

BRITISH AND FRENCH MAKE NOTABLE GAINS

Smash Foe's Lines in Pleadry on Front of Twelve Miles For Depth of Mile

After three days of the most colossal artillery bombardment of the war the French and British again struck on the Somme on Monday. The big guns had cleared the way for the infantry and "tanks," and the combined armies scored an almost uniform advance of a mile on a front of from ten to twelve miles. The British swept forward for a full mile on the six-mile front from Martintpuich to Comblies. The French, joining them here, carried the advance over a wide stretch extending as far south as the river. Three powerfully fortified villages—Rancourt, Morval and Les Boeuifs—were captured, together with two heights, and several extensive trench labyrinths between. The German garrison which still holds out in the ruins of Comblies is practically cut off, according to Gen. Haig's report.

Huge German Losses The German losses are described as tremendous, and they lost great numbers of men in prisoners. Machine guns and war material in huge quantities fell into the hands of the Allies.

Pressing forward northeast of Comblies, the French carried the lines to the southern outskirts of Frogicourt, seizing the entire stretch of fortified ground between Hamenc and Hill No. 149. It was in this vast surge that Rancourt fell into their hands, what Germans were left retreating precipitately or being taken prisoners. The drive in the sector between Rancourt and Bouchavesnes was no less successful.

Gains Are Important The most important success from the British point of view is the capture of Morval. In the concise language of Gen. Haig, this village, "with its subterranean quarters, trenches and wire entanglements, constituted a formidable fortress," and its occupation, together with that of Les Boeuifs, "is of considerable military importance and practically severs the enemy's communications with Comblies." The allied advance, one of the most extensive since the opening of the Somme battle, was made with comparatively small losses, thanks to the effectiveness of the artillery.

VICTORY IN DOBRUDJA

Russians and Roumanians Advancing Taking Many Positions

A brief bulletin from Petrograd declares that a great Russo-Roumanian victory has been achieved in the Dobrudja, in the course of which 2,000 prisoners were taken. Details are lacking. This news comes as the climax of reported allied advances along the Balkan front. In Transylvania Roumanian successes are recorded, in the course of one of which at Hermannstadt 300 Austrians were captured. On this front, says Bucharest, forty-eight officers and 6,836 men have been captured since Roumania entered the war.

Mackensen's right flank has been forced farther back, according to Bucharest. This indicates that the Russians are hammering first at one flank and then at the other. Saturday they advanced along the Danube, today along the Black Sea coast. By this means they are steadily compelling the whole enemy line to withdraw. There is little doubt that the Russian warships in the Black Sea have materially aided the land forces by keeping the Bulgars' left wing under a constant fire. Bucharest was bombarded on Monday by a German airship, according to Berlin.

LABOR MEN IN SESSION

Recommendations Made in View of Conditions After the War

The report of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, now in convention at Toronto, contained a number of important recommendations. Referring to the conditions that the people of Canada will have to face at the close of the war, the report submitted for the consideration of the Congress the following suggestions as a means of partially solving the problem, or at least of ameliorating conditions:

The nationalization of railways, mines and other public utilities. The building of an extensive system of highways. The adoption of a policy for land settlement which will provide sufficient aid to guarantee the settlement on the land of those adapted to or adaptable for farming, and that such policy provide for close settlement so that social amenities be enjoyed to the greatest possible extent. Shortening of the work day to provide opportunity for the employment of every unemployed person. The disbanding of enlisted men to be gradual, covering a period of at least two years after the termination of the war, to enable their being absorbed into the industrial life of the country through immediate employment after discharge.

The Executive also recommended that the Government increase the pension rates, to be based on the cost of living, and increase the rates of special allowances for widows and children, making no distinction between the child of a private and that of an officer.

Venezelos Going to London? Former Premier Venezelos of Greece, who left Athens on Monday for Crete, is going to London, it is said in well-informed circles, and interesting deductions are drawn. A revolutionary movement is spreading in Greece and Venezelos is generally believed to be at the head of it.

