

## BRITISH PUSH THEIR LINES FORWARD 300 TO 500 YARDS

Stuff and Regina Trenches Captured From the Germans and Over 1,000 Prisoners Taken.

London Oct. 22.—General Haig's troops delivered a heavy stroke on the German lines in the direction of Le Sars in Picardy Saturday, advancing on a three-mile front, a depth of from 300 to 500 yards, and capturing the Regina and Stuff trenches. The whole of the objective was gained, Sir Douglas Haig reports, and 1,018 prisoners were taken. The British casualties were slight.

Twice during Sunday—in the morning and in the afternoon—the Germans launched violent attacks against the newly won French positions in the Chaulnes woods, south of the Somme River, in France. Both attacks were repulsed, the Germans suffering heavy casualties, says Paris. Some of the attackers in the morning offensive gained a foothold in the French first line, but were surrounded and the 150 survivors made prisoner.

The following joint despatch dated Saturday evening has been received from the British war correspondents' headquarters in France:

"The past two days of blue skies and hard cold winds has resulted in a general drying of the ground in the battle area, again permitting activity. The British troops have already taken advantage of the improvement.

"Shortly after noon to-day, following a hurried bombardment an attack was delivered along a front of about 5,000 yards, extending from north of Mouquet Farm in the direction of Le

Sars. Our infantry advanced in fine style and the enemy, apparently surprised, put up a comparatively small show of resistance. A trench, which the Germans had seemingly already found untenable, was occupied and various useful positions were secured. Our casualties are said to have been very light.

"Schwaben redoubt has been the scene of something pretty expensive to the enemy. Yesterday morning the Germans delivered a counter-attack against this work, to which they appear to attach much importance. Our men employed bombs and rifle grenades so vigorously that the foe never reached the parapet, but was beaten back, leaving a great number of dead and wounded in the open.

"In the small hours of the morning a stronger and more determined assault was launched against the same spot. On this occasion the enemy gained a footing in the redoubt, but our men fought so fiercely that the enemy was soon routed, leaving one officer and 79 men in our hands.

"A feature of the past few days has been the highly successful counter battery work of our artillery, direct hits having been made upon a large number of the enemy guns and emplacements. In view of the fact that the Germans admit they are wearing out their guns on the Somme front more rapidly than they can be replaced, this is eminently satisfactory.

## BRITAIN CAN BEAR STRAIN OF THE WAR

Chancellor McKenna Defends High Rate of Interest on New Treasury Bonds.

A despatch from London, says:—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying in the House of Commons to criticisms of the high rate of interest payable on the new Treasury bonds and the objection raised that this would lead to their being largely held abroad, said:

"That is the very thing we desire. It must be remembered that we had to pay a very considerable amount day by day in the United States. At present we have to find £2,000,000 a day for every working day. That means a prodigious amount to find every six days."

Mr. McKenna prefaced his statement, regarding the large amounts being spent in America, by a defence of his action in paying a high rate of interest upon Treasury bonds.

"It is not possible," he said, "to apply pre-war standards and to say that five per cent. is enough or that we could get it more cheaply. Very likely it could be done if we only wanted a little or even the equivalent of greatest sum ever raised before the war. It should be remembered, however, we have to raise a maximum sum about once a month, and it is only possible to find out, by the daily examination of the results of borrowings and payments, whether we are successful in meeting our obligations. In order to meet all expenses and to keep our undertakings with our allies, I have to make sure of getting money."

Mr. McKenna proceeded to explain that unless Great Britain was able to raise the needed money in the United States she would have to go short of supplies from there, which were absolutely essential to the purposes of the allies.

Defending the issue of the six per cent. bonds, the Chancellor mentioned the fact that within a fortnight these treasury bonds had been sold to the extent of £36,000,000. He added that the present moment of competition for money was unfavorable to the issue of a long-term loan, but the Government intended to resort to such a loan when the Treasury considered it advisable, and the Government would not shrink from the fulfilment of its promise in regard to the conversion of previous loans.

The Chancellor declared he did not doubt the ability of the Empire to bear the strain of the war. Its expenditure was not diminishing, he stated, there being an advance under the two heads of munitions and advances to Great Britain's allies, but in both of these directions he was confident the country would not grudge the needful supplies.

