

Serbian Troops Route Bulgarians

And British Inflict Heavy Casualties on the Western Front---10,000 Huns Made Prisoners in Latest British Advance.

WAR REVIEW.
Thursday saw both the British and French armies in Picardy materially develop their plans for the eventual enveloping of St. Quentin and Cambrai. The British made further gains round Gouzeaucourt and east of Epehy, while the French striking southeast of St. Quentin broke into the southern part of their nipper into a still better position for the squeeze against the town which daily seem to be growing nearer. More than 10,000 prisoners and in excess of sixty large guns fell into the hands of the British during the big operation begun by Field Marshal Haig, Wednesday, northwest of St. Quentin. In addition extremely heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans in the frontal attacks and during violent counter attacks made by them in an endeavour to recoup their losses of ground. So badly was the enemy hammered during this fighting that he did not attempt on Thursday to stir from his trenches, except near Epehy and Gouzeaucourt, and to give listless battle in isolated sectors to the south. North east of Soissons the Germans are counter attacking viciously against the Allied forces holding strategic positions, which are threatening the high ground along the Chemin des Dames which the enemy hopes to save as a temporary haven of refuge in the event of a forced retirement from the west and the south. Notwithstanding the strength of the onslaught the French everywhere repulsed the enemy. Likewise south of the Aisne in the region of Courland the Germans endeavoured to beat back the French, and again met with defeat the French artillery cutting the attacking waves to pieces. On the Lorraine front there has been considerable mutual artillery shelling, but no big infantry engagements. A raid attempted by the Germans against General Pershing's men north west of Pont au Mosson came to naught. In the Macedonian theatre the Bulgarians are still in full flight before the Serbians who have recaptured numerous towns taking large numbers of prisoners and great quantities of war stores. Following the

usual tactics of the Teutonic Allies, the enemy is devastating the country he traverses, leaving his wilderness through the use of the torch and explosives. In European Russia the Bolsheviks and the Germans for the moment seem to have the upper hand over the Czecho-Slovaks who have been compelled to evacuate Vojak, Simbirsk and Kazan. The success of the enemy forces is attributed to a lack of ammunition and other supplies in Trans-Caucasia the British force which recently went to the relief of the besieged Armenians in Baku has been compelled to withdraw into North Persia in the face of large forces and the ineffectiveness of the Russi-Armenian aid.

BAKU TAKEN.
PARIS, Sept. 18. Turkish troops have taken Baku, according to a Basel despatch quoting a telegram from Constantinople, under date of Sept. 17th.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.
LONDON, Sept. 18. Persistent thrusts by the Austrians in the Seren valley on the northern Italian front were repulsed on Monday night by the Italians, according to an official Italian wireless message received here. At one point, however, the message says, the Italians were forced to make a slight withdrawal on one of their posts. Italian reconnoitering parties have captured an enemy post in Gebana valley.

SERBIAN PRISONERS SOLD AS SLAVES.
PARIS, Sept. 18. The Serbian Government is in possession of documents proving beyond possible question that thousands of Serbian prisoners have been sold as slaves for a specified period to Turkey by Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Germany, according to a Balkan agency despatch from Corfu.

SOLDIERS MUTINY.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18. A large number of German recruits, most of them boys 18 years of age, re-

tused to entrain for the front at Aix la Chapelle, according to Les Nouvelles, which says that the soldiers were ordered to fire on the main square of whom eight were killed and many wounded.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. Danish-American commercial and shipping agreements which have been the subject of negotiations between the War Trade Board and the special Danish mission in Washington, were completed to-night, and signed. Similar agreements have been made with all European neutrals, except Holland.

GERMAN ROBBERY.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 18. (By the A.P.)—Efforts to organize pillaging by the German army and the transportation of loot appear from official documents and verified incidents to have been much more effective than the work of carrying out the removal of legitimate war booty during the summer's operations. The sacking of private houses and public buildings throughout the regions from which the Germans have been driven, has been done with characteristic German thoroughness by specially detailed squads.

