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CADORNA AIMS TO CRUSH THE TEUTON FORCE

Italian Plan is to Win Trieste as Result of the Defeat.

BUSIER AGAIN

Austrians On the Trentino Front Alarmed by Activity.

London Cable.—Authoritative information received here puts it beyond question that the Italian military situation is full of promise of big things when the time comes for the next great push.

Gen. Cadorna is pursuing with resolute determination his object of defeating the Austrian field army. All his plans are subordinated to that supreme aim, which he is confident of achieving and which he regards as an essential condition precedent to the accomplishment of Italy's ambitions in this war.

While the oil refining capacity of the country, Mr. Bedford stated, is greater than the present demand, the United States is consuming crude oil at the rate of over 220,000,000 barrels a year, while the annual production in this country amounts to 312,000,000 barrels.

But even the possession of Trieste, without defeating decisively the Austrian field army, would fail to satisfy Cadorna's conception of a real Italian victory. By successfully pressing his offensive in San Gabriele, as he expects to do when his plans are completed, the Austrian position on the Hermitida, the last defense of Trieste, will be outflanked and then the decisive moment will come between Austria and Italy.

In the last 24 hours the Italians have been more active on the Trentino front, harassing the enemy with a steady stream of artillery fire. In a raid on the mountain near Fagnano, in the Sugana valley, east of Trent, the Italians captured 200 prisoners. Austro-Hungarian attacks on the Bainsizza plateau continue, but General Cadorna's men have held them for no gains.

BATTLE FOR BAINSIZZA. G. M. N. Jefferys, special correspondent of the Daily Mail with the Italian army, writes: "The Sardinians made a most gallant attack, taking over 400 prisoners. But the attack was not, as it might perhaps have been, a mere courageous raid. It was an attack with great moral significance. It was in a way the coming of age of the Italian Bainsizza force. Even now people in England can hardly guess what the taking of the Bainsizza Plateau really meant. The Austrians thought they held the plateau strongly and had left the defence of the plateau behind them largely to Nature."

There, at least, they reasoned, "there can be no advance. They are Cadorna cannot send, and even if he could send he would never succeed in supporting the thousands of men necessary for an army advance." "Cadorna dared the great coup, took them by surprise and flung his thousands forward into the desolate chaos, but who shall ever tell the tale of this month of September? Over 200,000 square yards of ground were gained, but then the ground had to be held. Something like half an army corps was put at road-making, and the men on the Bainsizza Plateau have been holding on grimly."

"Today nearly 70 miles of splendid roads have been made and the aspect of the plateau is changing. The Bainsizza army has become a self-sufficient force, and yesterday's attack signalled this."

"The Sardinians were not chosen for it without reason. They have dating from ancient days of the Kingdom of Sardinia, a personal devotion to the House of Savoy unequalled in Italy, and they throw themselves into battle for the King like chevaliers. They were soldiers for an hour, and then soldiers and hunters for many hours more."

"In that first hour they won by a surprise assault the Austrians' first trench line and then began to stalk their machine guns over the ground thus won in another further trench down of the Italian forces toward the Valley of Caltavoto, the possession of which should expose Monte San Gabriele on the east. The Austrians, who know the danger, have been gathering large reinforcements from the quiet Russian front and are pouring them into Ternova Forest to protect that side of the mountain. The possibility of all the Austrian forces being thrown against Italy has to be reckoned with."

ITALIAN REPORT. Rome cable.—The official report from Italian headquarters Wednesday reads: "Yesterday in several sections of the Trentino front we caused the enemy alarm, inflicting losses on him and damaged his defensive works by the activity of our reconnoitering parties and the concentration of our fire. In the direction of Carseano, in the Sugana Valley, one of our parties succeeded in going beyond the enemy lines, capturing about two hundred prisoners."

"On the Bainsizza plateau local enemy attacks were vigorously repulsed. On Sunday the enemy blew up a big mine in front of our positions on the line of Mount Cengio. Martini, Piccolo and La Gazza, the vigilance and promptness of the defenders frustrated the enemy's plans."

