

## GENERAL HAIG DELIVERS ANOTHER POWERFUL STROKE

German Trenches Demolished on Front of Nearly Two Miles and One More Village Has Been Captured.

London, Oct. 1.—A powerful new stroke to-day carried Gen. Haig's British troops within two and a half miles of Bapaume, the high road to which they straddle. They demolished the German trenches on a front of a mile and three-quarters, stretching from a point east of Eaucourt L'Abbaye is reported in their hands, according to news reaching Gen. Haig at headquarters.

The new blow was carried out after a tremendous artillery bombardment, the attacking troops being closely followed by the terrible "tanks," which cleaned out the German trenches by an enflaming fire while the infantry swept forward. More than 300 prisoners had been brought in at a late hour to-night, making a total of almost 30,000 on the British front since the beginning of the Somme operations. A division of the new army took part in the fighting, and showed steadiness and endurance.

To-day's stroke followed a night of

activity along the two-mile line between Flers and Le Sars. The British made progress here, while the French, in small engagements, pressed forward somewhat north of Rancourt and south-east of Morval and Clay, where they are striking at Sail-lis.

### Progress in Thiepval Area.

On the British left in the Thiepval area further progress in desperate trench fighting around the Stuff and Schwaben redoubts has been made.

The Germans, apparently in an effort to create a diversion and lighten the pressure on their Somme armies to-day delivered a series of attacks against the French front in the Tahure district. The French fire rendered the attacks fruitless.

Sir Douglas Haig reports: "Since Sept. 18 we have taken between the Ancre and the Somme 24 field guns, 3 field howitzers and 3 heavy howitzers."

"From July 1 to Sept. 30 in the same area we made prisoner 588 officers and 26,147 other ranks."

## BERLIN ADMITS RUSSIAN GAINS

Two-pronged Advance on Lemberg is Gathering Full Headway.

London, Oct. 1.—The two-pronged advance of the Russians on Lemberg is again gathering full headway, and the Austro-German armies of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Archduke Karl have been pushed back. Both north-east and south-east of the Galician capital the Russians have registered advances, capturing, according to the official report issued in Petrograd, more than 4,000 prisoners. Russian gains are admitted by Berlin.

The two main actions are being waged in the region of the Brody-Krasne railway, about 30 miles north-east of Lemberg, and in the Brzezany sector of the Zlota Lipa River, 50 miles south-east of the city.

In the former district the Russians have pressed forward against heavy resistance, taking about 2,000 prisoners. A Teuton position on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa was carried on the south-eastern sector of the advance.

This new stroke of Gen. Brussiloff is believed to have been made to forestall the offensive contemplated by Field Marshal von Hindenburg. It puts the Teutons upon a strict defensive in the eastern theatre, following close upon the heels of tentative attacks by them which are believed to have been the first movements of the contemplated advance.

## PUNISHMENT FOR DESERTERS

They May be Sent to Prison for Two Years—Stringent Order for Seamen, Too.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Two orders in Council have been promulgated stiffening the law with regard to dealing with deserters from the expeditionary forces and with regard to seamen who refuse to obey orders on ships requisitioned for his Majesty's service.

In the case of soldiers who desert or are absent without leave it is provided that they may be summarily tried by any Justice of the Peace, Police or Stipendiary Magistrate without regard to territorial jurisdiction, and sentenced on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. The production of a service roll or attestation paper purporting to be signed by the accused, and a written statement from the Officer Commanding the military district showing that the accused was absent from his corps, shall be deemed a sufficient proof of desertion.

In the case of ships of the merchant marine requisitioned for war service it is provided that any seaman who neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or proceed to sea, or joins in a state of drunkenness, shall be liable to summary conviction to imprisonment up to five years.

## SUBMARINE BREMEN CAPTURED BY BRITISH

A despatch from Washington says:—Another report of the capture of the German merchant submarine Bremen, reached official circles here on Sunday from unofficial, but usually reliable sources. According to this account, which is given credence by some high military officers, the Bremen was seen three weeks ago at the big British naval station at Rosyth, on the east coast of Scotland, having been captured in one of the steel nets recently used with such success by Great Britain against underwater craft. More than 70 submarines are said to have been taken or destroyed by the nets.

## GAVE LEGION OF HONOR TO VERDUN'S MAYOR.

A despatch from Paris says: Prosper Renaud, Mayor of Verdun, has been nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for "notwithstanding his age and ill-health, remaining at his post during the most intense bombardment of the town, helping in the evacuation of its citizens and in many other ways, and leaving the town only upon order of the military authorities."

## BRITISH LOSS ON SOMME 307,000 TO DATE.

A despatch from London says: British losses in September were at the rate of more than 3,800 a day. The casualties on all fronts reported in September were: officers, 5,439; men, 114,110.

