

THE FRENCH CAPTURE OF ST. QUENTIN

AN IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINT FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF THE FRENCH ARMY

St. Quentin Reclaimed From Invaders—J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press Correspondent, Tells Highly Interesting Story of Canadian Army's Advance Around City of Cambrai --- Close Fighting and Gallant Work.

French Headquarters in France, Oct. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—French troops entered St. Quentin this afternoon.

With the Canadian Forces, Sept. 29—Delayed—(By J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press correspondent)—The advance of the Canadian army around Cambrai continued yesterday against a stiffening enemy defence, fresh divisions having been brought up to defend that city. Today the enemy fought tenaciously, launching a number of counter-attacks, which in one case, gained ground temporarily. Towards the afternoon we had established ourselves firmly on the line from a little east of Epiney southeasterly to near the railway on the western border of Blecourt and thence running near the railway to south of Sancourt. From there the line followed the Douai-Cambrai road, with some posts pushed right into the village of Neuville St. Remy. This village, which is, in fact, the northern suburb of Cambrai, was captured very brilliantly by the Third Canadian Division during the afternoon and for us an important link in the chain is now being drawn in around the city.

Bitter Fighting.

Fighting has been exceedingly bitter from the kick-off the other side of the Canal Du Nord to Neuville St. Remy. The Canadian corps has penetrated thirteen thousand yards on a present frontage of nine thousand yards. On its left it has the advantage of the splendid flank thrown by the Eleventh British Division, but on the right it has had to build its own flank and after the Third Canadian Division had stormed the village of Pontaine Notre Dame, an essential strategic point east of Bourlon Wood, it was obliged by topographical necessity to extend its right to include the north bank of the Canal De Escourt. This advance and particularly the evasion of the famous Maroing line has not been accomplished without very hard fighting.

The nature of the attack, the unexpected surprise it gained, the water-filled effective artillery barrage and above all the incomparable dash and tenacity of the Canadian infantry—all these things contributed to last Friday's enable us to make a great drive with relatively small loss when the captures are taken into account. Up to noon today these losses were 5,000 prisoners including officers of high rank, and 140 guns. Although our infantry was snoring in splendid style there must come a pause to re-organize and consolidate and to bring up the artillery into new positions.

Transport Difficulties.

Transport difficulties have increased as we have driven further forward. Light railways had to be pushed to the canal up to our lines of support. The enemy was alert and took advantage of this pause to bring up fresh divisions and threw them into violent counter-attacks. He has always done the Canadian corps the special honor to mass his best troops against it. He did it at Amiens and at Arras and he is doing it today and the strategy of men are being used against us. This has been the more easy because captured documents show that we only anticipated last Friday by four hours his prepared offensive. Our progress, therefore, although steady during the second and third days, has been won only after the bitterest kind of fighting in which machine gun defence has been used to the limit. A staff officer describes the rattle of machine guns before Neuville St. Remy as drowning out the roar of the field guns.

Not Runaway Victory.

The explanations I have given are necessary because the Canadian people might get the impression that it has been a runaway victory. From their positions in St. Oile and Neuville St. Remy the Canadians can look down upon the great city of Cambrai. This city is especially dear to the French heart and the capture of the Allies has been envelop it with out hurt and thus force the Boche to evacuate it. The stiffness of his defence of the city recalled the fight he put up behind the Brocourt-Queant switch line early in September before he fell back across the Canal Du Nord. He fought furiously to enable him to evacuate his guns and stores.

Many Incidents.

The fighting of the past three days has been full of incidents. A Canadian brigadier, not without appreciation of the ticklish situation on our right he was receiving from his battalion commanders, rode forward on horseback for a personal front line inspection. He had the bad luck to be slightly wounded, but not before.

To build yourself up when you feel run down—to bring back health, appetite and strength—take

Beecham's Piles

GRAY HAIR

Gray Hair

HUN POSITIONS ABOUT OSTEND IN JEOPARDY

Strong British Patrols Have Fought Their Way To Town of Warneton.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO FIGHT HEAVILY

Every Hour See Menace To Their Belgian Coast Base Positions Increased.

With the British Army in Flanders, Oct. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—Strong British patrols have fought their way through the town of Warneton, on the Lys River, between Armentieres and Menin, and also have gone through Labasseville and St. Pieters.

The Germans today continued to fight as desperately as before, but every hour sees the menace to the Belgian coast positions around Ostend increased. At the same time the British and Belgians are drawing forward their forces. The German strength of one company of German was reduced from 60 to 18. Another company lost 30 per cent. of its effectives.

Big Battle Likely.

