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BULGARIA INVADED IN MOVE TOWARDS THE GOLDEN HORN; CANADIANS WON ZOLLERN REDOUBT AND HESSIAN TRENCH

German Sailors In Somme Fight; Allies Now Using Monitors

British Front In France, Oct. 2, Via London—The British forces on the front were surprised to find among the prisoners taken last night sailors from the second German naval division, which had been rushed to the Somme front. This force, was, for the first time, employed outside of Belgium, where the sailors had been kept for two years with their naval guns, which guard the coast.

BENDING LINE ON RIGHT ACROSS ANCRE.

As fresh troops are replacing the battered, exhausted regiments thrown into the melee, ferocious fighting at close quarters is developing near the Schwaben redoubt and along the neighboring old first-line trenches. The Germans are desperately trying to hold these, following their loss of Thiepval ,to prevent the right flank of their battle front being forced across the River Ancre.

French Pocketing Mount St. Quentin With Aid of Naval Guns from Canal

New York, Oct. 2—The Evening Sun publishes the following:

With the French Army Before Peronne, Oct. 2—Naval forces have joined the Allies here in the great land battle of the Somme, seventy miles from the sea.

Ironclad monitors, utilizing France's magnificent net-work of canals along the Somme centering at Perronne, are participating in the daily bombardment of Mount St. Quentin. They advance slowly on the German stronghold as the land lines creeep forward, and have done much effective work.

LAND TROOPS ARE ENCIRCLING FORTRESS.

Mount St. Quentin, constituating the key to the defence of Perronne, is slowly and steadily being encircled by the French in the same manner that preceded the capture of Combles. The position, a strong one, stands at the summit of a hill overlooking Peronne.

"When the proper time comes Mount St. Quentin will be taken by the French, and with a minimum loss in men," an artillery officer said today. In the final assault the infantry will dash forward, preceded a hundred yards by a curtain of shells that will not permit the surviving Germans to inflict any serious losses.

Verdun Relieved; Victory Soon On Somme, Says Joffre, in Message

Paris, Oct. 2—Gen. Joffre under date of Sept. 29 sent the following order of the day to the armies of the north:

"The general commander-in-chief, expresses great satisfaction to the troops who have been fighting unceasingly on the Somme for nearly three months. By their valor and perseverence they have given blows to the enemy from which he has difficulty in recovering.

"Verdun relieved; twenty-five villages reconquered; more than 35,000 prisoners and 150 cannon taken; successive enemy lines broken through for a depth of ten kilometres—such are the results already obtained.

"In continuing the contest with the same tenacious will, in redoubling their ardor, in union with our brave allies, the valiant armies of the Somme will be assured of a glorious part in the decisive victory."

French Driving Forward.

Paris, Oct. 2, via London—The official communication issued b ythe war office this evening reads as follows:

"In the course of the day we progressed by grenade fighting to the east of Bouchavesnes; about forty prisoners and six machine guns were left in our hands. In the same region a German detachment, caught under our fire in the direction of Epine De Malaissise, was dispersed, leaving fifty men on the ground.

"South of the Somme a small German attack, directed on one of our trenches south of Vermandovillers, was easily repulsed.

"Bad weather has hampered the operations on the whole Somme front. There has been intermittent cannonading on parts of the front.

"Quartermaster Vialet brought down his fifth German aeroplane in the Somme region."

Canadians Carry Lines Forward.

London, Oct. 2—British troops on the Somme front last night repulsed a German attack on British advanced positions to the east of the village of Eaucourt L'Abbeye.

The buildings of Eaucourt L'Abbaye have been cleared of Germans.

In the Thiepval region the British advanced last night north of Courcelette, but were forced by a German counter-attack to give up a part of a trench they had captured.

The statement follows:

"During the night our troops south of the Ancre beat off an enemy attack on our advance positions east of Eaucourt L'Abbaye. We have now established our front in that area and have cleared the buildings of Eaucourt L'Abbaye of the enemy.

"Further west during the night we also established our line from a point 1,200 yards north of Courcelette in the direction of the Hessian trench. An enemy counter-attack forced us to relinquish a portion of the Regina trench which we had gained further to the north. This area has shown stubborn fighting during the past twenty-four hours. [This is the Canadian area.]

