

CANADIANS IN AMIENS SCRAP

Pte. "Andy" Robertson, Wounded, Writes Home.

Artillery's Work Far Worse Than at Vimy.

An interesting letter telling of the recent Amiens "scrap" in which the Canadians gained further glory, is told in a letter to Mrs. M. K. Robertson, 87 east 23rd street, Mount Hamilton, from her brother, Pte. Andrew Robertson. The letter follows:

"Just a line to let you know that I have stunged another of Heinie's sleep producers, and am in a hospital in England with a bullet in my right thigh. I expect to be operated on shortly. The job should have been done before, as I was wounded on August 8, and here it is the 16th. My pill is beginning to feel sore, so I guess I can stand it if the other fellows who have more serious wounds can."

"I suppose you would like to know something of what I saw on the evening morning and the evening before. I guess I will need to start back quite a bit to give you the whole thing, so I will let you see how we put it over on poor old Heinie. We were in the Arras front and were raiding him every night, and then orders came for us to move, and where to, we did not know, as that was under sealed orders. One brigade of the fourth division went up to Ypres, and in a big raid captured a lot of prisoners, at the same time giving the Germans an idea that we were in Belgium. We were piled into horse cars and rushed down to Amiens. We slept out on the side of the hill over night, and it was covered with apple trees, so we used them to hide us from the German air raids. A few nights later we started up the line and got into our positions in front of our artillery. I guess you saw where the boys did not get many of the German guns, but that was the whole fault of the tanks coming in to take up their positions, as everything was so quiet and he knew something was coming, and he beat it off with his guns. At 4:20 o'clock the artillery opened fire and it was terrific—far worse than Vimy Ridge. My old brigade kicked over the top. By the old brigade I mean the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th battalions. They were pretty badly cut up, I am sorry to say, but they did their work well. I was with the first brigade of our division, and went through what you might call a hornet's nest. It was a small woods full of machine guns, but we went through it just the same. We missed one of the guns, but I was unfortunate enough to get hit going up the road with our guns. I had a close shave. Just after we started a 3.2 shell landed at the side of our limber and I was carrying a revolver. It saved my life, as a piece of shrapnel hit the handle, smashing the bone handle all to pieces. It nearly knocked me off my feet.

"I am in a fine hospital, good food, and the best of care."

SOVIET DECLARES WAR UPON CHINA

For Sending Troops to Manchurian Frontier.

Two Jap. Victories—Horvath With Czechs.

Vladivostok, Cable.—The Russian Bolshevik Council at Blagovestchensk, capital of the Amur province of Asiatic Russia, had declared war on China, because the Chinese Government is sending troops to the northern Manchurian front. The Siberian frontier has been closed, and the Bolsheviks are confiscating Chinese property. JAPS TAKE IMPORTANT TOWN.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.—Japanese forces have occupied the town of Khabarovsk, Siberia, according to advices received here from Vladivostok. The Khabarovsk is the seat of the general Government of Amur and capital of the Littoral or Maritime Province. It is situated at the junction of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, and is on the Ussuri branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

ANOTHER JAP SUCCESS.

Tokio, Cable.—Japanese cavalry at Krasnoyarski attacked army transports retreating toward Iman over the Ussuri River, causing heavy damage and taking prisoners.

HORVATH JOINS CZECHS.

Washington, Report.—Gen. Horvath, leader of a large faction of Russians in Siberia, and for many years manager of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, has gone to Irkutsk and joined forces with the Czech-Slovaks, according to authoritative information reaching Washington to-day. This removes the most troublesome factional differences among the anti-Bolshevik elements now virtually controlling Siberia, and promises a quick solution of the Governmental problems in that section of the world.

Reports from Petrograd received

to-day through Stockholm say that Maximalist papers are openly advising the murder of French and English battalions in Petrograd.

BOLSHEVIKI DESTROY RAILWAY.
Harbin, Manchuria, Cable.—Bolshevik forces have destroyed the trans-Siberian railway in the region west of Dauria, a town 20 miles from the point where the railroad crosses the Manchurian border. The water problem in that district is acute, as the water service stations have been destroyed by the Bolsheviks, who also have poisoned the wells.

HUNS DECLINE.

Will Not Guarantee Repatriation Ship.

