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440th Day of the War

Latest From the Front.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Governor, Newfoundland:

General French reports our position unchanged, except for further improvement on the Hohenzollern redoubt. The enemy recaptured some trenches in the Champagne and Vosges.

Russia reports that near Tarnpool the enemy were thrown back on the Stripa with heavy losses.

BONAR LAW.

KITCHENER'S CALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

A cable to the New York Times, dated Saturday, says that the Birmingham Post has received the following from Lord Kitchener: "To the people of Birmingham: With reference to the recruiting campaign in that city, I need more men, and still more men, if the armies now in the field and the armies which will, in their turn, proceed abroad, are to be kept at proper strength. I appeal to all men, who are able-bodied and can be spared, to resopnd to the call, unless they are satisfied to allow the many lives given by their fellow-townsmen to have been given in vain. I can only do my duty by the country if you do yours by me. We must have more men at once."

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN MINISTERS LEAVE GREECE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.

According to a despatch from Athens to the Cologne Gazette, the Ministers of Russia and Italy are preparing to leave Greece. The families of the Diplomats, the message adds, probably will leave Greece to-day on a ship bound for Italy.

SUGGESTS FORCE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Holding that the time has arrived to demand that Greece put an end to all doubts regarding her attitude, the London Standard suggests that Greece put an end to all doubts regarding her attitude, the London Evening Standard suggests that Greece should be open to arguments, presented with forceful tact by the British fleet in the shape of a blockade.

LORD READING'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Lord Reading, Chairman of the Anglo-French Loan Commission, and two of his associates, Sir Henry Smith and Sir Edward Holden, sailed for Liverpool to-day on the American Liner St. Louis. Although contracts for the five hundred million loan to be floated in this country were signed yesterday, virtually completing the work of the commission, the two French members will remain in this country to attend to any necessary details in connection with the actual placing of the loan. In measured words, carefully chosen, and slowly spoken, so that all the interviewers might record them, Lord Reading asserted that the British nation would accept no other ending to the present struggle in Europe than victory. Whatever happens, he said, nothing can change the attitude of Britain and her Allies. To this war, for them, there can be only one end, and until that end is reached, and we have a decisive victory, there can be no end to the struggle for us. The people of Britain are prepared to make any sacrifice to attain that end. Nothing that can be done will be omitted. Lord Reading's statement was made on the steamer.

THREE MILLION MEN WANTED.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Britain needs three million more men by the spring. This declaration was made to-day by Brigadier-General Sir Eric Swayne, director of recruiting in the northern command. In a speech at Hull he said that he estimates that Germany still has between nine and ten million men from the ages of 18 to 45; that therefore, it is useless to talk about wearing Germany out. In the spring, said he, Germany would lose more men than the Allies, which would balance the number of the Allies and the Central Powers, but if Britain raises 3,000,000 additional, Germany proably would recognize that it would be fruitless to continue. Britain, he added, did not want compulsion, but unless 3,000,000 more men were recruited by the spring, the military authorities could not be responsible for the war.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

At night and morning a calm, feeble cannonade on both sides occurred south of Nieuport, near Dixmude and Ste Enstraets. No infantry action.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

Successes for the French in Artois district and Lorraine are reported in the official statement by the War office, also southeast of Neuville St. Vaast. In the former region strong barricades were seized and held against counter-attacks. In Lorraine a hundred metres of trenches were captured north of Reillon.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN.

PARIS, via St. Pierre, Oct. 17.

In Artois we have completely repulsed a new German attack in the wood, En Hache, and on the west slope of the valley of Souchez. Fighting from trench to trench accompanied by reciprocated cannonading, continued south of the Somme in the region of Lihons and Du Suesnoy. At Santerre the enemy renewed bombardment of the regions back of our front of Champagne, with the use of lachrymogeneous shells. Our artillery replied on the batteries, and on the enemy's trenches. Grenade and bomb fighting in the Argonne, north of La Nouyette as well as at Vauquois. In the Vosges a vigorous counter-attack enabled us to recapture all our lost positions on the top of Hartmanswilderkopf, and also to capture a small fort previously occupied by the enemy and making about 50 prisoners. A group of aviators bombarded a railway station and a moving train which had to stop; a junction was blown up again. In Artois we captured last night a strong barricade southeast of Neuville St. Vaast, and in Lorraine we have again advanced, gaining 100 metres of trenches after furious and renewed attacks. In the Dardanelles the first fortnight was calm. Trails by Turks to near our trenches through mining, were checked by our counter-mining. Turkish artillery has been active, but without sucess, thanks to our superior artillery. Our aviators daily bombabrd successfully several camps and Turkish establishments.