"Elsewhere on our front the night was calm. Successful raids on the enemy's trenches were carried out north of Neuvill St. Vaast and east of Laventie."

Germans Again in Eaucourt.

London, Oct. 2—The official statement from headquarters in France issued at midnight reads:

"Heavy rain fell on the front early Monday morning. During the day there has been severe fighting in and about Eaucourt l'Abbaye. The enemy succeeded in regaining a footing in the buildings. During the day we improved our positions southwest of Gueudecourt and north and east of Courcelette.

"In the last twenty-four hours in this area we have taken as prisoner one officer and 63 men.

"During Sunday's operations our aeroplanes bombed several points of military importance. An enemy kite balloon was brought down in flames. There was many air fights, in the course of which two machines were destroyed and many others driven down. We suffered no losses."

Italian Campaign.

Rome, Oct. 2, via London—The official communication issued today by the Italian war office reads as follows:

"In the Ledro Valley (Trentino) infantry skirmishes took place, in the course of which our advanced posts dropped shells and drove off the enemy with loss. In the Astico Valley enemy artillery concentrated its fire on the railway near Seghe, without interrupting traffic.

Not Altogether.

Berlin, Oct. 2, via London, 4.57 p.m.—On a battle front of twelve miles north of the Somme, the French and British charged the Germans time after time yesterday. They were repulsed, the war office announces and suffered heavy losses.

ARE THERE THREE BREMENS ON SEAS?

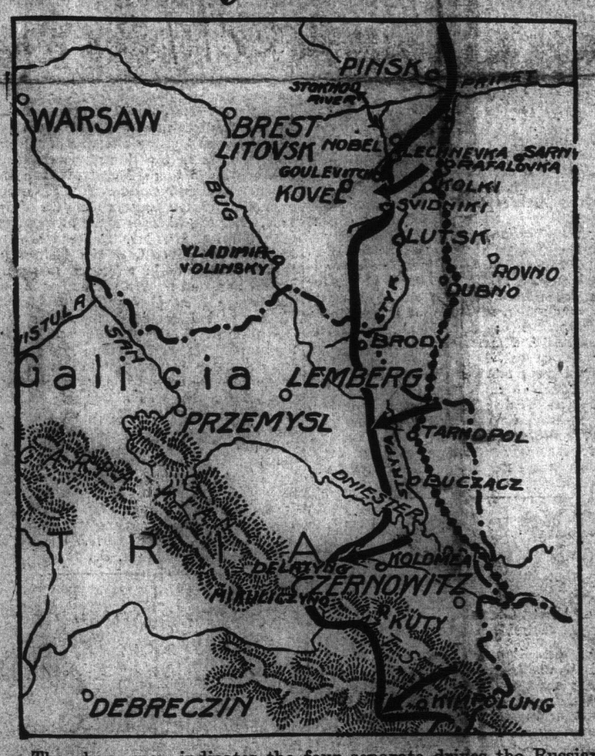
Galveston, Texas, Oct. 2—That two German merchant submarines named Bremen have fallen into the hands of the Entente Allies, and that a third bearing the same name is now en route to the United States, is the report brought here by Captain H. Vanchoonbeck, of the Belgian steamer Elizabeth Van Belgie,which arrived today from Barry.

Captain Vanchoonbeck declared one of the submarines was captured by the British and the other by the French. He said he learned this from good authority in France, but declined to name the port to which the captured ships were taken.

General Strike Fails.

New York, Oct. 2—Tacit admission of the failure of the "general" sympathetic strike in New York in behalf of the striking street car men was made in a report late today to a conference of labor leaders, which discussed the general situation.

Russians Advancing On Sixty Mile Front



The above map indicates the four separate drives the Russians conducted against the Austro-German forces with an unprecedented determination and success all summer. The line through Brody has now been advanced half-way to Lemberg.

Petrograd, Oct. 2, via London—The fighting along the southwestern front has reached another of its periodic climaxes, which has turned in favor of the Russians, yielding them a large number of prisoners, and has again threatened Lemberg from two important directions—along the main railway from Brody to Lemberg and from Brzezany.

Thus along a sixty mile front the Russians again appear to be closing in on the Galician capital, but the vagueness of the official communications and the absence of supplementary details leave the extent of the Russian advance in doubt.

