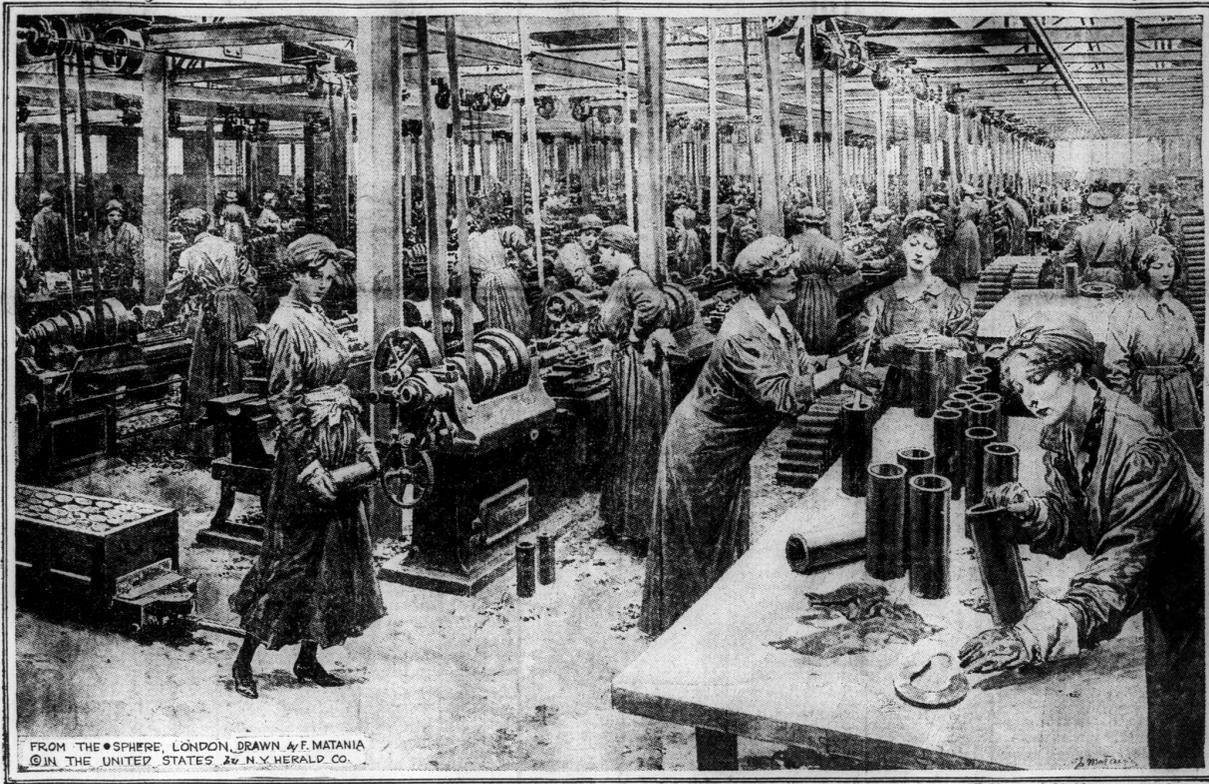


NEW MUNITION WORKERS BUSILY ENGAGED IN TURNING OUT SHELLS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY



FROM THE SPHERE, LONDON, DRAWN BY F. MATANIA IN THE UNITED STATES BY N.Y. HERALD CO.

This picture shows the new munition workers who are devoting their time to continuous work in shell factories and the production of war stores of all descriptions. These particular ladies are working in their overalls and mob caps in one of the big workshops of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd. They are at present undergoing a course of instruction and have agreed to continue at this workshop for a period of six months. They receive a proper wage for their work, in the same way as any regular woman worker.

PACIFICIST PROPOSALS MOOTED

Resolutions Mailed to People in Public Life by Miss Jane Addams.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—(In Montreal Gazette)—Appointment of an international commission drawn from the neutral nations of Europe and the United States and which would try to bring the European war to an end, is proposed in a resolution which will be mailed to men and women in public life and to the representatives of all kinds of societies throughout the country.

