

DUTCH TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ENTENTE

The German Foreign Secretary Admits Allied Victory

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY DECLARES PEACE READINESS

Allies at Present Suffering From the "Intoxication of Victory" He Says

By Courier Leased Wire. Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—Germany maintains her readiness for peace, despite repeated rejections of peace offers from the Central Powers, declared Admiral von Hintze, the German foreign secretary in addressing the Reichstag main committee.

"We maintain this appeal for peace, our readiness for peace," he continued, "despite the partly jeering, partly sneering rejections which we have experienced from our enemies. In this we are in full accord with our Allies."

The foreign secretary said that after the previous failures, it had appeared to the German government that it should not take any further steps in this direction, and that a moment when the nation's enemies were "suffering from war psychosis and the intoxication of victory was not a suitable time for new appeals for peace."

"The appeal, however, was made," the secretary added.

CHANCELLOR BLAMES KING EDWARD Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, in addressing the Reichstag main committee, complained of the lack of attention his acquiescence in the four points laid down by President Wilson as peace essentials had met from the American executive.

The chancellor asserted that on February 22 of this year he declared in the Reichstag his agreement in principle with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of the four points of President Wilson's message of February 2, but that President Wilson neither at that time or since had taken any notice of the chancellor's declaration.

Count von Hertling continued by declaring that he favored the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal proportions, the establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

"We have never concealed the fact," said Chancellor von Hertling in the course of his address, "that all thoughts of conquest were far from our minds. But how do things stand on the opposite side? If one credited the utterances of the enemy, official and unofficial, they only desire to repel a Germany, which in criminal arrogance is striving for world hegemony; to fight for freedom and justice against German imperialism and Prussian militarism."

"We know better. The world war was prepared years ago by the well known encircling policy of King Edward. In France there arose extensive war literature which referred to impending war with Germany. Austria-Hungary's influence in the Balkans was to be eliminated. The Russian expansion movement and the pan-Slavic idea demanded it."

"The match was not put to the powder by the Prussian military party, but while the German Emperor was, up to the last moment, endeavoring to preserve peace, the Russian military party put through the mobilization against the will of the weak Czar and thereby made

war unavoidable. "The official account of the Sukhomlinoff trial made this clear to everyone who desired to see. We can look calmly forward to the judgment of posterity."

"The situation is serious, but it gives us no ground for deep depression. The iron wall of the Western front is not broken and the victor is slowly, but surely fulfilling its task of diminishing tonnage, thus above all increasingly menacing and restricting reinforcements of men and material from the United States."

"The hour will come because it must come when our enemies will see reason and be ready to make an end of the war before half the world is converted into a heap of ruins and the flowers of its manly strength lies dead on the battlefield."

Count von Hertling said it was the business of the Germans to stand together, cool, confident, united and resolute, with their eye on the protection of the Fatherland, its independence and its freedom of movement. There was no antagonism, he declared, between the Government and the people. The former only desired to work for and with the nation.

FRENCH HAVE A WONDERFUL CROP

Yield Garnered by Old Men, Women and Children

With the Canadian Forces, Aug. 25. (By J. B. B. Livesey, correspondent of the Canadian Press, Limited).—The French people have a wonderful crop and they garner it in the same spirit of fine weather that has enabled us to reap the full

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Sept. 25.—The barometer is high and winds light throughout the Dominion. Rain is falling this morning in south-western Ontario and in parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Elsewhere the weather is fine. Forecasts: Light to moderate winds, mostly fair to-day and Thursday. Not much change in temperature.



"Zimmie"

FOCH GRANTS AN INTERVIEW

British Army Better Than Ever, Americans Also Splendid

As For the French They are the Same Good Old Army

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Sept. 25.—Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of allied armies on the western front, who dislikes interviews and rarely grants one, received a few newspapermen at his headquarters on Tuesday. Among those received was the correspondent of The Telegraph, who thus records the Marshal's brief utterances, made in an ejaculatory manner with the use of hardly any verbs:

"The British army is better than ever. It fights better than ever. All of its losses have been made good and it is a more splendid army than it has been before."

"The Americans are splendid and are wounding the enemy in the field. Ten thousand fresh Americans arrive in France every day."

"The French army is the same good old army that it was in 1914. No more is to be said."

In discussing the general situation, the Marshal said: "The enemy is shaken up and shaken down, but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and are now going down hill. It is a matter of time as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

With a few cordial words the Marshal then dismissed his interviewers and resumed his work on his maps.

CROWN PRINCE IS PUNISHED

Real Reason Said to be in Connection With Marriage

By Courier Leased Wire. Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—Crown Prince Charles of Roumania has been punished by his father, as commander-in-chief of the army, with close confinement for 75 days for "exaggeration of military regulations," according to an official telegram from Jassy by way of Berlin. The Crown Prince began his sentence yesterday.