**YEAR'S CANADIAN TRADE EXCEEDS 1-2 BILLIONS**  
More Than Half a Billion Over Year Before—340 Millions Bal.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Aggregate Canadian trade, exclusive of coin and bullion, for the twelve months ending with July totalled \$1,587,933,707, as against \$919,178,659 for the corresponding period ending with July, 1915. This is an increase of \$668,755,048.

Imports of merchandise totalled \$622,886,350, an increase of more than \$200,000,000 as compared with the total for the twelve months ending July, 1915. Exports of merchandise totalled \$965,047,457, as against \$499,872,322, an increase of 460 millions. The balance of trade in favor of exports during the calendar year was more than \$340,000,000.

The total duty collected during the twelve months was \$121,906,788, as against \$78,787,427 for the twelve months ending with July, 1915, an increase of about forty millions. The average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable goods for the twelve months was 34.44. On all goods imported the average rate of duty was 19.45 per cent.

**PLAIN DUTCH WORDS TO UNITED STATES**

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—A demand for the stoppage of submarine warfare, coupled with an appeal to the United States to take the initiative toward that end, is voiced by the Telegraaf. The Telegraaf says: "Ten days have elapsed since the submarine war was carried to the door of America and nothing has been done. Are we to understand that our ships are allowed to be torpedoed right on the American coast? We say in all frankness to America that submarine war must be stopped and Germany must be told that mistakes, which all the world knows are no mistakes, will no longer be tolerated. Let America speak the redeeming word lest she rue deeply in the future having neglected a task plainly to be expected."

## INFANTRY LANDED AT SALONICA TO AUGMENT ENTENTE FORCES

Several Detachments of Greek Troops Have Also Arrived at That Port From Crete.

A despatch from London says: Ad-ditional Entente forces have been sent to Salonica, according to Reuter's correspondent there, who sends word that a further strong contingent of infantry was landed on Friday, and that several detachments of Greek troops have arrived from Crete to join the Nationalist army.

The Provisional Government at Salonica has received a lengthy telegram embodying resolutions passed at a meeting of Greeks in New York and promising men and funds to the Nationalist cause. The Provisional Government, says the despatch, is sending a committee to New York for the purpose of organizing and transporting recruits.

## ROUMANIANS USE THEIR BAYONETS

Attack the Austro-Germans, Taking 12 Guns and 600 Prisoners.

A despatch from London says:—The news from the Roumanian front is again excellent. In the one region on the long front where the gravest danger menaced the Roumanians, the Predeal Pass sector, the Teutons have been driven across the Transylvania frontier. Ground has also been gained in the Bran defile. In the Trotus valley the Roumanians forced the Austro-Germans to retire and took 600 prisoners and 12 cannon. Another detachment attacking from Goicasa, in the Trotus area, surprised the Teuton troops and took 300 prisoners and some machine guns.

**ITALIANS TAKE POSITION AT POINT OF BAYONET**

London, Oct. 22.—Charging in a blizzard, the Italians have captured a strong Austrian position in the Dolomite Alps at the point of the bayonet. All but eighteen of the garrison were killed. Snow and fog called a halt in the fierce fight for the Tooth of Pabusio, but nearby, in the Roite region, the Italians made progress.

**AUSTRIA'S LOSSES TO DATE AGGREGATE 4,400,000**

Rome, Oct. 22.—According to a report issued to-day by the Italian general staff, up to date the Austrians have mobilized 7,400,000 men between the ages of 18 and 50. In 26 months Austria's losses in dead and wounded and prisoners totals 4,400,000. Austria's present army according to these official estimates, consists of not more than 3,000,000 officers and men.

**VON KLUK RETIRED AT HIS OWN REQUEST.**

Leader of German Right Wing in Paris Drive Seventy Years of Age.

A despatch from Berlin says: Field Marshal Alexander von Kluk, who commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep toward Paris in the fall of 1914, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He had never returned to the front since he was wounded by shrapnel fire in March, 1915, while inspecting advanced positions. The Field Marshal was seventy years of age last May.

## BULGARIANS ARE PUT TO ROUT BY THE GALLANT SERBIAN ARMY

Captured Plateau and Village of Velyeselo, on the Western End of Macedonian Front.

A despatch from Paris says: Continuing their successful onslaughts against the Bulgarians the Serbians have captured the plateau and village of Velyeselo, on the western end of the Macedonian front, putting the enemy to rout. In the engagement the

Serbians captured several guns and took about 100 prisoners. The official statement from Berlin grudgingly refers to the Serbian advance as a temporary success, and declares that the forward movement has been halted by the troops of the central powers.

