

BRITISH CROSS CANAL DU NORD: SIX MILES FROM CAMBRAI

Germans Fail to Check Progress of Gen. Haig's Armies in the Lys and Cambrai Areas and Suffer Heavy Losses.

A despatch from London says:—The Canal du Nord and the Tortille River have been crossed on a wide front north of Moislains by English and Welsh troops, according to Field Marshal Haig's communications. Moislains lies about three miles north of Peronne. Other English divisions gained the west bank of the canal, opposite Demicourt and Bouries. Moislains, six miles from Cambrai, has been occupied and the fighting continues there among the old Hindenburg line defences.

A later despatch says:—The British have made further progress along their front north and south of Peronne, according to Field Marshal Haig's report on Thursday night. British patrols have been able to cross to the east bank of the Canal du Nord south of Marquion. The Canadians are in the latter section. Up to Wednesday night the British had taken in four days over 16,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

During the night and throughout on Thursday the Germans made a number of strong attacks in the Cambrai and the Lys areas. They were beaten in every case, with heavy losses, while the British continued to improve their positions.

The Berlin official reports admit withdrawals at a number of points. A despatch from the British Army in France says:—All day Friday the Germans have been retreating gradually, but surely toward the Hindenburg line in the face of steady pressure.

At Nurlu and Templeux la Fosse, north-east of Peronne, where strong German rearguard and machine gunners had been holding, were swept clear and the positions now are in the hands of the British.

On the northern part of the battle-front there have been slight skirmishes and intermittent machine-gun bursts along the canal, but the British here are making no attempt at a real advance. The enemy seems to be content to be let alone here, and showing no signs of any serious counter-attack.

Substantial advances are again reported all along the southern part of the line. The Australians have crossed the Somme on a wide front south of Peronne and after overcoming heavy opposition have driven into the territory the enemy was holding. St. Christ, Brie, Lemesnil, Doint and Athies Wood all have been taken and progress is reported to have been made east of these places.

The enemy also has been driven back from east and north-east of Peronne. Over the whole area from which the Germans are retreating on this large section of the front many fires are raging and numerous explosions have been heard. Whole villages are aflame between the points to which the British have reached and the Hindenburg line. Here and in the northern areas the Germans are burning vast quantities of war materials which they have not had time to save, as the British are pushing them too hard.



AT BAY!—London Bystander.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2, in store; Fort William, not including tax, \$2.11 1/2; No. 2 C.W., 85-86; extra No. 1 feed, \$2 1/4; No. 1 feed, 79c.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal, new crop—No. 1 white, 75 to 78c; No. 2 white, 75 to 77c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Winter, \$2.21; No. 2 Spring, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2 nominal. Barley—Maltling, new crop, \$1.03 to \$1.05. Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal. Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.85, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.85, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, \$35 per ton; shorts, \$40 per ton. Hay—No. 1, \$18 to \$19 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$16 to \$17 per ton, track.

Straw—Car lots, \$8 to \$5.50 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale Eggs, No. 1 candled, 47 to 48c; selected, new-laid, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 45c; do fresh made, 46 to 47c; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 36 to 38c.

Oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 23 1/2 to 24c; twins, 23 1/2 to 24c; spring-made, large, 25 1/2 to 26c; twins, 26 to 27c.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushels, \$7.50. Foreign, hand-picked, bushels, \$6.75 to \$7.00.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$5 to \$5.50 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Bulk, 25c to 26c per lb.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallons, \$2.25; 5-gallon tins, \$2.10 per gallon. Maple sugar, per pound, 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale Barreled Meats—Pickled pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 39c to 41c; cooked hams, 33 to 34c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; backs, boneless, 48 to 50c. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 44c.

Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meat—Long clears, in cans, 30c; in cases, 30 1/2c; clear bellies, 28 to 28 1/2c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 1/2 to 31c; tubs, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2c; pails, 31 to 31 1/2c; prints, 32 to 32 1/2c. Shortening, tierces, 28 to 28 1/2c; tubs, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2c; pails, 26 to 27c; 1-lb. prints, 27 1/2 to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 97 to 98c. Flour—New standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05.

Rolls—Oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$5.30. Bran, \$35. Shorts, \$40. Moullie, \$67 to \$68.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$18. Cheese—Finest easterns, 22 1/2 to 23c. Butter—Choice creamery, 43 1/2 to 43 3/4c.

