

Haig Strikes Again!

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

On Front of Twenty-Two Miles They Force Germans Back and Take Thousands of Prisoners—Only Bulge in British Line Flattened Out—Epehy Taken and Other Towns in Danger.

ST. QUENTIN, WHICH HUNS HAVE BEEN TOLD TO HOLD, SCENE OF NEXT BIG BATTLE

French Rival Success of British By Moving Forward on Six Mile Front and Capturing Several Hundred Prisoners—Germans Launch Desperate Counter Attacks, But They Will Not Be Able To Regain Lost Positions.

New York, Sept. 18—The Associated Press tonight issues the following:

British and French veterans have made another vicious and successful smash at the Hindenburg line. Sweeping forward on a front of twenty-two miles, they went ahead from one and one-third to three miles, taking many prisoners. The most important aspect of the advance is that it makes more certain the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans have been ordered to hold at all costs. This important city is virtually surrounded on three sides and its fall seems only a matter of days.

Field Marshal Haig's third and fourth armies charged over the trench system occupied by the British before they were pushed back by the Teutonic flood last March. They captured, in wide sectors, the outer defences of the Hindenburg line.

Penetrated Hun Front For Three Miles.

The British assault was over a front of sixteen miles, from Holnon, west of St. Quentin, to Gouzeaucourt, north of Epehy. In their advance, which reached a depth of more than three miles at some points, they took more than 6,000 prisoners.

Not only did the blow bring nearer the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans are struggling desperately to hold, but it went far towards wiping out the only bulge in the British line which resembles a salient. Epehy, at the apex of the bend, has been taken and the same fate has befallen Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt, which stood at the ends of the wings.

The importance which the Germans attached to the territory wrested from them, is indicated by the announcement that they launched determined counter-attacks, as soon as they could be organized, from Hargicourt to the Omtignon Rivulet. The success of their efforts remains somewhat obscure, but it is not believed they can recover the ground they have lost.

FRENCH ALSO GAIN OBJECTIVES.

While the French advance was less spectacular than that of the British, with whom they co-operated, they were equally successful in gaining their objectives. They moved forward on a front of six miles to an average depth of 11.3 miles, adding several hundred prisoners to the British bag. They now hold the southern outskirts of Contescourt, less than three miles from the suburbs of St. Quentin.

This city, where the troops of Von Goeben scored a great victory in 1871, is one of the buttresses of the Douai-Cambrai-St. Quentin-Lafere-Laon line, beyond which it has been announced the Germans would not fall back. With the French in the outskirts of Lafere, with St. Quentin invested, and with the British battling doggedly for Cambrai, the great Hindenburg defence system is in danger of being breached at three of its strongest points. Once ousted from it, the Teutons will have back of them no strong fortifications until they reach the Manbege defences.

GERMANS MUST FIGHT TO A FINISH NOW.

The taking of St. Quentin remains a difficult task, however, for the Germans are in strong defensive positions, and a captured order from General Von Morgen to the Fourteenth Reserve Corps, emphasizes the importance of the terrain they hold. He orders them not to yield another foot of ground in "the imminent decisive battles."

While the British and French are forging ahead relentlessly in the phatic their defeat of the Bulgarians, who have been reinforced by the East is of major proportions, and that it will develop to the limit. It has widened to the west of Vatenik until the front extends over 16 miles. The Allies have penetrated at some points a distance of ten miles. The resistance of King Ferdinand's troops is weakening as they are forced back.

While Marshal Foch was following his policy of striking at widely separated points along the battle line, the day was one of comparative quiet for General Pershing's field army. There was no activity of consequence on their front, beyond the usual artillery and patrol activity.

(Continued on Page Two.)

HON. F. B. CARVELL FLATLY CONTRADICTS LIEUT. ADNEY IN REGARD TO SOLDIER VOTE

Minister of Public Works Declares He Made No Improper Recommendations or Suggestions As To Disposition of Soldiers' Ballots.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works, when shown a press despatch from St. John's, Quebec, on which an Ottawa newspaper had placed the caption, "Says Carvell worked to get soldiers' vote," stated he was somewhat surprised, not only at the heading, but at the evidence which Lieut. Adney is reported to have given before Mr. Justice MacLennan in connection with the Chamby-Verchers election inquiry.