The resolution has been drawn under the direction of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, and represents the concrete results of her recent trip to The Hague convention. She has been assisted by Louise T. Lochner, of the National peace federation, and the resolution has been approved as to form by Jacob N. Dickinson, former secretary of war, and by experts in international law in Washington.

Plans for the selection of the members of the commission are being withheld for the present, but they will be announced later. The following is an extract of the peace resolution: "Whereas, the outcome of recent missions to the governments of the warring nations indicates the belief that while the nations at war are not willing themselves to begin negotiations or even signify a desire to do so, it is interpreted as a sign of weakness, and places them at a disadvantage in the final peace settlement, there are nevertheless, in each of the warring nations civil authorities and other citizens who would welcome affirmatively a neutral agency to bring about a peace based on international justice, be it therefore resolved:

"That we urge the appointment of an international commission, drawn from the neutral nations of Europe as well as the United States, which shall explore the issues involved in the present struggle and on the basis of its findings submit propositions to the belligerent nations, in hope that such effort will not only clear the ground for final peace negotiations, but also influence such terms of settlement which will make for a constructive and lasting peace.

"We believe that through some effort on the part of neutrals carried on continuously during the progress of the war, the great European conflict can be ended by negotiations rather than by exhaustion, and in a manner that will perpetuate the idea of international relationships that have brought about the present conflict.

"Because of the mixed population of the United States, its size and its geographical isolation, the American members for such a commission should first be appointed and should ask representatives of the neutral nations of Europe, similarly appointed and approved to confer with them. These should constitute an informal institution which should act continuously and evolve tentative proposals, submitting them to the various governments in the manner that will ultimately be found that will afford a practical basis for actual peace negotiations.

"American citizens selected for this mission, while having the approval of President Wilson, should in no case be authorized to commit the president or the United States Government to any proposition which the commission should put forward."

FRENCH MAKE GAIN. Special Wire to the Courier. PARIS, Sept. 18, 2.40 p.m.—The capture of a Turkish position on the Gallipoli peninsula by the French forces was announced to-day by the War Office.

RECRUITING CONTINUES

Nine men were added to the active service list yesterday. The names are as follows: 25TH DRAGOONS J. R. Herriott, Paris. C. Church, Paris. G. Crump, Paris. Jno. Athfield, Paris. E. H. Tucker, Paris. John Compton, English, 32 Fair avenue, age 37, married. Frank Askew, English, 31 Foster street, age 40, single. E. Forbes, Canadian, 17 Brunswick street, age 23, single. DUFFERIN RIFLES William Simpson, age 27, married, 89 Maitland St., Scotch.

VILNA INVESTED ON THREE SIDES BY HUNS

Will Give Germans Advantage Over Railroads to Petrograd—A Controlling Factor of the Fighting—Russians Made Capture Along Stripa.

London, Sept. 18.—The city of Vilna is now virtually invested on three sides. The troops of Field Marshal von Mackensen have reached a point near Vileika, 37 miles southeast of the city. The fall of Vilna would place in the possession of the Germans a considerable section of the railroad to Petrograd, a portion of which, between Dvinsk and Vilna, they already hold.

On the southern end of the battle line, the Russians continue to gain successes, their latest achievement being the capture of 1,300 men along the Stripa. Little activity is reported from the centre of the line, where a readjustment is expected, following Field Marshal von Mackensen's capture of Pinsk.

Reports that the Austrians and Germans have decided to initiate a new offensive campaign are multiplying, but there is little concrete evidence concerning the direction which it may be expected to take. Cabling from Rotterdam, several correspondents assert that they have reasons to believe the central powers have not only decided to strike a heavy blow but have already put under way the preliminary military movements. The objective of the new campaign is believed to be either Italy or Serbia.

