

to the French attacks south of the Somme. Denicourt was first surrounded, then cleared of Germans, and is now held by the French, who also have taken more trenches and the Somme. North of the river the French have pushed to within 200 yards of Comblain.

All the successful operations of the day and yesterday south of the Somme the French have taken 1,000 prisoners, of whom twenty-five officers, nine hundred of the 250 were captured to-day. There is every indication that the Germans are surrendering more readily to the French as well as to the British than at any time since the Somme battle commenced.

Denicourt was the scene of the fiercest fighting of the day, when French troops, after pushing forward to north and south of the village and meeting beyond it turned back to clear out the Germans from its streets and houses, and cellars. It was desperate work, and the War Office statement calls it "force fighting."

After capturing the last of the German garrison, the French swept on still further and drove the German advance posts a half mile to the south, toward Abailcourt. At the same time, the French north of Berny, which village is north of Denicourt, captured a German trench west of the hamlet of Horany.

Thus two arms are pushing forward toward the village of Fresnoy, which lies just west of the Peronne railroad, opposite the German front. The French are less than a mile from Fresnoy, and the going is all down hill.

To the north of the Somme the French are closer to the decisive town of Comblain than are the British. Advancing from their encircling positions at La Prie farm to the east and near Laferme farm to the south, the French are driving the Germans out of the whole of trench 200 yards south of Comblain and took fifty prisoners.

Still further south, but just north of the Somme, the French are making a small advance toward Mont St. Quentin, which they must take over their great objective, Peronne, in full. They occupied the German trench east of the village east of Mont St. Quentin. Here the Germans counter attacked, for every mile taken from their trenches near St. Quentin is doubly dangerous, but were repulsed.

The losses the Germans sustained in their counter attacks in the last few days are mentioned as follows in the official statement: "According to information obtained from some of these prisoners, the losses sustained during the fighting of yesterday in the vicinity of Berny, where the Tank Division of German reserves and upon the 10th reserve regiment were thirty-eight. Two battalions of the Thirteenth Regiment of Cavalry Division were almost annihilated by our artillery."

To-night's German official statement, telegraphed here, admits that the French have taken Denicourt, and also admits the loss of Berny and the Somme between Harleux and Vermandovillers, taken by the French yesterday. It claims ten allied aeroplanes were brought down.

accompanied by heavy armored cars, moved forward to the assault close under cover of our field artillery and barrage.

The front of the German line was carried everywhere except at two points, namely, on the high ground between Ghinchy and the Leuze wood and at the Forneau wood. Reflecting these places, the infantry swept forward around them, and by 10 o'clock in the morning had captured the whole of the village of Vernois, with strong posts and advanced to a position beyond the village.

"On our right the enemy maintained his hold on the high ground northwest of Comblain, and our efforts to dislodge him were not successful. At the Pour-sauz Wood, however, the enemy began to surrender when both his flanks were cut, and our troops took the whole wood as our possession.

"We thus gained not only practically the whole of the ground between the Comblain and the Forneau woods, but are well down the forward slopes. Thanks to our excellent artillery observations, thus afforded, we are in a position to inflict heavy punishment on the Germans. Our armored cars gallantly led the action, knocking out hostile machine guns and inflicting heavy losses by their machine gun fire, including the German trenches and causing indescribable demoralization in the enemy's ranks.

"On the night of the 15th the enemy began a counter attack in force, heavily brought from all directions. These counter attacks continued throughout the 16th, and were all repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. The German troops after gaining their objectives on the 16th, were particularly heavily counter attacked and not only stood their ground and punished the enemy severely, but even made some progress.

"On the 16th our troops made further progress, especially in the direction of Launois. In the course of the above operations, and in close connection with them, the new army troops have skillfully and gallantly extended our gain, and have captured a number of German prisoners. The result of the fighting is of great importance, and is probably the most effective blow which has yet been dealt the enemy by the British.

"The damage to his morale is probably of greater consequence than the capture of dominating positions and the capture of between 4,000 and 5,000 prisoners.

Reports from the front reiterate that little as the German troops like to retreat, this policy is preferred if thereby they can be saved at the expense of comparatively unimportant territory.

On Sunday, while the Germans were making counter attacks, and among other things, regarding a portion of the line near the British army has been completely weakened, although it is asserted in official quarters that the latest battle has served to convince them once again that Germany's chief opponent in the west is the British.

