# Canadian Guns Wipe Out Germany's Elite Prussian Guards in an Awful Slaughter

## Ten Times The Huns Grimly En d To Retake Hill 70, But Repulsed at Each Attem

(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of Canadian Press)

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, August 16th.—The takihg of Hill 70, stirred the German higher command as nothing else has done on this front. Prince Ruppercht has made frantic efforts to recapture the lost positions, and a grim battle was waged thru the day, particularly on and around Hill 70. Ten times the enemy came on, but they seldom got close enough for fighting with the bayonet or bomb. Hour after hour these attacking troops — the Fourth Prussian Guards, one of the elite divisions of the German army were subjected to a frightful concentrated fire from our artillery and machine guns. Their losses were trighttul.

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A veteran machin gun officer tells of having had as a target for an hour and a quarter, enemy reinforcements coming up in colums of fours for use in counter attacks. He said his men killed more Germans yesterday than they had seen altogether at any previous time.

A prisoner said that the gruund over which his battalion had advanced, was thickly strewn with dead.

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The seventh Prussian division was in line when we attacked, no longer exists. Their losses during the several days prior to the assault, were very serious. Our guns so steadily swept their positions that ration parties refused to go up, and the men in the trenches remained unfed. The total number of prisoners is considerably over 400 now. The counter-attacks ceased shortly after dark and our men slept on the ground they had won and maintained during 16 hours of constant struggle against the best of Germany. The losses can still be spoken of as moderate; tho the driving attacks is often more costly than the original action.

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As an illustration of the confused nature of the struggle along this part of the battlefront, I may refer to the experience of a colonel of an Ontario battalion. He and an orderly were alone in a section of trench used as a battalion headquarters near the firing line, during one of the counter attacks. A watchful observer had seen a strong party of Germans using a communication trench on the flank and making their way to the rear of his battalion. He was warned that the enemy were between him and his supporting battalion. The colonel was calm. He was also quick. Two hours afterwards he told how he had to run for his life and sent a messenger to his supporting battalion, which attacked the adventurous enemy and wiped them out.

# General Haig's Troops Have Captured Langemarck and Over 1800 Prisoners

London, August 16th. — Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons today that the troops of Field Marshal Haig had captured Langemarck. The Premier said that Field Marshal Haig had telegrapned that 1,800 prisoners had been taken and that five guns had been captured by noon today. The Premier said:

Germany now is barely able to hold her own, not even that.

The British advanced, in addition to capturing Langemarck. the Premier said, the British troops gained ground at many points Severe fighting is continuing with the result undetermined.

The French, Mr. Lloyd George added, had been operating most effectively on the left, where the Canadians had suspicious uccess.

The Premier referred to Russia as "one claw of the nippers temporarily out of repair". Germany, he said had been beaten in several great battles, with large losses, when Russia was practically out of the campaign. He asked what might be anticipated when Russian recovered and America was really in. America's troops had been marching through the streets, symbols of her resolute entry into the struggle. This was the hour, Mr. Lloyd George added, of Germany's difficulties

Premier Lloyd George read a message from Field Marshal Haig about the fighting in Flanders, and continued:

"This is the supreme hour for patience, for courage, for endurance, for hope, for unity. Let us go through this hour with a temper that will enable us to destroy a great military deposism. Let us go through this hour with the old temper of our race so that next year we shall begin, and then the world will begin to reap the fruits of of our valor".

### AREA AND YIELD OF FALL WHEAT, HAY AND CLOVER AND ALFALFA

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of fall sown wheat for 1917 is 22 bushels as compared with 21 1-2 bushels in 1916, 29.41 busels in 1915 and 21, 70 bushs. the average of the seven years 1910 to 1916. The total yield of fall wheat for 1917 is therefore now estimated at 17,816,000 bushels, from 809,250 harvested acres as compared with 20,060,000 bushels from 932,500 acres in 1916| In Ontario, the chief fall wheat province, the total yield is 14,515,000 bushels from 656,500 acres, as compared with 16,465,000 busbels from 774,800 acres in 1916 the average yields per acre being 22, 11 bushels in 1917 and 21 1-4 bushels in 1916. Saskatchewan now ranks as the second fall wheat province with 2,220,-700 acres and Alberta is third with 836,-000 bushels from 105,700 acres and Alberta is third with 836,- yield of hay and clover is placed at 13,379,000 tons from 7,824,000 acres, as compared with 14,637,000 tons, the record crop from 7,892,900 acres in 1916. This year's total yield of hay and clover has only twice been exceeded, viz last year and in 1911, when the yield was 13,989,000 tons. The average yield per acre this year is 1.70 ton as compared with 1.85 ton in 1916 and 1.62 ton in 1911. The yield from Alfalfa is 152,-200 tons from 86,500 acres compared with 260,500 tons from 89,470 acres last year, the average yields per acre being 1.76 ton as compared with 2.91 tons.