"It is clear, however, that since the last reports of the situation in the neighborhood of Brody the Russians have made considerable progress towards Krasne, which is the half way point on the railroad line between Brody and Lemberg. At other points, despite the renewed energy of the Russian attack, there is no evidence at present that Genral Brussiloff's forces have been able to make further headway against the strongly fortified Austro-German positions.

On the other hand, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's repeated attempts to begin an offensive to recover lost territory, according to the advices received here, have been equally fruitless.

RUSSO-ROUMANIANS BEGIN DRIVE ON CONSTANTINOPLE

Berlin Admits Invasion of Bulgaria by Strong Roumanian Forces and Bucharest Announces Advance in Dobrudja — Austro-Germans Now Pressed Along Danube by Our Newest Ally in Brilliant Recovery After Hermanstadt Retreat.

Lonon, Oct. 3—Events of the greatest importance are moving in the Balkans. Apart from the imminent entry of Greece into the war there is indication tonight that the Russian-Roumanian drive towards Constantinople is acutally begun.

Berlin frankly admits that Roumanian forces have crossed the Danube and are invading Bulgaria while Bucharest announces in a few words of brief import that the Teuton line is falling back before attacks in Dobrudja. This is the path of the Russian-Roumanian advance forecasted in newspaper stories freely published in Paris today.

The Roumanian armies in the north appear to have recovered from their temporary defeat and activity is reported in a third quarter—against the Austro-Germans along the Danube in the Orsova region.

Just how many men were thrown across the Danube into Bulgaria is not disclosed in either the Roumanian or German official communications, but the strategic value of the manoeuvre seemingly is twofold.

Ninety miles eastward from Turtukai, which lies at the western extremity of Southern Dobrudja, is Varna, Bulgaria's chief seaport on the Black Sea. If sufficient men have been sent across the river and are driven along the Dobrudja-Bulgarian frontier toward Varna, not alone would the seaport be in danger but the move would constitute a serious menace toward the isolation of the German, Bulgarian, and Turkish forces operating against the Roumanians to the north.

Bulgaria Invaded.

Bucharest, Oct. 2, via London—Roumanian troops have crossed the Danube river and invaded Bulgarian territory, according to the official communication issued today. The river was crossed between Rustchuk and Turtukai, the latter place being where the river leaves Bulgarian territory and flows northeast through Roumania.

The statement says:

"On the north and northwestern fronts fighting continues. In the mountains at Ghurgill and Jerghitzei we captured four machine guns and made prisoner eleven officers and 500 men.

"Southern front: Our troops crossed the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukai.

"In Dobrudja we attacked along the

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GREEK CABINET FALLS; BELIEVE KING WITH ALLIES

Secret Agreement With Military Co-operation to Come as Sudden Shock

TURKS ALREADY TAKING REVENGE

Massacres of Greeks in Smyrna and Throughout Asia Minor Reported—Threats of Burning Constantinople Before Allowing Greeks to Enter.

London, Oct. 2, 7.56 p.m.—The resignation of the Greek cabinet is reported in a Central News despatch from Athens.

The Entente Allies have refused to recognizee the cabinet of Premier Kalogeropoulos, presumably on account of the fact that it contained several members out of sympathy with the Entente Allies. This has delayed negotiations for the entrance of Greece in the war with the Allies. A despatch received yesterday from Athens said King Constantine was expected to announce not later than Monday his decision to enter the war.

Is There Secret Agreement?

Athens, Oct. 1, via London, Oct. 2—The negotiations between Greece and the Entente powers are believed in circles close to King Constantine to be nearing completion, and it is even asserted in some quarters that a military agreed has been already secretly reached but is being kept secret pending the arrangement of details, as in the case of Roumania.

The refusal of the Entente to recognize the Kalogeropoulos ministry has been hampering the negotiations and helping to confuse the Siun. The negotiations of the Entente replies have so far been direct with King Constantine and not technically official communication.

Turks Begin Massacres.

New York, Oct. 2—A news agency despatch from Rome, published here today, says:

"Reports that Greece is about to declare war on the side of the Allies has led to the wholesale massacre of Greeks in Asia Minor by the Turks, the Greek legation was advised today.

