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The Toronto World

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PROBS—Light to moderate winds; fine; higher temperature.

GOOD NEWS

SLAVS LAUNCH FRESH ONSETS GAIN SUCCESS

Russians Advance on Sereth River Front, Taking Prisoners.

FOE FIGHT FIERCELY

Germans Offer Stubborn Resistance to Ally's Offensive.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Sept. 24.—Inaugurating a series of stubborn battles at various places between the Rumanian frontier and the Pripet marshes, the Russians struck heavily in the region of Nannuiv-Kharbuzov on the upper Sereth River, captured important positions from the Austrians and took 1,500 Austro-German prisoners. The Russians find that the Germans are making a stubborn resistance, but it is believed that they surprised the enemy by striking him on the upper Sereth. It is recalled that the battles just begun resemble those with which the Russians initiated their big offensive last June. After the capture of the Teuton positions on the upper Sereth River, the foe launched terrific counter-attacks, which his strong resistance to the Slav advance was overcome. The Russians affirm that all the counter-attempts of the enemy were repelled by their fire. The German version of this fighting differs from the Russian. It asserts that Russian masses again attacked the Teuton lines between the Sereth and the Stripa Rivers north of Zorobov and that they penetrated the front near Mansov, but that they were ejected in a counter-attack, leaving 700 prisoners and seven machine guns in Austro-German hands. It is claimed by the Teutons that they regained some ground in the Carpathians on the eastern slope of Combrovina and that they gained ground between Ludova and Babaludova. Tenacious fighting is in progress northeast of Kiribaba.

SWISS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INTERVENE

Refuses to Consider Petitions in Favor of Peace.

GENEVA, via Paris, Sept. 24.—The Swiss Government, replying to several petitions that it intervenes in favor of peace, officially states that it considers the moment inopportune, and that any intervention would have no chance of being taken into consideration by the belligerents. Any action in this sense, it adds, would even risk being considered by the entente as an inimical gesture. The federal council, says the official note, therefore cannot at present take into consideration the wishes of the petitioners, but is willing, with other states, to prepare common intervention as soon as such action would be efficacious.

SECOND WAR LOAN ALMOST DOUBLED

Total Amount May Reach Hundred and Eighty Millions or More.

MINISTER IS PLEASED

Declares It a Striking Testimony to Financial Strength of Canada.

Special to The Toronto World. OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—"A Great Britain and elsewhere abroad the notable success of the war loan issue cannot fail to be regarded as further and infallible evidence of the spirit of Canada respecting the war and her invincible determination to persevere to the utmost of her power until final and conclusive victory is achieved." This was the comment of Sir Thomas White today in announcing that the second domestic war loan had been a splendid success. The lists closed on Saturday. "With so much mail still to arrive," said Sir Thomas, "it is not possible to make an accurate official statement as to the total amount of subscriptions. At midnight, Saturday, there had been recorded by the department an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-nine millions of cash subscriptions." (Continued on Page 4, Column 2).

BRITISH EXPEL BULGARS FROM BANKS OF STRUMA

Open Fresh Offensive in Balkans North of Saloniki, Capturing Villages—French and Serbs Advance.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Sept. 24.—Fighting on the front north of Saloniki assumed larger proportions today with the joining of the British in action east of the Struma River and their capture of Jemmita. After driving the Bulgarians before them the British attacked Kara Dikovbala where they encountered strong opposition. The Serbians have begun an attack at Starokovb in the mountain chain that continues in the Kaimakalan range in Macedonia in order to provide an opening for their advance on Monastir. The French have also fought and won an action started by the foe in the vicinity of Hill 1560, and they also made some progress northwest of Florina. The British entered into action by throwing forces across the Struma River in three places. The enemy was surprised and fled, setting fire to Jemmita, and driving the Bulgarians before them to Kara Dikovbala. In the fighting for this place strong opposition from the enemy was encountered and after the British had driven him out, according to some reports, he opened a counter-attack from Naveljen. This was observed by British artillerymen, and batteries of naval and field guns opened fire on the oncoming columns and entirely dispersed them.