AROUND DVINSK.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.

With the exception of Dvinsk, the northern end of the Russian battlefront, where heavy artillery fighting continues, the Germans appear to be on the defensive along the entire eastern front. Russian military officials say they have obtained information that the German armies have been ordered to take Dvinsk at any cost. German attacks at this point have been made with the utmost impetuosity under cover of terrific artillery fire, but so far they have been unable to break down the Russian defence. German losses are reported to have been extremely heavy.

GERMANS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.

Official. The Germans crossed the river east of Mitau, but a counter-attack drove them back. German attempts to cross the Missa near Mirhef, were repulsed by artillery fire. South of Dvinsk region the position is stationary. On the Styr river the Germans opened an offensive, but were forced to abandon it.

MARTIAL LAW IN MOSCOW.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.

An Imperial decree has been issued proclaiming a state of war in Moscow and Moscow district.

BOMBARDS BELGIAN COAST.

FLUSHING, Oct. 17.

During the whole of this afternoon, continuous heavy gun fire south is audible here. It is thought probable there was a bombardment of the Belgian coast. Owing to fog it is impossible to make osbervations.

THE BULGARIAN BATTLEFIELD.

ATHENS, Oct. 17.

Forty thousand Bulgarian troops with artillery, are reported to have begun an attack on Itarda bridge, between Val and Ovo, on the railroad running from Salonika into Serbia and Hovone, the point of attack, about 20 miles north of the Greek border. The Bulgarians apparently are attempting to cut railway communication and prevent the Allies from forwarding troops and supplies for the assistance of the Serbians.

FRANCE DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

The Council of Ministers has announced that a state of war has existed between France and Bulgaria dating from six a.m. on October 15th.

IN BESSARABIA.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

A Zurich despatch says the Russians are perpetually attacking the German positions on the frontier of Bessarabia. Their artillery is active. Enormous masses of troops are trying desperately to take the positions by assault.

SERBIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Fierce fighting at Deiran, near the Greek frontier, between Serbians and Bulgarians, has taken a turn in favor of the Serbians, according to an Athens despatch.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

ROME, Oct. 17.

No event of particular military importance beyond small offensive movements at the head of the Assa valley, along the Carnia frontier, and on the Carso front.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.

Austro-Hungarian troops are pursuing the Serbians southeast of Belgrade, and have reached the Avala fortifications. They have captured strong positions south of Vinca. The Bulgarians forced the frontier mountains between Negotin and Stroumitza and captured the eastern forts at Seajecar.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN BULGARIA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

The British Ambassador notified Secretary Lansing to-day that a state of war exists between Britain and Bulgaria. At Britain's request, British interests in Bulgaria will be looked after by the States.

BATTLE AT GHEVGHELI.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

French troops encountered a Bulgarian army at Ghevgheli, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Athens.

ALLIES ADVANCING TO GHEVGHELI.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Ghevgheli, or Gievgeli, is on the Nish-Salonika railway line in Serbia, about nine miles north of the Greek border. A despatch from Athens to the London News Agency, last night, said that the railway administration at Salonika has been ordered to prepare seven trains for the transport of Allied troops to Ghevgheli. Another news agency despatch to London from Athens, said that the Allied troops had left Salonika on Saturday for the Serbian-Bulgarian frontier.

THE ALLIES WELCOMED.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

A Nish despatch of Thursday evening, says that all Austro-German attacks have been repulsed. The enemy sustained serious losses. The German army which attempted to turn the right wing of the Serbians at Semendria, were driven back into the marsh. At Godomine, on the right bank of the Danube, near the fortress of Semendria, a Bavarian battalion was thrown into the swamps along this entire front. All is quiet to-day. Nish and other Serbian cities are preparing solemn receptions for the Anglo-French troops.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA RESTLESS.