BULGARIANS IN FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 19. The Bulgarians are in flight in Macedonia and are burning stores in villages, according to a Serbian official statement received here. The Allied troops now have advanced more than twelve miles and their progress is so rapid, that they have not been able to count the prisoners and war material taken. New regiments thrown in by the Bulgarians have been forced to retreat with the others. The Bulgarians have been defeated completely and the Serbian troops are pursuing them day and night.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 18 (By the A.P.)—General Mangin's army attacked along the front northeast of Soissons today and captured the Colombes farm on the plateau just east of Nancy and just south of the point where the Chemin des Dames branches off from the road leading from Soissons to Laon. A strong counter attack led by Grenadiers of the Prussian Guard was repulsed by the French, who drove the enemy back of the road leading from the plateau of Ange Gardiene to the Colombes farm. This road is less than half a mile from the Chemin des Dames. This success puts the French in possession of part of the important plateau of Ange Gardiene, which commands the ridge along which runs the famous "Lady's Way" for a consid-

erable distance. It also drives deeper the wedge south of the Hindenburg positions in the St. Gobain region and facilitates operation in the direction of Pinon which was held by the French until the German offensive late in May. The fighting in this region has been most severe during the last few days. Prisoners are now complaining that they are frequently left in the front line to shift for themselves. Rarely do their officers stand by them when they are attacked they say.

STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, Sept. 19. Announcement was made this evening that a settlement had been reached between the striking railroad employees and their employers.

LABOR CONFERENCE IN LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 19. The Inter-Allied Labor Conference today unanimously accepted the report made by the International Relations Committee recommending that the Conference subscribe to the 14 points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war map.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 19. A British armed boarding steamer was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Sept. 12th, the British Admiralty announced today. Fifty-eight members of the crew are missing.

HINDENBURG SPEAKS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 19. Field Marshal Hindenburg has issued a proclamation to the German army in the field, according to the Zeitung Ammitag of Berlin, in which the German commander in chief alluded to the recent Austrian peace offer, saying that it does not involve an interruption in the war operations. The Field Marshal adds that a readiness for peace is not in contradiction with the spirit with which Germany is waging the struggle. It is the army's duty, he said, to continue the struggle while waiting to see whether the enemy is sincere and ready for peace negotiations.

EMPEROR AND DAUGHTERS BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Sept. 19. The former Russian Empress and three Princesses and the Grand Duchesses, whose names are not reported, were burned to death about a month after the Russian Emperor was shot, according to a story reaching London. The source of the story is given consideration in some quarters, and an investigation has been started. After the former Emperor was killed, the women were taken to an isolated village, according to the present report, made prisoners in a residence, and were there only a few days when a crowd of Bolsheviks attacked the house. The women barricaded the doors and the house was set on fire. All the persons in the house perished. There have been various reports as to the fate of the former Russian Empress and her daughters. A London newspaper on September 12th reported that she and her four daughters had been murdered by the Bolshevik Foreign Minister.

PRISONERS EXCEED TEN THOUSAND.

LONDON, Sept. 19. The prisoners taken by the British in the operations begun Wednesday northwest of St. Quentin now exceed ten thousand, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication to-night. More than sixty guns were taken. The text of the statement says:—Further reports confirm the heavy nature of the counter-attack which the enemy delivered yesterday afternoon north of Trescaut, and the severity of the losses inflicted on his divisions, including the sixth Brandenburg division. Fighting has taken place today in the sector east of Epehy, and also in the neighbourhood of Gouzeaucourt, where we gained ground north of Gaucho wood. On the remainder of the battlefield only local engagements are reported. We captured a few prisoners to-day in local fighting south of Aubry le Bassac, and improved our positions slightly west of Wylzheim. Hostile raiding parties were repulsed east of Neuve Chapelle and north of the Ypres-Comines canal. The prisoners taken by us in the operations begun yesterday northwest of St. Quentin, exceed ten thousand. We also captured over sixty guns. Yesterday the enemy aircraft activity was slight. Four hostile machines were brought down, and three others were driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing. Our

planes met in touch with the advancing troops and assisted in the attack by bombing and with machine gun fire as well as by reporting many targets to the artillery. During the 24 hours, sixteen tons of bombs were dropped.