"Greek residents of the Smyrna district have suffered greatly from persecution, and in outlying districts many Greeks have been killed.

"The Turkish commander in Armenia, according to a news agency report, has issued a proclamation to his troops protesting against the failure of the Central Powers to supply more ammunition, and declaring that the Turkish army in the Caucasus has been forced to rely wholly upon its own resources.

"Constantinople is much aroused over the possibility that the Greeks may join the Allies. The Constantinople newspapers declare that in the event of an Allied victory in the Balkans Constantinople would be burned to the ground before the Greeks would be allowed to enter St. Sophia."

MILK PRODUCERS YET UNSATISFIED

Meet Again at Sussex and Discuss Milk Prices—Consider Making Butter and Cheese—Some Not Getting 40 Cents.

Sussex, N. B., Oct. 2—(Special)—The King's County Milk & Cream Producers' Union held a large and enthusiastic meeting in Medley Hall here tonight. F. E. Sharp occupied the chair. Some of the farmers present reported that the price of milk to be received by them was forty cents per can while some claimed that their dealers had notified them that they could not pay forty cents. As the milk was not retailed in St. John beyond eight cents per quart, it was decided to await pay day and have the executive review the situation in their various localities and report at another meeting to be held in Sussex on October 23. The high prices for butter and cheese were considered and some advised the equipping of cheese factories. Mr. H. Cochrane of Bloomfield had recently visited Halifax and found the farmers in that vicinity had been receiving five cents per quart for their milk for the past two years, and beginning the first of October were to receive an advance to six cents per quart. This will necessitate the Halifax consumers paying ten cents per quart.

CANADIAN DOWNS TWENTY-TWO AND GETS A PRISONER

Eye-witness Tells of Extraordinary Feat of Eastern Ontario Man, Who is Himself Slightly Wounded

Since Beginning of Offensive Canadians Have Captured 38 Officers and 1,610 Other Ranks, as Well as Much Military Equipment—Secured Practically All Objectives Despite Formidable Resistance—Artillery Support Magnificent—Zollern Redoubt and Hessian Trench Won by Our Men.

Ottawa, Oct. 2—How an unnamed corporal of an eastern Ontario battalion of the Canadian forces in France, single-handed, charged a party of Germans consisting of two officers and twenty-one men who were advancing to the attack, and accomplished the wonderful feat of making casualties of all excepting one, whom he took prisoner, is related in the report of the Canadian "eye-witness" in his communique covering the severe fighting from September 20 to 27. The despatch follows:

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, Oct. 2—As a result of further severe fighting the Canadians have captured several important German positions and have advanced their own line upon a frontage of nearly two miles to a maximum depth of 900 yards.

The total number of prisoners in their hands since the beginning of their great offensive now amounts to 38 officers and 1,610 other ranks. They have also captured twenty-five machine guns, and eleven mortars and a great quantity of ammunition of all sorts and other war materials.

Huns Fought Hard.

The Germans have fought hard, and their resistance has been formidable. To minimize this fact would be to minimize the gallantry and persistance with which the Canadians have attacked. We have, in this fighting, advanced in close co-operation and sympathy with the British troops on either flank. Despite the enemy's resistance, we have, except for temporary and local setbacks, secured, in succession, all of our objectives and by every account received we have inflicted severe losses upon the Germans.

Our artillery support has been magnificent, and by the sheer weight of metal which the gunners have hurled upon the German lines they have made it humanly possible for the infantry to come into close contact with the enemy. When this has occurred there has never been any question of the result. Time and time again our bayonet men have rushed an enemy trench and have killed or captured the entire garrison.

After the taking of Courcelette several minor but important operations had to be undertaken in preparation for a further advance. Under the conditions of ordinary trench warfare anyone of these would have been an enterprise of the first magnitude. Today they are shadowed by the greater operations.

Accomplished Difficult Ttask.

Thus on September 22 an Ontario regiment attacked the maze of trenches situated to the east of Courcelette. This was a most difficult undertaking. The storming parties were met with heavy machine gun and rifle fire and an intense bombardment by the hostile artillery. Although many of our men were cut down, the remainder poured over the German trenches and secured the whole of the battalion's objective. More than sixty corpses of the enemy were counted in one part of the position alone, and one officer and twenty-seven other ranks were made prisoners. One machine gun was captured.