BULGARIANS ROUTED, FLORINA CAPTURED

Brilliant Franco-Russian Victory in Macedonia Follows Great Battle.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—French and Russian troops have taken the important town of Florina, in northwestern Macedonia, despite a stubborn resistance by the Bulgarians, who are now retreating northward toward their base in Monastir.

According to dispatches from Athens this victory and other successes achieved by the Serbs, which are also announced officially, have resulted in the surrounding of a part of the Bulgarian wing. The French War Office's statement announcing the capture of Florina says:

"On our left wing Franco-Russian troops engaged strong Bulgarian forces on the Roana-Florina front. After a desperate struggle lasting through the whole day of the 17th and all of the following night and despite the desperate resistance of the Bulgarians, who delivered a series of counter attacks and savagely charged, our troops gained a brilliant victory.

"The town of Florina was carried by assault at 10 o'clock this morning by French troops and our ally in our power. The enemy is retreating in disorder in the direction of Monastir."

Further Serbian successes are reported by the War Office, as follows: "East of the Cerna Serbian troops have reached the approaches to Vetrnik and have repulsed violent Bulgarian attacks. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Bulgarians. North-west of Lake Ostrovo Serbian infantry continues the crossing of the river Ibrova (Broda) in Serbia, while the artillery energetically bombards Bulgarian positions on the right bank."

An official Bulgarian statement received here from Sofia is silent about the allied successes and only says: "The troops on our right wing fought a stubborn battle south of Lerine through Saturday. There was lively artillery firing. Night attacks made by the enemy were repulsed."

Along the Vardar. The statement continues, speaking of fighting on the center and left: "In the Moglicna Valley and on the right bank of the Vardar calm prevails. On the left bank of the Vardar there was a violent cannonading, a weak attack by the enemy west of Doidjeli was beaten back by our fire.

BORDEN MILK PLAN FAILS, SAYS DILLON

Dairymen Refuse to Sign Contracts—Company Asserts Usual Conditions Exist.

While State Commissioner Dillon said last night that the farmers up State are not signing contracts to sell their milk to the Borden company at the small increase offered, Vice-President Hallock of the concern asserted that "the usual conditions exist" in regard to signing up.

The State Commissioner said that up-State farmers are sticking to the demand of the Dairymen's League for an increase of nearly 1 cent per quart. Furthermore, he added, they are joining the league in great numbers and are going to sell their milk through the State department.

H. N. Hallock stated that it would be several days before the company will know to what extent the producers have signed contracts. In the past public contracts have been made on a six months' basis.

The Sheffield Farms-Boston-Decker Company put out its delayed prices yesterday and will seek six months' contracts. It was announced at the office of the Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corporation that the Dairymen's League had an executive committee meeting at the Sherman Square Hotel yesterday.

Twenty-two directors of the league had an executive committee meeting at the Sherman Square Hotel yesterday. Jacob Brill, the new president, was in the chair. He declined to make any action or discussions in committee.

Commissioner Dillon said last night one big milk distributing concern has just been formed. It is the result of a merger of two concerns, one of which is the regular New York producer.

27 FROM KELVINIA BLAME SUBMARINE

State Department Gets Survivors' Affidavits of Sinking Without Warning.

At the request of the State Department, customs men took 27 affidavits yesterday of twenty-seven American survivors of the British steamship Kelvinia, sunk by a German submarine on the Bristol Channel on September 2. They arrived by the Anchor liner Tuscan as hostlers.

The men urged in averring that they were torpedoed without warning. The submarine was sighted, the Americans said, about the same moment the torpedo hit the ship on the port side. Nobody was injured. After all hands had abandoned the ship they noted the submarine circling her. After the submarine disappeared they moved back to the Kelvinia and found that she could not be salvaged. A British trawler took them to Bristol, whence they were sent to Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Until information being sought by the American Embassy at London has been received, the Kelvinia incident, officials said tonight, will not be made the subject of a diplomatic inquiry. Affidavits of the survivors taken at New York today will be studied carefully in connection with those being received by the American agents in England. Should it be established upon American information that the Kelvinia was torpedoed and not sunk by a mine the department is expected to take up the case with Germany.