London, Cable.—(Reuter Despatch)—The British Foreign Office announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government has promised that the vessel used for the repatriation of British prisoners of war under the Berne agreement should not be attacked by their naval forces, but that the German Government refused to be governed by the same promise, despite repeated representations in Berlin and Constantinople. There appears to be no doubt that the Turkish Government was willing to execute an agreement as speedily as possible, but the influence of Germany is being used to obstruct it. This is partly owing to the apprehension of the effect upon the Turkish public opinion of reports which would be brought by repatriated Turkish prisoners.

CZECH THRUST IS IMPORTANT

Capture of Railway From Olovyanna to Penza.

Opens Way to Enter Russia, Hit at Huns.

Vladivostok, Cable.—The Japanese military staff has been informed that the Czech-Slovaks hold the railway from Olovyanna to Penza.

It is now apparent that the unexpected climax in the Czech-Slovak breakthrough was due partly to the allied advance towards Khabarovsk, which caused the transfer of a large Bolshevik force from Lake Baikal toward Khabarovsk, and the weakened front collapsed under the Czech pressure from the west and General Semenov's pressure from the east.

The opportunity is now presented of the allies taking advantage of the strategic points in the hands of the Czechs to move into the heart of Russia, where considerable reinforcements from loyal Russian elements are certain, and striking a stunning blow at Germany. It is necessary, however, to move quickly, for it is believed Germany will make the greatest sacrifices to hold conquered Russian territory.

Olovyanna is in Transbaikalia, about 400 miles east of Lake Baikal, while Penza is on the railroad, a little more than 40 miles southeast of Petrograd. The distance between Olovyanna and Penza is nearly 2,000 miles.

INSURGENTS WIN.

Russian Peasants Capture Nizhni-Novgorod.

Amsterdam, Cable.—Insurgent peasants have captured Nizhni-Novgorod, according to a Moscow despatch to the Russian Westphalian Gazette, of Essen. The town was partly destroyed and the Soviet troops were forced to retire to the southwest.

Nizhni-Novgorod, capital Government of the same name, is on the right bank of the Volga River, 265 miles east northeast of Moscow.

The fair of Nizhni-Novgorod held in the second half of the summer, is the largest in the world.

SEED OF REVOLT IN HUNS' ARMIES

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—Sparks of revolution seem to be flying even thicker in certain parts of the German army. Numerous prisoners taken by the British mention the distribution of pacifist and revolutionary pamphlets amongst the troops.

One prisoner who recently had returned from leave said that when in company of a large number of Bavarians he was shown revolutionary pamphlets which he was told were being widely circulated. All the pamphlets, he added, were violently anti-Prussian and appealed to the men to refuse to fight.

It was asserted that during the recent fighting the commanding officer of the 137th Pioneer Battalion of the 27th Division was shot by his men when he attempted to stop a panic-stricken rush from the trenches.

TO STAND ALONG OLD HINDY LINE

Ludendorff to Make Great Fight There.

If He Fails, Must Retire From France.

Paris, Cable.—The allied advance continues along the entire front in the direction of Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere, Amiens, Chateau and the Chemin-des-Dames. According to the latest advices the French and British troops, nevertheless, are meeting with stubborn resistance, in which intense artillery activity is being carried out. This resistance is taken as an indication that the enemy intends to make a stand along this line, which roughly follows the old Hindenburg entrenchments.

Gen. Humbert's army still continues its pressure against La Fere. The operations towards the encirclement of the St. Gobain Forest are giving the allies a strong position.

Gen. Mangin's army is still making progress at the right of the army of Gen. Humbert, advancing on the Soissons-Bligny front. The operations of Gen. Ludendorff's plan to resist on what remains of the Hindenburg line will be a supreme test, and will mean the enemy's retirement from the soil of France if Ludendorff is not able to retain his grasp on the line. The Americans captured Muscourt (five miles north-east of Fismes, and only a short distance south of the Aisne) the Germans reacted violently with their artillery.

(This is the first indication that the Americans have taken Muscourt.)

The advance allied element now being within eight kilometers of St. Quentin, the Germans are regrouping their forces and concentrating numerous divisions and concentrating numerous divisions and concentrating numerous divisions.

According to Lalberte, the Germans are hurrying reinforcing their defenses before Laon and in the region of Truicy and Chevigny, north of the Chemin-des-Dames, making all preparations in their trench work and material brought forward for a prolonged defense. Along the north bank of the Aisne and on the Soissons-Laon railway there has been a great massing of German artillery.

BY SUB. TO POLE.

Stefansson Favors Undersea Dash in Arctic.

Dawson, Report.—Explorer Stefansson left Dawson last night for Vancouver and Esquimaux to report to the naval commander at the latter place regarding the last five years of the Canadian Government expedition to the north. He will follow this report with one to the Ministry at Ottawa.