To Test a Liquor Case Two Justices of the Peace at Stratford held that beer cannot legally be provided at barn-raising in Canada. Temperance Act territory. The judgment will be appealed as a test case.

Another Zeppelin raid on the east coast of England occurred Monday night.

TWO RAIDING ZEPPELS DOWN NEAR LONDON

One Crew Captured, the Second All Killed—Bombs Killed 28 Men, Women and Children

Of the twelve big Zeppelins which invaded the British Isles on Saturday night to deal death and destruction from the skies two are now stark and black masses of steel and aluminum in the little village of Mangold, Essex county. They fell victims of the anti-aircraft defences of London and outlying districts.

One came down a flaming torch, as did the Zeppelin L-21, destroyed three weeks ago, while the second, disabled by gunfire, effected a landing, which saved the lives of the crew, who are prisoners in England. The crew of the first raider died in the consuming flames of their own ship, but they were not so terribly charred as their predecessors.

This latest raider to light her own funeral way on English soil collapsed and was consumed much more quickly than the L-21. It is possible, though, that some of the men were still living when the great vessel struck the ground. The captain's body was found some distance from the wreck.

Thousands Were Watching The wreck and burning of the first Zeppelin was witnessed by tens of thousands of London's residents, but the wounding and descent of the second raider was a matter of doubt until the official statements were given out. Many who saw the shrapnel bursting like skyrocket about the invader which subsequently caught fire think there must have been several direct hits. Many aeroplanes were aloft and attacked the Zeppelins from all sides.

The London Daily Mail correspondent at an east coast town, describing the descent of one of the Zeppelins and the surrender of the crew, says that as they struck off inland they emptied their revolvers into the sky and flung the weapons away. When a patrol of armed soldiers arrived to aid the three policemen who had taken charge of the Germans, the Zeppelin commander said: "Please allow me to go to the nearest post-office so I may telephone to someone in London who will let my wife know I am safe."

This preposterous suggestion was quickly countered by a soldier, who said: "Don't you be sure you are safe, matey; we don't know what there may be against you."

Landed in an Orchard The village constable in telling later of the coming down of the Zeppelin said he heard the noise of the motors overhead and next saw a Zeppelin flying seaward 300 feet up. Then, as if the commander of the airship feared trouble on the water, he turned back inland and in a few minutes "the airship floated like a giant feather," landing in a farmer's orchard less than thirty feet from the farmer's cottage. Two loud explosions followed, and then the flare of a fuse lit up the orchard yard.

The commander marched his men to the house, but the occupants were too frightened to answer the knock, so the Germans took to the road where they encountered the constables. An official statement says that during the raid, in the metropolitan area seventeen men, eight women and three children were killed, and forty-five men, thirty-seven women, and seventeen children were injured. No reports have been received of any military damage.

NEWSPAPERMEN JAILED

Prominent Winnipeg Journalists Committed on Contempt Charges

Edward Beck, managing editor of the Winnipeg Telegram, was sent to the common jail for one month and fined \$500 by Mr. Justice Galt on Saturday for alleged contempt of court. He refused to answer any questions or to take the oath when summoned to explain an article in his paper criticizing the conduct of the Agricultural College Commission, over which Judge Galt presided. B. R. Deacon, news editor of the Telegram, was sent to jail for two weeks and fined \$100. Stanley Beck, a reporter on the same paper, was committed to jail for one month. Knox Magee, editor of the Saturday Post, for contempt was committed to jail for one month and fined \$500.

When the Commission sat Mr. Hugh Phillips, Government counsel, read reports which appeared in The Telegram and Post, following the statement made by Hon. Robert Rogers on Thursday that the Judges who were paid for conducting such Commissions accepted bribes. "I feel," said Mr. Phillips, "that these articles cannot serve any other purpose than to bring into contempt this Commission, and, acting under your instructions, I have subpoenaed for you this morning the editors of the two papers and such reporters as I was instructed to have present." After spending four hours in jail, the newspapermen were released on an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Conspiracy Charges Filled The jury trying hotelmen charged with conspiracy to bribe members of the Saskatchewan Legislature, in the matter of the banish the bar bill, returned a verdict acquitting R. G. Waddell, First Vice-President of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, and disagreed on Clayton Peterson, a member of the Executive. The cases against James Dallas and C. E. Wilson were withdrawn.

