

**WORLD'S ALTITUDE RECORD  
EQUALLED**

Paris, Sept. 9.—The French monoplane, E. X. Dumas, it was announced last night, had equalled the world's altitude record of 6,600 metres (21,598 feet) established by the German airman O to Linnokogel in an aeroplane at Johannishal, July 9, 1914.

**Assigned To A Field Command**

Berlin, via London, Sept. 9.—General Friedrich A. J. B. B. has been assigned to a field command at his own request, by Emperor William. He has already started for the front. (General Von B. is one of the best known military experts, writer of Germany in a book entitled "Germany and the Next War," written in 1912, and created many of the main features of the present campaign. Before going to the front he served as commander of the Fifth Army Corps, which consists of home units.)

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Suit To Recover Debt To  
Alien Firm**

St. Catharines, Sept. 10.—Emil Schmidt a German wholesale merchant having a business house in Montreal, with headquarters in Hamourg, Germany, sold a quantity of goods to the Martin Electric Company, this city, just before the war broke out. The goods were received, but the local firm refuses to pay an alien firm for the same. "The Dominion Fancy Goods Co." of Montreal is suing the Division Court for recovery of the debt. Defendant admits the liability, but claims that the name of the firm was changed to evade the law. Judge Carman recognizes the claim of the defaulter and adjourned the case, and ordered the Company to prove it as a Canadian firm.

**Concerning Gold in Germany**

Paris, Sept. 11.—German Journals announce that there is at least \$250,000,000 in gold still in Germany in private hands.

The special correspondent of the Echo de Paris at Geneva, however says that it is very likely this gold already has crossed the frontier.

For sometime German capitalists have very prudently been putting their gold in places of safety abroad.

Within three months, says the correspondent, Swiss banks have received from Germany very large sums in gold, and deposits in other neutral countries are said to be greater.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

**Wednesday Night's  
War Reports**

London, Sept. 8, 9 55 p. m.—Almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Emperor has personally replaced Grand Duke Nicholas as commander of the Russian forces, the fighting along the eastern frontier, despite the beginning of the autumn rains has been resumed with the intensity which characterized it throughout the summer on both wings in Courland, in the north and in Volhynia, Podolia and East Galicia. In the south the Russians are making determined efforts to regain the initiative while in the centre the Austro-Germans continue to increase their advantage. Thus Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his commanders in Courland are still being denied their objective, the Dvina river, while von Mackensen and the Austrian generals, at the other end of the line, are engaged in opposing the Russian offensive. In the centre on the other hand, Generals E. E. von Horn and Prince Leopold of Bavaria are pushing forward and, according to the Berlin official report, have occupied Wolkowisk, an important railway junction immediately east of Bialystok. It is for these railways that the Germans are now fighting, as when the autumn rains turn a great part of the country into an immense morass they will need every line of railway to keep their armies supplied with provisions and munitions.

Another day of heavy artillery engagements is recorded on the western front where also there has been a series of raids, as well as a bombardment of the German coast batteries by the British fleet.

The Italians claim to have captured several Austrian positions on the Cadore frontier, while on the rest of the Austro-Italian front only artillery actions have occurred.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—In a despatch from Amsterdam the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says:

"According to reports from the German frontier, the Allies raid Saarbrücken, Rhenish Prussia, had terrible results. The military station was blown up and 76 persons were killed, most of them soldiers."

Petrograd, Sept. 8, via London, Sept. 9. (4.30 a. m.)—Near Tarnopol the Russians have defeated the Third German Division with an Austrian brigade, capturing 8,000 prisoners and 30 guns, besides a quick firer, according to an official statement issued last night at the war office.

London, Sept. 9 (1.57 p. m.)—There was heavy fighting throughout Tuesday on the Gallipoli peninsula in which the fleet of the Allies joined, according to the Daily Telegraph's Mytilene correspondent. The correspondent adds that progress was made by the Allies on the Sulva Bay front.

Bishop Vuylsteke, of Curacao, who is at present in Chicago, says that death by starvation because of four years of crop failure faces the 75,000 inhabitants of the

Dutch Island, in the West Indies. The suffering in his diocese, he says, is fully as terrible as in the war-stricken lands of Europe.

**An Impenetrable Veil  
Of Secrecy**

(E. Alexander Powell, in the September Scribner.)

Unless you have attempted to pierce it, it is impossible to comprehend the marvellous veil of secrecy which the allied governments have cast over their military operations. I wonder if you, who will read this, realize that, though the German trenches can be reached by motor car in ninety minutes from the Rue de la Paix, it is impossible for an unauthorized person to get within sound much less within sight, or them as it would be for a tourist to stroll into Buckingham Palace and have a friendly chat with King George. The good old days in Belgium, when the correspondents went flitting light-heartedly about the zone of operations on bicycles and in taxicabs and motor-cars, have passed, never to return. Imagine a battle in which more men were engaged and the results of which more momentous than Waterloo, Gettysburg, and Sedan combined—a battle in which Europe lost more men than the North lost in the whole of the Civil War—being fought at, let us say, New Haven,



Conn., in December, and the people of New York and Boston not knowing the details of the battle, the names of the regiments engaged, the losses, or, indeed the actual result, until the following March. It is, in fact, not the slightest exaggeration to say that the people of Europe knew more about the wars that were fought on the South African veldt and on the Manchurian steppes than they do about this, the greatest of all wars which is being fought literally at their front doors. So that when a correspondent does succeed in penetrating the veil of mystery, when he obtains permission to see with his own eyes something of what is happening on that five-hundred-mile-long slaughter-house and cess-pool combined which is called "the front," he has really achieved something.