The minister said he had never had any correspondence whatever with Mr. Adney, or any other person, regarding soldiers' votes at St. John's, excepting a letter received by him from Colonel Melville, dated 27th November last, in which there were no improper references or suggestions made whatever, but simply a kindly expression of interest in his own election, and nothing that would even suggest any intention to violate the law or ask any man to vote in any constituency in which he had not a legal right to do so. This was an answer from Windsor, N. S., on the 14th December, the minister simply and making no improper suggestions or requests, but stating that probably he would receive an election by acclamation, and giving Col. Melville a general resume of the situation as he found it in New Brunswick, making no requests, or even suggestions, as to the disposition of soldiers' votes. The minister said he was very much surprised that Mr. Adney should have interjected his name into the controversy, and on a review of the evidence any statements made which are not in accordance with the facts, he would consider it his duty to request permission for an opportunity to give evidence to refute them.

TORONTO COPS USED BATON ON THE VETERANS

Crippled Returned Soldiers Tell of Being Beaten By Police in Raid on Greek Restaurants.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—Although a number of returned and crippled soldiers testified today at the resumed hearing of the investigation before the police commissioners into the riots which took place here early in August, in which a number of Greek restaurants were wrecked, and the police used their batons freely on the crowds, all save one, admitted their inability to identify their assailants. Charles Doyle swore positively that Inspector Geddes was the man who struck him on August 3rd, the second night of the disturbances, and he was backed up in his statement by his companion on that occasion.

Charles Lotien, counsel for the police, countered by the assertion that the inspector was out of town on the evening in question, but Doyle stuck to his assertion.

Private Laplante testified to two women, who endeavored to help him when he was struck on the head, after dropping his crutches and trying to hop away, being also struck by the police, and the wife of a commercial traveller made the assertion that a policeman grabbed her and threw her against a lamp post.

ITALIANS IN FIVE ATTACKS.

Vienna, Sept. 18.—Italian forces delivered five attacks yesterday on the Tasson Ridge, on the Italian mountain front, but were driven back each time, according to today's war office statement.

The statement reports likewise the repulse of Italian attacks in Albania, near the coast. The Austrian lines inland on this front have been pushed forward to the south of the Berat Ridges, the statement adds.

PICTOU MINERS ARE STILL OUT

No Change in Situation in Collieries—Acadia Co. Prepares For Long Strike.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 18.—No change in the strike situation at the Pictou County collieries has yet taken place. In anticipation of the strike being protracted, the management of the Acadia Coal Company have decided to remove the horses from their pits. There are forty all told, of which twenty will be taken out today, and the other twenty later.

One of the general managers, remarking on the situation, stated to-night that the federal government had been notified of the impending strike but had ignored the matter. Citizens in the mining towns want the government to send a man down to look into the situation.

"MOONSHINE" DISCOVERED IN NOVA SCOTIA STILL

Halifax, Sept. 18.—An illicit still with 210 gallons of moonshine booze was discovered at Onslow-Morristown yesterday by officers of the Inland Revenue Department and the Truro police. The still was in the woods a mile from the nearest house.

PREDICTS NEW WAR IF GERMANY KEEPS MINES.

New York, Sept. 18.—A prediction that if the rich iron ore of Lorraine is left in the hands of Germany that country will launch "a new big war" within the next 10 or 15 years, was made by M. Marcel Knecht, member of the French High Commission, in an address here.

"If Germany had not taken in 1871, and again in 1914, the two parts of Lorraine, Germany would not have had iron and steel enough to furnish munitions for war against the world," he said.

BOLSHEVIKI ARE DRIVING TO SURE END

Famine in Russia a Relentless Enemy Certain To Defeat Them.

REGIME OF LENINE AND TROTZKY NEAR FINISH

Allied Policy Is To Restore Order and Then Make Certain That German Hold Is Broken.