"The validity of the actions which led to his arrest will be investigated and such measures as are required by the interest of the country and the dynasty will be taken," the despatch adds.

Marriage the Cause. London, Sept. 25.—Reports have been received here of the arrest of Crown Prince Charles of Roumania. It is believed here that the Crown Prince is being disciplined because, according to a report which reached London a few days ago, he went to Odessa about September 15, and without the sanction of the King, married Miss Zylis Lambrino, a Roumanian, who has no claims of royal blood.

lives of our men. "Ah," says the French officer grimly, "but is not sorrow a strength to the character, a completion of experience. Shall not we emerge a stronger nation for it all."

"We are in a trench examining a beyond. A beautifully polished piece of polished steel. 'How much more artistic you are,' one cannot help saying. 'This weapon is equally effective as our own, but what a thing of beauty it is. On to Paris!'"

"That may be so," he replied, "but you have your admirable perseverance. To each nation its own qualities. To the Hun that of the bear. Of a sad and contumacious is the French soldier. The tragedy of war has transmuted the once merry fellow. They lack not the outward seriousness of our infantry. But 'to Paris!' we cry to a soldier in passing. He lights up at once. 'That is the perfect word, monsieur,' he says with a grin."

Second Lieut. James L. McKeever, of New York City, and John M. Widenham, of Los Angeles, Cal., both stationed at Love Field, Tex., were killed when their airplanes went into a slide slip and crashed to earth, twelve miles north of Fort Worth.

It's Worth the Sacrifice!



The Canadian Motorist who stops to figure the saving, will not take his car out on Sunday.

ALLIED FORCES SPREADING LIKE THE RIBS OF A FAN

In Connection with the Macedonian Campaign--Turkish Forces in Palestine are Isolated.

By Courier Leased Wire. New York, Sept. 25.—The Associated Press this morning issued the following:

Allied armies, which have smashed the center of the enemy lines in Macedonia, have now begun a turning movement which may bring about a general retreat over the entire front from the Adriatic to the Aegean Sea. Having captured Priep and advanced far beyond into the upper valley of the Vardar the Allied forces are reported to be spreading out like the ribs of a fan. On the right the Serbians and French are moving toward the northeast and have reached points which appear to carry a distinct threat to the great Bulgarian stronghold of Strumitsa. On the left the Serbians are moving rapidly toward the mountains that divide Serbia from Albania and seem to have cut off the retreat of the enemy forces, which were caught around Monastir by the collapse of the line eastward from that city.

Strumitsa stands as the outpost of Bulgaria in Macedonia. It is a veritable fortress and is dangerously situated in the midst of high hills. The British and Greek armies have advanced around Lake Dolran and are pursuing the Bulgarians along the road toward Strumitsa, but that place, it seems probable, will soon be outflanked by the progress of the Allied armies to the northwest.

SHIPPING DIRECTOR.

By Courier Leased Wire. Ottawa, Sept. 25.—It is officially announced by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of the Naval Service, that Sir Arthur Harris, who has been acting since 1916 for the Canadian Government as director of overseas transport, has now been made Director General of the British Ministry of Shipping for Canada. Sir Arthur has kindly consented to keep in touch with the minister of the naval service officials and to co-operate in every possible way.

It is a striking tribute to Sir Arthur Harris' ability and knowledge of shipping matters, that he has been selected by Sir Joseph MacLay, British Minister of Shipping in Canada. This is a most important appointment.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

London, Ont., Sept. 24.—Several thousand dollars damage was caused by fire to-night at the co-operation plant of the D. S. Perrin Biscuit and Candy Company, on the north side of Carling street, near Ridout street. The fire, which was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock, had enveloped the whole building before the firemen arrived and spread of the flames to the adjoining properties was prevented only after a stubborn fight.

German troops last night counter-attacked the British lines above Gricourt, northwest of St. Quentin, where advances have recently been reported by Field Marshal Haig. The British commander in his official report today, announces that these attacks were repulsed.

DUTCH GOVT. WILL RESUME ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS

This Decision Reached Regarding Entente Powers—German Papers Utter Warning

By Courier Leased Wire. Amsterdam, Sept. 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the Dutch government has decided to resume economic negotiations with the Entente governments.

German papers have seized upon this announcement as an occasion to warn the Dutch that they are in danger of losing the rest of the merchant tonnage to the Entente. The Cologne Gazette says:

"The Netherlands government will not yield unless it obtains guarantees that its ships, if sent out, will not be seized in America, as were those taken there last March."

It is openly asserted by the Entente governments, and the newspaper speaks of those government's efforts to cause trouble between Holland and Germany over Dutch exports of food stuffs.

