irbid and at Erreinte, and drove the enemy northward to Mezzeirba, joining hands with King Hussein's Arab army about Deraa.

King Hussein, who had captured the railroad stations of Ezra and Ghazie, north of Deraa on the Hedjaz line, Thursday, met Deraa and Sheikh-Saad Friday, taking 1,500 prisoners. Northward the movement of our cavalry, covered on their right by the Arabs, is being continued from the Deraa area and is approaching Mezzeirba.

"In the southern area in the Amman district our column up to Friday evening had captured 5,700 prisoners and 28 guns east of the Jordan. On Saturday they were in touch about the El-Kastal station, 14 miles south of Amman, with the leading troops of the Turkish force retreating northward from Maan.

"Up to Friday night 50,000 prisoners and 325 guns had been reported."

PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER OUT

London Cable—Lieut.-General Von Stein, the Prussian War Minister, is reported to have resigned, according to advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

General von Stein became Prussian War Minister late in October, 1916, succeeding Lieut.-General Wild von Hohenborn, who was placed in command of an army corps on the western front. General von Stein had been in command of the 14th Reserve Army Corps, after having served as quartermaster-general. Before his appointment as War Minister he was in command of troops on the Somme front in France. General von Stein tendered his resignation as Prussian Minister of War on July 13, 1917, but it was not accepted.

NO COAL FOR STAMFORD.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Report—Fuel Controller Sheppard in Niagara Falls, N. Y., yesterday issued orders that no more coal was to be allowed to go to the Canadian side. This further complicates the fuel situation here, as many families for many years have received supplies from over the river. One dealer over there owns a coal mine. The order will come particularly hard on people in Stamford where there are no coal dealers, and the people cannot get supplies in this city. Most were depending on supplies from over the river.

"I'm in a quandary," said the bachelor. "What's the trouble?" asked the married man. "Which is cheaper, to be sued for breach of promise or to wait and get a divorce?" demanded the bachelor.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Panic On Berlin Bourse When News of Bulgaria Comes Out.

NEW EXPLOSIVE

Crown Prince of Roumania Renounces Succession, Keeps Bride.

The Province of Saskatchewan is issuing 4,600,000 5% debentures at 99 to replace a nearly similar amount at 5 1/2 maturing in January.

S. A. Armstrong has resigned as Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Lieut.-Col. Frank P. Healey, of Hamilton, is appointed to succeed him.

Major Francis Rigby, Air Service, a well-known Canadian, died at Liverpool. Lieut. T. E. Greer, Air Service, is posted wounded. He formerly belonged to the Canadians.

Although the strikers in the Clyde shipyards had voted by a small majority against returning to work their executives have ordered them to resume operations.

In an accident yesterday morning in the plant of the Page-Hershey Company, Guelph, Joseph Coutts lost his left arm.

The wooden steamer Helena, owned by the Armour Grain Company, of Chicago, which is stranded on Little Chicken Island, in Lake Erie, last week, has been abandoned to the underwriters as a constructive total loss.

Fire of unknown origin was responsible for approximately \$65,000, damage to the plant and contents of the Canadian Wood Products, Ltd., Toronto, on Saturday.

United States Congress appropriated a million dollars to be used by the public health service in fighting Spanish influenza and other communicable diseases, and directed the Secretary of War, the Navy and the Treasury to use the medical forces of the army, navy and public health service in aiding the work of local authorities.

The American battleship Minnesota struck a mine off the Delaware breakwater. There were no casualties, and the ship is proceeding to port under her own power.

Miss Margaret Pringle, aged 17, the twin daughter of the late J. C. Pringle, of the Taylor-Pringle Co., of Owen Sound, was the victim in a fatal automobile accident near Markdale Friday afternoon.

John Kramer, of Buffalo, was killed and two other men seriously hurt when chains used to hoist a huge boiler from the barge Maida, at Sault Ste. Marie, gave away, precipitating the boiler into the hold of the vessel.

The steamer "War Faith," of 7,200 tons and 395 feet long, was launched at the yards of Vickers Ltd., Montreal, by his excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada. This is the fifth vessel to be launched at the Vickers yard this year.

The Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been asked to prepare the changes it desires in Labor legislation within the next few weeks and present them to the Provincial Cabinet before the Legislature opens. Formerly the Executive of the Congress met the Provincial Cabinet annually during the course of the session.

Bankers in Amsterdam, were informed that the Bulgarian crisis had produced a panic on the Berlin Stock Exchange, where several stocks dropped 30 points or more. Rumanian oil stocks were said to have dropped off 80 points.

Crown Prince Charles of Roumania, who was ordered by King Ferdinand to undergo 75 days' solitary confinement because he recently went to Odessa and married the daughter of a Rumanian army officer, is reported to have renounced his succession to the Rumanian throne.

C. E. Sentum, Canadian Commercial Agent in Norway and Denmark, has advised the Department of Trade and Commerce of the invention by a Danish engineer of an explosive reported to exceed in power anything yet invented. The inventor, K. K. Nielsen, is working at the station of "Ski," near Christiania.

A disastrous fire, believed to have originated from a spark from a thrashing machine, occurred on a farm on the 2nd concession of Huntingdon near Belleville, when Harry Foster's barn, drive-houses, stables and residence were totally destroyed. The loss will reach \$15,000.

The Man With Asthma, almost long for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

HOLD HUN'S COLONIES.

Their Return Would Be Fatal, Says Long.

London Cable says—(Reuter Despatch).—Speaking at a dinner to London Journalists, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, said: "We did not enter the war for aggrandizement, but I am here to-night to say that if the colonies are returned to Germany all the sacrifices of our heroes will have been in vain."

Mr. Long continued that the Germans would regard their late Pacific islands as bases for airplanes, submarines and wireless plants. "We want," he stated, "after the war to make Germany understand that she must be peacefully progressive before she can have any of her possessions back."

Mr. Long also opposed returning to a non-progressive Germany her African colonies, from which, as well as in the Pacific, she would be able to threaten the Empire's trade routes. If Germany were again placed in a position to endanger trade and peace there would always be a black shadow overhanging, not only the British Empire, but the whole world, and the British would be obliged to pursue their colonial policy with rifle on shoulder, Mr. Long continued.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

FLIERS AID IN THE BIG BATTLES

Great Work by British Airmen On West Front.

42 Foe Machines Downed—Heavy Bombing.

London Cable—The work of the airmen in the battle zone is described by Field Marshal Haig in his report to-night as follows:

"The air force co-operated in every phase of Saturday's operation. Patrols carried out flights far behind the German lines, reconnoitering roads and railways by day and night. In spite of the fog the air force was successful in the location of advancing troops and the location of the headquarters of the formations.

"Enemy troops were bombed and machine-gunned from extremely low heights, and heavy casualties were inflicted. Twenty-two hostile machines were destroyed and three were driven down out of control. Twenty-four of our machines are missing, twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped by day.

"Night bombing continued with greater intensity in spite of the unfavorable weather. Thirty-four tons of bombs were dropped, and many machines continued their attack until dawn. All the airmen were successful.

42 ON FRIDAY.

The British aerial communication Saturday night said:

"Our machines were active in every part of the front throughout Friday, and kept close watch from the air on the course of the various operations. Long-range patrols carried out attacks on enemy troops and transports at the canal crossings and along the roads and railways by day and night. In cooperation with the artillery, reported a large number of targets and observed the fall of the bombs. Many exposed positions were observed in hostile battery positions. Over 1,000 photographs were taken during the day.

"Twenty-two German machines and eight balloons were shot down by our airmen. Twenty machines were driven down out of control in the course of the air fighting. Another machine was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

"Nineteen of our machines are missing. In three days more than 60 enemy balloons had been brought down on the Western front. The American loss in that period was less than 20."

FRENCH ALSO BUSY.

Concerning aerial activities of September 29, the official statement from the War Office Saturday night says:

"Our bombing airplanes made extensive flights during the day and night, incessantly harassing enemy transports and troops and attacking convoys. Twenty-five tons of bombs were dropped behind the battlefront, especially on the railroad from Soummy to Chalchance and on the important centres of the Meuse, the Farm and Ardeuil, and on the crossings of the river Aisne. At night the railroad stations at Longuyon and Audun-le-Romain, and the aviation field at Stenay were bombed heavily.

