

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Moderate to fresh westerly winds, fine and a little warmer.

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FREDERICTON, N. B. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

ALLIED TROOPS ON WESTERN FRONT ARE PRESSING TOWARDS LILLE; AMERICAN VESSEL IS BLOWN UP NEAR ARCHANGEL

ALLIES KEEPING UP A GREAT OFFENSIVE

Further Progress Made at Artois and Champagne---Heaviest Fighting Since the Offensive Began is Now Going on---Number of Prisoners Taken Exceeds Twenty Three Thousand---German Generals Dismissed by the Kaiser.

Paris, Sept. 29—Continuous fighting has been in progress all day on the heights between Souchez and Vimy, where the Allied forces have maintained all their positions, according to the official communication issued by the French war office tonight.

The text of the statement follows: "Throughout the day the battles have continued on the heights between Souchez and Vimy; we have maintained all the new positions conquered.

"In Champagne the struggle is still violent before the positions to which the enemy has fallen back, as well as for the reduction of a salient to the north of Mesnil, where parties of Germans still hold out.

"We have made progress on the slopes of the Tahure Hill and in the neighborhood of the village, and also to the north of Massigi.

"A bombardment, quite intense on both sides, has occurred in the forest of Le Petre and in the forest of Apremont."

120,000 CASUALTIES

Paris, Sept. 29—German casualties in the recent offensive of the French and British, including killed, wounded and prisoners, were given out by the war office today as in excess of the strength of three army corps, (more than 120,000 men.)

The text of the statement follows: "The reports which are coming to hand make it possible to record each day more fully the importance of the success obtained by our recent offensive movement in the Champagne district, combined with that of the Allied troops in the Artois district.

"The Germans have not only been compelled to abandon along an extended front certain positions strongly entrenched in the defence of which they had been ordered to resist to the very end, but they have suffered losses, total of which in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounts to more than the effective strength of three army corps, (120,000 men.) In total number of prisoners is at the present time in excess of 23,000 men. The number of cannon brought to our rear is seventy-nine. Seventeen thousand, and fifty-five private soldiers, and three hundred and sixteen officers, taken prisoners by us, already have gone through the town of Ochaons on their way to the points where they are to be interned. "Organized efforts are at present under way to clear up the field of battle and to take definite count of the arms of all kinds and of the war material belonging to the artillery and infantry branches which the enemy has been compelled to abandon to us.

DOMINATING POINT CAPTURED

"In the Artois district the progress reported yesterday to the east of Souchez continued yesterday evening, and in the course of last night after a stubborn engagement, we reached Hill No. 130, the culminating point of the crests of Vimy, and the Orchards to the north of this point. The number of unwounded prisoners made by us in the course of this fighting is more than three hundred, and the men belonging mostly to the two divisions of The Guard.

"In the Champagne district the fighting is going on without respite along the entire front. In the region to the north of Massiges further groups of Germans have surrendered. In this sector alone the total of prisoners last evening reached one thousand. There has been no other important action on the remainder of the front.

"The enemy has bombarded violently our trenches to the north and to the south of the Aisne, in the region of St. Mard Forest; of Troyon and of Vailly. We responded to this fire with energy."

London, Sept. 29—The Allies' great offensive in Artois and the Champagne is still being persevered in and, according to the French statement, further progress has been made in both areas.

In Artois the French claim to have reached Hill No. 140, which lies directly east of Vimy, and is the culminating point of the crest named after that town. The importance of the hill lies in the fact that it commands the plains to the east, the network of roads and the railway which runs from Lens south ward.

So far as Champagne is concerned the French appear, at present, to be making their effort towards the railway junction north of Massiges, which accounts for the desperate efforts of the Germans to stem the tide, and for the crown prince's counter stroke in the Argonne, as this railway connects the German army in the Argonne with its base at Vouziers.

Perhaps the heaviest fighting since the offensive began is now going on, for the British are attacking the German third line of defence, south of La Basse Canal and the Germans have brought up reinforcements against both the British and the French and are making every effort to retrieve the lost ground. Belgium, despatches from Holland say, has been denuded of troops while German detachments are even being removed from the eastern front to meet what is now known to be the greatest effort made in the west since the armies took up their present positions from Belgium to Switzerland.

GERMAN GENERALS DISMISSED

The Germans are trying to divert the Allies by a heavy bombardment north and south of the Aisne, but, plans having been made by General Joffre, the French are striking with all the forces at their command at the points selected. It is reported that the German emperor has arrived at the western front, and that he has already dismissed some of his generals for allowing their lines to be pressed back to almost the breaking point.

Despite the transfer of some troops to the west, the Germans continue to strike hard at the Russians, practically all along their front. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is delivering heavy strokes against Dvinsk, while his colleague on his right is pushing forward to the west of Vilika and Molodechno in an attempt to turn the Russian position, and has now reached a point to the north of Minsk, while another army is advancing up from the southwest.

