

SMASHING GERMAN LINES BRITISH MAKE GREATEST GAINS OF CAMPAIGN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

down the Bulgarian defence in the center and on the left wing. French troops took Bulgarian positions a half mile deep on a front of one mile. West of Lake Ostrovo the Serbians captured Calkandze. The British attacked west of the Vardar and also gained ground.

Unofficially it is reported the Bulgarians retreated twelve miles in front of the entente rush and Athens reports the abandonment of Kastoria by the Bulgarians. Berlin says entente attacks in the Moglenica sector and east of the Vardar were repulsed.

Italians have begun a new drive toward Trieste. Austrian entrenchments east of the Vallone have been broken. Rome reports, together with more than 2,100 prisoners, Vienna, while admitting Italian successes on the Isonzo front, declares the first assault is looked upon as a failure.

In the Dobrudja region of Roumania Bucharest admits that the Russian and Roumanian troops are retiring northward before the advance of the forces of the central powers. Violent fighting is in progress in this region. In Transylvania, however, the Roumanian forces are continuing their progress and have reached the Aluta river northwest of Kronstadt.

There has been no change in the situation on the eastern front from the Carpathians to Riga.

TRENCHES TAKEN.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—North of the Somme the French forces today took a system of trenches 500 metres deep from the Germans north of the La Fere farm, with the aid of the British, rendering the encirclement of the town of Combes closer, says the war office communication issued tonight.

It is added that near Berny-En-Santerre south of the Somme, three German trenches and 200 prisoners, five of them officers, were captured. Successful aviation operations also were carried out on the Somme front.

The communication says: "North of the Somme we accomplished an advance north of LePrieux farm, where we took a system of trenches to a depth of 500 metres. This advance in conjunction with the British operations, marks the beginning of the encircling of Combes."

There was some lively fighting today east of the Somme. The British advanced in conjunction with the British operations, marks the beginning of the encircling of Combes.

"On the Verdun front one enemy machine was killed north of Douaumont. In the Vosges our anti-aircraft artillery brought one Fokker down near Lusse."

"Our bombing squadrons also were very active Thursday night. A group of ten machines dropped seventy-seven bombs and 128 incendiary bombs on the station and railway at Remier and attacks on the station and barracks at Guiscard. Numerous hits were made. A huge fire was observed at Terzier and the commencement of another blaze at Guiscard."

"Another squadron dropped forty shells on the barracks at Stenay, where several fires were observed and forty bombs on works at Rombach. The results of our pilots pushed as far as Dillingen in the valley of the Saar and dropped eight bombs on a large factory where a fire is reported to have been observed. The same night at Rombach blast furnaces received ten bombs and four more bombs fell on the railway between Metz and Pont-a-Mousson, which was seriously damaged."

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GREECE IS READY TO JOIN ALLIES IF TO HER ADVANTAGE

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particular feeling to the fact almost certain to overtake more than a million Greeks living in Asia Minor and Thrace in the event of Greece finding herself engaged in hostilities with Turkey.

Quite frankly the king admitted that the presence of Bulgarians in Macedonia and Roumania's entry into the war would greatly complicate the situation, constituting a new element which might easily alter the premises upon which the policy of Greece hitherto has been based. The king declared that the new elements had to be duly considered.

The king received the correspondent while lying on a sofa in a darkened room. Physicians and nurses were still in attendance upon him on account of the fever and continual irritation of the wound which keeps the king confined to his room and in a state of constant physical annoyance when not in actual pain.

BRITISH PIN FAITH TO THEIR NEW ARMORED CAR

Will Travel All Kinds of Roads in Any Kind of Weather.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The reference in the official communication issued by the war office yesterday afternoon to a new type of armored car is the first official mention of a development that has been much whispered about recently in army circles. Those who have seen the new vehicles refer to them as "wankas," while the soldiers who have been handling them have given them the nickname of "wankies."

The object that the designers sought to obtain was to render a heavily armored motor car capable of being operated in the shell torn and roadless wilderness of trenches where it is evident a vehicle mounted on ordinary wheels could not be used.

"Our inventors have not hesitated boldly to tread unbroken paths. We may imagine the feeling of German infantry in shell battered trenches when in the uncertain light of dawn they saw advancing upon them an array of unearthly monsters cased in spitting fire and crawling insistently, but ceaselessly, over trenches, barbed wire and shell craters."