Stefansson declares that the submarine is preferable to the airplane for a dash to the Pole and for general Arctic exploration, and better equipped to carry supplies.

Courses could be found, said the explorer, from one half-mile to a mile deep, and even deeper under the ice, that could be traversed to the Pole in a submarine.

GALLANT WORK BY CANADIANS

A Few Out of Many Heroic Deeds Retold.

Signallers' Bravery—A Daring Colonel.

(By J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press Correspondent.)

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, Report, via London, Cable.—The line was quiet yesterday except for heavy enemy shelling from the north and west. To the north from the high slopes on the other side of the Sense River his gunners have a clear view of our movements along the Cambrai road and keep up a persistent fire, while from the commanding slopes east of the Canal du Nord he is able to direct a destructive fire on the forward villages in our possession.

His aircraft, too, seem to have been more active lately. About 6 o'clock this evening his fighting aircraft came over in great force and engaged in a battle an inferior force of our own. Honors were about evenly divided, for, although he brought down one of our machines, at least one of his own went down behind his own lines. Early in the evening a flight of enemy planes swept low down over part of our northern trench system, firing their machine guns, but inflicting little damage.

A gallant story is told of two signallers of a Manitoba field battery, which has fought since the battle of the Ypres salient in 1916 through the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Hill 70, Passchendaele and the recent battle. They are chums, one coming from London, England, and the other from Winnipeg. It was just before the opening of a very important show, when it was vitally important that telephone connection between the battery and brigade headquarters should be maintained at all costs. They discovered that the line was down, and, though the enemy was strafing with a very deadly shell-fire, they methodically went to work to find and repair the break. This done, they discovered that other batteries on the line were cut off and they proceeded to repair the whole line, just getting it into commission as "zero" hour struck. It was a

miracle that they escaped with their lives. One of them has been wounded during the recent battle while the two were engaged in similar work.

TALES OF HEROISM LEGION.

Tales of individual heroism are legion, but none is more notable than the gallantry of the colonel of a Canadian Scottish battalion who, when his unit was in a very tight place last Monday on the right of our line, owing to its flank being in the air for lack of support, personally allied it to the assault, leading his front rank by a hundred yards in the charge against the enemy machine-gun position, and thus snatching victory from what seemed a disastrous defeat. "He bore a charmed life," remarked one of his staff. His piper was wounded.

Remarkable, too, in the fighting of last week was the work of a Northern Alberta battalion, which, when our whole left wing was held up by the strong enemy position in Jigsaw Wood, stormed the villages of Pelvee on the Scarpe River and thence bombed its way up a communication trench into the centre of the main enemy trench line. Dividing here, a company worked to the left and another to the right, bombing as they went, until the trenches were cleared and the machine-gun position and whizz-bang battery were taken from the rear. This exposed the north flank of Jigsaw Wood and the enemy steamed back out of it. As they went this battalion poured in from the trenches they had occupied, a tremendous rifle fire, augmented by the captured trench mortars and machine guns, simply littering the hillside with dead.

"It was like plugging into a herd of buffalo in the days before the rail hit the north of Saskatchewan," said an old plainsman. "The Boche got out of that wood quick, but mighty few got over the ridge."

ITALIAN FRONT.

French, in Raid, Inflict Heavy Loss On Teutons.

Rome, Cable.—The War Office communication, issued to-day, follows: "There has been effective activity on the part of our artillery in the Camonica valley and along the Piave river, and frequent artillery duels in Valarsa and on the Asiago Plateau."

"We have dropped two tons of bombs on hangars and machines in the aviation camp near Belluno. Our aviators also have dropped bombs with great accuracy on the villich 'Carinthia' and Lienz (Tyrol) railway stations."

Saturday's report read: "South of Asiago French troops, after a short and violent artillery fire, yesterday morning raided enemy positions on Sisenol, inflicting very heavy losses on the garrison and destroying the defence work. They returned with 47 prisoners."

"In the Concel and Astico valleys enemy patrols were driven back by our outposts. In the Frenzella valley our reconnoitring parties captured arms and material. In the Grappa region the enemy's assault detachments attempted three times to attack our lines on Solarola. They were repulsed and punished by our artillery fire."

"In Albania on Sept. 5-6 Italian naval machines and British airplanes carried out several bombardments, inflicting losses and damage on the enemy."

CHANGED HIS TUNE.

