

Enemy to Make Definite Peace Offer

STATE OF WAR EXISTS IN PETROGRAD--KORNILOFF DEPRIVED OF OFFICE

Overtures Expected by Britain Before Winter

CRUSH DISLOYALTY TO ALLIED CAUSE

Appeal Issued to U. S. For Effective Service Against Germany

New York, Sept. 10.—A call to all citizens, irrespective of race or creed, to join in a movement to crush disloyalty within the United States, and to labor for the assimilation of aliens, was issued here last night by the Commission of Native and Foreign Born Americans, headed by Theodore Roosevelt. The appeal is entitled "The Children of the Crucible" and its signers declare "that the true test of loyal Americanism to-day is effective service against Germany."

CONSOLIDATE ALL GAINS ON WEST FRONT

Franco-British Were Successful Last Night in Several Operations.

ARTILLERY VIOLENT British Gain on Somme, French in Champagne and Argonne.

London, Sept. 10.—Field Marshal Haig, in his official report of today, says that British troops last night consolidated the positions captured during the day southeast of Hargicourt, were successfully consolidated in spite of heavy fighting on our new front. An enemy raiding party was driven away last night east of Loos. Other raiding parties three times attacked our positions east of Arras, but were successfully beaten off in every case. "We took a number of prisoners in the course of the night in patrol encounters north of Lanckenmark and southeast of Mouchy-le-Francois.

French Official Paris, Sept. 10.—Successful raids were made by the French last night on the German positions in the Champagne and Argonne regions, the French war department announced today. On both banks of the River Meuse, the artillery fighting continued all night with violence.

Additional information confirms the importance of the repulse which the Germans yesterday sustained. Their fierce counter attacks succeeded each other despite the extremely heavy losses inflicted upon the enemy by our fire. At several points our troops repulsed as many as five successive attacks and partly defeated the German units advancing. "Elsewhere the night was calm."

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—One hundred and fifty-four Canadians appear in today's casualty list, 35 of whom have lost their lives. Twenty-one are shown as missing.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Sept. 10.—An area of high pressure which first appeared in the far northwest on Friday accompanied by unseasonably low temperature has spread eastward over Ontario and Quebec. Sharp frosts have occurred in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the northern parts of Ontario.

Fresh northwest winds, fine and very cool to-day and Tuesday. Frost to-night in most localities.

Germany to Seek Settlement on Terms of Ante-War Standing, London Expects

London, Aug. 27.—Though official London the belief is held that a very definite peace offer will come from Germany before winter, and the offer will suggest immediate cessation of hostilities on a status quo basis.

Entente statesmen have fully indicated that they will refuse such terms, and no doubt Germany is aware of this. But German leaders regard a status quo offer from the German side as an indispensable step in the preparation of German public opinion for further concessions.

Anxious for Peace A high official authority gave the Associated Press to-day the following statement of the situation in Germany as regards peace:

"There is no doubt that the German government is anxious to get out of the war at the earliest possible moment on any terms which will insure them against revolution at home and national collapse.

"Great numbers of people in Germany to-day would welcome a peace on a status quo basis, this meaning practically a draw in which no belligerent would occupy any territory beyond that which it possessed in July, 1914, and moreover, in which each side would bear its own burden in regard to the material losses incurred during the course of the war. But it is impossible to say how far this view has spread among the German proletariat because naturally where it exists it has had small opportunity for public expression. It is obvious that if the German people ultimately come to accept a net loss of territory as inevitable, they must pass to the frame of mind through the intermediate stage of a willingness to accept a status quo peace. If the war continues to go against Germany, test offers to conclude such a peace will certainly be made as soon as the pressure reaches a certain point.

"Since Germany's so-called peace offer a year ago, the continuing pressure of the Entente extreme party of the United States, has completely changed the situation. The question is now in fact not what are the war aims which Germany will impose before she grants peace, but what terms she will herself be willing to accept. That is a very simple statement of the greatest fact in the war situation to-day.

"The entry of the United States and many of the South American republics has put economic matters in the foreground. The German Government must obviously view with extreme anxiety the situation at home in the months immediately after the declaration of peace. The exhaustion of the people of the country combined with the want of food, the want of raw materials, the want of raw materials for starting manufactures will create a most serious situation. If the troops come back from the front, it is not possible immediately to start again the industrial life of the country and provide food and work there will almost inevitably be a very dangerous revolutionary movement.