Enlistment Caused Tragedy Clarence Machtrieb, a German, twenty-one years of age, committed suicide at his home in Hudson, Mich., after a violent quarrel with his parents over his having enlisted at Windsor with the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

The French Government claims to have indisputable evidence that the Germans are infecting war prisoners with tuberculosis and turning them into neutral countries when they become too sick to work.

Honor Roll -for- Durham and District

- A Adair, John Adair, Robin Allan, Lieut. T. Allen, Johnston Ayott, Bert B Banks, George Bailey, Michael Bailey, J. Baker, Richard Basham, A. Baker, Richard Bell, Alex. Blyth, Cecil Bolger, John Borthwick, David Box, Fred Bradley, Thos. Bryon, J. C. Brown, R. Bryon, Percy Bunce, Frank C Catton, Victor Calder, Roy Campbell, W. A. Campbell, G. W. Carey, James Chislett, Charles Clark, Campbell Colville, John Confrey, D. Cove, A. Corkill, Joseph Connolly, Arthur Coutts, James Corbett, Fred Cross, Roy Cross, J. H. Crawford, Chas. D Daniel, Percy Darby, Wm. Darling, C. H. Derby, John Davis, J. A. Davis, Percy Davis, Cecil Dewar, A. C. Dodsworth, H. W. Donaldson, Alex. Drum, H. G. Dunbar, Lachlan Dyre, A. E Eccles, Roy Edwards, Elmo Edwards, Ivan Elvidge, Vernon Ewen, Robt F Falkingham, Wm. Fluker, Ray Findlay, Alex Findlay, Murray G Gadd, Wm. Glover, E. Goleby, Wm. Grigsby, Frank Grigsby, H. Gray, H. Grant, Brock Gray, Thos. Greenwood, J. W. Grundy, Wm. Grierson, Nathan Gun, Dr. A. Gun, Gordon Gun, Cecil H Hazen, G. C. Hazen, R. Havens, Ed. Havens, Chas. Hamlet, Joseph Hartford, S. J. Hazen, Wm. Hillis, Sam. Hoy, Murray Hopkins, W. J. Hunt, R. Hughes, Jesse I Irwin, Duncan K Kelly, Fred Keith, Robert Knisley, W. H. Kress, George Kress, Lieut. H. L Lake, Wilfrid Lake, Wm. Laidlaw, A. N. Lauder, W. A. Lauder, T. A. Legge, C. L. Leeson, Fred Lindsay, E. G. Lindsay, R. G. Lloyd, George Lloyd, J. A. Lloyd, Anson Lucas, J. N. M Marshall, C. A. Mountain, Lorne Munroe, Wm. Morton, Wesley Mather, T. L. Matheson, L. Mort, A. Murray, George Mc McAlister, T. W. McAlister, W. W. McAsey, F. M. McComb, Archie McConnell, Harold McDonald, John C. McDonald, H. H. McDonald, John McDonald, Thos. McDonald, Norman McFarlane, David B. McFadden, J. R. McGirr, Wm. McGirr, E. J. McGillivray, Neil McGirr, Lance McIlraith, Frank McIlraith, J. H. McKeown, J. J. MacKay, Frank McMillan, N. J. McKinnon, Hector McKechnie, H. C. McMahon, J. McNally, Stanley McNally, Cecil N Ness, George Newell, Lewis Nichol, John C. Nichol, Wilfrid Nichol, C. W. Nicholson, Noel O Oyas, C. H. P Petty, Wm. Petty, Wm. Pilgrim, Chas. Pinkerton, F. Pinkerton, John M. Pollock, H. Pust, J. A. Pust, Ezra R Ramage, Chas. C. Ramage, James Renwick, Edgar Robb, Robert Ross, Clarence Ross, John Ross, Percy S Saunders, Mack Saunders, Allister Scheuermann, V. Seaman, S. Smith, J. Fred. Smith, Andrew Smith, Andrew Stedman, John Stewart, Thos. Stewart, Corp Standen, S. T Torry, Fred Thompson, David Thompson, Walter Thomas, J. E. V Vollett, James Vollett, Harold Vollett, Harry W Warmington, Joseph Wall, James Watson, Ferguson Watson, J. Wallace, Jas. died Aug. 30. Wells, Alex. Weir, J. Weir, John Whitmore, W. N. White, Alex. White, E. J. Willis, Stanley Willis, B. H. Wolfe, Capt. C. E. Wright, J. Wylie, W. J.

