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BELGIAN HARES;
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John McCormick,
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h picked up his samples
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Constant Headaches

When the nervous system gets run down one of the most persistent symptoms is headache. Nervous headache has been described as the cry of the starved brain for more blood. Of its remarkable blood- and blood-enriching quality Chase's Nerve Food ranks among of overcoming nervousness, nervous prostration, indigestion, sleeplessness, and all the annoying of nervous breakdown. It gives more relief, but thoroughly for it rebuilds and reconstructs the wasted and depleted

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London Times.

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# BULGAR BLOW AT BUCHAREST

## Roumanian Capital First Objective of the Enemy.

## Austrian Retirement in Bukowina is Reported.

Amsterdam Cable.——A despatch received here from Constantinople says that Halil Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has gone to Berlin to confer with German statesmen.

London, Sept. 6.—An Austrian retirement along the Moldava River, in South-eastern Bukowina, is reported from Geveva. A Zurich despatch says the Roumanians occupied 7,000 square miles of Hungary in the first week of their offensive.

No official confirmation is yet at hand of the reported capture by the Roumanians of Orzova, the Hungarian hill city at the Iron Gates of the Danube. On their northern and north-eastern fronts the Roumanians report heavy fighting and an advance in the region of Borzecket, as well as the capture of Sepsi-Szent-Gyorgy, north of Kronstadt.

STRIKE AT ROUMANIAN CAPITAL

Germans and Bulgarians are in collision with Russians and Roumanians along the whole of the Dobrudja front, according to reports reaching here to-day.

An official report from the War Office at Bucharest contests the Berlin claims of successes in the invasion of Roumania. All the frontier points east of the Danube are being firmly held, it is asserted.

The Germans officially claimed to have carried seven of the strong armored works at Tutrakan, on the Danube, in South-eastern Roumania. This river position, only 37 miles south-east of Bucharest, is the first German objective in an expected advance upon the Roumanian capital. Further towards the sea the Germans report Bulgarian forces succeeded in driving back combined Roumanian and Russian detachments north of Dobrio, the capture of which by the Bulgarians already has been announced.

A despatch from Vienna to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Roumanian Government has seized the Austrian and German factories in Roumania, as well as industrial and financial establishments of the Central Powers ,and four large petroleum companies.

The Rumaenische Kredit Bank and the Banque Generale Reumaine have been taken over by the Bucharest Government.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.

On the Saloniki front there has been a considerable dimunition in the fighting, artilelry combats and engagements of skirmishing patrols having been the only activities.

"On the Struma front," says an official statement received from the British commander ot Saloniki, "there have been patrol engagements east of the river between Orlak and the Kamarjan bridge.

"On the Doiran front enemy artillery shelled our positions for two hours.

# SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

## London Believes Germany Will Soon Resume Submarine War.

## GAS SHORTAGE

## Settlement of Irish Questions is Likely to be Delayed.

H. C. Lisle, K. C., member of the Saskatchewan Legislature for Lloydminster, is dead, aged 67.

Another record day was established on Woodstock Cheese Board Wednesday, when the price paid on the board was 20 cents.

The first case of infantile paralysis at Barrie ended fatally, when the son of Patrick Lyons, Charles street, died at the age of 2 years and 6 months.

Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, has been transferred from the Engineer Corps and appointed temporary captain in the Italian navy.

The Curtiss Aeroplane Company has obtained permission for a flight from Buffalo to Valcartier via Toronto, Camp Borden and Ottawa. The flight is proposed for this week.

It is not believed that the negotiations for a settlement of the Irish question will be resumed until conditions are again normal in Ireland, according to a Central News despatch.

Angus Glassford, for over half a century a respected resident of Kent County, passed away at the home of his son, Miles Glassford, Chatham, at the advanced age of 82.

The steamer Keybell, of the Keystone Transportation, of Montreal, bound from Ashtabula to Montreal, coal laden, ran ashore on Morgan's Point ,about sixty miles west of Port Colborne.