Eggs—Selected, 51 to 52c; No. 1 stock, 47 to 48c; No. 2 stock, 46 to 47c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$29.00 to \$29.50.

Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 32 to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$14.00; do, good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do, common, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

Butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do, medium bulls, \$10.25 to \$10.60; do, rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do, good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do, common, \$7.25 to \$8.00; stockers, \$8.00 to \$9.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.75; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$13.50; do, com. and med., \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$30.00 to \$150.00; light ewes, \$15.00 to \$15.50; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$16.00; spring lambs, 15 to 17 1/2c; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$18.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.50 to \$19.75; do, weighed off cars, \$19.75 to \$20.00.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Choice steers, \$12.00 to \$13.00; good, \$11.00 to \$12.00; medium, \$8.50 to \$10.50; butchers' bulls, \$10.00 to \$11.00; good, \$9.50; medium, \$8.50 to \$9.00; choice butchers' cows, \$9.50 to \$10.60; good cows, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium, \$8.00 to \$8.00; lambs, \$16.00 to \$17.50; sheep, \$12.00 to \$13.00.

FOE RESISTANCE IS STIFFENING

Ludendorff to Make Stand on Old Hindenburg Line Defences.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The allied advance continues along the entire front in the direction of Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere, Anizy-le-Chateau and the Chemin-des-Dames. According to the latest advice the French and British troops, nevertheless are meeting with stubborn resistance, in which intense artillery activity is being carried out. This resistance is taken as an indication that the enemy intends to make a stand along this line, which roughly follows the old Hindenburg entrenchments.

Gen. Humbert's army still continues its pressure against La Fere. The operations towards the encirclement of the St. Gobain Forest are giving the allies a strong position. "If the enemy loses much more ground in this region his defence of the Chemin-des-Dames and the plateau of Craonne will fail," says Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris.

Gen. Mangin's army is still making progress at the right of the army of Gen. Humbert, advancing on the Soissons plateau. Military commentators say that if it is Gen. Ludendorff's plan to resist on what remains of the Hindenburg line it will be a supreme test, and will mean the enemy's retirement from the soil of France if Ludendorff is not able to retain his grasp on the line.

HUGE TOLL OF FOE PLANES

A despatch from London says: Four hundred and sixty-five enemy machines have been destroyed and two hundred disabled since the commencement of the offensive on August 8, according to an official statement on aerial operations on Thursday night.

Sixty-one hostile balloons were destroyed and 911 tons of bombs were dropped on various targets.

Two hundred and sixteen British machines are missing.

LENGTH OF BATTLEFRONT REDUCED BY SIXTY MILES

A despatch from Paris says: The French reduced the length of the western battlefront by nearly 60 miles since July 18 by pressing back the Germans from the territory which they conquered in their offensives of March, April and July.

This places at the disposal of the Entente allied commander-in-chief a considerable number of divisions which heretofore had been engaged in holding the line.

British in Defence System Held Prior to Last March

London, Sept. 8.—Advanced British troops have entered their old defence system on the southern battle line held prior to the German offensive of last March, according to the War Office announcement tonight.

More than 19,000 prisoners were taken by the British in the first week of September.

German Warship Sent to Bottom While Cruising in North Sea

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—One of a squadron of German warships cruising off the coast of the Island of Ameland Friday evening ran on a mine or was torpedoed, according to reports received here. The ship was seen suddenly to heel over and disappear.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 20,000 FOR WEEK

London, Sept. 8.—Casualties among the British forces reported in the week ending Saturday totaled 20,640 officers and men, compared with an aggregate of 14,484 reported in the previous week. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 375; men, 3,628.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,034; men, 15,600.

Total: Officers, 1,412; men, 19,228.

ALLIED ARMIES HOLD BOTH ENDS OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

German Gains of 1918 Have Now Been Obliterated—Marshal Foch in Position to Deliver a Vital Blow at Enemy.

London, Sept. 8.—Marshal Foch's succession of hammer blows along the German lines from Rheims to Arras since July 18 now has well-nigh completely flattened out the German bulges created by the German offensives of the Spring and early Summer.

Further still, the well co-ordinated progress of his attack has brought him to a point where he may well be able to strike a still more disastrous blow to the German defensive system in the west.