GERMAN PRESS ON AMERICA'S ANSWER.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19. The German press generally, from the Socialists to the Conservatives, regards America's answer to the Austrian peace note taken in connection with the speech of Foreign Secretary Balfour as a final proof that the Allies, so the newspapers charge, seek to complete the destruction of the Central Powers and their people and the dismemberment of their territory. The Socialist Vorwaerts of Berlin is bitter and pessimistic. It declares that the American answer and the utterances of Secretary Balfour compel the conclusion that the Entente will not hear of a peace by agreement. Mr. Balfour's speech, says the Vorwaerts, contains two points which a great many of the German people are ready to discuss and two others which will evoke powerful opposition from every German. The first two points are Belgium and the Brest-Litovsk; the other two concern the German colonies and Alsace-Lorraine. If Mr. Balfour wishes that these last two points should be fulfilled, which would be possible only through a complete military victory by the Entente, there would be a feeling left among the entire German people that they had been made the victims of a robber's warfare.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE STORY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. How the iron hand of the German General Staff was extended into Finland through the German-paid Russian Bolshevik Government is pictured in to-day's instalment of secret documents brought out of Russia for the American Government. There are also some pre-emptory notes from the German military intelligence service to Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, telling more of the story of the suppression of revolutionary propaganda in Russian provinces after it had played its part in throwing the provinces into German control. When the Bolsheviks were slow about opening the way for complete sway for their masters in Finland, the German intelligence service had the honor to remind them that the withdrawal and disarming of the Russian Red Guard in Finland must be commenced immediately. Furthermore, the Russian agents were directed to send to Finland a trusty agent to deal with Yarro Haapalainen chief of the Finnish White Guards, who was disposed to be loyal to his country. This, Edgar Sisson, who procured the documents, explains in a note, accounts for the sudden withdrawal of the Red Guard last March, leaving Finland to her fate. Some of the Russians resisted disarmament, but they were beaten. A series of curt orders from the intelligence service to Tratsky calls for the removal of all agitators from the Ukraine, Estland, Lithuania and Courland, and for the restoration of rights and property to German landlords, who had been declared outlawed in Estland. Other communications throw further light on assassination compacts between the Bolsheviks and anarchists, which have figured in earlier chapters of the series. A list of anarchists hired as agents for the destruction of counter-revolutionists, include several characters of international notoriety.

FURTHER PROGRESS MADE.

LONDON, Sept. 19. The British last night made further progress in their drive into the Hindenburg line in the St. Quentin region, aimed at the encircling of that town. According to Field Marshal Haig's official statement in a continued advance north of Pontu, they reached the outpost positions of the Hindenburg line. The Australians resumed their attacks and carried the Hindenburg outposts. Many prisoners and a number of machine guns were taken by them. The town of Lempire was captured, as was Gaucho Wood.

FIRE IN AUSTRIAN FACTORY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 19. Many persons have been killed or injured in a fire in the Woellersdorf ammunition factory in Vienna, according to an official report received here. After the fire there was a panic among the workers in the shell making section of the factory.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 19. French troops last night continued their progress in the region of St. Quentin and penetrated the German positions and took Cotesecourt, three miles southwest of St. Quentin.

WILL ACT WHEN INVITED.

ROME, Sept. 17. It was stated at the Vatican today with reference to the subject of peace proposals that the preference of the Pope is to act in such a manner only when asked to do so by both parties. However, it was added, if a diplomatic representation were received from one of the parties inquiries would be made of the other party if it desired to receive such a representation.

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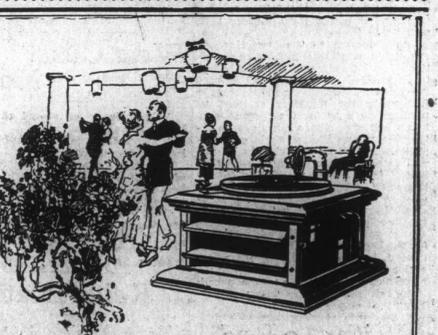
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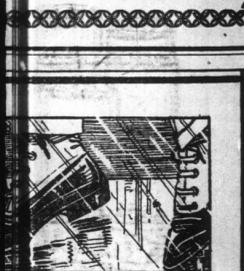
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