ATHENS, Oct. 17.

The energetic action of the Entente Allies, and the opening of actual hostilities between Bulgaria and Serbia, are apparently modifying the attitude of the Greek anti-war party. There is creditable authority for the statement that King Constantine is preparing to go to Salonika in the near future. It is said in circles well informed that Greece will abandon her attitude of neutrality as soon as the concentration of troops is completed, and army arangements perfected. The impression prevails here that Roumania will shortly ally herself with the Entente Powers.

FRENCH FIGHT BULGARIANS.

ATHENS, Oct. 17.

The French troops in Macedonia have received their baptism of fire near the railway bridge of Hudov Vilandovo, where they were attacked by forty thousand Bulgarians. Fighting continues.

GERMAN TRANSPORTS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.

British submarines operating in the Baltic have sunk five German transports, and forced another ashore, according to an official statement.

GOVERNOR McKEEN.

HALIFAX, Oct. 17.

Senator McKeen has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

KING AND QUEEN VISITS AIR VICTIMS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The King and Queen, yesterday, afternoon, visited the civilians at Charing Cross Hospital, who were injured in the recent Zeppelin raid.

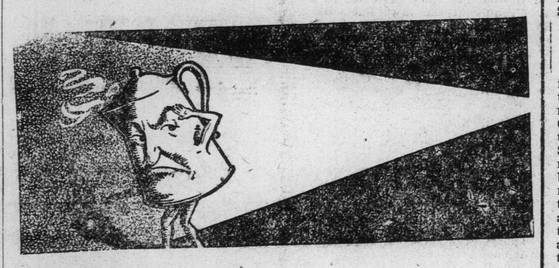
AMERICA PROVIDING MILITARY FORCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

Provision for a military force of 665,000 men and the construction, by 1920, of 16 capital ships, ten dreadnougts and six battle cruisers, are included in the plans for national defence, as approved by President Wilson, and which had virtually reached completion to-day.

CAPT. GEO. CARTY. — In a communication received recently from Capt. George Carty, of the Newfoundland Regiment, he said briefly: "I am well."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.



Light on A Dangerous Habit

Prominent periodicals everywhere are daily exposing the harmful effects of the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee.

Physicians, food experts, medical writers and editors largely agree that the cumulative effect of the 1½ to 3 grains of caffeine in the average cup of tea or coffee is responsible for the many troubles, such as sleeplessness, nervous prostration, heart palpitation, indigestion, etc., that subtly beset most regular tea and coffee drinkers.

Some people seemingly hold up under regular tea and coffee drinking without serious results, but modern thinkers, with respect for the fundamentals of health and longevity, are daily changing to

POSTUM

It is a pure food-drink made from wheat and a little wholesome molasses—contains no caffeine or other injurious drug.

When properly made, Postum has a flavour so delicious and snappy that one is inclined to forget tea and coffee within a very short time.

Postum comes in two forms: The original, **Postum Cereal,** requires thorough boiling, 15c and 25c packages; **Instant Postum,** the soluble form, is made in the cup with boiling water, 30c and 50c tins. Both kinds are equally delicious and the cost per cup is about the same.

Better appetite, steadier nerves, brighter days are scheduled for those who quit tea and coffee. A 10 days' trial shows.

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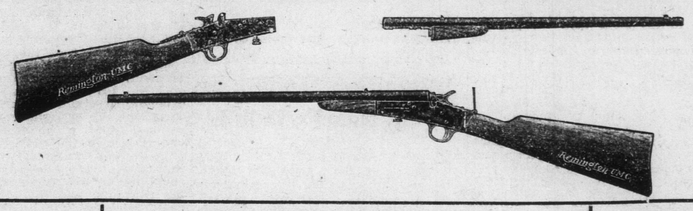

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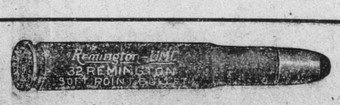

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