

AMERICANS TAKE 8,000 IN DRIVE SOUTH-WEST OF METZ

Pershing's Troops Wipe Out the Famous St. Mihiel Salient—
Franco-Americans in Possession of More Than
a Score of Villages.

A despatch from Nancy says: In 12 hours Gen. Pershing and his first army, assisted by certain French divisions, has smashed in the St. Mihiel salient (oftentimes described by the Germans as "an arrow point at the heart of France"). We have captured between 8,000 and 10,000 prisoners, considerable stocks of munitions and supplies, including at least nine howitzers. Thiocourt (five miles within the German lines), St. Mihiel, Montsec and more than a score of villages are in the hands of the American and French infantry as a result of the offensive operation launched along the front between Les Eparges and Pont-a-Mousson, following a four-hour bombardment begun at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Germans were surprised by the onslaught. They had feared it but had not had a chance to prepare against it. They fought staunchly, but without spirit.

Pershing himself directed the en-

tire affair with extraordinary success. He liberated Nancy from the German menace and freed the railroads and the Meuse Canal, wrenching from the invaders' grasp many more square miles than have been occupied by our men since the first weeks of the war.

Our troops attained in less than a day objectives they had been given far greater time to reach and have shoved seven German divisions back to the Hindenburg line running south-eastward from Verdun region.

American mounted troops are pushing westward from the vicinity of Nonsard toward the Franco-American forces advancing eastward from Les Eparges. Despite frequent squalls and rain, hundreds of allied aircraft, including all the American planes available, guarded the land fighters from aerial attack.

Tanks, including for the first time those manned by Americans, beat down machine-gun nests with which the foe sought to stay the tide of our progress.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½. In store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 85½c. In store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 1 white, 76 to 78c; No. 3 white, 76 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Winter, \$2.27; No. 2 Spring, \$2.26; No. 3 Spring, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.04 to \$1.06.

Kwheat—Nominal.

—No. 2, nominal.

—Nominal.

Itoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.25.

—War quality, \$11.25.

—Montreal and Toronto, \$11.40 per ton.

—Delivered Montreal, \$11.40 per ton.

—To \$20 per ton.

—To \$17 to \$18 per ton.

—To \$19 to \$20.

—To \$20 to \$21.

—To \$21 to \$22.

—To \$22 to \$23.

—To \$23 to \$24.

—To \$24 to \$25.

—To \$25 to \$26.

—To \$26 to \$27.

—To \$27 to \$28.

—To \$28 to \$29.

—To \$29 to \$30.

—To \$30 to \$31.

—To \$31 to \$32.

—To \$32 to \$33.

—To \$33 to \$34.

—To \$34 to \$35.

—To \$35 to \$36.

—To \$36 to \$37.

—To \$37 to \$38.

—To \$38 to \$39.

—To \$39 to \$40.

—To \$40 to \$41.

—To \$41 to \$42.

—To \$42 to \$43.

—To \$43 to \$44.

—To \$44 to \$45.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; but-

chers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$14.00; do., good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., medium, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do., com-

mon, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., medium, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do., rough, \$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 \$10.50; 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., \$6.00 to \$7.50; springers, \$9.00 to \$15.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$15.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$16.00;

Spring lambs, 17 to 18½c; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$17.75; Hogs, fed and watered, \$19.50 to \$19.75; do., weighed off cars, \$19.75 to \$20.00.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—Choice steers, \$12.00 to \$13.00; good, \$11.00 to \$12.00; medium, \$8.50 to \$10.50; choice butcher bulls, \$10.00 to \$11.00; good, \$9.50; medium, \$8.00 to \$9.00; choice butcher cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good cows, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium, \$6.00 to \$8.00; lambs, \$16.00 to \$17.50; sheep, \$12.00 to \$13.00; calves, milk-fed, \$12.00 to \$14.00; grass-fed, \$7.00 to \$10.00; choice select hogs, off cars, \$19.50 to \$20.00; roughs and heavies, as low as \$16.50.

USE PRISONERS TO PROTECT HANGARS

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—About 25 British prisoners are con-

finned much like birds in a cage, with scarcely room to move about, near the flying sheds at Evere, a suburb of Brussels, for the purpose of protect-

ing the hangars against aerial at-

tacks, according to the Libre Belgique.

The item, which is reprinted in the Telegraaf, says that some of the British prisoners have linen band-

ages around their heads, showing that they had not recovered from wounds.

The item adds that a similar number of Belgian prisoners are filling the same role at the Diest Flying Camp.

LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS AT ARCHANGEL ANNOUNCED

A despatch from Washington says:—American troops have landed at Archangel to assist the other allied forces there in their campaign for the re-establishment of order in Northern Russia. This announcement was au-

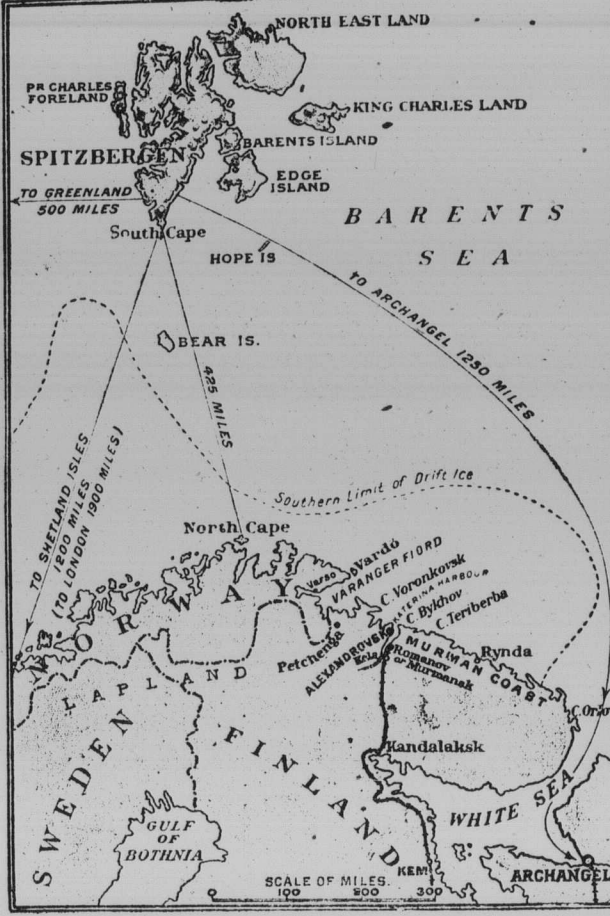
thorized by Gen. March, Chief of Staff. The number of soldiers landing was not revealed. The soldiers were sent from English camps, where Ameri-

cans are training.

Japanese Troops 300 Miles North of Vladivostok

A despatch from Tokyo says:—A War Office communication says:—Our cavalry reached Rozengart-waka, 300 miles north of Vladivostok, September 2."

A Government statement formally recognizing the Czech-Slovaks as co-belligerents against Germany and Austria-Hungary is expected to be issued shortly.



The Northern War Area—A.1. eyes are now centred upon the western front but important events are taking place on the "northern front" also. Here is a new map of the Murman coast from which important news may be anticipated any day.

U.S. TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED

2,800 Soldiers on Board—All
Rescued—Submarine Destroyed.

A despatch from London says:—The British steamship Persic, of the White Star Line, 12,042 gross tons, with 2,800 American troops on board, has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troopship was beached.

In order to save time, instead of launching the boats, the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside.

This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough.

The troopship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to anyone.

They all escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were soon on their way to a British port.

There was no sign of panic on board and the admirable behavior of the men was especially gratifying to the officers.

Many of the troops came from Chicago and Cleveland and a large percentage of them were factory hands of foreign extraction. Their behavior proved that they had assimilated the true spirit of the American soldier.

Several soldiers told the Associated Press that they saw the German submarine lifted clear out of the water

after one of the depth bombs exploded and then entirely disappeared.

To the surprise of most of the soldiers the troopship did not sink. Some means apparently were found to check the inrush of water, and she got near enough to the shore to be beached.

It is hoped that the vessel ultimately can be salvaged.

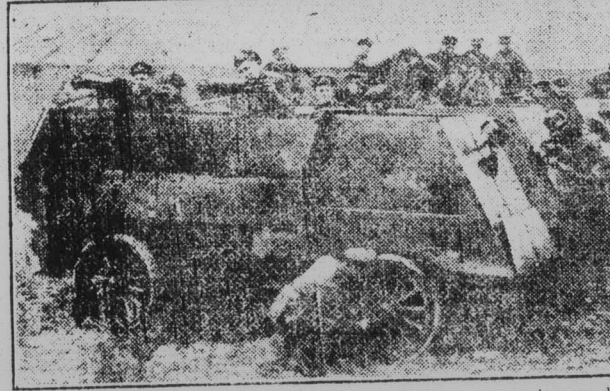
NO MODIFICATION OF APPLE EMBARGO

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A definite announcement is made by the Department of Agriculture that there is no possibility of removal or modification of the embargo on the shipments of apples and other fruits to Great Britain until shipping conditions change for the better.

"Every foot of available steamship space," says the department, "is required for the transportation of men, munitions and food. Canadian apples as well as many other articles of food are not considered essential, and until shipping facilities are in a much more stable condition than at present all efforts to modify the apple embargo must be futile."

REAP 35,000 ACRES OF RECONQUERED LAND

A despatch from Paris says:—The harvest in the reconquered or evacuated regions along the Aisne, begun by the French armies on September 3, is now almost completed, according to information furnished by Premier Clemenceau to the budget committee of the Chamber. Two armies reaped 35,000 acres, and there remain 6,000 with crops still standing. More than 8,000 men have been employed, as well as 11,000 horses and 314 reapers and binders.