MEXICAN "FOURTH" TO BE CELEBRATED IN STYLE AT MEXICAN CAPITAL

Buildings Aflutter With Flags and Program of Sports Planned.

SPECIAL BULL FIGHT

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15.—The hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the proclamation of Mexican independence by Hidalgo at Dolores in 1810 will be celebrated with elaborate ceremonies throughout the republic tomorrow.

In the capital, where nearly every building is aflutter with flags and decorated with the national colors, military and civil organizations will parade through the principal streets. Bands will play throughout the day in every park and a chorus of a thousand voices, trained for weeks, will sing patriotic songs.

In addition to the formal speeches and meetings, a program of sports modeled closely after the program of the Olympic games, has drawn athletes from all over the country to the larger part of the tremendous list of entertainments at the schools and colleges in or near the capital. A field has been laid out for track and field events, baseball games, basketball and association football matches.

CONGRESS PASSENGERS STARTED FOR SEATTLE

Captain Cousins Praises the Conduct of Passengers and Crew of Steamer.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Sept. 15.—All of the passengers of the burned steamer Congress left here at 4 p. m. today on a special train for Seattle. Two miles off Coos Bay the blackened hulk of the Congress lay still smoking.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to the United States government for the remarkably fine service rendered by the bar dredge Colonel H. S. Michie," said Captain Cousins.

"The members of my crew acted like heroes," he said. "Every man stuck to his post in the face of suffocation and several after being overcome wanted to go back. The passengers also behaved splendidly."

"We discovered the fire in number three hold about 3 p. m. yesterday. The fire did not originate in the stowage as had been previously reported. The flames spread with great rapidity. The smoke welled forth so rapidly that we were not able to get at the engines to operate our main wireless apparatus. After some delay we got an auxiliary set working and picked up the Eureka, Cal., steamer. We told them to notify Marshfield that we were being forced to port and to send vessels to our aid. At that time we were racing for the mouth of Coos Bay. The fire was discovered when we were twenty-five miles off the coast and three miles south of the entrance to the bay."

ARRIVES AT COPENHAGEN. COPENHAGEN, (Via London, Sept. 15.)—Rafael Zubaran, Mexican minister to Berlin has arrived and established legations in the Scandinavian capital, where Mexico has not been represented heretofore. He hopes to promote commercial relations between Mexico and Scandinavia, according to a dispatch from Oslo, Norway, which has had some commercial relations with Mexico.

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GALLATIN ROBERTS FAILED TO APPEAR

Disabled Automobile Prevented Ducombe Man From Speaking at Canton Democratic Rally.

Gallatin Roberts, democratic nominee for the house of representatives in the next general assembly, who was advertised to speak at Canton last night, failed to appear, and thereby hangs a tale, one that causes democrats to mention automobiles in unkind terms when they speak of Mr. Roberts, who is popularly mentioned for the speakership of the house in the next general assembly.

After a vain search for a telephone, the party gave up in despair, and sat down to wait until the driver should get the car back in condition to travel. By the time the auto was ready for business again, it was too late for the Canton meeting, and the party returned to Asheville.

This is the reason why Canton did not hear Mr. Roberts last night, and why the democrats have decided, in the future, to travel in two automobiles, in order that the speaker, at least, may be sent ahead if one car breaks down.

ASHEVILLE MEN ARE SENT COMMISSIONS

DECLARES FOR WILSON.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—When the Maryland state committee of the progressive party this afternoon by a vote of fifteen to four endorsed Mr. Hughes for president, former Republican Congressman George Peares, who represented Garrett county on the committee, who voted against the endorsement, a resolution declared he would support William George R. Gaither in a letter questioned the right of the state committee to act.

There was no indorsement of the candidacy of Mr. Fairbanks for vice-president, Colonel Parker of Louisville, being the progressive candidate. Former Attorney General Boneparte sharply criticized President Wilson's policies, stating that his "administration has been to my mind a signal and ignominious failure."

WOMEN POORER RISKS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—While mortality among women is lighter than among men, the insurance companies have found risks on the lives of the former unprofitable and write policies on women's lives only for limited amounts and at higher rates or under restrictions according to E. A. Phillips of St. Paul, Minn., in an address before the American Life convention here today.

The losses suffered by companies on women's lives are greater during the first five years of the existence of policies," Phillips said, "and the risks are greatest on young married women; among spinsters the mortality rate is lower than that of men, among married women it is higher while widows and divorcees die at about the same rate as men."

According to Phillips, as women grow older they become more desirable risks.