There is, however, no proof that Germany's action in sinking the ship today was not justified from the German viewpoint, though it conflicts with the pledge which Berlin gave to President Wilson after the torpedoing of the Sussex. It is asserted that this Government has already received reports of scores of instances where neutral and other merchantmen have been sunk by submarines within the past six weeks. In each case it appears to be established that the German submarine commander could not have known whether there were Americans aboard or not, and in a few isolated cases Americans have suffered. But this Government has found it expedient to follow a careful watchful waiting policy. It is explained that the German official statement that 124 hostile merchant ships and twenty-five neutral merchant ships were sunk during the month of August is now before the State Department. This Government, it is explained, will not proceed with any case until it has been established that American lives have again been sacrificed as a consequence.

SOMME FRONT A GRAVEYARD. German Dead Lie Solid in Certain Parts of Battlefield. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 18.—Philip Gibbs in a despatch to the Chronicle from the Somme front says the German losses in the battle of the Somme during the month of August were ten thousand men, and that the German dead lie solid in certain parts of the battlefield. The German dead lie solid in certain parts of the battlefield. The German dead lie solid in certain parts of the battlefield.

GERMANS ROUTED IN AFRICA. British Report Capture of Guns and Ammunition Deposits. LONDON, Sept. 18.—An official statement issued by the British War Department today regarding military operations in German East Africa says the Germans have been dislodged from the Uvira region. The capture of many quantities of stores and most of it all of their artillery and ammunition deposits, which constantly are being discovered and destroyed, is reported by the British War Department. The last remaining ports in the German colony, have been occupied by naval forces, royal marines and African troops. Small German forces retired inland in each case.

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HALICZ HOLDS OUT, RUSSIANS CHECKED

Germans Recapture Trenches Taken by the Czar's Troops Saturday.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 18.—Again the fighting between Russians and Teutons in Galicia has resulted in a deadlock. Savage attacks and counter attacks by masses of troops are in progress, but Halicz still holds out. Today the Germans retook from the Russians practically all of the trenches the Czar's troops captured on Saturday.

Besides inflicting terrible losses upon the Russians the Germans took 3,500 prisoners and sixteen machine guns. Strong Russian attacks at many points were repulsed along a line of seventy miles. The Russian War Office is silent about this fighting, saying merely: "On the western (Russian and Galician) front there were no events of importance."

The German counter attacks that had the greatest success were made on the Russian troops on both sides of the Nalauva River, a tributary of the Galic Lupa, in the region of Brzezany. It was here that the prisoners were taken, and "the Russians were unable to stem the advance of these troops," says the official statement.

Telling of other fierce fighting along the Galician front, the statement says: "Army group of Prince Leopold: West of Lutsch our effective curtain of fire impeded an attempt of the enemy to launch a rush attack against the troops of Gen. von Marwitz. North of Celow a feeble attack was repulsed easily. Many thousands of Russian dead cover the battlefield of Saturday.

ORDINANCE READY FOR 16 OUNCE LOAF

Hartigan's Iread Measure to Come Before the Aldermen To-day.

Inspectors Have Evidence of 915 Violations of Present Law on the Subject.

An ordinance providing that the standard loaf of bread to be sold in New York city shall weigh sixteen ounces and that every loaf shall bear on its wrapper a label setting forth the exact weight, whether it be one-half, three-quarters, two, three, four, five or six times the size of a standard loaf, will be introduced at to-day's meeting of the Board of Aldermen. It was drafted by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, and is the same measure that died in the Aldermen's Committee on General Welfare during the official activities in 1915 to lessen the cost of living.

San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and many other cities have a standard loaf of sixteen ounces, Mr. Hartigan says, and it works well. Bread is sold by the pound on the East Side of New York, and he believes all the people can be educated to demand their bread by weight instead of buying by loaf of varying sizes.

Labels Now Truthful. Commissioner Hartigan's inspectors reported yesterday that in all the five boroughs the big bakers and distributing companies are now selling 12 ounce loaf of bread under a 12 ounce marked wrapper or label for 5 cents. This change, he said, occurred during twenty-four hours. He believes that new orders in publicity of the action of his bureau in starting suits against bakers for selling loaves weighing less than the number of ounces marked on the wrapper or label was responsible for the change.

Up to last night the Commissioner's men had obtained evidence of 915 alleged violations involving more than one hundred individuals, and he will proceed to collect the \$100 penalty provided for in each case. Mr. Hartigan sent a letter to the Corporation Counsel yesterday asking him to assign counsel. If he should be successful in every complaint filed the city would be richer by \$91,500.

