

FOCH IS FIGHTING ON TO GLORIOUS VICTORY

UNITED ALLIED ATTACK ON WESTERN FRONT IS SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPING EVERYWHERE

British, French and Americans Tearing Into Ludendorff's Army—Hun Defences Shattered As If They Were Papier Mache—Campaign of 1918 Has Reached Happy Crisis.

(Continued from Page One)
Foch is fighting on a gigantic scale and it is only thirty-five miles to the enemy's main communication line. The campaign of 1918 has reached the happy crisis. Glorious victory is rewarding Foch's patient courage.

Canadians Aid in Attack.

British Headquarters, Sept. 27.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's).—The Canadians took part in the British attack this morning in the Nord Du region.

The British crossed the Canal Du Nord defences and advanced one and three-quarter miles on a front of six thousand yards.

The Canadians, who are on the northern flank of the British forces attacking across the Canal Du Nord above Meuse, they advanced eastward and were reported approaching Bourlon Wood.

Bourlon Wood formed the chief obstacle to Cambrai for General Byng in his attack last fall.

The British advanced along the big stretch of Hindenburg support line and crossed it in places. Considerable prisoners have already been reported. About nine enemy divisions are engaged. Some of them are made up of composite elements and several are comparatively fresh in the line. Large forces are undoubtedly close by in reserve.

16,000 Prisoners Taken.

London, Sept. 27.—The number of Germans taken prisoner by the French and Americans in their drive in the Champagne and to the east exceeds 16,000, according to a Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Nearing Cambrai.

London, Sept. 27.—(7:15 p. m., by The Associated Press).—British troops today advanced to a point within three miles of Cambrai. They took between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners.

Some German guns, including a complete battery, were captured by Field Marshal Haig's men.

On Franco-American Front.

London, Sept. 27.—(7:15 p. m., by The Associated Press).—Very active fighting was in progress today along the Franco-American front in Champagne and northwest of Verdun. The Germans were still holding out in the Montfaucon at two o'clock this afternoon, but in all probability that strong hold has since fallen.

What Vienna Thinks Of It.

Vienna, Sept. 27.—(via London).—"In the western theatre," says an official statement issued today by the Austrian war office, "Austro-Hungarian troops are taking a glorious part in the fighting to the east (west) of the River Meuse."

Regarding military operations on the Austro-Italian front the statement reads: "Along the Tyrolean and Venetian Mountain fronts there were no artillery duels and patrol skirmishes."

120,000 Firing Haig.

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 27.—About nine German divisions (120,000 men) are understood to be opposing Haig's men. So far the battle seems to be going well for the British.

Hun Artillery Captured.

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 27, 5 p. m., (by the A. P.).—General Pershing's troops in their drive between the Meuse and the Argonne Forest made a great haul of German artillery in the region of Dannevoix. The Americans captured four big 210 millimetre guns and eight 150 millimetre pieces and 15 trench mortars, 10 field guns and 34 machine guns.

West of Dannevoix the Americans captured twelve 77's which are now being used against the Germans, a large amount of ammunition also having been captured.

Pershing Still Driving.

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 27.—(7:15 p. m., by the A. P.).—General Pershing's forces this morning continued their drive against the German positions between the Argonne Forest and the River Meuse. The Americans increased their total of prisoners. They also captured guns and other war material but these have not yet been enumerated.

The prisoners belonged to various units and included a number of officers. Certain divisions opposing the Americans were identified. They include the famous guards unit which the Americans fought at Belleau Wood last June and another equally famous Sax on division.

Hun Counter-Attacks.

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 27, 10 p. m., (by the A. P.).—The Germans delivered counter-attacks northwest of Verdun and between Ivrois and Montfaucon late today, but achieved no gains. There was heavy fighting at the west of Mont Blainville and southwest of Charperthy this afternoon, a further indication that the Germans are making an effort to stabilize their line. The enemy is known to be massed in Clergues and the Forest of Clergues and the Forest de Mont. All those places are being heavily shelled tonight.

Ten Thousand for French.