British airmen bombarded and destroyed a German submarine in Zeebrugge harbor, returning safely to their base at Dunkirk, according to reports received at Amsterdam.

A marauding cat upset an oil lantern in Melville Atkinson's chicken coop at New Toronto and started a fire that destroyed the coop and its three hundred feathered inhabitants.

Roy E. Allen, of London, Ont., was hurled through the windshield of his motor car and painfully though not seriously injured, when a rear wheel came off and his machine plunged down a steep embankment.

Police Magistrate Weir, of Kitchener, deferred sentence in the case of Charles Linnenbank, who was charged with receiving the sum of $1,500 from a Wellesley farmer by fraudulent means. The accused made full restitution.

The Provincial Natural Gas Company, which supplies various places in Niagara district, is sending out warnings to its customers that supply is running short, and they must not expect to be able to heat their homes altogether with natural gas this winter.

German Socialists are circulating an anti-war leaflet asserting that the Germans are slowly starving, blaming the Government for starting the war, accusing speculators of cornering food and urging the masses to refuse to support the war.

W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, who has returned from his annual visit to the Western Provinces, thinks that the crop will average well, although conditions vary not only as between provinces, but in each province.

I. F. Hellmuth, K. C., has been chosen to represent the Hydro-Electric Commission in the motion to be launched at Osgoode Hall to set aside the writ secured at Welland a week ago by the Electrical Development Co.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General, the Duchess and Princess Patricia, officially bade farewell to Toronto at the reception tendered them by Mayor Church and the City Council at the City Hall.

All the classes of the Royal Military College are now back in harness. The attendance at present is 136 and two more students are expected. Help is very scarce at the college in consquence of men enlisting and it will be necessary to employ some women.

It is asserted in naval circles in London that German submarine activity in the English Channel and in the Mediterranean indicates that Germany will shortly resume submarine warfare.

# BOMB VENICE AND GORIZIA

## Austrian Air Squadrons Attack Italian Positions.

## Good Gains Made by Ally in Upper Bovi.

Rome Cable.——An Austrian naval aeroplane squadron dropped bombs on Venice Monday night without doing any damage, says an official statement issued here to-day. On Sunday and Monday nights Austrian aircraft bombs on Gorizia and three other towns in that vicinity. Three persons were killed in Gorizia and the roof of the Church of St. John was damaged. The statement says:

"During Sunday evening hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Mariano and yesterday evening on Lucinico, Sdraussina and Gorizia. Three dead and some wounded are reported in Gorizia. The rof of the Church of St. John there was damaker seriously.

"A seaplane squadron during Monday night dropped twenty bombs on Venice without doing any damage."

Several commanding positions of the Austrians on Punta del Forane, at the head of the Rio Felizon valley in the upper Bovi, were captured Saturday night by detachments of Italian infantry , says the Italian official statement issued to-day. Violent Austrian counter-attacks were repulsed.

Tuesday's War Office statement read:

"The usual artillery activity took place on the Trentino front. The enemy artillery fire was especially intense against our positions on Mount Civaron, in the Sugana Valley, and on Mount Cauriol, in the Fiemme Valley.

"At the head of the Rio Felizon Valley, in the upper Bovi, during the night of Saturday detachments of infantry, Alpini and volunteers, succeeded by a daring surprise attack in capturing several commanding positions on the Punta del Forane. A violent enemy counter-attack was decisively repulsed, a company being annihilated by our fire.

"In the upper But and upper Chiarzo Valleys enemy artillery shelled several villages, killing three wounded soldiers in a field hospital in addition to a few civilians. Our artillery replied by shelling some billets in the Koschaccail Valley, where destructive fires were observed.

"On the middle Isonzo and on the Carso there was only intermittent artillery activity. Our batteries destroyed a captive enemy balloon near Sela Selo."

## HONORS FRANCE.

### New York is Celebrating Lafayette Day.

New York Report.—The tricolor of France floats from many buildings in New York city to-day, while thousands of citizens wear buttons bearing the French national emblem, in celebration of Lafayette Day, commemorating the 159th anniversary of the birth of the distinguished Frenchman who came to the aid of the American colonies in their struggle for independence. The occasion was an additional significance to the French residents of the city and the sympathizers with their cause in the present conflict, as to-day also is the second anniversary of the battle of the Marne.