## CREWS OF SUBMARINED SHIPS FROZEN TO DEATH IN BOATS

German Pirates Leave Norwegian Sailors to Die of Exposure and Exhaustion.

A despatch from London says: Crews of certain Norwegian vessels torpedoed by German submarines were placed in small boats and endured dreadful sufferings before reaching land, says a Bergen despatch to the

Copenhagen Politiken transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company. Four men were frozen to death, the report adds, and a Norwegian mate died on his arrival at Alexandrovsk, near Archangel.

## SERB TROOPS NEAR MONASTIR

German Aid Reaches the Retreating Bulgarian Forces.

London, Oct. 22.—The Serbian forces which, having captured by long, hard fighting the flanking mountain positions to the east, pushed down to the plains and across the Cerna River, are now advancing rapidly on Monastir. In the river bend they have reached the suburbs of the town of Baldentsi, four miles north of Brod, and but 10 miles from Monastir. German troops are now assisting the Bulgarians in an attempt to check the advance of the Serbians who forced a passage of the Cerna River on the Macedonian front south-east of Monastir and captured several towns.

**CANADA'S FIRST FARMER.**

How an Apothecary From France Tilled the Soil.

The first farmer settler in Canada who lived on the produce of the soil was Louis Hebert, an apothecary from Paris, who landed in Quebec in 1617 with his wife and children, and at once started to clear and cultivate the soil on what is now the site of the Cathedral of Quebec, the Seminary and part of the Upper Town. With a spade as his only tool he worked and re-worked the soil until it was ready to receive seed from France, planted apple and rose trees, and at last saw waving in the breeze the golden grain, the flowers and fruits from his motherland. The third centenary of the landing of Louis Hebert will be celebrated in Quebec in 1917, and a Citizens' Committee has been formed to erect a monument to the first farmer of the Dominion.

## VIENNA EDITOR SLAYS PREMIER

Count Stuerghk, Prime Minister of Austria, Victim of Assassin's Bullet.

Vienna, Oct. 22.—Count Karl Stuerghk, Premier of Austria, was shot and killed in a restaurant here yesterday by Dr. Friedrich Adler, editor of the Socialist paper Der Kampf. Three bullets were fired at the Premier by Adler, two of which lodged in Count Stuerghk's head, killing him instantly. The assassination of the Austrian Premier, Count Karl Stuerghk, was purely political, and was induced by his refusal to convene Parliament, according to the admission of Dr. Friedrich Adler, his assistant, shortly after his arrest.

**GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.**

London, Oct. 22.—A German light cruiser has been torpedoed by a British submarine. The announcement by the Admiralty reads: "A British submarine just returned from the North Sea reports that she torpedoed a German light cruiser of the Kolberg class early Thursday morning. When last seen the cruiser was steaming slowly in evident difficulties towards German waters."

**TEUTONS RECOGNIZE RUSSIAN READINESS**

A wireless despatch from Berne to London quotes the war correspondent of the Vienna Zeit on the eastern front as referring to improvement in the Russian artillery as follows: "It must be recognized that the advantages enjoyed by our armies owing to the Russian shortage of ammunition are disappearing."

## ROUNDING UP THE FEW GERMANS LEFT IN EAST AFRICAN COLONY

Remnant That Escaped Capture Are Pinned in Malarial Swamp and Must Soon Surrender.

A despatch from London says: In a review of recent operations in German East Africa the War Office announces that the Belgians operating near Tabora, in the northern central part of the colony, have inflicted a further defeat on the Germans. In the fighting from Sept. 18 to 22 the surviving portion of the German forces which had been defeated at Tabora were routed.

Along the coast the British forces under General Smuts are engaged in clearing the country. A number of small columns are carrying on this work south-east of Dar-Es-Salaam and north-west and west of Kilwa. Gen. Smuts says his troops have been attempting to drive into the Rufiji

valley German posts established north and south of that region.

The remnant of the force defeated by the Belgians was driven eastward and southward, the Germans making an attempt to effect a junction with the main German body concentrated in the Rufiji valley.

The bulk of the remaining German forces, says the announcement, are now confined in a limited area in the south-eastern portion of the colony, of which all the ports on the coast and the main lines of approach are held by the Entente forces. The entire Rufiji valley and the Delta are unhealthy and malarial to the highest degree, and are declared likely to become untenable after the advent of the "less-rains" during October.