"This would be started by the minority socialists and if Germany comes out of the war without a definite increase of strength and prestige in some form or another, the influence of the government in the middle classes will be so much weakened that it will be impossible any longer to depend on their active support against a revolutionary movement. The Prussian military and agrarian party remains as firm and uncompromising, in domestic as in foreign affairs as ever, and many of them would undoubtedly prefer civil war to any surrender which would deprive them of the political power which they regard as their right.

"For this reason, that which the German Government will most seek for in any peace arrangement is security that as soon as the war is over, there shall be a free flow of food and raw material into the country and at the same time free markets for German products. If this could be secured the energy of the people could be at once directed to restoration of commerce and industry and their interests so concentrated that they would be turned away from dangerous political considerations.

KORNILOFF OUSTED; WAR IN PETROGRAD

Clouds Again Loom Heavily Over Russian Situation; Kerensky Orders Resignation of Commander-in-Chief of Army

Petrograd, Sep. 10.—Premier Kerensky has declared that a state of war exists in the town and district of Petrograd.

Petrograd, Sep. 10.—Premier Kerensky has ordered General Korniloff commander-in-chief of the Russian armies to resign in consequence of General Korniloff's demand for supreme power. General Klembowski has been appointed commander-in-chief.

Premier Kerensky has issued the following proclamation:

"On September 8 a member of the Duma, M. Lvoff, arrived in Petrograd and called upon me in the name of General Korniloff to hand over all civil and military powers to the Generalissimo, who would form a new government at his pleasure. The authenticity of this summons was afterwards confirmed by General Korniloff himself, who had a conversation with me over the direct telegraphic wire between Petrograd and main headquarters.

"Considering this summons addressed through me to the provisional government as an attempt by certain quarters to profit by the difficult situation of the country and establish a state of things contrary to the conquests of the revolution, the provisional government has recognized the necessity of charging me for the safety of the republican regime, to take urgent, indispensable measures necessary to cut at the roots all attempts against the supreme power and rights of the citizens won by revolution.

"I therefore, for maintenance in the country of liberty and public order, am taking all measures which I shall announce at the proper moment to the people. At the same time, I order General Korniloff to hand over his functions to General Klembowski, commander-in-chief of the armies on the northern front, which bear the way to Petrograd, and I order General Klembowski to assume provisionally the functions of generalissimo, while remaining at Pskov.

"I declare a state of war in the town and district of Petrograd.

"I appeal to all citizens to remain calm, maintain the order necessary for the welfare of the fatherland and the navy and army, and tranquilly and faithfully fulfill their duty in the defense of the fatherland against the common enemy."

Petrograd, Sunday, Sept. 9.—Defeated Eleven cabinet ministers, have been in continuous session in the Winter Palace to-day considering measures to face General Korniloff's revolt, which in conversation with the Associated Press, the ministers admit is the gravest event since the revolution. So far, except for the disposition of General Korniloff, which the General is apparently determined to defy, no measures have been decided upon, but the discussion is proceeding on a plan to constitute a directory of five men vested with full power. The names so far submitted for membership in this body are Premier Kerensky, Vice-Premier Nekrasoff, M. Skobeloff, the minister of labor, M. Terestchenko, minister of foreign affairs, and M.

Savonoff, the assistant minister of war. In a talk with the correspondent, former minister Terestchenko, said: "The plan for the directory is under discussion, and it may be decided to-night. So far, the government is unable to make any statement. At 12 o'clock, we expect the arrival of General Alexioff, with whom we will confer. My personal opinion is that General Korniloff's revolt is not dangerous, and is partly due to a misunderstanding which will be cleared up. Regarding the rumors of widespread arrests in Petrograd to-day in connection with the revolt, the Associated Press correspondent is authorized to declare that no arrests have yet been made by order of the government, although three may have been some by the judicial authorities under the ordinary process of law."

ITALY'S VICTORIOUS OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN IN FACE OF MANY OBSTACLES

Almost Insuperable Difficulties Successfully Overcome in Prosecution of the War For Entente Cause—Minister of War Speaks on Subject

Rome, Sept. 10.—Difficulties, some of them almost insuperable, which have been successfully overcome by Italy in her prosecution of the war, were outlined by the Minister of War, in a statement to the Associated Press.