MEN FOR OUR ARMY. Boston Report.—Several hundred barrels of men who have obtained immunity from service in the United States national army, by declaring that the British subjects have been saved by New England exemption boards to the British Canadian recruiting mission.

"Works are inadequate to express my love." "I know they are, Jerry," said the dear girl. "Try any and viola."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PLENTY OF "GAS"

For the Allies, Says Standard Oil Head.

Atlantic City, N. J., Cable.—There is not the slightest danger of a deficiency in the supply either of crude oil or its products, kerosene and gasoline, for the use of the United States or its Allies in the war, in the opinion of A. C. Bedford, of New York, President of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey. Mr. Bedford expressed that conviction in an address he delivered here today before the war convention of the American Chamber of Commerce.

"America," said Mr. Bedford, "is producing and can produce all that will be needed for these purposes." "But," he added, "our Government should receive the first call upon all petroleum produced, either for itself or, as it may designate, for the use of our allies in their conduct of the war."

While the oil refining capacity of the country, Mr. Bedford stated, is greater than the present demand, the United States is consuming crude oil at the rate of over 220,000,000 barrels a year, while the annual production in this country amounts to 312,000,000 barrels. There was in storage in the United States on July 1 last, however, 164,539,942 barrels of petroleum.

SIX DROWNED

When Barge Foundered in Lake Ontario.

Kingston Ont., Report says.—That there had been another terrible lake tragedy, and that possibly six or more lives had been lost on Lake Ontario was the startling news that was received in the city this forenoon. The barge Hiawatha, of the Montreal Transportation Company, foundered about 10 miles above the Garou Island lights and 30 miles from Kingston about 3 o'clock this morning. The Hiawatha was being towed to Kingston by the tug Magnolia.

This evening the only known survivor of a total of seven or eight on board was Captain Albene Lalonde, who was picked up by the steamer McKittie and taken to Oswego. Captain Lalonde had been floating for three hours on one of the barges. The tug Magnolia and the barge Hiawatha, which she also had in tow, coal-laden, are safe.

DRIVE HUNS BACK ON RIGA FRONT

Let Regiments of Russia Won Victory.

Great Snow Storms in Caucasus Zone.

Petrograd Cable.—The Russians yesterday on the Riga front repulsed an attack by the Germans with great losses to the invaders, according to our statement issued today by the Russian War Office. The Roumanians were compelled to abandon enemy positions that they had occupied in the region of Oena. The next of the statement follows: "Northern, Western and Southwestern fronts: Yesterday, in the direction of Riga, the enemy's infantry conducted an offensive in the region east of Lemburg, in a daring counter-attack by Letts, with the energetic cooperation of our artillery, the enemy was driven back and suffered great losses. In other sectors on these fronts there were fusillades."

"Romanian front: In the region of Oena the enemy counter-attacked Tuesday, forcing the Roumanians to abandon a sector of enemy positions that they had occupied. In the region south of Grozecht the Roumanians took prisoner two officers and 20 men. Yesterday nothing of material consequence occurred on this front."

"Caucasian front: East of Van our troops have been engaged in battle with a band of Kurds. The snow in places is four feet deep in the mountain theatre. In the region southwest of Kirit and southwest of Erzincan a snowstorm is raging, accompanied by a freezing temperature."

300,000 TROOPS CHINA'S OFFER

Willing to Place That Many at the Front.

Pekin Cable.—Announcement is made in Government circles that the Chinese Cabinet, provided the Entente Powers approved, is willing to send 300,000 soldiers to France in compliance with the French request. An appeal has been made to the United States to aid China, as the Entente Allied Powers were helped, financially, to equip her troops.

JAPAN IS AGREEABLE. Tokyo Cable.—The Chinese Government has sounded Japan on the proposed despatch of Chinese troops to Europe and the indications are that Japan will offer no opposition to such action on the part of China.

Commenting on the advocacy of abroad of Japan's participation in the land fighting, the semi-official Times declares that as Japan is not directly menaced by Germany no sufficient reason exists to send troops and the Allies should be satisfied with Japan's naval and other assistance.

NEUTRALS SEE WAR NEAR END

Conference at Stockholm On Joint Action

To Save Interests Now and After War.