# RUSS FORCES CROSS DVINA

## An Advance in Force is Expected at Once.

## Berlin Admits Retreat North of Halicz.

London Cable.—The past 24 hours have brought success to Russian arms from the Dvina River at the north to the Carpathian heights, which form the ramparts of Transylvania.

The most marked advance was in the south centre of the long line, where for days General Brusiloff's armies have been hewing a path toward Lemberg. To-night the important railroad centre of Halicz is under Russian fire, and in flames, and announcement of its evacuation is momentarily expected.

Already Berlin has admitted withdrawal to new positions beyond the Dniester, north of Halicz. In addition to holding under their artillery fire the city of Halicz, the Russians have seized the railway lines reaching the Semikovitz and Alodniki.

Halicz has played an important part in Teuton communications, lying as it does 60 miles southeast of Lemberg, on the trunk line to Stanislau and Kolcmea, both of which are now in Russian hands. It is also at the junction of the Dniester and Gnita Lipa Rivers.

An Austrian War Office statement to-night tells of a retirement from the heights of the Carpathians west of Clatoplicza "to parry a threatening encircling movement." Otherwise, says the statement, the situation is unchanged.

The crossing of the Dvina, which appears to have been made by small detachments, is mainly significant because such movements during this campaign have preceded Russian advances in force.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable.—Thursday's War Office report reads:

"In the region south of Riga an enemy aeroplane, brought down by our fire, fell within the German lines.

"North of Dvinsk our advanced posts, after having crossed to the western bank of the Dvina, drove the enemy from his trenches and captured a portion of his position. Our aeroplanes successfully bombarded the railway station and Baranovicni.

"In the directions of Brzezany (25 miles north of Halicz) and of Halicz the righting is continuing in our favor. The gallant troops of Gen. Tcherbatcheff, having driven the enemy out of a series of fortified positions and having advanced westward in their purruit, reached the River Naraiuvka, a tributary of the Gnita Lipa, which they crossed at some points.

"In the region of Halicz (60 miles east of Lemberg) our troops occupied the railway line from Halicz to Semikovitze and to Wodniki. They are bombarding with heavy and light artillery the town of Halicz, in which the enemy is still stubbornly holding out. The town is now in flames as a result of our bombardment.

"In this region yesterday was captured a total of 45 officers and 5,600 men, including 22 German officers and about 3,000 men, and 5 Turkish officers and 685 men. The captures of guns and materials are being counted.

"In the wooded Carpathians our advance continues.

"Caucasus front: Turkish forces on the Euphrates, west of Erzingan, were repelled. In the region of Ognot, we are advancing, driving the Turks from mountain positions."

# VIEWS FIGHT ON THE SOMME FROM HUN LINE

## Press Man Tells Vivid Story of Two Days of Desperate Battle.

# HIS GRAVE ERROR

## Cabled Two Weeks Ago British Offensive Was Spent.

(By Wm. Bayard Hale.)

Army Headquarters of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, on the Somme, Cable, by courier to Berlin, Cable.—and cable via Amsterdam, Cable.——To-day and yesterday have been the greatest days of the Battle of the Somme and probably the history of war on earth.

Yesterday the general commanding an army corps was so interested in the fate of the correspondent as to suggest that I go no further than a certain observation tree on the edge of the battle. To-day escaping His Excellency's solicitude by a 40-mile motor ride to the north, I succeeded in getting to the firing line. It has, therefore, been my fortune to be an observer on the front of the two most critical days. Perhaps in all history warring men have never staged a more wonderful spectavle. As I write to-night I have in mind two views of the battle scene from points which I can describe no more definitely than to say that one is opposite the French and the other opposite the British offensive. I viewed the whole stretch of battle line from Pozieres to Biaches. From a point relatively remote I watched the 30-mile line in conflagration the most fatal that ever flamed. To-day I have had a much nearer view of the seven desperate miles between Thiepval and Delville Wood.