"In order to appreciate fully the importance of Italy's military efforts," he said, "it must be borne in mind that she entered the war at a moment when the position of the Central Powers was so strong that intervention against them could no longer be deferred. That moment was inopportune for Italy, however, as she lacked officers, artillery and supplementary services, so that greater efforts were required to bring the efficiency of the army up to the standard necessary to triumph over a formidable enemy's resistance."

land and Belgium. Although it is mountainous it requires a large number of troops owing to the necessity of protecting the important regions behind. Its mountainous character has necessitated greater efforts for the reconstruction of roads, lodgings and fortification, intensifying all services and requiring much more arduous work than if the war were being fought on level ground. These efforts can better be understood when it is explained that since the beginning of the war, Italy has more than doubled its forces of infantry, bersaglieri and Alpine troops, organized powerful siege artillery, created absolutely new types of artillery, consisting of hundreds of batteries of heavy guns, made carried batteries, trench mortars and numerous anti-aerial batteries, both stable and movable, besides having doubled the field artillery. The number of engineers and sappers has been quadrupled and other sections greatly augmented. There have been organized thousands of sections of ordinary machine guns and quick-firing rifles as well as new specialties like flame throwers and gas ejectors. The military aviation forces have been tripled since the commencement of the war in the mountains. Heights nearly 1,000 feet high have been reached not only by mountain artillery but by field artillery and even by siege batteries dragged up more

than 8,500 feet. "In addition to the forces on the Austrian front and in the colonies, Italy has provided troops for Albania, the Aegean and Macedonia which need constant reinforcement owing to the grave losses sustained in the stern struggle against the common enemy. Italy has given her operation a constant offensive character which has engaged the largest part of the enemy's best forces on our front to the benefit of the general situation of the Entente, and also rendered possible last year's repulse of the Trentino offensive with the undertaking simultaneously of a powerful offensive on the Isonzo front, which led to the conquest of Gorizia and finally aided by the wisdom of our leaders and the valor of our troops, succeeded in the last comprehensive action to break through the enemy's lines in a section of capital strategical importance despite the enemy's more favorable position, striking a blow, the importance of which is proved by its effect upon the coalition of the central empires."

Night Continues Udine, Italy, Sept. 9.—The fight against the heights northeast of Gorizia continues night and day. Continued on page six.

Europe Astounded at Revelation of Swedish Duplicity; Argentine Roused and May Take Action

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10.—Argentine officials, according to newspaper accounts to-day are still unable to believe that the despatches sent to Berlin through the Swedish legation here were accurately translated. The foreign office early to-day said it was without official despatches from Ambassador Naon or United States Ambassador Stimson. Newspapers generally believe that the government will demand the recall of Count Larberg, German charge at Buenos Aires, but a rupture in diplomatic relations with Germany is not anticipated at present, the Argentine Government preferring, it is said, to consider the affair a personal one between the German and Swedish representatives here.

La Epoca, the recognized mouthpiece of President Argonon's party, says: "These documents show discourtesy and duplicity so great that we were unable at first to believe such practices possible by such men. We must confess despite the unimpeachable source of information that we did not believe possible such monstrous conduct which is so exceptional in these times when diplomatic customs have acquired a spirit of sincerity and frankness. Before such stupendous duplicity only perplexity is possible and it is impossible to believe that a nation calling itself our friend. (We refer principally to Sweden, German methods being almost downwardly) could observe conduct without cause for a grudge against us at the present moment with its terrible re-awakening the worst instincts we thought forever dead."

"Although unable to foretell what action the government will take it is certain that it will take energetic measures to assure the dignity of the nation's highest officials who are thus insulted in an unprecedented manner despite their best efforts to treat Germany with dignity during the delicate situations arising through the trampling under foot of the Argentine flag."

La Navion in its issue to-day declares that it is absolutely necessary that both the German and Swedish ministers leave the country immediately. British Comment London, Sept. 10.—Photographs of the King and the royal family of Sweden, Swedish soldiers and birds-eye views of Stockholm are featured in several newspapers under a cross page heads such as "Sweden's exposure." "Sweden charged with breach of neutrality," while others carry special reviews of the entire course of events in Sweden since the outbreak of the war. One paper likens Sweden's position to that of Greece a few months ago, saying: "It is Sweden's German."