A park of Canadian armored motor cars in France carrying machine guns. These cars have done great service especially in the last month.

BRITISH MAKE IMPORTANT PROGRESS TOWARD CAMBRAI

Capture Three Large Towns and More Than a Thousand Prisoners—Cross Canal du Nord Establishing Post on East Side.

A despatch from the British Armies in France says:—Our troops on Thursday stormed their way into the forward defences of the Hindenburg line at Havrincourt. As a result of the local attack which began on Thursday morning along the dominating battle positions of this sector, the battle-scarred town of Havrincourt appeared to be in our hands Thursday afternoon, and just to the south, Trescourt has been captured, but fighting was still continuing at the latest reports. Between 200 and 300 prisoners have been sent back to the cages. (The official report places the number at 1,000.) This was the only action of importance recorded along our front on Thursday up to a late hour.

On Wednesday we captured the famous railway triangle just south and west of La Bassee, thereby depriving the Germans of a strong position which has been a menace to our troops because of the excellent cover it afforded to great numbers of machine guns.

Despite the enemy's strength, this triangle was taken by surprise and there was comparatively little fighting. We also established a post in Canteleu, a little west of La Bassee. We attacked at Moeuvres on Wednesday evening, and in the face of vigorous opposition succeeded in establishing a post on the east side of the Canal du Nord. Further success was also achieved in the artillery sector here. We improved our line by pushing the Germans back from the high ground north and east of that village.

FIRED 10,000,000 IN 30 DAYS

British Battery Work Superb—
Allies Destroyed Ten Guns
to German's One.

A despatch from London says:—All indications on the British front point to the intention of the Germans to defend their positions in the highly organized battle zone of the Germans' old positions and the Hindenburg line, inundating the country where that is possible. Doubtless, however, they are considering the establishment of a strong line farther back with the big towns of Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin as pivots.

It is pointed out that the Germans since July 14 have shortened their line approximately 70 miles, thereby saving between 30 and 40 divisions. A further shortening however, is not impossible. Hence, the British expect strong resistance and counter-attacks to continue.

Before the Hindenburg system now held by the Germans can be successfully dealt with, much reconstruction of communications will be necessary. But this is not viewed as a great task owing to the speed of the British engineers who are now engaged in the preliminaries of this work.

In the recent advance the British fired more than 10,000,000 shells in four weeks. As a result the enemy's wire was cut with greater thoroughness than ever before, and the British counter-battery work, according to the German statement, destroyed ten guns to the Germans' one.

The drawing to fix the relative standing of 13,000,000 will not take place under three weeks, perhaps; but meanwhile district boards will start at once numbering serially all of the cars filled out to-day. Questionnaires immediately will be sent to men of the 19-37 class, while older men will be classified later.

SMALL GAS SHELL
OF DEADLY INTENSITY

A despatch from the American Army in France says: The latest instrument of German frightfulness in gas is a small shell containing pumice stone and phosgene. The shell is projected by a rifle. According to French investigators, the combination of pumice stone with the gas greatly increases the length of time that the phosgene remains in the vicinity where the shell bursts and continues to be dangerous.

In accordance with the discovery, the allied troops have been cautioned that it may be necessary to wear gas masks for twelve hours after the shells have fallen.

500 AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS
CAPTURED KEY TO PERONNE

A despatch from Paris says:—Lieut. Cecil Healy, a well known Australian swimmer, was killed by a bullet on the Somme battlefield, September 1, according to Le Journal. The lieutenant led a party of 500 swimmers across the Somme, enveloped the enemy positions and captured Mont St. Quentin, the key to Peronne.

GERMANS DAM AISNE RIVER
AND WILL INUNDATE COUNTRY

A despatch from London says:—According to Dutch frontier messages, the Germans are preparing to inundate the regions of the River Aisne north-east of Rheims, says a despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency. At some places dams have been constructed in the river, which can be closed on short notice, and special bridges have been built.

PRESSED BUTTONS MILES AWAY

Ham Wrecked by Infernal
Machines Placed by Enemy.

A despatch from French Army Headquarters says:—Ham, the largest town in the devastated country which the Germans spared in their retreat, was visited with destruction even more complete and less justifiable than Noyon, which they methodically destroyed by fire. When the inhabitants were evacuated infernal machines were placed in the houses and fires started by pressing buttons miles away.

Save for the blowing up of the bridges Ham had not suffered previously by shell fire, neither side being interested in bombarding the place. The only excuse the Germans could make, that it blocked the roads against pursuit, is invalid. The destruction of the bridges alone made it impossible for the French to enter the town until they had been replaced.

BRITISH DROP BOMBS
ON METZ RAILWAY

A despatch from London says: The reports from the headquarters of the independent air forces says:—

In spite of the strong wind several attempts were made to bomb targets along this front. Bombs were dropped on the railway at Courcelles and direct hits were attained on the tracks. The village of Verney (south of Metz) and the railway west of it were also bombed with good results."

The Doings of the Duffs.