One night the enemy attacked the northeastern corner of Courcelette in superior number and succeeded in entering our trenches on a front of over fifty yards. Later that same night a determined counter-attack was made by a Central Ontario battalion and the whole position recaptured.

Attack on Whole Front.

Early the next morning the Germans again attacked along the whole front against a battalion, but were severely repulsed by Lewis machine gunfire and bombs. An hour later elements from an Ontario and a Winnipeg battalion attacked an important German line to the north and northwest of Courcelette, called the Zollern Graben. The attack was carried forward with the greatest determination, in the face of a heavy fire, but only portions of the objective were reached. The enemy at once bombarded these positions with great intensity, and under cover of a simultaneous barrage counter-attacked, and despite a tenacious resistance drove our men back into their original trenches.

East of Courcelette another night the enemy attempted to counter attack, after his usual artillery preparation, one of our most advanced positions, but he was completely repulsed.

During all this time our trenches were gradually being advanced on all fronts, and forward posts were linked up by new lines. This was done by hard physical labor under heavy artillery fire.

Great Attack Launched.

By Tuesday, Sept. 26, all preparations had been completed. A long-continued bombardment of the German positions had reduced the infantry resistance to a minimum. About noon the great attack was launched on a frontage of nearly two miles. Battalions from Vancouver, Calgary, Montreal, Toronto, Saskatchewan and Winnipeg participated. Preceded by a barrage of exceptional intensity, the long waves of our men advanced steadily over the uneven ground. The whole length of the Zollern Graben was seized and occupied, and without a pause the assaulting waves pressed by, and mounting towards the crest of the high ground north of Courcelette, they carried their second objective, the Hessian Kenora trenches.

Some of our men even pushed by their objective and entered the Regina trench, where a few prisoners were actually secured. However, we did not attempt to occupy this line. Our battalion in the right sector met with particularly heavy machine gun fire and could not progress. On this limited front alone our attack failed to complete its course.

Two further attacks were made by us against this position. The first was entirely repulsed; the second was partially successful. Finally, on Sept. 27, a third attack secured the remaining portion of this hotly contested position.

Courageous Fighting.

On the extreme left of the original objective the enemy was found to remain in possession of about 100 yards of trenches. A Vancouver battalion attacked and drove them out with heavy losses. A few hours later the Germans, having been strongly reinforced, counter attacked the whole line of the Hessian trench. They were repulsed at all points except in the 100 yard trench on the left. This portion, however, we again attacked and once more drove the enemy out. In the course of all this desperate fighting there have been innumerable instances of the most courageous and devoted actions, impossible at present to detail.

The case of a corporal of an eastern Ontario battalion is, however, one of the most extraordinary ever recorded. The battalion had successfully captured a line of German trenches when a party of the enemy, consisting of two officers and about twenty men, began a counter attack. The corporal advanced alone against the whole party, emptied his revolver, picked up first one and then another German rifle, each of which he emptied, accounting for the two officers and sixteen of the men. While he was shooting, one of the officers attacked him with a bayonet, and pierced him in the leg, below the knee, but the corporal shot him dead. The rest of the enemy attempted to escape. The corporal shot four of them and made the fifth a prisoner. Although wounded in two places, he remained in the trenches until his battalion was relieved.

The only reference made to the capture of the Zollern Redoubt so gallantly in the official British statement, is contained in the official announcement of the 26th, brief but eloquent, as follows:

"On our left we captured Thiepval and the high ridge east of it, including the Zollern redoubt. This ridge was very strongly fortified with an elaborate system of heavy wired trenches, and was defended with desperation."

Although Frederick Palmer, in his story of the battle, makes no reference to the fact that it was the work of the gallant Canadians, he says of the Zollern redoubt and its capture:

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken in Thiepval and the Zollern work. In a military sense this work, lying between Thiepval and Courcelette, was regarded as more important than the crushed ruins of the village. Here, at the hinge of the battle front, with the old first line fortifications, al lthe power guns could command had fought against every art of modern defence. German dugouts, which were so deep that the 12-inch high explosive shell could not penetrate them, had their doors closed in by debris from

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