TWO KILLED.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 15.—Two persons are known to have been killed and nearly a score of other persons injured by an explosion at the plant of the Aetna Chemical company here, Okaloosa, Okla., county, tonight. Officials of the company refused to discuss the explosion, except to say that it originated in a small tank of ammonium nitrate which is used in the manufacture of dynamite.

AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 15.—The war department's message which is being relayed from Plymouth, Mass. to Seattle by automobile was brought into Spokane at 5:18 p. m. today, one hour and forty-two minutes ahead of schedule and was immediately given to a driver who will deliver it to Coalfax. At Coalfax the message is to be taken to Walla Walla.

HARPER OUT OF GAME.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington Americans, announced tonight before leaving Chicago that Harry Harper, his star left-hander, would not pitch again this season. Harper's arm is sore.

DICKENS' GRANDSON KILLED. LONDON, Sept. 15.—Major Cedric Charles Dickens, grandson of Charles Dickens, was killed in action in France Monday.

EIGHTY THOUSAND WORKERS TO JOIN NEW YORK STRIKE

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brought its inquiry into the strike to a close today. The statement issued with regard to the situation of the Third avenue company's lines said there was no evidence of bad faith on the part of the company nor any indication that it was the intention of the company to violate the agreement of August 7 which ended the former surface car strike. The commission added that it did find evidence of suspicion on the part of the men to violate the agreement.

"The strike should be called off at once and the agreement of August 7 should be lived up to in letter and spirit," the statement concluded.

THE HERO OF MANILA GOES TO BED AT 9 O'CLOCK

Among the Interesting People of the September American Magazine is Admiral Dewey, who gives some reasons why he is hale and hearty at seventy-eight. The writer says: "Every night at 9 o'clock finds Dewey in bed, because he was taught as a boy that an hour of sleep in the middle of the night is equal to two hours after midnight. Along about 4 a. m. he wakes up; but he lies in bed and reads until 6 o'clock, which he regards as a respectable hour."

After breakfast he reads until time to go to his office at the general board of the navy, where he puts in two or three hours a day. If the weather is pleasant he walks to the office and walks back home, about half a mile each way; if the weather is unfavorable he goes in his limousine. In case he has the slightest suggestion of a cold he doesn't go out at all."

NOTED CUBAN DIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Dr. Enrique Yuxé y Palomina, secretary of sanitation of Cuba and a prominent figure in the politics of the republic, died in a hospital here late tonight after operations for an infection that came from a construction of the great bled. Dr. Nunes was forty-four years old.

AUTHOR DIES.

SKAGWAY, Alaska, Sept. 15.—Thomas Marindale, an author and merchant of Philadelphia, known for his writings of out-of-door life, died Wednesday night in the wilds of northern British Columbia, according to word received here tonight. His body is being brought out over the trail to Skagway for shipment to his home.

GROWTH OF OUR CARIBBEAN INTERESTS.

Until the close of the last century, our interests in the Caribbean were more potential than tangible. However keen our solicitude for its destinies may have been, not one of its myriad islands flew our flag or acknowledged our protection. The Spanish war gave us our first territorial foothold in the American Mediterranean. Porto Rico then became American soil, while Cuba, greatest of all the Caribbean islands and the portal to our exposed Gulf coast, was definitely safeguarded from all possibility of foreign aggression.

The Spanish war was, however, only the prologue to a still more momentous departure. In 1904 we acquired our rights at the isthmus of Panama and began the construction of the great inter-oceanic canal. It is not too much to say that future historians will regard this as one of those few truly great events which change the whole current of world-history. We should do our best to banish from our minds the picture of the nineteenth century Caribbean. That depressing vision of ruined islands rising from a lethargic sea has gone to return no more. We have dug the "Big Ditch" at Panama—and have thereby transformed the Caribbean from a dead-end basin into the greatest ocean highway of the world. The results of this transformation are startling in their far-reaching immensity. The mighty currents of world-trade which have so long passed through the old Mediterranean will presently sweep through the new Mediterranean. The Panama canal will soon be the great sluice-gate for the foaming tides of east and west. But, before the construction of the great gate must be well buttressed and the hand of the gate-keeper must be strong. The Panama canal is the greatest single commercial and strategic prize in the world. It has enormous importance in the very quarter where they were already so great before—"From the Danish West Indies; Keys to the Caribbean," by T. Lochrop Stoddard, in The American Review of Reviews for September, 1916.

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