The British battlefield is north of Kopriva and in the district of Lake Tahnino, towards which the British are advancing. In the district between Monte Beles and the Vardar River the British violently resumed their artillery bombardments, but owing to a mist which came on east of Nemhori, the artillery work in the Nemhori sector is being impeded. British scouts continue aggressive, making many raids. The news that the French are advancing northwest of Florina shows that they have made considerable progress in the fighting of the past few days. The Serbians are also advancing in the district east of the Cerna River to the northwest of Kaimakalan and they have taken some prisoners. They are now attacking Starokovb, an important position in the Eouka part. This fortress dominates the right side of the valley between Florina and Monastir. The left side of this valley is dominated by the Pabu mountain chain. Before the advance on Monastir can begin, the allies must force the Eouka-Baba positions. Another strong defensive position is the fortress of Kenali, lies in front of the Serbians. It consists of 16 lines of German trenches.

ALLIES' AIRMEN DESTROY FOES WRECK TRAINS

Fifty British Machines Attack Junction Behind German Front.

DETONATE EXPLOSIVES

French Machines Smash Fifteen Teutons—Make Raid on Lille.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Sept. 24.—Heavy fighting in the air between allied and German aeroplanes, and a big British attack on an important railway junction behind the Teuton front marked the aerial operations this week-end. British headquarters reports that about fifty British machines carried out the raid on the junction, doing much damage. Bombs thrown from the aircraft blew up two trains laden with ammunition and caused many other violent explosions. British aeroplanes also attacked many other railway works and sidings of the enemy, as well as aerodromes, with success equal to the raid on the junction. The Germans say Lille was raided by British machines. In air fights British machines disposed of three German machines by destroying them, and of five others by driving them to the ground. Many others broke off the fight and were seen to descend steeply. Make Five Bombing Raids. The British aviators on Sunday carried out five bombing raids on railway stations and communications of the enemy, inflicting much damage. They also brought down in fights five German aeroplanes and destroyed them and they so damaged two others that they had to descend. The French airmen on Sunday and Saturday night dropped bombs on German factories in the districts of Rombach and Thionville. A zeppelin which flew over the Calais district was violently bombed by anti-aircraft batteries and driven off before dropping any projectiles. Destroy Foe Machines. Fifteen German machines were destroyed by the French in combat. The bulk of the air fighting was caused by aircraft of the enemy crossing the French lines at various points between the Somme River and the Vosges for the purpose of reconnoitering. The alert French machines headed off the foe and in one case pursued him for miles over his own lines. Twenty-nine engagements were fought by the French airmen on the Somme front alone and Lieut. Guynemer brought down his 17th and 18th aeroplanes. Concerning the western front the Germans report that numerous aerial engagements were fought within their own lines and also back of the lines of the allies. They claim that they shot down 24 machines, 20 of them falling on the Somme front. They also admit that Lille was bombed by allied machines, as well as Mannheim. An airship of theirs, the Germans say, also attacked British military establishments near Bourgoigne. The French official report on aviation work issued today follows: "Yesterday enemy aircraft having shown unusual activity, our pursuing (Continued on Page 5, Column 6).

MORE CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—It is officially announced that the following troops have arrived safely in England: Twelfth Field Artillery Brigade, Amherst, N.S.; 14th Field Artillery Brigade, Peterborough; 15th Field Artillery Brigade, Peterborough; 4th Divisional Ammunition Column, 238th Postal Battalion, Halifax, N.S.; 4th Pioneer Battalion, Digby, N.S.; N. I. Construction Battalion, Vancouver; 1st Post Office Battalion, Vancouver; 1st Engineer; naval draft. Details.

TWO ZEPPELINS BROUGHT TO EARTH TWELVE MAKE A RAID ON ENGLAND

ALLIES REPEL GERMANS CONTINUE BOMBARDMENT

Foe Fails in Stubborn Attacks Against British and French in Picardy—Curtains of Fire Cause Teutons Heavy Losses.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Sept. 24.—Both the British and the French were called on to repel German attacks on the Somme battlefield today, and the enemy suffered severely from their gunfire. The Germans attacked the British west of LesBois, south of the Ancre, with large forces. These were caught by effective barrages and driven back. Stubbornly the foe came on for the second and third time, only to meet with severe rebuffs. The attack on the French was launched against the farm of L'Abbe Wood in the vicinity of Comblis. The Germans attempted to force forward the movement, had their guns turned in the cold gray dawn, but the sharp eyes of French observers detected the advance into a retreat in short order. As the Teutons began to be forced back, they dispersed under the rain of French shells. The effectiveness of the French fire was shown by the many dead left behind by the enemy in his rout. Destroy Foe Gunpits. The artillery action on this battle-