FOUGHT ON EARTH AND IN SKY.

Naturally many features can never be forgotten; some cannot be described. A busy German battery on my left was delivering messages of death over the ridges that screened it. Occasionally an enemy shell tore its shrieking path through the air above me with the rising and falling note of the whistle of a runaway locomotive, coming up, passing and disappearing in its mad career. To the right and more constantly straight ahead flashed the fire of the English. Three captive balloons watched on high and telegraphed to earth the story of what they saw, and from first to last an even dozen aeroplanes skirmished, fought and manoeuvred in the sky amidst the bouquet of shrapnel that bloomed about them.

There was a hill a little to the east that lifted itself in special sadness, fan and wasted.

On the sides and summit still stood the outlines of trees, but every branch had been stripped bare by the hail of shrapnel. On that hill, silhouetted against the yellow fumes of battle, the blasted figure of Bethany stood multiplied five thousand times. Yet that was a happy hill. In front of that no tree nor shrub any longer lifted its head. And over all swept missiles of death, seeking their victims.

Of what went on beneath that curtain of fire, I knew, of course, nothing, except that a few weary Germans and two English prisoners, dragged from the Delville Wood, told me, and which are too piteous and gruesome to put on the wire, and what I guessed from the score of mourning fellows and the few silent dying or dead, who passed on their way back to the field lazarette. I cannot tell of the scores of individual homicides, of the gases, hand grenades, thrusts of bayonets, curses and screams, because I know only of these things at second hand and because the ejaculatory narratives of the half-dazed, wounded and scared prisoners whom I stopped and questioned were beyond belief in their testimony of the bitterness of the struggle.

A month ago we talked of the front line trenches. To-day there are no trenches. The ground has been ploughed, harrowed and kneaded. Not that I have been there to see. God helping me, I will never go nearer than I was to-day. But all about are plenty of men just out of the inferno. More than a fortnight ago I cabled that the English offensive had spent itself. No greater mistake could have been made. Prophesy is poor business for a reporter. Whether it has now, after the desperate effort of the last two days, spent itself, no one on this side of the line knows. But everyone believes he knows that whether it has spent itself, or is still to be spent, it is in vain.

# KAISER SEES TROOPS FAIL

## Hun Leader Watches French Advance On Somme

## And His Own Men Fail to Regain Ground.

London Cable.——Nws reaches here from Paris to-night that Emperor William is viewing in person the terrible struggle on the Somme. He has seen the French advance to within two-thirds of a mile of Combles and the German communications imperilled by Gen. Michelos' drive, which resulted in the capture of two and a half miles of the railroad from Roye to Peronne.

Heartened by the Emperor's presence, fresh German troops have thrown their weight into the struggle in tremendous counter-blows, which, however, have failed to win back for them any of the lost ground, according to French official reports.

"This battle," the Kaiser is reported to have said, "is vitally important. You must spare no effort to hold off the enemy and die at your posts rather than yield."

At the same time the Emperor promised to send strong reinforcements to Gen. Von Buelow, who has replaced Gen. von Gallwitz. The latter has been transferred further north to command the army facing Arras. Von Buelow led the left wing of von Hindenburg's Russian drive, and is one of the new chief of staff's first appointments.

"In fulfilment of the Kaiser's orders fresh troops have been concentrated in large force for the defence of Combles, where the battle is raging at the highest pitch of fury. Other reinforcements were drafted south of the Somme with the object of disengaging Chaulnes. Gen. von Heringen, who still commands the Germans from the Aisne to Champagne, had to supply these fresh divisions.

Gen. Joffre has thus achieved the enormously important result of forcing the Germans to weaken their lines at various points of the western front in order to meet the great Somme and Verdun drives, and since this is one of the cardinal aims of the whole allied strategy, the battle may be expected to flame up this month on the thinned section of the German lines. That is why, from his headquarters at St. Quentin, von Buelow is employing all available reserves in the defence of Chaulnes. Following operations with the commander is Prince Eitel Friedrich.