From Loos to Cambrai the Hindenburg line stood all last year in the way of the allied armies seeking to drive back the enemy from Northern France and Flanders. Little impression was made in that line except temporarily in Gen. Byng's drive below Cambrai last Fall. Already in the Summer's campaign, however, the line has been pierced on a wide front along its northerly stretches by the British and within the past few hours it has been penetrated in its southernly reaches by the French.

It appears that Marshal Foch's plan may prove to involve the turning of the line on both its flanks—at Cambrai and Loos. In the north the British have been for several days in a position to deliver what might easily prove a vital stroke to the west of Cambrai, where they have halted at the Canal du Nord and made no move toward driving home the blow which the logic of the situation points to as inevitable.

In the south the armies of Gen. Petain have fought their way to positions where the left flank of the line is under their guns and the edges of the defensive positions are beginning to feel the effect of the pounding.

On the western outskirts of the Bastion of St. Gobain, defending Loos, the French already at Barisis, are in advance of the line they occupied in 1917 and further south below the main bastion, are standing on ground which had not been in allied hands since 1914. Further north they are before La Fere, whence an eastward drive would carry them north of the St. Gobain massif.

HAM AND CHAUNY CAPTURED BY FRENCH WHO MARCH TOWARD ST. QUENTIN

Line of 1917 Practically Regained—Nord Canal Left 8 Miles in Rear With Enemy in Rapid Retreat.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The French have re-occupied all their old trenches along the whole front to the north of the Aisne River and also captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the salient south-west of St. Quentin.

South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Reillon.

The French advance east of the Canal du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than ten kilometers.

At the present rate of progress the Entente allies will soon have driven the Germans from all the ground gained by them this year and the offensive operations may enter a new phase.

French cavalry after passing through Chauny this morning are in the region of Viry-Noureuil and are advancing towards Tergnier, which is 2 1/2 miles west of La Fere.

The enemy is retreating all along the Ham-Guiscard line with the utmost speed.

South of the Oise Gen. Mangin's troops are pressing in close to the enemy's line from which he launched his Spring offensive. In the region of the lower forest of Coucy French troops are within a mile of that line at Hill 75 and in front of Fresnes.

Near Laffaux, Gen. Mangin's men are within four miles of the Chemin-des-Dames and only about ten miles from the citadel of Laon.

The forest of St. Gobain which sheltered the first long range gun that shelled the Paris region and which was the cornerstone of the Hindenburg position at Tangle where the line turns to the eastward along the Chemin-des-Dames, is under the fire of French guns over its whole extent.

Just south of the River Oise the Germans this morning were still resisting at Sinceny, between the river and the lower forest of Coucy, with the evident object of gaining further time to save their material further south.

The line now follows practically the 1917 front. North of Landricourt the French are fighting from their old first line of trenches while a little to the south-east they are approaching that line at the ravine of Vaux-aillon.

Entire Horizon Is Aglow With Light of Conflagrations

A despatch from the French Army in France says: The horizon at night glows with the light of conflagrations, for which, however, the Germans themselves are furnishing most of the fuel in their own stores of supplies that the pressure of the allies has obliged the enemy either to leave on the spot or destroy. The villages burned were scarcely more than the ruins of the villages destroyed more than a year ago, with only a few frame buildings, erected for the returning inhabitants.

U.S. Troops on All Fronts Pass 1,600,000 Mark

A despatch from Washington says: General March has announced that the total embarkation of American soldiers for all fronts, including the Siberian expedition, has passed the 1,600,000 mark August 31.

In answer to a question General March said it was estimated that more than 250,000 had landed in France during August. The record for monthly shipment, he added, was 285,000.

CANADIANS CLEAR UP AREA SOUTH OF SENSEE RIVER

59 Square Miles of Territory, 20,373 Prisoners and Scores of Cannon Have Been Captured by Dominion Troops.

A despatch from the Canadian Forces says: On Friday our infantry cleared up the area included in the triangle south of the Sensee River and west of the Canal du Nord. The enemy carried on an intermittent bombardment of our line and supports from both the north and the east, but he appears to have withdrawn his batteries from our immediate front.

He still holds the east bank of the canal, which, with its marshes beyond and the hills gently sloping down to them fringed with dense woods, makes his position very strong.