front continued heavy. The advantageous positions lately seized by the British enabled them to find the range of German batteries, gun emplacements, gunpits, and other organizations. British artillerymen noted the destruction of ten German gunpits from their fire in one section of the front. The British also damaged 14 other foe gunpits and they blew up five ammunition pits. In bombarding a village which their airmen had noted was much used by the German transport for supply purposes the British caused a big fire to break out in it by their shells. There was a hurried scattering of Teutons as the projectiles began to fall, and much loss of supplies was sustained by the enemy. The Germans attempted to attack the French in the Vosges and were repulsed. An attack launched against French trenches on Cote du Poivre in the Verdun region was also repulsed. The German official report said today that the great battle of the Somme was again in full swing, and that Anglo-French attacks last night near Courcolette, Rancourt and Bouchavesnes failed.

CANADIANS HOLD ALL THEIR GAINS

Every Inch of Ground Taken Remains in Their Hands.

COUNTER ATTACKS FAIL

Casualties Increased by the Impetuosity of Some Parts of Line.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Canadians are clinging to every inch of ground so brilliantly taken, and are consolidating their hold daily despite torrents of rain which made the scanty cover more like a series of lagoons than entrenchments. They have had to repel several fierce counter-attacks towards the end of the week. The enemy made a determined effort early Saturday against that portion. The German artillery still pours shells heavily upon the Canadian line. Canadian casualties earlier in the week were increased by some measure by the impetuosity with which certain portions of the line went ahead. A large proportion of the wounded are not unduly serious. A serious mishap to one of the tanks, which advanced with the Canadians, is related by eyewitnesses. The tank charged gallantly against trunk of fallen tree and branches which were already torn off by shell fire. The front part of the tank surmounted the tree, but the tree then began rolling with the tank. This encumbrance compelled the new engine of war to come to a halt. The Canadian infantry went forward leaving the tank sufficient amount of free space in which to operate at a distance. Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood arrived in Montreal on their way to Lindsay and Toronto.

FOE BLOWS OFF TOP OF MONTE CIMONE

Austrians Force Italians to Evacuate Portion of Summit in Trentino.

ATTACKS PEAK OF SELF

Ally Also Repulses Stubborn Counter-Attacks on Carso Plateau.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. ROME, Sept. 24.—Owing to the explosion of mines under the summit of Monte Cimone in the Trentino by the Austrians, the Italians were forced to evacuate 100 yards of this position, according to a communication from general headquarters today, but they are keeping the peak under a curtain of fire from their artillery. In reporting this operation the Austrians claim that they took 378 men and 13 officers prisoners. The Italians say that the enemy is still attempting diversions on the Trentino front. They repulsed an attack in the Ledro valley, and in the Astico they lost part of the Cimone summit by the explosions of mines by the enemy preceded by a heavy artillery fire. The Austrians were repulsed in an attack in the Sugana valley. In the upper Cordevole the Italians captured an advanced position near the summit of Monte Seif. They shelled the military station of Sillian and the railway in the Drave valley, and they repulsed stubborn attacks by the enemy on the Carso plateau. Women, Girls and Priests Executed by Huns in Belgium