Silas fled before his irate wife, and, seeking the first shelter that presented itself, crept under the bed, from whence, after a short time, he peered cautiously out. Seeing his wife standing near by with an up-raised broom, he shouted: "Mirandy, I think it's about time somebody was boss in this house."—The Christian Herald.

# THE CONTROL OF PRISONS

## Inspector Makes Reply to Recent Criticisms.

## Moral Suasion Plan a Failure, He Says.

Ottawa, Report.—An emphatically worded reply to recent criticisms, of Canadian prison management, is contained in the annual report of Inspectors of Penitentaries, just issue by the Justice Department. The reply is from the pen of Inspector Douglas Stewart.

"In the administration of justice," says the report, "it is apparent that prisons are intended to be a continuation of the courts, for the purpose of carrying out the sentences imposed for the protection of society, and incidentally to afford facilities for the reclamotion of law-breakers. Some of our advisers insist that prison officials should assume responsibility for the creation and development of a conscience in every prisoner. They seem to think a prisoner's conscience is something tangible, which can be gently massaged with special privileges and immunities, lubricated with tobacco juice, and inflated with the gaseous advice and platitudes of officials who are not primarily selected on account of their qualifications as evangelists.

"A conscience thus developed will be of little service to the man after he has passed the gate of the prison and face the stern realities of life. Men with artificially developed characters are the material of which recidivists are made. Self-constituted reformers flippantly repeat the irrelevant and meaningless statement that 'prisoners should be treated as men, and not as beasts, and immediatley insist that they be treated as children ,and not as men. Convicts in our penitentiaries are treated as men, but puerile and kindergarten methods are avoided as dangerous to society and a caricature of penal administration.

"Some of our critics have boldly asserted that our Canadian penitentiaries are 'schools of crime.' The assertion, whether made in ignorance or malice, is easily refuted by facts and figures that cannot be controverted. Of the 2,004 convicts in our custody on April 1st last, but 16 per cent. were ever before in any Canadian penitentiary. 'school of crime' that produces 84 per cent. of failures can hardly be designated a school."

Mr. Stewart then points out that in one of the older States of the Union where moral suasion methods, which have been urged for adoption in Canada, have been in practice for more than a decade; of those under sentence for crimes, 57.6 per cent. were "repeaters," with an average of more than seven convictions.

"If we adopt the suggested system," says Mr. Stewart, "we will no doubt obtain like results. Those who assume to solve the criminal problem by observing one angle only, would obtain more accurate results if they were to study the other angle. Let them interview the thousands of innocent victims who are obliged to suffer the hell of poverty, for life, as a result of the fraudulent actions of men they trusted with their savings, invested in good faith, in certain chartered banks and industries. Let the mask those sufferers whether, in their opinion, the 'gentlemanly' convicts who are serving a few years for the offence are likely to become greater criminals if obliged to work at manual labor, or if they are likely to be degraded if required to comply with the sanitary regulations regarding hair cutting that is necessary in an institution of mixed population. Let them enquire of the judges, whether in imposing the sentence, they meant what they said and intended that society should be protected by a term of hard labor that would teach the offender that the way of the transgressor is hard, or whether it was intended should be ignored and the offenders coddled, pampered, bribed with special privileges and immunities, entertained and amused, to meet the views of irresponsible enthusiasts."

# BRITISH GAIN IN EAST AFRICA

## Two More German Ports Have Surrendered.

## Threat of Bombardment Brought Capitulation.

London Cable.——The ports of Kilwa Kivinje and Kilwa Kisiwani, in German East Africa, respectively 150 and 175 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam, have surrendered to the British under threat of a bombardment, according to an official statement issued to-night giving details of the recent surrender of Dar-es-Salaam. The statement says:

"At dawn of the 3rd of September a naval attack by British forces in whalers, in conjunction with a heavy bombardment of enemy positions north of the town from the direction of Bagamojo, was followed by landings at Konduchi and in Msasani Bay. The enemy evacuated Dar-es-Salaam, which was occupied by combined naval and military forces, the British colors being hoisted with full honors. The town, except for the portions occupied by the German troops, was virtually undamaged.