Washington Report.—With the expressed belief that the war would soon be over, representatives of the Scandinavian countries at a conference at Stockholm in July, recommended that the neutrals should take common action to save their interests, both now and after the war.

This information has been brought to Washington in despatches which tell of an official memorandum issued by the Swedish Government, in which it was pointed out that neutrals had the same interest in a lasting peace as the belligerents and in the establishment of an international judicial regime, and proposed that the neutrals arrive at a mutual agreement concerning their rights.

Among the subjects discussed at the conference were the treatment of submarines, dirigibles and aeroplanes, the disposition by the warring powers of neutral prizes, the rights of asylum for prizes, the establishment and use of blacklists, the commercial policies of neutrals during and after the war and the adjustment of economic affairs.

It is understood that these conferences were the outgrowth of a Swedish proposal made at a meeting at Christiania, Norway, in March, 1915, when the Presidents of the Council and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Scandinavian countries were discussing the policies of neutrals during the war. The questions were not taken up formally until this year, when the Stockholm meeting was held.

JAP-CHINESE ROW

Town in China Seized by Mikado's Troops.

Pekin Cable.—A clash between Chinese and Japanese soldiers and policemen has occurred along the Yalu River over the question of lumber interests. Two Chinese and one Japanese were killed and many were wounded. Japanese troops have crossed into Manchuria and seized the strategic town of Tsiansien, which they are holding pending an investigation.

The Chinese Government that the trouble was started by the employees of a lumber company and not by Chinese soldiers, and denies all responsibility. The Japanese officials declare that Chinese soldiers incited the trouble.

The wild pigeon has been exterminated and it looks as though the dove of peace might have gone the same route.

WON A MILE OF GROUND UPON EIGHT-MILE FRONT

British Drive of Yesterday Completely Successful, Says Haig.

Many Strong Positions Taken--Foe Lost Heavily in Prisoners.

Berlin Cable.—The report from headquarters this evening on the British attack says: "The battle in Flanders, which opened at daybreak on a wide front, is still in full swing on the British front from Langemark to Hollebeke. In the foremost part of our defensive zone bitter and fluctuating fighting has taken place since morning."

"The first advance was made most rapidly in light skirmishing order; the Boche admitting that he was taken by surprise by the rapidity of the attack. We swept over places which have figured in the communications since the 31st of July as serious obstacles, such as Pommen (Castle), Borey Farm, the Iberian blockhouse and Golipoll Schuler Gallery, which is a long line of pill-boxes—small concrete turrets erected upon shell-holes, which gave much trouble, but the onslaught of our men was irresistible."

"At Schuler Farm, which is surrounded by water, two tanks attacked, obtaining 30 prisoners—blanched-looking men afflicted by tremors from the ordeal of their artillery. A large percentage of the prisoners are young, chiefly Bavarians."

"We captured a messenger dog which bore a message ordering that the high ground towards Molpaerleesthoek must be recaptured at all costs, and ordering as many guns as possible in the range on it."

"The work of consolidating has been strenuously progressing all the afternoon under the protection of a heavy barrage. Our casualties are not heavy, considering the enormous value of the gains attained, which is a bitter commentary on the German claim that the Flanders offensive had failed. The ground won is oval and of high strategic importance, and we are prepared for desperate enemy counter-attacks. The day has been a great and glorious one for the armies in Flanders."

AMERICAN DRIVE EARLY SUMMER

Pershing Plans for Great Offensive Then.

More Troops Overseas Than is Believed.

Washington Report.—American troops will launch a big drive against the Germans in France some time next summer, but American troops will be on active duty in the trenches and actually in the fighting long before that date—probably before Christmas.

While War Department officials are necessarily reticent as to discussing the prospective American offensive, it is known that Major-General Pershing is preparing his army for a big drive next summer.

Meanwhile American troops will occupy small portions of the front-line trenches for training purposes and be under fire. They will engage in trench raids and take part in repulsing German assaults.