Bulletin.—Paris, Sept. 27.—The French troops in the battle line east of Rheims made further advances today, and in the two days' battle have taken more than 10,000 prisoners and considerable war material, according to the official communication tonight. The total advance by the French has been about five miles at certain points in the reserve.

Americans Take 8,000.

Bulletin.—With the American army northwest of Verdun, Sept. 27, (by the Associated Press).—The number of prisoners thus far captured by the Americans in their offensive is now placed at 8,000, of whom 126 are officers. The captured material includes more than 100 guns, 12 of which are of heavy calibre, many trench mortars and hundreds of machine guns.

Enemy Line Smashed.

Paris, Sept. 27.—"We broke the enemy resistance on the whole battle front," says a statement tonight. "On the right we advanced our lines a kilometre, capturing Bois de L'Ecluse and certain. We freed the railway from Challerange for four kilometres and pressed more than two kilometres northward."

Generals Gouraud and Pétain continued today splendidly to assault the formidable enemy positions in Champagne, clinging to the inextricable maze of trenches, redoubts and labyrinthine lines which they were inherited. The Germans tried to oppose our advance but it was in vain. They are throwing in their reserve divisions one after another, but our troops with admirable tenacity are carrying them one after another, all the redoubts bristling with machine guns.

Our advance continues methodically everywhere. We are reaching the line of the hill tops."

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MOBILIZING TO MEET THE NEW ENEMY

Physicians and Nurses Being Rushed To Massachusetts To Help Fight Spanish Influenza.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 27.—Word that scores of physicians and nurses were being rushed to Massachusetts from various sections of the country in answer to the state's call for aid in fighting the epidemic of influenza and the weather bureau's promise of continued sunshine, admitted the best preventative of the disease, greatly encouraged local and state health officials today.

The first of the outside contingents was expected here tonight from Rhode Island and others were due tomorrow from Toronto which city generously and promptly responded to call for help.

Meanwhile the United States public service in Washington was busily engaged in mobilizing physicians and nurses from the militia west and elsewhere, and sent word that the first units should reach here within 48 hours. In all the Washington officials hoped to respond to the commonwealth's appeal with 500 physicians and twice that number of nurses.

Throughout the state, city and town authorities, acting in concert with the state officials, ordered schools and churches closed, where such action had not been already taken.

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SENEGUESE SMASHED THE BULGAR LINE

It Was French Colonials Who Broke the Macedonian Front.

SERBS WERE ON THE RIGHT

Ground Captured Was Interspersed With Chasms and Precipices and Operations Were Difficult.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Preparations for the present great operations in Macedonia began in August, telegraphs the correspondent of the Petit Parisien on the Saloniki front. Various circumstances prevented Gen. Franchet d'Espèrey, the allied commander, from beginning his preparations earlier and quick work was imperative, for if the summer heat lingers along the coast the winter is often early and severe in the high mountain zones.

The sector chosen for the attack lacked transportation except for goat paths. A road was laid out from Dolle to Gokar and Grevasta and Serbian engineers set to work vigorously long before the French troops, to whom had been assigned the task of piercing the Bulgarian line, were in position, the allied staff established its headquarters on the ground and tackled the enormous task of preparation.

Guns 6,000 Feet High. The mountainous region from Dobro Polje to Kozleak, the correspondent adds, is very wild and covered with low brush wood and dense forest interspersed with deep ravines, chasms and precipices. The Bulgarians thought themselves so safe from attack by reason of these natural difficulties that they did not attempt to fortify the line, but they had been working and contented themselves merely with reinforcing their line, the more easily to hurl the allies back. Little by little as the road was built, guns were pushed up toward the front, and huge ammunition dumps constructed.

Heavy guns were hoisted into position at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The Bulgarians brought as far as possible by tractor and mule and finally dragged into place by manpower.

Soldiers of the signal detachments had to be sent up to lay their telephone and telegraph lines in the chaos of rocks and trees. The Bulgarians watched all these efforts and even to shell the allies occasionally. It must be added, however, that the correspondent, that everything that could be hidden was camouflaged admirably.

It was during the night preceding the attack that the allied troops were brought up. At 5 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 14 the artillery opened up with such vigor that the Bulgarians, who were not aware that heavy guns were facing them. The brushwood was soon set afire and long columns of black smoke began to ascend from the hillsides, while the great volley resounded to the roar of the guns. The artillery preparation lasted all day. The Bulgarians tried to reply with 155's, but did little harm.