Prisoners taken by the corps were 9,131 in the Amiens show and 11,242 in the present show, the latter including 262 officers, making a total of 20,373. The penetration in front of Arras has been twelve and a quarter miles at Amiens. The count of guns captured in the first week of the present show has not been complete owing to the scattered thousands of the enemy dead left on the field, and take no account of the damage done to his 31 divisions encountered. Therefore our casualties are small as compared with the loss, both moral and material, inflicted.

ALBERTA WHEAT CROP IMPROVED

Government Estimate is Five Bushels Per Acre.

A despatch from Edmonton says: Estimates of the Alberta Department of Agriculture show that there will be approximately five bushels of wheat per acre for the area seeded. The acreage for wheat where there will be no return is not given, but the estimate is a general one, covering the entire province. This is a great deal better than was anticipated, and, further, the wheat that is being thrashed this year is of splendid quality. A great part will grade No. 1, and although the thrashing is only beginning, the indications are that there will be a greater percentage of first quality wheat this year than last.

With an estimated acreage in wheat this year of 3,500,000 acres, and taking an average of five bushels per acre, there will be some 17,500,000 bushels of wheat harvested in the province this year. A great percentage of this will be good seed.

Oats, it is figured, will thrash about 18 to 20 bushels to the acre seeded. There were about 2,500,000 acres seeded to oats, making a return of 50,000,000 bushels of oats.

It is estimated that the barley will thrash about 12 bushels to the total area seeded, which was approximately 400,000 acres. With the 4,800,000 bushels of barley there will be a total of over 70,000,000 bushels of grain harvested in Alberta this year.

A despatch from Regina says: Provincial Government crop reports just issued show that the bulk of wheat cutting will be practically over by the end of this week. The yield will be considerably better than was expected a couple of weeks ago in some districts, while in others complaints are made about rain delaying ripening.

HOW CANADIANS WON V.C.

Corporal Captured Three Machine Guns Single-handed.

A Canadian corporal has been recommended for the Victoria Cross for capturing, single handed, a strong German post with three machine guns.

The guns were enfilading his company and the corporal attacked the post, killing three men and capturing the remainder of the gun crews. Later the corporal collected three men and charged a battery of 5.9 howitzers, capturing the entire crews. The guns fired point blank at the corporal and his three men, but they were not hit.

A Lieutenant of the Twenty-second Canadian Battalion who was killed in battle at Courcellette August 9 has been recommended for the Victoria Cross "for most conspicuous gallantry and almost superhuman devotion to duty."

When the British attack began the left flank of the Lieutenant's company was held up by an enemy machine gun. The officer rushed in, captured the gun and personally killed two of the enemy's crew. In this action he was wounded in the thigh. Later in the day his company was held up by a machine gun nest in a group of houses. He organized two platoons which captured 150 Germans and 15 machine guns. The Lieutenant himself killed five Germans. In this fight he was wounded in the shoulder.

In the evening the Lieutenant saw a field gun firing on his men with open sights. He organized a party and while rushing toward the gun was seriously wounded in the abdomen. Later he succumbed to his wounds.

Salvage of Waste.

Applied science is capable of producing the most diverse results. As a factor in war it has devised and developed all manner of engines of destruction to such an extent that war and applied science now seem almost synonymous. Co-incidental with that phase of its activities, it has led the way in conserving vast quantities of products formerly looked upon as refuse.

In all the warring countries, strong organizations have grown up, each with a view to saving and utilizing to the best advantage, practically everything that formerly found its way to the incinerator or rubbish heap. Science and four years of war have rendered obsolete the advice to "burn all refuse." Waste paper, wood waste, tin cans, kitchen grease of all kinds, meat and fish bones, asphalt refuse, clinkers, etc., are all being used at a profit over the cost of transmitting them into useful materials. The result has been the conserving of basic materials as well as marked savings in shipping tonnage. Experience is constantly perfecting processes for the more economical handling of all such waste materials, so that in time the incinerator and town dump will be viewed as relics of a pre-war prodigality.

CANADA'S PREMIER AIRMAN MADE A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

A despatch from London says: Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., the noted Canadian airman, has been gazetted a Lieutenant-colonel.

UNITED STATES TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER

A despatch from Washington says: Manufacture of beer in the United States will be prohibited after December 1 next, as a war measure.

SUCCESS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Capture of Railway Opens Way to Enter Russia and Strike at Germany.