**Placing Of Bombs On British  
Ships**

New York, Sept. 9.—It was learned yesterday that Secretary of State Lansing had taken up with Governor Whitman the matter of the placing of bombs on British ships sailing from this port, and that the Governor asked the Mayor to see to it that every possible preventive measure was taken, as the name of the state was at stake.

Governor Whitman's letter to Mayor Mitchell was written on

August 31. In it he said that Secretary Lansing had written him with reference to the matter and had enclosed three notes and a memorandum from the British Embassy, a note from the French Embassy, and a despatch from the American consul at Havre, all dealing with specific instances of the concealing of bombs or other explosives on ships with "a malicious purpose to destroy them and the lives of persons on board."

**War News.**

Petrograd, Sept. 8, via London Sept. 9.—"In Galicia near Tarnopol yesterday we achieved a great success against the Germans. The German Third Guard Division and the 48th Reserve Division, reinforced by an Austrian brigade, with great quantities of heavy and light artillery, according to statements made by prisoners, had been preparing for several days for a decisive attack. This was fixed for the night on Tuesday Wednesday. Forestalling the enemy, our troops took the offensive and after a stubborn fight on the River Doljanka the Germans were completely defeated on Tuesday evening. The enemy left prisoners in our hands, more than 200 officers and 8,000 men. We captured 30 guns, 14 of which were of heavy calibre, many machine guns, gunlimbers and other booty. After a brief pursuit our troops occupied their former positions on the River Sereth. The Emperor having received a report of the defeat inflicted upon the enemy, sent an order to express to his valorous troops his joy and thankfulness for their success and the heavy losses inflicted upon the enemy.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary of State Lansing has cancelled the passports of James J. F. Archibald, the American correspondent on whom British secret service men found communications from Dr. Constantin Damba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, to his foreign office on the subject of fomenting strikes in American munition plants. Archibald now is at Rotterdam, and American Minister Van Dyke, has been instructed to issue an emergency passport to permit his return to the United States, when the Department of Justice probably will be called on to decide if he has violated any law of the United States in acting as a messenger for one of the European belligerents.

London, Sept. 9.—Premier Radoslaw of Bulgaria stated in an interview with the Sofia correspondent of the Post that the agreement for the cession of the Deaghat railway to Bulgaria by Turkey has been concluded, and that the occupation of the ceded territory will begin ten days hence in the presence of Bulgarian and Turkish officials.

Rome, Sept. 9.—The Curriere D'Italia has received a letter from Athens in which it is stated that the total losses of the Turks in the Dardanelles are estimated at 250,000 men. Armenian refugees relate that 70,000 Armenians have been massacred, including several

deputies of the Turkish parliament. Every one in Constantinople knows that the bankruptcy of Turkey is imminent. Agents and functionaries of the police are devoting themselves entirely to plundering. German officers are becoming alarmed and discouraged and are demanding that they be sent back to Germany to fight for their native land.

Paris, Sept. 9.—There was very violent fighting last night in the Argonne region, according to announcement made this afternoon by the French War Office. The Germans attacked the French lines with great ferocity, but, with one exception, these lines everywhere held fast. The French took some prisoners.

**The Teutons On Frontier Of  
Roumania**

Petrograd (via London), Sept. 10.—The concentration of heavy Austrian forces on the Roumanian frontier points to serious operations in the near future against Bessarabia and the region of the Middle Dniester, in the opinion of Russian war office officials. It is reported that the concentration indicates that an offensive move against Roumania is in prospect.

The officials declare, however, that it is premature to regard the Kiev-Dnieper line as endangered.

An advance from Galacia is regarded as unlikely at present, because of the recent Teutonic defeat in Tarnopol. In any event the invaders would have to move slowly, breaking down opposition at every river and on every elevation.

The partial evacuation of Kiev already is under way, and a number of institutions have been removed. The military authorities consider this to be expedient on the ground that it would lighten the task of the army in the event that the city was threatened seriously.

From the Russian town of Kovel, in Volhynia, the Austrians advanced 35 miles in the direction of Pinsk, but their progress was checked. Between the Pripet and the Niemen the Germans continue to move forward through the thick forest region toward Roanh, but every mile their difficulties are multiplied by the increasing distances from their base and the bad roads.

**More British Troops Landed**

Rotterdam, Sept. 10 (via London, Sept. 11).—Careless watch kept by the Turks, who were observing a week of fast prescribed by their religion, was responsible for the successful landing of British forces at Sulva Bay, according to the testimony of German officers, says the Constantinople correspondent of the Courant. The newspaper's representative asserts he has been informed no one saw the approach of the British transports with convoys of warships or the landing of troops with artillery. The Germans are said to have declared that if German troops had been on watch not a single British soldier would have been able to land.

German officers who have fought in other theatres declare the ferocity of the struggle on the Gallipoli Peninsula has not been approached elsewhere.

A one-time Dike of Brittany boasted that his most valuable asset was an unlighted rock on the sea-coast. He grew wealthy salvaging wreckage. A modern parallel is the case of the New Jersey farmer who has dug a mudhole in the road near his home and then charges motorists \$5 apiece to pull them out.