The Germans will try to hold on this as they never have held any place before and it is not improbable that the fighting may develop into a very fierce battle. Belgian cavalry has been in action in the neighborhood of Roulers, and has succeeded in clearing up strips of the country. The Germans are holding on to the Armentieres-Labasseville salient with great tenacity, but the salient rapidly is being outflanked by the British advances north and south of it, particularly on the north where the British have made important gains.

German Statement.

German troops, it is stated, made an advance Monday near the Belgian coast and captured several hundred prisoners. In Flanders it is declared, the Germans are now fighting on a front from west of Roulers to Warneton, on the Lys. The German front line follows: "The enemy has continued his attacks in Flanders. The breaking into our positions by the enemy on the 27th compelled us to withdraw the right wing of our offensive front behind the Handzeeme sector from the north of Dixmude to Werchem and to evacuate the Wytschaete salient.

The Canadians.

"On both sides of Cambrai the British kept up their violent attacks throughout the day. In the afternoon a Canadian division, newly brought into action, succeeded in advancing temporarily to the north of Cambrai and beyond Ramillies. The 26th Warwick Reserve Division, which especially proved its valor in the fighting between Arras and Cambrai under the leadership of Lieutenant General Von Fritsch, threw the enemy back to Tilloy.

CHANGE OF WATER CAUSED DIARRHOEA

People moving from one place to another are very much subject to diarrhoea on account of the change of water, change of climate, change of diet, etc., and what at first appears to be but a slight looseness of the bowels should never be neglected or some serious bowel complaint will be sure to follow.

The safest and quickest cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cholera infantum, cholera, morbus, pains in the stomach, sickness and all loose stools of the bowels is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mr. T. T. Allard, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "In the fall of 1914 I was working on the new 'Chicot' dam factory on Carlaw Ave., in Toronto, when I had a violent attack of diarrhoea, owing, I think, to the change of water. One of the foremen advised me to get a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which I did, with the result that I hadn't taken it a day before I was completely cured."

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THE AMERICANS DEFEAT HEAVY ENEMY ATTACK

German Casualties on American Front Near Verdun Are Heavy

STRENUOUS FIGHTING FOR CIERGES TOWN

Many Fires Behind German Lines Indicate They Are Burning Supplies.

Paris, Oct. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—A German counter-attack in the vicinity of Apremont, on the battle front northwest of Verdun, was successfully beaten back in the forenoon of today by the Americans. Otherwise the fighting on the American front was virtually at a standstill.

The broken roads and destroyed bridges are being repaired in order that the transport of supplies to the front may be continued with greater regularity. There was no change in the battle line at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, when this dispatch was filed.

Heavy Hun Casualties.

The enemy's casualties continue to be heavy under the American artillery and infantry fire, and the operations of the American tanks. The trench strength of one company of German was reduced from 60 to 18. Another company lost 30 per cent. of its effectives.

Advance on Monday.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Monday, Sept. 30.—(By The Associated Press, 8.30 p.m.)—American troops today made an advance on their extreme left along the edge of the Argonne Forest. Strenuous fighting took place around Cierges, near the centre of the line. Both sides fought tenaciously for possession of Cierges, the Germans throwing strong reinforcements against the Americans.

Fires Behind Lines.

Although the Germans appear to intend to hold their present line at all costs, reports have been received that they have taken the precaution to remove a wireless station from the Kriemhilde line. Fires behind the German lines on the American left would seem to show that they are intentionally burning supplies that they cannot carry away.

As against the theory that the Germans are preparing to fall back, there is reported southward a movement of a small detachment of tanks from the west of Roulers to beyond Lodeghem and Gheluwe to Werchem and then in the direction of the Wytschaete salient.

BERLIN-BAGDAD PLAN RUINED

Defection of Bulgaria Knock-out Blow To Germany and Her Allies—Turkey Next at Bat.

London, Oct. 1.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuters' Limited)—The Balkans have again upheld their reputation as a land of endless possibilities. This is the unanimous verdict of the press on the bewildering rapidity of the developments. While the situation is hard to follow there can no longer be any doubt that Bulgaria's surrender means a knocking out the keystone of the whole edifice of the so-called European scheme, the collapse of which will entail the ruin of the grandiose Berlin-Bagdad plans which have long dangled before German eyes as compensation to the people for the sacrifices they have made.

No Political Problems.

London, Oct. 1.—The convention which Bulgaria signed was a purely military arrangement which was entered into on behalf of the Allies by the French and other military commanders. No political problems are dealt with and the questions of boundaries are left to the peace conference.

There has been much discussion in the English press of the status of King Ferdinand, and suggestions have been made that he be deposed. That matter was also outside the scope of the convention. The governments of the Allies take the view that according to their principle of self-determination the question of who should be Bulgaria's ruler, or titular ruler, is a question for the Bulgarian people to decide, if such a question arises in Bulgaria.