Colonials Went Over the Top. On Sept. 15 at 5 o'clock in the morning the allied creeping barrage had begun and the French Colonials went over the top. They rushed the enemy trenches with bomb and bayonet. Seneguese troops captured the first line of trenches, the second line, except for one trench, which was crisscrossed with machine gun fire. A company of Seneguese bombers attacked this trench in the rear and it also fell.

It was at 6:30 o'clock that the allied artillery swept the Krantza line, stopping an enemy attempt to reform. In the centre the allied divisions had to wait while the division on the left engaged on the slopes of Sokol and in the marshes at the foot of Dobro Polje, and badly hampered by the terrain, had accomplished the task set to it. On the extreme right the Serbs drove the enemy before them in quickness. The Bulgarian picked troops fought desperately, giving ground inch by inch.

The Bulgarians began to pull themselves together, and offered stubborn resistance and even attempted to hurl the allies back over their original line, but allied reinforcements were thrown in quickly. The Bulgarian picked troops fought desperately, giving ground inch by inch.

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PAYS TRIBUTE TO WORTH OF SERB LIEUT.-COL. A. E. G. MCKENZIE

Letters Received From Major Cecil Porter Convey Sympathy of Battalion to Bereaved Widow and Express Appreciation of Higher Officials.

Special to The Standard. Chatham, Sept. 27.—Letters recently received by Mrs. A. E. G. McKenzie, wife of Lieut.-Col. A. E. G. McKenzie, officer commanding the New Brunswick battalion, convey some expressions of the esteem in which that gallant officer was held by the unit which he led so gloriously, and the record he made in France as a soldier and leader of men.

Major C. S. Porter, second in command under Lieut.-Col. McKenzie writes on behalf of the battalion, expressing their sympathy to the bereaved widow, and expressing the feeling of loss in the death of a man every member of the battalion admired.

His letter follows: Sept. 2nd, 1918. My Dear Mrs. McKenzie: It is my unpleasant duty to have to inform you of the death of your husband, and how highly we all thought, and how much we admired him. I could give you the location of his grave.

He was buried yesterday in the Wancout cemetery which is about five miles southeast of Arras. I am enclosing a copy of a letter received. It was written by an officer attached during the battle to our battalion. It expresses clearly and concisely the good work of your husband and how highly we all thought, and how much we admired him. No man could do more than he did. This letter expresses it better than I can.

On behalf of the battalion, I wish to express our sympathy for your bereavement—the loss of a man whom we all admired.

Yours very truly, (Sgd.) C. S. PORTER, Major.

The letter which he refers to tells of the regard of those in higher authority who had followed the work of Lieut.-Col. McKenzie for the time he took over the command of the battalion until the day he laid down his life while leading his men into the thick of the fight.

It reads as follows: I wish to bring to your notice the conduct of Lieut.-Col. A. E. G. McKenzie, D. S. O., late commander of the 28th Batt. Cdns., during operations of August 27th, 28th and 29th. He was a man of great courage and determination, and his presence in the hottest parts of the fight, inspired not only his own men but all other ranks to deeds of heroism. On the day he was killed he was in the thick of the fight.

These letters tell in no uncertain tone the place which Lieut.-Col. McKenzie occupied as a soldier after over three years with the unit which he was leading at the time of his death. He crossed overseas as a second in command of the 28th, and when Lieut.-Col. McAvity was forced by ill health to give up the command, he was chosen to fill the vacancy.

On August 28th he followed the immediate centre of his battalion, and seeing his men held up by most destructive fire of all kinds, he pushed forward to personally lead them and was killed while so doing.

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LT.-COL. A. E. G. MCKENZIE.

intense shell fire, he calmly walked through the barrage and by his cool demeanor encouraged those men to advance. On halting he saw to the condition of his flanks and personally supervised the placing of the men, and in the meantime, though the field was swept by artillery, machine gun and rifle fire, he repeatedly exposed himself and would not take cover until his battalion was advantageously placed.

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