### CONDITION OF SPRING-SOWN GRAINS

The condition of spring wheat for the whole of Canada has receded from 85 p. c. of the standard at the end of June to 77 at the end of July. Oats show 76 compared with 85, barley 78 against 86 rye 81 against 83 and peas 85 against 89. The condition of other crops on July 31 was as follows: beans 74, buckwheat 86, mixed grains 90, flax 88, corn for husking 76, potatoes 84, turnips 90, mangolds 86, hay and clover 88, alfalfa 86, corn for fodder 77, sugar beets 88 and pastures 83. Converted into a standard wherein 100 represents the average yield per acre of the nine years 1908 to 1916 the condition of the principal grain crops at July 31, 1917, was as follows: Fall wheat94, spring wheat 92, all wheat 93, rye 96, barley 93, oats 88, potatoes 99 and flax 107. That is to say the yields per acre of these crops, according to their appearances on July 31, are expected to be below the average yields of the previous nine years by 6 p. c' for fall wheat, 8 p. c. spring wheat 7 p. c. for all wheat, 4 p. c. for rye, 7p. c. for barley, 12 p. c. for oats and 1 p. c. for potatoes.

Throughout eastern Canada the condition of the crops generally on July 31 is reported as excellent. In Ontario spring wheat is marked as high as 91 and oats and barley are 93; but in the west excessive heat and drought during July brought the condition down by July 31 to figure below 70 p. c., of the standard, spring wheat being 68 in Manitoba, 63 in Saskatchewan and 64 in Alberta, whilst oats are 62 in Maitoba, 53 in Saskatchewan and 57 in Alberta. Reports received during the last fortnight aret however of som hweatETOAI night are however of somewhat more reassuring character. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture telegraphed (Aug.) as follows "Cool weather of past week and local showers generally have done much good to improve crop conditions. Wheat is filling well and cutting will be general in about 10 days. Oats are very short in straw and from present indications will be very low in yield." The Alberta Department of Agriculture telegraphs (Aug. 11): "Heavy rains and cooler weather prevailed throughout most of province during past week and greatly benefited late crops. Grain harvesting will be general in several districts next week. Light frost in few districts on Aug. 8 did very little damage excepting to vegetables in one or two places."

### JAP NAVAL UNITS IN ALLIED WATERS

LONDON, Aug. 11—Additional Japanese naval units have joined the Allied forces operating in Allied waters, it was officially announced by the Admiralty this afternoon.

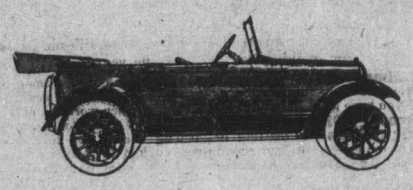
### NEW GLASGOW ENTERPRISE

A 64-pound codfish, caught off Pictou Island, was on exhibition in Pope's market one day recently. A Carriboo Island fisherman, with a reputation as a truth-teller, informs us that a 75-lb. codfish was delivered at the boneless cod factory there one day lately.


*See our Exhibit in the Transportation Building, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 25th to Sept 10th*

Overland

**Model Eighty-Five**



## The Car Ahead

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The reading lesson was the story of a poor prisoner shut up in a narrow cell and the teacher was trying to see if the children really understood what they weer reading—"and through the small window came a bar of sunlight striking against the grim wall as if it wished to brighten the captive's dreary life. He reached up, trying to get a glimpse of the outer world."

"Now, why was he so anxious to look out?" said the teacher.

"To see who threw the soap," answered the class, in one voice."

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The second schooner built by contract for Messers' C. T. White & Son, was successfully launched at Port Greville. She is the Ester Adelaide and she is now in Windsor, N. S', ready for sea. The first schooner to be launched for this firm, the William Melbourne, at Spencer's Island. Both vessels are very smart in appearance and the first of a considerable new fleet to be built by this enterprising Sussex firm.

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