"French airplanes destroyed nine German machines and set on fire one captive balloon. It is confirmed that Lieutenant Foch alone destroyed six enemy machines on September 29."

NEW TEUTON NOTE.

Austria Will Try Again to Get Peace.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Rumors persist in Vienna, however, that Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, soon will send to the belligerents a second peace note, according to the Zurich Journal. This note, it is reported, will be along the same lines as the first, but it will contain more precise statements, which he is said to believe will modify the terms of the Entente.

There also are reports in Switzerland that the Central Powers are prepared to intervene energetically in Rumania, which is accused of taking part in intrigues contrary to the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Bucharest.

BELGIANS AND BRITISH MAKE HEAVY ADVANCE

Passchendaele Ridge and Dixmude Taken in Sharp Drive.

11,500 PRISONERS

And Much Territory, Taken in the Assault of Saturday.

London Cable—The whole of the famous Passchendaele ridge was overrun by the British and Belgians in a powerful assault on the Flanders front Saturday morning, which carried them from four to five miles forward on a 20-mile front. Capture of the range along its whole length from the south of Passchendaele toward Roulers and Ypres and to Messines, Bethune, Dixmude and Ypres, has been authoritatively announced; 11,500 prisoners were captured. King Albert of the Belgians personally directed the drive, which is under his immediate command. The British are now east of Messines. A semi-circular wedge has been driven into the German lines.

Continuing the advance on Sunday Dixmude has been captured by the Belgian troops. The Belgians have also taken Zerrem (Zarrem?), Stadenburg, Passchendaele, Moorsiede and part of Westroosebeke. This means an advance of several miles.

The Belgian War Office statements read: Saturday—"We attacked this morning between Dixmude and north of Ypres after violent artillery preparation, in co-operation with French and British batteries.

"The British fleet bombarded the enemy coastal defences and points of communication. The Belgian and British infantry then advanced and attacked the positions. We captured all the organized lines of defence in the first position. Crossing this, we carried the second position, which was strongly organized.

"Despite the resistance and our counter-attacks against the Flanders railway, we captured the whole Forest of Houthulst.

"We captured territory to the line of Wommen, Piekenshoek, Schep, Balle and Broodseerde.

"The advance amounted to more than six kilometers and 4,000 prisoners were taken by the Belgians. The booty, which has not yet been counted, includes a complete battery of 150 millimetres, other heavy calibre guns and important material. The number of dead bodies on the field shows the extent of the enemy losses."

TWO MILES FROM ROULERS.

Sunday—"Dixmude has been captured. The Belgians have also taken Zerrem (Zarrem?), Stadenburg, Passchendaele, Moorsiede and part of Westroosebeke. This means an advance of several miles.

"After breaking up a violent enemy counter-attack the Belgians captured Terreest Height and at the close of the day had advanced to within less than two miles of Roulers.

"The prisoners taken since yesterday exceed 5,500. More than 100 guns and numerous machine guns and bomb-throwers and much war material have been captured."

KING ALBERT TI HIS TROOPS.

In addressing the Belgian army before its attack Saturday morning King Albert asked his soldiers to drive the enemy from the Belgian coast with the help of their French and British comrades.

"This is the decisive hour," said the King. "Everywhere Germany tells back. Be worthy of the sacred cause of our independence and the traditions of our race. Forward for liberty and for glory and for an immortal name."

AID FORCES COOPERATED.

"The air forces with the navy, co-operating in the Belgian offensive yesterday, dropped 13 tons of bombs and set fire to two trains and several ammunition dumps," says an Admiralty statement to-night. "Massed motor transports and hostile battery were attacked and casualties inflicted. The air force engaged also in spotting for the monitors shelling the German coast defences."

ORDERS FOR FORD PLANT.

Windsor, Report—The receipt of several large war contracts by the Ford Motor Company, of Canada, to include a number of light contracts and several thousand "baby tanks" for the American Government is announced here. The work is expected to furnish employment to a considerably larger number of men than are now employed at the plant.

GOVERNOR VISITS HALIFAX.

Boston Report—Governor McCall left here yesterday for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where for several days he will be the guest of the Nova Scotian city and the Dalhousie University came as a mark of appreciation for the aid furnished by the Governor and the people of Massachusetts at the time of the Halifax disaster last winter.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.