(By Arthur S. Draper.) Special cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard. (Copyrighted, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

London, Sept. 18.—Implacable forces are driving the Bolsheviki to deeds of terrorism that are forerunners of a debacle which is certain to engulf the Lenin and Trotsky regime. Famine is sweeping over Russia, and this is an enemy that Bolshevism is powerless to overcome. It is relentless; it strikes everywhere.

The Bolsheviki have launched feeble counter attacks, now against the British, now against the Czechoslovaks, and their enemy, famine, has pursued them relentlessly and each diversion has only succeeded in carrying them deeper into the mire of despondency. Still, the Bolsheviki are the strongest force in Russia, which is indicative of the chaos of that demoralized, disorganized and hungry country. Good judges see no prospect of their immediate overthrow. There is no organized anti-Bolsheviki army that could take Moscow.

White Guards Threaten.

Isolated bands of White Guards are operating in various parts of the country, destroying railroads and bridges and threatening and pillaging towns—conducting a sort of guerilla warfare and increasing the amount and extent of the famine, but only indirectly weakening the Bolsheviki regime.

Questions in Russia will grow worse before they grow better. The intervention of the Allies will prove successful as it increases in power and extent. The Bolsheviki have an army, partly Russian, partly Lettish. The Letts are always the extreme Socialists and were the chief factors in the revolution of 1905. They form the backbone of the army, and until the Whites are overthrown or won over conditions must remain desperate indeed.

The latest Archangel episode is indicative of the general condition of Russia. One Chaplin, a Russian of military rank, who had been expelled from the Bolsheviks, and proceeded to organize the Achayevskoy government, which had invited the Allies to come to Archangel. These Russian officers are impatient with the Socialists and are anxious for a purely military government. So the Allies must play the part of mediators, disarm the Chaplin group and endeavor to organize a coalition government.

Many Policies Tried.

Whether this compromise will prove any more effective than other attempts of a similar nature is a matter of speculation. It is a repetition of the Horvath episode. The Allies have tried many policies with Russia. They have supported or tried to back many movements, none of which have been successful.

The next logical step will be the substitution of the Zemstvos for the Soviets. While the Allies are considering the Zemstvos, which are more representative of the people than the Soviets, because the latter cater to only one class of people, the Germans are undecided as to whether to back the Bolshevik or monarchial forces.

A month ago the Germans considered that the Bolshevists had run their course and that the monarchial government should be re-established, but conditions have changed materially recently. The Russian Church might prove a useful ally, but the Bolsheviki offer a greater immediate opportunity.

CANADA'S CLAIM OVER-ruled.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The international joint commission has granted the application of the Aluminum Company of America, a Pittsburgh concern, to construct a weir in the St. Lawrence River at Long Sault near Massena, N. Y., overruling the objection of the Canadian government that the construction would violate Canadian treaty rights.

SERBIAN OFFENSIVE IS RAPIDLY DEVELOPING

Bulgarian Resistance Weakening and Allies Are Driving Forward To What Promises To Be Most Decisive Battle Yet Fought in Near Eastern Area.

London, Sept. 18.—(By the Associated Press.) 4.30 p. m.—Bulgarian resistance on the Macedonian front is weakening and Allied troops have advanced an average of ten miles, according to the latest reports received from Saloniki. Fifty guns have been captured. The Bulgarians fought well when the Allied attack was launched, but their resistance has become less formidable as the Allies have moved northward.

D. B. HANNA TO THE HEAD OF NEW BOARD

General Manager of Canadian Northern Is New President.

OTTAWA ANNOUNCES PERSONNEL OF BODY

Appointments in Regard To Which There Has Been Much Popular Interest All Through Canada.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The reorganized Canadian Northern directors will consist of: D. B. Hanna, president; Robert Hobson, Hamilton, Frank Jones, vice-chairman of the war trade board; E. R. Wood, Toronto; A. T. Riley, Winnipeg; C. M. Hamilton, Weyburn, Sask.; A. J. Mitchell, Major Bell, deputy minister of railways.

Mr. Hanna, the president, Mr. Mitchell and Major Bell are already on the board. The other five are additions.