Apparently there has not been any great concentration of troops along the Danube and Save rivers. Considerable activity has been displayed along this front recently. Austrian attempts to cross the rivers have been checked and, according to official reports from Nish, Serbian artillery has destroyed fortified works on the banks of the rivers.

It is felt here that the Balkan problem has reached a critical stage. The Turco-Bulgarian agreement, coupled with the announcement of Premier Radoslawoff of Bulgaria, that public opinion was opposed to any attack on Turkey, seems to have settled the attitude of the Bulgarians at least as long as the Dardanelles remain closed to the entente powers.

There probably will be no further development in the controversy over conscription until parliament meets again next week.

SWEDEN TAKES ACTION OVER HER RECENT LOSSES

Germany-bound cargoes Confiscated and Other Precautions Taken.

London, Sept. 18.—The steamer Juno of Gothenburg, laden with 900,000 pounds of lard, was stopped by order of the Swedish authorities as she was about to sail ostensibly for Stockholm, according to a Keuter despatch from Malmo. It was suspected that she was bound for a German port.

The Swedish Steamer Arrow which left Malmo a few days ago for Stockholm with a cargo of oil and oats is reported to have been seized by German torpedo boats and taken to Sweden, the German authorities announcing their readiness to pay for the cargo.

In consequence of these incidents a decree was promulgated yesterday by the Swedish government directing that hereafter no goods, the export of which is prohibited, shall be transported from one Swedish port to another by water, but solely by rail.

ONLY ON SUCH TERMS CAN HE RETAIN FRIENDS

He Has in the U.S.—Policy of Murder Will Lose Them.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Sept. 18.—Continued tension between the United States and Germany is attributed by The Times in an editorial to the machinations of Ambassador von Bernstorff. The paper refers to his reported opposition to a Franco-British loan and the latest developments in Germany's justification of her submarine activities as showing that the relations between the two countries are again critical.

DIVISION OCCURS OVER QUESTION OF MUNITIONS

British and French Agents Met Commission in Secret Again To-day in Effort to Adjust Differences—Opposition to Including Munitions of War.

New York, Sept. 18.—The two parties to the negotiations looking to the creation of a mammoth credit loan here to Great Britain and France met in secret again to-day in an effort to adjust their differences over this question.

Shall the big credit—billion dollar or otherwise—provide funds for the payment of munitions of war as well as wheat, cotton and other commodities, or shall a separate and distinct method be adopted in settling the bill for rifles, shrapnel, war automobiles, aeroplanes and other items coming under the meaning of the word munitions?

The Anglo-French financial commission, who are conducting negotiations on behalf of Great Britain and France, are said to want the credit to take care of munitions.

The American bankers—or what appears to be a majority of them—apparently do not. In their camps, however, there is marked division of opinion, while the commission is reported to be unanimous.

Upon the following things both parties are said to have reached an agreement: The life of the loan is to be five years, ten years, or from five to ten years, as may be deemed advisable later; the form of the bonds, which are to be first liens (first mortgage) bonds on Great Britain and France jointly, it having been agreed that there shall be no collateral.

On the other hand there is an apparent disagreement on these features of the proposed credit: The question of including munitions of war; the matter of Russia's participation and the interest rate. The last named, it is said, however, is practically settled, as the commission has taken the positive stand that Great Britain and France will not pay more than a straight five per cent interest rate, bankers and investors to obtain the bonds on the same terms. If this be the case there will be no underwriting syndicate, no fees for placing the loan and the subscription books will be open to all comers, pro-German or pro-Ally.

NEW AUSTRIAN MOVE AGAINST SERBIANS IS INCREASING IN EXTENT

September 14, but was repulsed each time by our infantry.

Nish, Serbia, Sept. 18.—The new Austrian movement against the Serbs is increasing in extent, after the long interval of inaction on this front. Announcement was made at the war office to-day that three attempts to invade Serbia had been repulsed. The statement follows: "The enemy thrice attempted to cross the Save during the night of

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September 14, but was repulsed each time by our infantry.