"On the 7th British naval forces and marines, with landing parties, occupied the ports of Kilwa Kivinje and Kilwa Kisiwani, which surrendered under threat of a naval bombardment."

## TRADES CONGRESS.

### Canadian and U. S. Delegates Address Gathering.

Birmingham, England, Cable.—Delegates from Canada and the United States this morning addressed the forty-eighth Trades Union Congress, representing nearly 2,000,000 workingmen, which is now in session in Birmingtam. William D. Mahon, of Detroit, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and a delegate to the Congress of the A. F. of L., presented the standpoint of the United States regarding the proposed labor and peace congress on the conclusion of the war. He said:

"The United States labor leaders asked only for a call to be sent out to the workers of the nations. They did not say they would not participate unless both the Germans and their allies were present."

Delegate James Simpson, a Canadian, declared that Canada has accepted the proposition, and he regretted the attitude of rejection of the workers of the mother country.

Mr. Simpson also declared that Britain should not send goods to Canada until they were paid the same rate of wages as prevailed there. Canada ought to be protected from British sweated goods. Simpson's speech was heartily cheered.

The congress gave an enthusiastic reception to the declaration that workers in the United States generally sympathized with the cause of the Entente Allies because they thought it represented right and liberty.

At the business session the congress first adopted a resolution protesting against compulsory service. Then another resolution was adopted demanding that the clergy should not be exempted from military service.

# VANDALS DID NOT SUCCEED

Rome Cable.——A late statement given out to-night states that in the new raid on Venice an Austrian seaplane dropped a bomb which fell directly in front of the historic St. Mark's Cathedral. Another narrowly missed the Britannia Hospital. It is pointed out that this is the second time that St. Mark's has narrowly escaped destruction.

The statemen says that no one was killed or wounded, and that no damage of moment was done by the bombs.

# SUBWAY TRANSIT NOT CRIPPLED

## New York Elevated Lines Also Kept to Time.

## Surface Lines Alone Suffered From Strike.

New York Report.——The street railway strike intended to cripple the transit facilities of the city resulted as follows, in its first 24 hours:

1. So far as the subway is concerned, there were more trains than ever in the history of the underground system. The trips were made in better time. The total number of passengers carried was the largest on record.

2. The elevate railway lines maintained their schedules throughout the day. Traffic was substantially increased. There was some confusion because of the over-crowding.

3. The surface lines of the New York Railways Company, which is controlled by the same officers who run the elevated and subway systems, were badly demoralized. In some cases service was entirely suspended. General Manager Hedley stated that the service was twenty-five per cent. of normal.

4. President Shonts and General Manager Hedley said the backbone of the strike was broken. They freely predicted that its end was only a matter of hours.

President Shonts to-night said a total of 1,150 men had quit their posts on the subway and elevated lines. Of a total of 11,700 employees, 9,977 have signed the individual working agreement contract.

"The best evidence that those agreements were and are satisfactory to the men is the fact that, after two months of aggressive propaganda by the union, and in spite of the violent threats practically every man who had signed the agreement stood by his contract. It is important that the public know that our service is being maintained in large measure by our regular men. Only four motormen on the whole Interborough system struck."

## DRIVING TURKS.

### Grand Duke Winning Despite Fierce Resistance.

London, Cable.—A Petrograd official chronicling the operations on the Caucasus front reports the repulse of an attempted Ottoman offensive in Turkish Armenia, west of Erzigan, along the left bank of the River Euphrates.

Stubborn fighting in the region of Ognott is recorded, and the official states that despite resistance of a determined character the Turks are being driven out of their strongly fortified mountain positions, and all counter-attacks are being repulsed by the Russians.

Turkish prisoners captured in the engagements in the Ognott region state that the Ottoman troops have suffered heavy losses. Among those killed was the commander of the 30th division, while Faik Pasha, commander of the second Turkish corps, was killed or seriously wounded, and the commander of the 12th Turkish division was wounded.