SALT ADMITS HE WAS PAID HUSH MONEY

Winnipeg, Sept. 29—William Salt took the witness stand for cross-examination by Defence Counsel A. J. Andrews when the preliminary hearing of the ex-ministers were resumed today.

Salt was questioned closely on details of his experiences in building. He said he was thirty-five years old, a native of England, had been in Winnipeg five years and an employee of the government since June, 1913. He said the cement in the caissons was plenty good enough for that class of work. There had never, he said, been any definite specifications as to his kind of work. He had understood the caissons were being built under contract, and Thomas Kelly, or Charles Kelly, told him there either was or would be a contract. Charles Kelly told him the Kelly firm had put in a tender on the caissons and later told him the tender had been accepted.

Salt said he returned to Winnipeg six weeks ago because he heard it said he dared not return. That was the only reason, he said.

Salt said he had kept a duplicate record of caissons depths for himself and he destroyed them, along with "other rubbish."

When counsel spoke of Salt "becoming wealthy," witness retorted that this was none of Andrews' affairs.

Salt was asked many questions, based on his evidence in Minneapolis. Witness admitted he knew the altered figures in the caisson book were to be used for the purpose of deceiving the public accounts committee, but he told Horwood he would not stand behind the figures, if ever called before the committee. Salt's opinion was that the government was trying to justify payments on a yardage basis rather than admit the contract.

Asked if he considered his part in altering the record books innocent, Salt said that it was "not exactly innocent, but I was not committing a crime." Salt said he looked at it as a political matter and he altered the book to save Horwood. M. G. Hook, he said, suggested on one occasion that they make a "clean-up on this thing and split," but nothing ever came of it.

Andrews questioned the witness in regard to money he had received—\$11,300 in all. Salt said he gave it in return for his absence. He considered it "expense for a long holiday." He had sold his position, his opportunities and his honor to a certain extent.

"Did you give back any of the money when you gave the double cross and came back?" asked counsel.

"No and I did not give a double cross," replied the witness.

Salt said he was on no payroll now.

"Have you spent all the money?"

"Not quite," he replied.

This concluded the cross examination.

To the crown counsel, witness declared the books he altered were private memorandum books he had kept at the request of Horwood.

"Bo crime about it," commented Crown Counsel Bonnar.

JOB FOR COL. SHERIDAN.

A Chatham despatch confirms the report that Col. John Sheridan, M.P.P. for Kent, has been appointed Indian agent in succession to the late Mr. R. A. Irving. The evidence taken by Commissioner Chandler showed that Col. Sheridan was mixed up in some shady transactions in connection with public works in Kent county and no doubt he was anxious to get out of public life. Federal government jobs for Stewart and Roidchaud of Gloucester, will now be in order.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen and Prince Leopold of Bavaria apparently are inactive, owing, doubtless, to the marches which are now impassable, but General Von Linsingen is still pressing hard on the Russians in Volhynia.

London, Sept. 29—The Great struggle on the western front has now resolved itself into a battle for Lens, in pas de Calxs, nine miles north of Arras. The capture of this town with its radiating railway would bring into the foreground the possibility of retaking Lille. To the north and south of Lens, the Allies hold the high ground dominating the town. The British on Hill No. 70, the French on Hill No. 140 a high crest between Souche and Vimy. An official report from Paris last night said merely that this crest had been reached so that presumably a terrific counter attack is raging there today with final retaking of this important position at stake.

VICTORY OVER THE TURKS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, Sept. 30—The Victory over the Turks in Mesopotamia brings General Sir John Nixon's men within 150 miles of Bagdad. The news came unheralded to London as fighting in that quarter had been crushed. Some sections of the British Press see in this victory the addition of another British colony. "Whatever is done with Turks elsewhere" says the Pall Mall Gazette, "they can never be allowed to resume there bloodstained way in the Euphrates valley."

AMERICAN VESSEL BLOWN UP?

(SPECIAL TO THE MAIL.)

Washington, Sept. 30—A message received at the state department today from Ambassador Marye and the American Consul at Petrograd reported the blowing up and sinking near Archangel of the American vessel Vincent.

FRENCH REPORT GAINS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Paris, Sept. 30—Gains reported in the French official statement today in the Champagne region and the capture of important defensive works of the Germans near Ripont.

BULGARIA TO ENTER WAR

Paris, Sept. 30—"Bulgaria and the Central Powers have concluded a precise agreement, according to authoritative information," says the correspondent at Saloniki, Greece of the Temps. "Under this agreement Bulgaria will enter the war on October 15."

Berlin, Sept. 29—The overseas News Agency says: "A special train filled with Bulgarian students left Berlin yesterday to join the Bulgarian army. Premier Radoslavoff's son will depart tonight."