While not even an estimate as to the number of American troops in France can with propriety be given, it is permissible to say they number more than the public suspects. When Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, sent estimates to Congress to-day for an additional \$287,115,000 for the army this fiscal year he stated that the War Department was proceeding upon the basis of an army in the field, partly in this country and partly in France, of 2,300,000 men before next July.

MINE TO SHIP IN ONE MOVE

British Builders Have Great Advantage

And Use It Aply to Beat the Hun.

Glasgow Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The shipbuilders of Great Britain, who soon will be turning out virtually nothing else but standard ships and war vessels, have one advantage over the shipbuilders of the United States that will be hard to overcome. They have nearly all their materials at their back doors.

From the decks of ships in one of the yards in the north of England, for instance, everything used in the construction of the vessels is within sight. Iron is extracted from the hills that look to be almost across the street. Coal comes from the same place. On the other side of the yard are great coke ovens, smelters, furnaces and rolling mills. Plates and steel forms may be carried from the mills to the ships under construction in carts drawn by horses. A single company extracts the ore, prepares it with its own plant and sends it away from its own plant as finished ships ready for the sea. There are many such examples here in the north. The success of more than one of the shipbuilding concerns may be partially traced to the proximity of materials used.

So great is the supply at the disposal of the shipbuilders that in many cases they have entered into the manufacture of other things than ships. One yard, which owns a great rolling mill, turns out, in addition to steel for its own tremendous needs, something over 3,000 tons weekly of great steel forms which are shipped away to be made into projectiles. Another yard has turned over some of its holdings and sheds to the actual making of projectiles from steel taken from its own plant. Still another is engaged almost solely upon the construction of standard ships, and thereby has released quantities of its equipment to making "steel for the Germans."

Another had a large stretch of land in the rear of its place which before the war was used mostly as a slag dump and a storage yard for steel. All this has been cleared away, and now the site is covered by a big airplane factory. Needless to say, this plant is so isolated that the Germans never could locate it, and if they did know where it was, they never could damage it.

The shipbuilders of Britain are intensely interested in what the United States is going to do toward increasing the shipping tonnage of the world; and they are anxious to do everything possible to assist in the plans. Only one thing did they have to suggest, and they were unanimously agreed that under no consideration should workers in the yards be permitted to join the armed forces. When England went to war, the shipbuilding concerns encouraged their employees to enlist, but now and for some time past, with assistance of the Government, former employees are being released from the army and the navy to return to their work. A shipbuilder or a man with a knowledge of shipbuilding is worth ten times as much to his country in a shipyard, company officials say, as he is in the armed forces.

The builders of ships for Britain have, in the material they need and generally they are getting a sufficient number of men to do the work that only men can do. Female workers are all very well, they say, but a woman cannot handle an automatic riveter or swing a sledge.

Canadian Army Headquarters in France Cable.—(Press)—The British and French troops upon the western front have again been pushed out into "No Man's Land" in the region southeast of St. Laurent. The Germans are being literally squeezed out of Lens, and prisoners declare the karrison would welcome the order to evacuate. Enemy orders are said to hold on at all costs. There is reason to believe the cost is becoming too great, since the occupation by us of the northern suburbs permits the projection of gas into the town from the north as well as from the south and west.

REPLY TO POPE.

Teutons' Not In, Allies' Must Come Later.

Rome Cable.—Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, tonight declared that the reply of the Central Powers to Pope Benedict's peace proposals had not yet been received at the Vatican. "The reply of the Central Powers," he said, "is not expected to arrive until after the end of the month." He said that the reply of the Central Powers was held up by Emperor William's refusal to sign the peace proposals, which he will reach the Vatican until next week.

"The reply of the Entente Allies to the Pope's peace proposals must necessarily arrive after that of the Central Powers," he said. "The reply of the Entente Allies to the Pope's proposals is not expected to arrive until after the end of the month."

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HARD BATTLE AT MANY SPOTS IN THE ADVANCE

But British Were Not to Be Kept Back by the Germans.

VERY IMPORTANT

Were the Gains Made—No Counters Yet, but Huns Preparing.