Events are marching rapidly and interest is now focussed on Turkey.

TSAR FERDINAND OF BULGARIA FEARED REVOLUTION AT HOME

This and Failure of Germany and Austria To Send Him Military Force He Required Induced King To Turn To Entente For Help — Brilliant Successes of Allies in Balkans Frightened Ferdie.

Paris, Oct. 1.—It was the fear of revolution at home and the failure of Germany and Austria to send him the military force he required that induced King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to turn to the Entente for help, according to the American consul general at Sofia (Domestic Murphree), as quoted in a despatch to the Mail, from Saloniki. The consul general, the despatch states, gave interesting details on his arrival at Saloniki from Sofia, in connection with the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, of the conditions in the Bulgarian capital leading up to the demand for an armistice. King Ferdinand, the account declares, assembled the grand council on September 23, with the result that a formal demand was made on Berlin and Vienna for immediate assistance. Despite the urgent tone of the demand Germany and Austria responded with evasive promises for the future.

Settled the Issue.

That, the account continues, settled the determination of King Ferdinand to forsake the powers which had brought only desolation to Bulgaria and entrust her destinies to the Entente.

But what impelled the king most the consul general's account indicates, was the fear of revolution, anarchy was making serious progress in Sofia. Workmen and soldiers had held meetings and passed laws. Bolsheviks in their most excessive form became the regular order and manifestations were held before the royal palace.

King Ferdinand, it is said, haunted by recollections of the execution of former Emperor Nicholas, was unable to sleep. He considered it essential for his own safety to turn to a strong foreign military force should intervene, and thus, it is added, as Germany could not give him that force, he turned to the Entente.

The Military Operations.

Paris, Oct. 1.—An official report from the war office on operations in Macedonia shows step by step the advance of the Allied armies which resulted in the signing of an armistice with the Allies at Saloniki on Sunday night.

"The victorious operations which in less than fifteen days have led the Allied armies in the Orient as far as Uskub," the statement read, and also in the territory of the enemy have resulted in a decision by the Bulgarian army to lay down its arms.

"At 11 p. m., on September 29, the plenipotentiaries delegated by the Bulgarian government signed an armistice at Saloniki. On September 30, at midday hostilities between the Bulgarians and the Allies ceased.

Serbian Advance.

"The operations began when a Serbian division moved forward and carried by assault the formidable mountain barriers of Vetrnik, Dobro Polje and Sokol. By Sept. 22, they had succeeded in cutting the communications of the first Bulgarian army operating along the Vardar and those of the Bulgarian second army and the Germans north of Monastir. Displaying extraordinary endurance, courage and spirit of sacrifice, all the Allied forces joined in the attack on Sept. 18 against the enemy positions at Doiran, capturing the region from important Bulgarian forces.

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MINERS ARE ON STRIKE

Men Getting \$6 Per Day, But Still Have Grievance—Much Coal Not Marketed.

The labor unrest has again struck the miners employed by the Minto Coal Company, and a strike is on. Coming just at this time, when there is a clamor for the product of the mines, it is working a double hard ship. As a result of the trouble three thousand tons of coal are in the seams that might otherwise be on cars rolling away to some centre where it is greatly needed.

It was only about a month or six weeks ago that the miners struck for more wages. They were met by the company, who granted them what they wanted, a certain figure per box of coal. It was felt that all was at an end, when suddenly, some of the foreigners employed at the mines thought the coal should be weighed \$6.00 Per Day.

On the present basis the mine-owners are averaging six dollars per eight hour day.

To agree now to the miners' request would mean that the company would be obliged to purchase nine sets of scales and engage nine expert weighers to handle them, as the company is now operating nine different shafts. This the company refuses to do. The expenses incidental to complying with such a request would cut off about all the profit the company now enjoys, since the fuel administrator has set the maximum price for the operator.

Enemy Aliens.

There is a faint suspicion that the agitators are being urged on to this demand, knowing it could not be granted and a strike would follow, by agencies hostile to all Allied causes.

The situation is such, according to an official of the company, that the mines of the Minto company will be obliged to close unless some pressure is brought to bear that will cause the men to go back to their work. It is a serious problem confronting the producer and the consumer and one calling for drastic measures.

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys if bladder bothers you.

FLOUR INCREASED IN VALUE IN JULY

Substitutes Cause of Advance in Price—Bread Higher.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The cost of living branch of the department of labor reports an increase of eleven cents, or 1.1 per cent, in the cost of flour and flour substitutes for the month of July as compared with the previous month. The increased cost was due chiefly to the cost of substitute flours, which in July were 10 per cent. higher than in June. The average cost per pound for the production of bread was one-fifth of a cent per pound higher than in June.

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