Federal Inquiry Urged. "It is told," Commissioner Hartigan said, "that 150 bakers have been forced out of business in the city in the past thirty days." The abnormal condition in the baking trade regarding the high cost of materials, labor and overhead charges without dispute. It is true that four before the outbreak of the European war was selling for \$4 to \$4.50 a barrel and that the cost of the 5 cent loaf to the baker ranged from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents, depending upon the quality of materials. Today baker's flour is selling from \$8.25 to \$8.75 a barrel, with other breadmaking materials proportionately higher than in 1914. It is for the baking industry to make these facts known to the public.

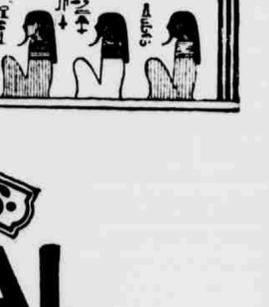


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to what effect the elimination of a 5 cent loaf and the substitution of a 16 cent loaf would have in the domestic programme of the poorer households.

BELGIUM PROTESTS TO U. S. ON BIG LOAN

Says Germany Violates Three Provisions of the Hague Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A protest authorizing that German military authorities be notified of the Belgian protest against the loan of \$100,000,000 to Germany, which would be taken for three-fifths of the amount, has been filed at the State Department today by the Belgian government.

In a statement the legation declared its advice "confirm the information concerning the seizure by the Germans of the Belgian banks and the refusal to consent to the proposal was filed at the State Department today by the Belgian government.

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NEW LINE IN DOBRUDJA

Russo-Rumanian Forces Reach Strongly Prepared Position.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Strengthened by reinforcements, the Russian and Rumanian lines in the Dobrudja had reached a strongly prepared position and is turning to fight Von Mackensen's army of Germans, Bulgars and Turks.

At several points of this new Russo-Rumanian line the two armies have been engaged. The German official statement to-day claims that in the first of these preliminary engagements Von Mackensen's advance guard captured the ruins of the village of Dobrudja.

The strong position which the Russo-Rumanian armies have taken is described to-night in official reports as somewhat south of the line indicated last night. The allied troops are along a line running east from the Danube through Cobadinu to Tuzla, on the Black Sea. This line is about forty-five miles long and about sixty miles north of the Bulgarian border, thus cutting the Dobrudja almost exactly in halves.

The lower half is what the Teutonic troops have conquered, an area of about 4,000 square miles of Rumanian territory. This new position was carefully selected for many reasons. Here the Russo-Rumanians are protecting the railroad from Constantza, on the Black Sea, to Cernavoda, on the Danube. Also there are several ranges of hills on which they can make an effective defence. The position is about twenty miles south of the Constantza-Cernavoda line.

WILSON AT SISTER'S FUNERAL

Returns to Shadow Lawn This Afternoon.

COLUMBIA, R. C., Sept. 18.—President Wilson, who came here to-day for the funeral of his only sister, Mrs. Anne E. Howe, left at 6:15 o'clock this evening for the summer White House at Long Branch, N. J. He will arrive at West End, N. J., soon after 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and go by automobile to Shadow Lawn.

The special train bearing the body and members of the funeral party arrived here just before noon. Automobiles took the President and members of his family directly to the First Presbyterian Church, where services were held.

In the party were Joseph B. Wilson, the President's brother; John A. Wilson, a cousin; Mrs. Anne Cothran, daughter of Mrs. Howe; George Howe and Wilson Howe, sons; Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter; and Dr. C. T. Grayson.

The last services took place inside an enclosure in the shaded graveyard, where was buried Mrs. Howe's husband, the father and mother of the President, and several other relatives. All flags in Columbia were at half mast during the funeral.

FOUNDED 1856 Starting for uptown on a downtown car. Our removal uptown last March to Broadway at Forty-Second St., the most accessible part of the city, was primarily for the convenience of our customers. Some of our good friends still journey to Astor Place and then follow the signs. We hope this reminder of our new location will attract the attention of those who have not had occasion to visit us here and thus save their time, patience and money. Fall and Winter clothes are ready and everything else men and boys wear. BROKAW BROTHERS 1457-1463 BROADWAY AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

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