## STORMING SCHWABEN REDOUBT DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS

Last Defence South of the Ancre Was Strongest German Industry and Ingenuity Could Build.

A despatch from the British Armies in the Field in France says: "You have just time to get into a tree top and see us go after the Schwaben redoubt," said a staff general to the correspondent of the Associated Press on Friday.

Attacks have been so numerous along the British front in the last few days that even if informed of all beforehand, the correspondents would have to possess a dual personality to be present at all. The offensive is in one of its bit-by-bit stages, but is being pressed with sustained and tireless fury under the auspices of the halcyon Autumn weather, for the past week surpassed any other week since it began.

### First Attacked on July 1.

Schwaben redoubt is beyond Thiepval, which was taken Tuesday. A crucifix once crowned this ridge. Where it stood became the centre of the strongest defence German industry and ingenuity could build. This was the goal of the Ulstermen in their heroic charge on July 1, when they fell face forward under the storm of machine gun fire sent from the site of the former shrine, which peasants working in their fields could see when they looked up from their labors in the surrounding fields and villages.

In all the weeks since July 1 the British made no further attempt at this hill. Their trenches were in the same place as before that day. The "no man's land," or dead space, remained where it was when the Germans first formed their defensive line. But while they were swinging in from the south, where the grand attack on July 1 had succeeded, they had given Thiepval and Schwaben redoubt a fair daily allowance of shell fire, though making no infantry attack.

For nearly three months this softening process continued. Then when the British had gained the ridges running at an angle with the old German line of Thiepval they began to take fresh interest in that old first line. Now they did not have to attack it in front, but approached it from the side, as well as having it in a crushing vise.

One German officer, who was captured, said he did not think the British good enough soldiers to attack in this way, which was just the way the British did attack after their lesson of July 1.

"And we hope the Germans will continue to think us stupid," said a British staff officer.

### Last Commanding High Ground.

But beyond Thiepval was that last commanding high ground south of the Ancre. Bare and brown it looked in the morning, and distinct were the German trenches which were going "to get it" at a given moment.

Meanwhile all along the line of battle came just the steady gunfire which has been maintained without intermission of late. This keeps the Germans always under strain, destroying their works as fast as they can dig. They never know when or where such things as happened at Schwaben redoubt may happen.

And suddenly balls of smoke so thick that they soon became a cloud were laid over the German first line on the ridge, and every one breathing death laid its gripping, clinging mantle over this trench, whose inmates could survive only by hugging their dugouts. Every shell seemed to fall between two imaginary lines of tape laid for the guidance of the gunners.

When the rain of steel ceased, the British soldiers, timing their arrival to its cessation, were over the parapet and at the doors of the dugouts. Then on to the next trench in the same fashion the waves of shell fire swept up the hillside as shields for the advancing waves of khaki.

### Fighting Still in Progress.

There are creeping artillery barrages and jumping barrages and many kinds as the guns come playing an increasingly skilful part. And the Germans came back, their shells screaming through the British shell curtain, trying to check the human waves. But unless their curtains were laid in the right place they were waste. A line of infantry may be fairly safe with a curtain shell fire a hundred yards on either side. To-morrow those waves may break with sudden intensity at some other point along the battle line and another village or system of trenches may be taken.

Three quarters of Schwaben redoubt is in British hands, and five or six hundred prisoners were shelled out of their dugouts, while the fighting continues at this writing.

All along the line the British are gaining ground.

## ROUMANIAN ARMY TRAPPED IN PASS

The Invaders of Transylvania Meet With a Severe Reverse.

London, Oct. 1.—The desperate battle which has been raging for four days in the Hermannstadt sector of Transylvania has resulted in a German victory. The first Roumanian army was destructively defeated, according to Berlin, and fled into the mountains south of Hermannstadt.

The German and Austrian troops under General von Falkenhayn had seized the Rothenthurm Pass, south of Hermannstadt, and when an encircling movement from the west forced the Roumanians to retire toward that gateway the Bavarians in the pass opened up a devastating fire

on them. The second Roumanian army was then called upon to relieve the first group, but their arrival on the battlefield was too tardy to save the day.

A great deal of significance attaches to this operation, in the opinion of military observers here. It is the first success obtained by von Falkenhayn since he took command of the Teuton forces in Transylvania, following his retirement on August 29 as chief of the German general staff in favor of von Hindenburg.

## RUSSIA'S POPULATION IS NOW 182,182,600

A despatch from Petrograd says:—According to the statistics for the year 1915, which are now available, the population of Russia increased over 53,000,000 or 42 per cent. since 1897. It increased over 3,800,000 or more than 2 per cent. since 1914. The total population is set down as 182,182,600.

## ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN IN NEW RAID ON ENGLAND

Great Crowds Cheer Spectacle of Burning Airship as it Fell in London District on Monday Morning.

London, Monday, Oct. 2.—Another Zeppelin was shot down in flames during a raid, which is still in progress, at an early hour this morning. The first report, issued by Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the home forces, says:

"A number of hostile airships crossed the east coast between 9 o'clock (Sunday) and midnight. A few bombs were dropped near the coast. No damage has yet been reported. The raid is still in progress. Some airships are in the vicinity of London, where some guns have been in action. An airship is just reported brought down in flames north of London."

Advices from the suburbs of London give graphic accounts of the manner in which the Zeppelin—the fourth

to be brought down on English soil—fell a victim to Great Britain's anti-aircraft defences.

Although the Zeppelin crashed to earth almost due north of London the spectacle of the descending blazing mass was witnessed by thousands of Londoners, who showed their satisfaction by loud cheering. The Zeppelin began to descend slowly, and then very fast, the blaze from it lighting up the countryside for many miles like day.

The military critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung says conditions for Zeppelin attacks on England are much more difficult than even a year ago. The British, he says, have had time to carry their defence measures to the highest perfection.

## GERMAN SOMME COMMANDER DECLINES TO MAKE PREDICTIONS

Does Not Think, However, That a Decision Will be Forced by Allies During This Year.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Berliner Tageblatt's special war correspondent interviewed Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commander of the German forces on the Somme, Tuesday. The Crown Prince is quoted as having said that since the offensive began the Entente allies had gained some ground, but there could be no thought of this decisively changing the situation.

"It is impossible to predict how things will go hereafter," said Prince Rupprecht. "But one thing is certain, namely, that we have everything so thoroughly prepared that we are able to contemplate the situation with equanimity, whatever comes. The offensive will certainly not reach an early end.

"We can reckon upon an offensive of great persistence and with heavy

attacks, accompanied by an enormous expenditure of ammunition. But we have taken precautions. Our artillery have been reinforced, and likewise our aeroplane corps and our fliers have had fine successes in the past few days, although they have had hard fighting against increased numbers. Our artillery derives advantages from the successful work of the aeroplanes, after having formerly been much exposed to observation by hostile aviators.

Our troops have been striking with the utmost strength, and the enemy has found the nut too hard to crack. It is my distinct opinion that the enemy is trying to force a decision at this spot and during this year, and he has not yet succeeded. He will have to put up with a Winter campaign and continue his fighting next year."

## CANADA ASKED FOR 5,000 RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Co-operation between military and naval authorities is being arranged in connection with the enlistment of recruits in Canada for the British navy. Five thousand is the number sought. Recruiting offices are being opened at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, while every military divisional recruiting depot will also receive applications. Commander White, an old Royal Navy officer, is in charge of the recruiting organization. Two thousand men by New Year's are expected to be enrolled.

## FINED \$450 FOR SALE OF 2 BOTTLES OF WHISKEY

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—That the prohibition act is to be strictly enforced was brought home to John McIntosh of 520 Ontario street very forcibly on Friday when he was fined \$450 or three months in jail for selling two bottles of whiskey since September 16. He also paid \$300 for a fine under the old license act. McIntosh is an ex-bartender.

## TRAIN CRASHED INTO STREET CAR

Thirteen Known Dead in Sunday Tragedy at Detroit.

A despatch from Detroit says: Thirteen persons were killed and more than 28 injured, several probably fatally, late on Sunday night when a switch engine pushing two freight cars crashed into a crowded street car at Forest Avenue and Dequinder Streets, on the East side. There were more than 90 persons in the street car, many of them returning from the theatres. The street car was struck almost in the centre, the impact pushing it from the tracks and sliding it alongside of the freight cars. Panicked passengers began jumping from both the front and rear doors and climbing through windows. Most of the dead were killed by jumping from the car and falling under the wheels of the still-moving freight cars. The railroad tracks at Dequinder Street are used by the Grand Trunk and Detroit Terminal Railroad Companies.

## WILSON NOTIFIES PRO-GERMANS HE DOES NOT WISH THEIR VOTES

President of the United States Would Feel Deeply Mortified if They Marked Their Ballots in His Favor.

A despatch from New York says: Stung to anger by an avalanche of insulting and insistent communications demanding that the Government take certain action favorable to Germany, President Wilson, through the medium of a telegram addressed to Jeremiah A. O'Leary, president of the so-called American Truth Society, an organization formed for the purpose of aiding the German propaganda, on Friday served notice on the hyphen-

ates that he wants no "disloyal" American to vote for him. The President's message, which was in reply to a telegram from O'Leary, accusing him of being pro-British, was sent from Long Branch, N.J., and reads: "Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them."