Pro-German Critic Says Hindy Cannot Win.

Zurich, Cable.—The pro-German critic of the Zurich Post writes: "Since the entry of America into the world war a decisive victory for Germany has been out of the question. The German offensive for its completely mis-carried. No counter-attacks are likely to drive the French commanders of their initiative."

Less than a week ago the same critic wrote in a very different tone. He declared the French and British victories brought peace no nearer. Now he says the allied first attacks exerted a most depressing influence on Germany, not only among the people, but in the army also.

He suggests some hidden political or moral reason explaining von Hindenburg's failure to stay this victorious progress of Marshal Foch.

Worms in children work havoc. These pests attack the tender lining of the intestine and, if left to pursue their ravages undisturbed, will ultimately perforate the wall, because these worms are of the hook variety that cling to and feed upon interior surfaces. Miller's Worm Powders will not only exterminate these worms, of whatever variety, but will serve to repair the injury they have done.

THE HUN AT WORK.

Destroying Everything as He Retreats.

Paris, Cable.—A semi-official despatch states that the enemy is destroying everywhere in the most vandal-like manner. When he has not time to burn down houses, he removes the furniture and makes a great bonfire of it. He blows up the most important buildings and pillages everything, removing agricultural machinery and destroying everything else which he has not time to remove. Nevertheless, our advance into this forest of Coire was so rapid that the enemy had to abandon very large quantities of war material and important ammunition depots.

The sight of such devastation ordered by the leaders of the German army kindles in our soldiers a determination to punish such crimes. They know no fatigue in pursuing.

BRUTAL DEED BY THE HUNS

Eleven British Soldiers Slain for Hiding,

Together With Man Who Gave Shelter.

London, Cable.—Authentic details of a peculiarly infamous case of German brutality have been received by the Daily Express. Eleven British soldiers, finding themselves behind enemy lines in France, managed to evade capture for several weeks by hiding themselves in fields and subsequently taking shelter in a house.

The woman in whose house they found shelter says she and her husband, knowing the soldiers were hiding in a field, took them in and lodged them in an attic. Unfortunately some outsiders knew they were there and a neighbor denounced them to the German commandant at Guise. He sent troops to arrest the soldiers, who gave themselves up immediately without making resistance.

Three days later they were tried. The eleven soldiers and the husband of the woman who had sheltered them were sentenced to death and were executed on the same day. The woman was sentenced to four years at forced labor, her daughter to two years and her son to three years, while a woman who had given the soldiers some food was sentenced to ten years at forced labor and her daughter to one year.

The Oil for the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose, and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

NO TALK OF VICTORY.

Teuton Chiefs Oppose Peace Offensive Now.

Washington, Report.—Germany and Austria have agreed that the present is no time to start a peace offensive, according to a despatch from Switzerland to-day, reporting on the recent conferences at Vienna between Admiral von Hintze and Count Burian.

This message says the Teutonic Foreign Ministers agreed that the Entente must be made to realize that Marshal Foch cannot break the German front, and that years would be required to defeat Germany.

An official French despatch commenting on the report notes that the Ministers did not speak as in the past of a victorious Germany dictating peace terms.

VICTORIES ARE MADE TO ORDER

How Berlin Public is Told of the War.

Special Editions With Faked Reports.

London, Cable.—A remarkable story is told by a Belgian correspondent who personally saw the incident, of how the Germans are manufacturing victories for home consumption. Recently at the Courtrai railway station he bought a copy of the Berlin Tageblatt in which a big German victory was reported on the western front, where von Boehn's and von Hutier's armies were said to have captured 100,000 French, Belgian, American and English soldiers.

Almost immediately after he had purchased the paper a German officer stopped the news vendor and took away his remaining copies of the Tageblatt, substituting for them another bundle.

When he had gone the Belgian bought a fresh copy of the substituted papers, also the Berlin Tageblatt. It bore the same date as the other, but instead of crushing victories on the western front, it described a great German-Russian victory over the allies in Russia. In this edition the 100,000 prisoners had become Japanese, American and Czech-Slovaks.

GERMAN LOAN TO TURKEY.

Amsterdam, Cable.—The Turkish Minister of Finance has announced that Turkey has concluded a fresh loan from the German Government for 4,000,000 Turkish pounds. The conditions are identical with those of previous loans.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure?

A MATTER OF ECONOMY.

"I hear that you have bought your daughter an automobile. Pretty expensive game, isn't it?"
"No, it's a matter of economy. I figured that the car will keep her away from bridge parties."