London Cable.—British troops are reported to have penetrated the German positions in their offensive on the Flanders front as far as the Zonnebeke-Gheluvelt line, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs. At the time the correspondent's report was despatched the Germans had launched no counter-attacks. They were massing in certain places, however, where the British guns were bombarding them. The British penetration has reached the depth of a mile, "which, considering the character of the ground, is a wonderful achievement," the despatch adds. It characterizes the result of to-day's attack as a "fine success."

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

With the British Armies in France and Belgium Cable.—The British a daybreak to-day launched a heavy offensive against the German trenches about the Ypres salient along an extended front, which has its centre around Inverness Copse, and astride the Ypres-Menin road, a little southeast of Hooge. From the first moment of going over the top the assault proceeded with marked success, especially in the crucial sector between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke, where the British early in the day had forced their way forward over marshy ground and through woods filled with machine-guns to a considerable depth, and were continuing the bitter fight in the neighborhood of the famous Inverness Copse, Nui's wood and Genecorse wood, where much blood has been shed since the allies began the Battle of Flanders on July 31.

If the attacking forces maintain the positions to which they have advanced in this section they will have accomplished one of the most remarkable and most important achievements in recent months. The German infantry made the most determined resistance in their attempt to retain this crucial ground, and their attack retaliated heavily against the British big guns.

This phase of the Battle of Flanders, which bids fair to become known as the Battle of Menin road, because it centres in the territory astride the Menin road, being 10 miles long, the infantry advance was preceded by a barrage of greater depth than ever before witnessed. Five distinct barrages, in fact, were dropped ahead of the men as they began their journey into this difficult terrain. The tremendous curtain of burning steel did its work well, and troops pushed forward rapidly toward their objectives.

But greater lately had improved the ground somewhat, but the mud still lies deep over wide reaches of it, and the whole territory is covered with a 50-foot wall of wire, barbed and shatter proof. The German defences consisted largely of concrete redoubts scattered in profusion over the entire country and from these they have been able to pour a wicked stream of bullets into the ranks of the advancing troops. Every little elevation also held its machine gun emplacements, and all the woods were literally caked with rapid fire.

The British encountered hard fighting at many places, but the magnificent artillery preparation had done much to make the first stage of their drive easier. The past week must have been one of misery for the German troops lying out in this section. A great number of big guns have been pouring a steady stream of high explosive shells into their territory, and then the British have put down a barrage which swept the land like a broom. It is known that many German batteries have been silenced in the past few days.

The Germans knew that an attack was coming, but they were not sure where it would come, at least until the time for the offensive arrived. A light rain fell last night, but it cleared away this morning and the visibility is improving.

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SMOKE BOX PLAN SAVES VESSELS

London Cable.—The Press Association hears on high naval authority that the new defensive measures against submarine warfare are meeting with success, justifying the hope of a further reduction in the losses, and says it can be stated on official authority that the results of the methods adopted in the past month give cause for growing confidence.

According to an Admiralty statement a number of ships have been saved by the smoke-box system, which the Admiralty during the past few months has supplied a majority of British merchantmen.

Wigg-Bones is an awful bore. Every time I meet him I give him a black look. Wigg—Black looks are wasted on him. He's color blind, you know.

OPER & WHITE. Specialists. Author A. C. Ceterch, Ph.D. M.D. M.P. M.A. M.B. M.Ch. M.D. M.Sc. M.B.A. M.F.A. M.P.A. M.S.A. M.L.S. M.L.A. M.L.B. M.L.C. M.L.D. M.L.E. M.L.F. M.L.G. M.L.H. M.L.I. M.L.J. M.L.K. M.L.L. M.L.M. M.L.N. M.L.O. M.L.P. M.L.Q. M.L.R. M.L.S. M.L.T. M.L.U. M.L.V. M.L.W. M.L.X. M.L.Y. M.L.Z. M.L.A. M.L.B. M.L.C. M.L.D. M.L.E. M.L.F. M.L.G. M.L.H. M.L.I. M.L.J. M.L.K. M.L.L. M.L.M. M.L.N. M.L.O. M.L.P. M.L.Q. M.L.R. M.L.S. M.L.T. M.L.U. M.L.V. M.L.W. M.L.X. M.L.Y. M.L.Z.