Vladivostok, Sept. 8.—The Japanese military staff has been informed that the Czechoslovaks hold the railway from Olovyanna to Penza.

It is now apparent that the unexpected climax in the Czechoslovak break-through was due partly to the allied advance towards Khabarovsk, which caused the transfer of a large Bolshevik force from Lake Baikal toward Khabarovsk, and the weakened front collapsed under the Czech pressure from the west and General Semenov's pressure from the east.

The opportunity is now presented of the allies taking advantage of the strategic points in the hands of the Czechs to move into the heart of Russia, where considerable reinforcements from loyal Russian elements are certain, and striking a stunning blow at Germany. It is necessary, however, to move quickly, for it is believed Germany will make the greatest sacrifices to hold conquered Russian territory.

Olovyanna is in Transbaikalia, about 400 miles east of Lake Baikal, while Penza is on the railroad, a little more than 600 miles south-east of Petrograd. The distance between Olovyanna and Penza is nearly 2,000 miles.

August Added 124,675 Tons To Great Britain's Shipping

A despatch from London says: British merchant shipbuilding completed and entered for service in the month of August amounted to 124,675 gross tons.

HUNS RETREAT ACROSS AISNE

American Forces Following the Enemy Retreat Are Over North Side of Plateau.

A despatch from the American forces north of Vesle says: The American forces, following up the German retreat from the Vesle, moved steadily over the plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne on Thursday, and by noon their advanced elements had filtered into the slopes on the northern side of the plateau.

Virtually no opposition was encountered. Aerial and other observers reported that there was every indication that the main body of Germans had retired across the Aisne.

It is expected that machine-gun and perhaps artillery resistance will be encountered in the lowlands nearer the Aisne. Wednesday night and Thursday forenoon passed, however, with nothing more serious than a long-range bombardment of the American rear lines.

Violent explosions were heard along the line this morning. Observers reported that they believed the Germans were destroying their ammunition dumps.

An aviator reported a terrific explosion at 9 o'clock at Villers-en-Prayeres, on the south bank of the River Aisne, directly north of Fismes. Other explosions took place in the same region during the morning.

GERMAN MARK GOES DOWN; VALUE OF POUND IS UP

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The present situation on the Western front has caused a fall in marks of about seventeen per cent, while the pound sterling has risen to \$5.04.

FRENCH RECAPTURE 30 VILLAGES IN ADVANCE ALONG THE AILETTE RIVER

Germans Give Way on a Large Front Rapidly Pursued by Franco-American Troops—Allies Advance Toward St. Quentin.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French troops made important advances on Thursday both along the Canal du Nord and north of the Vesle, according to the War Office announcement on Thursday night. During the course of the day thirty villages were retaken along the Ailette River.

In the latter area the enemy began a hasty retreat this afternoon, and the French, pressing forward on a front of over twenty-five miles, made very rapid progress. The French are now on the edge of part of the St. Gobain Forest, the chief outer defense of Loos.

A wide turning movement might be attempted here. South of Fresnes the French have penetrated the old Hindenburg line.

In the whole sector of southern Pietu, and in that between the Vesle and the Aisne, huge fires are burning everywhere behind the German lines, indicating that the Germans intend to continue their retreat.

The advance toward the Aisne is being pressed spiritedly, and Franco-American troops have now reached the heights dominating the river at points. A turning movement against the German positions on the Aisne is under way.

Further north the French movement toward St. Quentin is also being

vigorously pushed, and considerable advances have been made.

A despatch from the British Armies in the Field says:—Gen. Humbert's men crossed the Somme at Epanancourt during Wednesday night, occupying several points on the east bank. Further south the advance continued this morning with greater facility than Wednesday between the Oise and the Autrecourt Heights. The passage of the Somme was effected after a series of sharp engagements in which the German mountain troops contested vigorously every foot of ground.

Hidden among the bullrushes and in the hollows and the dried beds of branches of the river, the Germans were able to use their quick-firers effectively, compelling the pursuers now and again to slow up their progress in order to turn difficult positions. General Humbert's men built foot bridges under the enemy's fire. The first bridges were destroyed, together with their builders, but other men gallantly replaced those killed and, facing a galling fire, continued until pontoons and foot-bridges were thrown across the stream.

Pluckily crossing the stream under fire, the French troops finally took the positions which were veritable nests of machine guns,