CANADIANS CAPTURED TWELVE HUNDRED HUNS

Story of Splendid Gallantry by Men From Every Part of the Dominion - Took Strong Positions

The Canadian general representative at the front sends the following account of recent important operations participated in by the troops from the Dominion, including the capture of Courcellette and adjacent positions: Canadian Corps Headquarters in France—The Canadian troops have been actively participating in the great battle of the Somme. Already, in a series of brilliant attacks, they have forced the Germans back for over a mile beyond their original line. They have captured Mouquet Farm, having finally overcome a desperate resistance; they have attacked and carried the sugar refinery and its lines of connecting trenches, and then following up this success with a boldness of plan and action of execution not excelled in this war they have on the same day organized and delivered fresh attacks which made them masters of the whole village of Courcellette.

The Canadians have taken over 1,200 prisoners including thirty-two officers, together with two guns, a large number of machine guns and several heavy minen-werfers, or trench mortars.

Canadian Scottish There A Montreal battalion was the first to enter the battle, coming up through a heavy hostile barrage to the assistance of the hard-pressed troops practically in the middle of an attack. They were closely followed by the Canadian Scottish (which includes men from Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg and Hamilton) and by a Toronto battalion.

The first assault was undertaken by an eastern Ontario battalion against a salient in the German line some 500 yards in length. This battalion carried out its task in a manner little short of perfection. Sharp at 4.45 one afternoon, in broad daylight, and under an almost cloudless sky, three companies under command of Major Vanderwater sprang from their trenches and advanced steadily towards the German line. In front of them our artillery laid down an intense barrage, and our men followed so closely that they were almost in the midst of their own shells. One German machine gun was still in operation but it did not succeed in stopping the advance. Some of the enemy continued to shoot until the last moment. Thus several of our men, including two officers, were killed on the very parapet of the German trenches. But their death was avenged, for with an irresistible onrush our men poured into the enemy lines. Those of the enemy who did not immediately surrender were shot or bayoneted. Those who attempted to escape back to their support positions were shot down as they ran from hole to hole either by a Lewis machine gun, which Lieutenant Douse had promptly brought into action, or by our snipers. Altogether about eighty prisoners were taken, and the trench was filled with German dead.

A Valuable Gain This successful enterprise, depriving the enemy of a valuable observation post, straightened out our line and carried our positions forward some 200 yards, thus preparing the ground for the more general assault of September 15th.

The morning of Sept. 15th dawned bright and clear. There was a frosty nip in the air. Suddenly our massed artillery burst into a frenzy of activity. Siftles of every calibre were hurled over the heads of the waiting infantry.

Shortly after 6 o'clock our battalions began their attack. Before them the artillery barrage advanced stage by stage with a remarkable precision and a great intensity of fire. In successive waves our infantry moved forward, climbing over the shell-torn ground, leaping the battered trenches. Among them burst the enemy shells. The noise was terrific. Machine gun and rifle fire poured into them. Steadily they mounted the last ridge, saw Martintpuich on their right, and looked over to the brick ruins and white chalk mounds of the sugar refinery and the trenches to the right and left which were to be their objective.

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