The paper says in an editorial: "We cannot view without infinite regret the position into which Sweden has been dragged by active sympathy of certain of her rulers towards Germany. The disclosures, which were made from Washington shed a brilliant light upon dark places of Hun diplomacy. Let us thank the United States for penetrating the plot."

"What do Denmark and Norway parties with Sweden to the Malmo meeting, think of it?" The Telegraph says: "It is exactly seven months since the publication of the Swedish reply to President Wilson's message to other neutral states in which he expressed the hope that they 'would find it possible to take similar action to that of the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with the German Empire. In that reply it was declared that the Swedish royal government followed the path of neutrality and impartiality which path it was undisturbed to abandon if the vital interests of the country and the dignity of the nation did not force it to change its policy."

"Today we have before us a highly practical illustration of what that government regards as coming within the limits of neutrality, which is expressly declared to be without any leaning to either group of combatants."

Continued on page six.

FRESH INTRIGUES TO BE REVEALED?

Capture of Teuton Raiders in Somaliland May Bring Results

London, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Jibuti, Africa, says that a German named Holts, and an Austrian named Karmelich, who with forty Arabs, have been wandering in the interior of French Somaliland about two months have been captured after a strong resistance in which several of the Arabs were killed. The capture of Holts and Karmelich is expected to result in important revelations of intrigue in Abyssinia.

BELGIUM FREE BUT UNDER HUN DOMINATION

Complete Autonomy Suggested, Subject to Certain German Limitations.

PEACE PROPOSALS References To Belgium, Poland and Alsace-Lorraine are Made.

Copenhagen, Sept. 10.—The weak end brought a number of references in the German press of official declaration to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine and Poland which may fore-shadow progress, or lack of progress in Germany toward solutions of these questions for insertion in the reply of Germany to Pope Benedict's peace proposal.

Regarding Belgium statement by Berlin correspondents of the Ansteydian Catholic organ Tied and the Vienna Catholic organ Reichspost, on the proposal to give Belgium "complete autonomy" subject to limitations to prevent it entering into special treaty relations with the Entente Powers of maintaining a military force beyond that required for interior police, or to upset the German division of the country into Wallonian and Flemish halves, have attracted the attention of the German press.

The Lokal Anzeiger assumes that this represents the Centrist solution of the situation, but says The Tied further assertion that the proposal has been accepted in principle by the "double seven" commission in Germany is premature.

A statement in the South German Catholic organ, The Augsburg Post, declaring that the time had come for a frank declaration that the Germans have not thought of oppressing Belgium, economically, politically, or militarily, also is attracting attention. The meeting of the "double seven" commission in Berlin, which will show whether the above represents the Centrist's conception of a fulfillment of The Post's wishes, Dr. Georg Michaelis, the imperial German chancellor, says: "The proposal published in Stuttgart, shows that the federal government are not yet united as has been assumed on the idea of creating Alsace-Lorraine into a hereditary monarchic state, but that some of them are still toying with the old idea of dividing the provinces between Prussia, Bavaria and Baden, Prussia to retain control of the part of prime military importance and the most valuable mining districts, while her two partners undertake the task of assimilating the population of the southern section, for which it is thought they are better fitted than Prussia."

The solution of the Polish question is to be announced in a few days. It will begin with the institution of a regency of uncertain powers and the abolition of the hated division into Austrian and German spheres of administration. The Conservative and pan-German newspapers daily are playing bold with the thought of a dissolution of the Reichstag and new elections which they claim would, after a proper campaign of education, show that a majority of electors are not in favor of a peace based on renunciations of the spoils of victory. Representative Socialist and Centrist organs, on the other hand, show a certain distaste for this suggestion and profess not to have the slightest fear that the settlement of the majority of the people can be changed against them. But they evidently anticipate that if

Continued on page six.

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Event. Oct. 2 (N.E.), Aug. 25 Sept. 10, Sept. 20, Sept. 29, 21, Sept. 27, Sept. 24-27, Oct. 9, 19, Sept. 19-24, Oct. 4, 5, Sept. 19, 30, Oct. 2, 3, Oct. 1-3, Sept. 14, 15, Sept. 25

STORIA and Children Over 30 Years