Mr. Hobson has seventeen years' experience in railroad work, in which he was engaged up to 1906. He is a son of the late Jos. Hobson, who was chief engineer of the Grand Trunk system until his retirement in 1917. The new member of the C. N. R. directorate is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He has been intimately connected with the production of iron and steel in Ontario. In 1908 he was president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Frank Percy Jones was born at Brockville, Ont. For some years he was in the service of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and afterwards entered the service of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. He filed this position from 1905 to 1909, and then became manager of the Canada Cement Co. Upon the formation of the War Trade Board Mr. Jones was appointed its vice-chairman.

E. R. Wood, Toronto, was formerly a telegraph operator. In 1884 he entered the service of the Canadian Loan and Savings Co., of which he later became a president and managing director. Mr. Wood was for some years a member of the Canadian Northern Railway board.

A. T. Riley is a prominent Winnipeg business man, and is connected with several of the leading financial and industrial institutions of that city.

Mr. Hamilton is a farmer of the Weyburn district, who has made a study of transportation problems, with particular reference to agriculture.

Mr. Hanna, the president, has risen from the ranks in railway work. In 1896 he was appointed general superintendent of the Canadian Northern. Since then he has been third vice-president and general manager.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CAPTURE PERM

Paris, Sept. 18. (Havas)—A despatch from Vladivostok announces that the Czecho-Slovak forces have captured Perm.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Allied forces on the Macedonian front have penetrated to a depth of nearly four and a half miles on a front of fifteen and one-half miles, and have captured four thousand prisoners, including one staff colonel, according to an official statement issued last night by the war office. Thirty guns, numerous mine throwers and machine guns and considerable booty have also been taken.

The text of tonight's statement reads: "Near East, Sept. 18.—Our operations undertaken on September 15 on the Macedonian front were pursued today with every success. The breach made in the enemy's lines on September 15 on the front of Sokol-Dobropolje-Vatenik was widened to the west and to the east for a distance of more than 25 kilometres and a depth of 7 kilometres.

"West of Vatenik the allied forces captured the enemy fortified some between Gradashnitsa and Sokol and crossing the Gradashnitsa River drove the enemy back in disorder on to the Rasin Bay Ridge where the enemy units were bombarded by allied airplanes.

"East of Vatenik the allied forces captured the Chiem and Golo Bilo Massifs and the defenses of Zhorosk.

"A Jugo-Slav division, taking advantage of their initial successes today, stormed the Kozjak Massif, the second enemy defensive positions in this region.

"The number of prisoners taken in the first two days of the operations totalled more than 4,000, including a colonel with his staff, and more than 30 guns, numerous mine throwers and machine guns and a considerable quantity of material remained in our hands.

"The offensive continues.

"The Serbian troops are fighting with splendid morale. They have equalled the endurance, courage, spirit and sacrifice of French units in repulsing Bulgarian counter-attacks. Fighting stubbornly in the face of very energetic resistance they stormed positions which the enemy had prepared for three years on ground at an average height of 1,800 metres, including several wooded heights which appeared to be impregnable."

HUNS AID BULGARS.

Berlin, Sept. 18, via London.—(Macedonia)—German troops are aiding the Bulgarians in their defence against allied attacks in Macedonia, according to an official statement from the war office today, which reads: "East of the Cerna the Bulgarians since September 15 have been engaged in fighting French, Serbian and Greek. German battalions also have been employed in repulsing the enemy."

BRUGES BOMBED

British Aviators Drop Thirteen Tons of Bombs on Docks and Airdrome.

London, Sept. 18.—British Army and Navy aviators in the last 48 hours have dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the docks at Bruges and a German air drome in Belgium, says an official statement from the admiralty today, in air fighting eleven German airplanes were destroyed.

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS FOR SNOWBALL BRIGADE

Captain Lou Scholes To Accompany Canadians To Siberia in This Capacity.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18.—It was officially announced today that the Canadian expeditionary force for Siberia is to have a director of athletics and Captain Lou F. Scholes, director of athletics for the Toronto Military District, attached to headquarters, has been appointed to the position.