The American note to Holland, relative of the taking over of Dutch ships by the United States is called by the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette "a masterpiece of American perfidy."

GERMAN EFFORT TO REGAIN VALUABLE GROUND FAILS

By Courier Leased Wire. PARIS, Sept. 25.—German troops last night made an effort to regain some of the valuable ground recently won from them by the French near the western end of the Chemin des Dames. They attacked in the region of the Moissy Farm in this area, but according to today's War Office statement, the effort was an entire failure.

The text of the statement reads: "In the course of the night the artillery was active in the region of St. Quentin and between the Ailette and the Aisne."

"German attacks in the region of the Moissy Farm were completely checked. "On the Vesle front a lively artillery fire was maintained."

"French troops repulsed German raiding parties in the Champagne and in Lorraine, and in the latter region carried out an incursion into the German lines."

Away Back in August

Preparations Were Made for the Macedonian Campaign

Bulgars Felt So Safe That They Did Not Interfere with Preliminary Work

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, Sept. 25.—(Macedonia)—Preparations for the present great operations in Macedonia began in August, telegraphs the correspondent of the Petit Parisien on the Saloniki front. Various circumstances prevented General Franchet d'Esperey, the Allied commander, from beginning his preparations earlier and quick work was imperative, for the summer heat lingers along the coast the winter is often early and severe in the high mountain zones. The sector chosen for the attack lacked transportation except for goat paths. A road was laid out from Dolje to Pojar and Grevista, and Serbian engineers set to work vigorously long before the French troops, to whom had been assigned the task of position. The Allied staff established headquarters on the ground and tackled the enormous task of preparation.

The mountainous region from Dobropolje to Ciozak, the correspondent, interspersed with deep ravines, with low brush wood and dense forests, interspersed with deep ravines, chasms and precipices. The Bulgars thought themselves so safe from attack by reason of these natural difficulties that they did not attempt to interfere with the Allied preliminary work, and contented themselves merely with reinforcing their line, the more easily to hurl the Allies back. Little by little as the road was built, guns were pushed up toward the front, and huge ammunition dumps constructed. Heavy guns were hoisted into position at an altitude of 6,000 feet. They were brought up as far as possible by tractors, and then hauled by horses and mules, and finally dragged into place by men power.

Soldiers of the signal detachments had to become alpinists to lay their telephone and telegraph lines in this chaos of rocks and trees. The Bulgarians watched all these efforts and failed even to shell the Allies occasionally. It must be added, however, that everything that could be hit, was camouflaged admirably. It was only during the night preceding the attack that the assaulting troops were brought up. Promptly at five o'clock on the morning of September 14 the artillery opened with such vigor as to surprise the Bulgarians who were not aware that heavy guns were facing them. The brush wood was soon set afire and long columns of yellowish smoke began to ascend from the hillside while the great valley resounded to the roar of the guns. The artillery preparation lasted all day. The Bulgarians tried to reply with 155s but did little harm. On September 16 at five o'clock in the morning the Allied creeping barrage fire began, and the French colonials went over the top. They rushed the enemy trenches with bomb and bayonet. Senegalese troops captured the first line and 900 demoralized prisoners in a few minutes. They took the second line except for one trench, which was crammed with machine guns, also. The Bulgarians began to pull themselves together and offered stubborn resistance and even attempted to hurl the Allies back over their original line, but Allied reinforcements were thrown in quickly. The Bulgarian picked troops fought desperately, giving ground inch by inch.

The Kratva crest, the key of the Allied success in this sector, was taken and re-taken several times, but finally remained in the hands of the Allies. On the left a French division had taken Sokol and Dobropolje and a swamp, which was thick with machine guns. The Serbs on the right held Vetrenik and the "Elephant's Ear."

At five o'clock in the afternoon the Allied success was complete. The Allied losses notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Bulgarians were light. The Allies captured more than 3,000 prisoners, inflicted severe losses on the enemy and took 50 guns, including a number of 155s. The Serbs immediately turned the heavier guns against the Bulgarians. Quantities of trench mortars, machine guns and rifles and a considerable stock of munitions also were taken from the enemy.

Hun Counter Attacks Failed

Haig Reports Heavy Losses Inflicted on Foe

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Sept. 25.—In Flanders last night a successful raid was carried out by the British in the neighborhood of Wulverghem. In this and in other encounters, prisoners were taken. Field Marshal Haig's official report to-day announces:

French and British Officers Take Refuge in American Consulate at Moscow

Bulletin, London, Sept. 25.—A number of French and British officers have taken refuge in the American consulate at Moscow, which is under the protection of Norway, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Bolshevik Government has placed a guard around the building and has demanded the surrender of the officers and the consulate officials.

Boston, Mass., schools have been closed for a week because of the epidemic of influenza.