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Of the 12 big zeppelins which invaded the British Isles last night to deal death and destruction from the skies, two today lay stark and black masses of steel and aluminum in the little Village of Mangold, Essex County. They fell victims of the anti-aircraft defenses of London and outlying districts. One came down a flaming torch, as did the zeppelin L-21, destroyed three weeks ago, while the second, disabled by gunfire, effected a landing, which saved the lives of the crew, 22 in number, who tonight are prisoners in England. The crew of the first raider died in the consuming flames of their own ship, but they were not so terribly charred as their predecessors. This latest raider to light her own funeral way on English soil, collapsed and was consumed much more quickly than the L-21. It is possible, too, that some of the men were still living when the great vessel struck the ground. The captain's body was found some distance from the wreck. The death and burning of the first zeppelin was witnessed by tens of thousands of London's residents, but the wounding and descent of the second raider was a matter of doubt, until today's official statements were given out. Few details are available of this second raider's condition, but it is reliably reported that the crew surrendered to special constables. Many who saw the shrapnel bursting like skyrocket about the invader, which subsequently caught fire, think there must have been several direct hits. Many aeroplanes were aloft and attacked the zeppelins from all sides. 23 Killed, 99 Wounded. The raiders took a heavy toll of lives before their destruction, 23 persons being killed and 99 wounded in the metropolitan district of London. Two persons were killed, probably four; and 17 were wounded in the provinces. The property damage, while widely distributed, is confined for the most part to small suburban dwellings and shops, although one railway station was damaged, some empty cars being destroyed and part of the tracks torn up. Outside of the London district two persons were killed and 11 injured, in an east Midland town, and it is feared that two other bodies may be buried in the ruins. The missiles dropped by the hostile aircraft caused numerous fires, and demolished or damaged a large number of residences and stores in London. The casualties in the metropolitan area, according to an official compilation, are as follows: "Killed: Men 17, women 5, children 2. Total 24. "Injured: Men 45, women 37, children 17. Total 99."

Roar of Bombs Heard. The roar of dropping bombs was heard in many districts where the raiders were invisible. It is not believed that more than two or three invading zeppelins which crossed the east coast succeeded in reaching the environs of London, and that two of these paid the death penalty given by the greatest satisfaction to the military authorities. Apart from the loss in material, the casualties of the past two raids, it is believed, will have a depressing effect on the morale of the zeppelin crews in the future. Messages from correspondents at various points between London and

the Essex coast, describe the delight of watchers when the raiding airship was brought down in flames about 1 o'clock this morning. People rushed from their houses to points of vantage, when the sound of the guns was heard, and they watched the airship as it proceeded eastward constantly in the glare of concentrated searchlights with shells bursting around it in such close proximity that watchers were convinced hits must have been scored. Suddenly there was a flash, then a burst of flame and a storm of shrapnel as the blazing airship descended slowly, a huge ball of fire still outlined in the rays of searchlights. Londoners Jubilant. Londoners were jubilant today, but there was not the slight resultant enthusiasm as three weeks ago indicating that destruction of giant sky raiders is already taken as an ordinary incident in this unusual world war. The fact that the airships were brought down well outside of London, both last night and September 3, shows the care with which the defenses have been developed. The efficiency in dealing with the raiders was further evidenced by the speed with which the searchlights picked up the first raider that appeared above the suburbs at midnight. Suddenly a searchlight beam shot into the starlit sky. Three more dazzling shafts followed, and within 15 seconds the whirring airships were caught in the coils and the guns began sending up shrieking shrapnel shells. For a minute or two the raider kept its course, then wavered, turned away and suddenly dissolved apparently in thin air. Evidently the zeppelin was beclouded in the smoke, and the lights lost her completely. In the meantime, however, bombs were dropping and red flares were visible as they hit the earth. Then the city was quiet for an hour, the searchlights flashing only occasionally in the hunt for raiders. All London, within the sound of guns and bombs, was out to see the spectacle and almost despair of further excitement, when well to the eastward a tiny glow appeared low in the sky. It looked first like the moon rising red in its last quarter from behind a cloud-bank. From the city it appeared to hang stationary for a minute or more, then glowing redder and redder slowly turned to the perpendicular and streaked into the gloom of the smoky night ground-mist. To the watchers in Essex, however, the spectacle of the flaming, falling zeppelins had all the thrills of excitement which marked the end of the L-21 and they cheered the gunners (Continued on Page 10, Column 7).

FURS STYLISHLY REMODELED

Dinen's are prepared to remodel any furs into 1916 and 1917 styles and make proper delivery in full time for the coming cold weather. This is the best time to have furs remodeled, when they come from the storage, as the busy fur season has not actually opened, and, at the same time the workrooms have completed making up simple garments for stock and the fur fashioners are able to give thorough attention to remodeling. Dinen's, 110 Yonge Street, Toronto; Hamilton store, 20-22 King Street West.