"On the 15th we levelled fortifications of the enemy along the Danube front, at its confluence with the river Pak, and toward the village of Bejanja, near Sauska, on the Sava front."

Philadelphia has a special school for tubercular children on scientific principles.

Stefansson Reports New Land and is Preparing to Seek New Scenes.

Nome Alaska, Sept. 18.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, who was believed lost in the far Arctic, not only is alive and well, but has discovered a new land in the Arctic, an accomplishment practically every purpose for which his hazardous journey was undertaken, according to word brought here by the power schooner Ruby, which arrived yesterday from Herschel Island, Stefansson, with two companions, Storker Storkersen and Ole Anderson, set out from Martin Point, Alaska, on March 22, 1914, over the frozen Polar Ocean to search for supposed new lands in the Beaufort Sea.

Capt. S. F. Cottle, master of the Ruby, says that Stefansson is now on Bank's Land, east of the Mackenzie River, outfitting for continuance of the exploration to the westward to ascertain the full extent of the new land and the land played annie laur Prince Patrick's Land. Stefansson discovered a continuation of the continental shelf several degrees west of Bank's Land and even determined its southern limits, but was unable to continue his explorations to the north and west.

NORTH FOR 90 DAYS Stefansson told Capt. Cottle that after leaving the supporting party on the ice north of Martin Point, he and his "hardy companions set their faces to the north, but after continuing their journey for 90 days they decided to return to land. They turned back and landed on the mainland at a point near which the power boat Mary Sachs, of the Stefansson expedition, was wintering. Here the three men outfitting for another three months' trip. They again went upon the ice, going north and west and discovering the continental shelf. Stefansson spent some time exploring his new find, but at length, owing to scarcity of provisions, was compelled to set out on his return journey to land. The men had been on the ice for nearly seven months. The return to shore was accomplished with great difficulty. The men subsisted on the most meager rations, but kept moving day after day. The dogs were also

PRINCIPLE VIRTUALLY MUTUAL

Both U.S. and Germany Agreed Upon Essentials of Policy.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Berlin, Sept. 17.—American Ambassador Gerard yesterday called on Dr. Gottlieb von Jagow, the foreign minister, presumably in connection with the situation surrounding the sinking of the White Star line Steamer Arabic by a German submarine and the opening of negotiations on the submarine problem. No definite information is obtainable, however, concerning the subjects dealt with.

Nothing can be learned here, which goes to confirm the statement made in a Washington despatch that it was the intention to open conversations between the two countries on the submarine situation, but officials generally assume that the news is correct and express the belief that the difficulties between the United States and Germany would be on a better way toward settlement by such a method. Differences in viewpoints which are only stiffened when laid down in formal notes can, it is generally believed by the officials, be more easily adjusted in formal conversations and all the more so, they say, because the fundamental differences of policy have largely disappeared under the new instructions regarding attacks on passenger steamers.

The United States and Germany it is declared, appear to be now in substantial agreement on the principle involved and it is now largely of adjusting causes like the Arabic in conformity with that principle. Germany, it is believed, will be ready to consider testimony bearing on the point of how far the captain of the submarine was justified in his belief that the Arabic was bent on attacking the submarine and that in conversations she will have the opportunity to satisfy the American Government that his policy and practice under present conditions will harmonize in the future.

MORE TERRITORY FOR BRITISH FLAG IN ARCTIC REGIONS

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Advertisement for various goods including cigars, corn syrup, starch, and other household items. Includes text like 'GOODS in Brantford', 'Havana Cigars', 'Corn Syrup', 'Prepared Corn Starch', 'AND', 'OURtain', 'DISHES and', 'Smile...10c', 'Dream...10c', 'NE', 'Market Street', 'oves', 'both in heaters', 'good value, as', 'If ordered and', 'ALTY', 'eely', 'Post Office', 'ar', 'ut', 'ar', 'Avg. 10c', 'Sta'.