

BRITISH TAKE MANY TOWNS, NUMEROUS GUNS AND 5,000 PRISONERS

Hindenburg Line Defenses Smashed Between St. Quentin and Cambrai—Big's Troops Have Reached Outskirts of Mont Brehain.

A despatch from the British Army on the St. Quentin Sector says—The British troops smashed a large and vital section of the Hindenburg line on Thursday between St. Quentin and Cambrai. They have occupied many additional towns and villages and 5,000 prisoners and numerous guns have been taken.

The battle was resumed at 6 o'clock in the morning and continued throughout the day, English and Australian divisions driving deep into the enemy defences. The ground over which the British troops fought their way against the inevitable swarms of machine guns was littered with German dead.

The advance has reached a depth of about five miles at its apex, and it follows that the principal Hindenburg defences here have been shattered. A few hours may see the British all the way on the other side of the great German defensive system.

The Australian troops are fighting beyond the Beauvois line, at Wiancourt, La Motte Farm, and Loumisset, in the St. Quentin sector. The British troops have reached the outskirts of Mont Brehain, thus the Hindenburg system has been definitely passed.

The Australians and English were assisted by large numbers of tanks which carried out their tasks with the customary efficiency.

Some few of the tanks were manned by Americans who had been attached to British tank units.

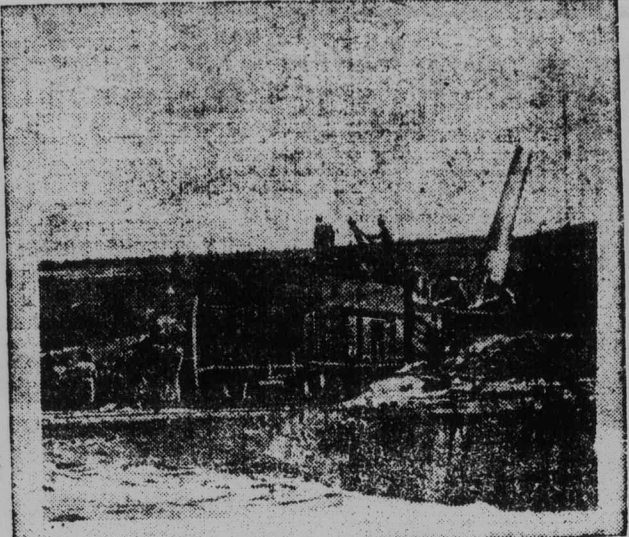
Reports from aviators say that the tanks have robed rapidly over the country, materially helping the infantry to clear out the Germans who had made a dive for cover from the hurricane of British shells.

As the infantry gained ground, the British guns were constantly moved out to positions from which they could continue pounding the Germans.

The roads in the general direction east of Gouy are reported full of transports and men, and some bodies of troops have reduced points at least five miles in the rear. No new German troops appeared in the battle here, although the enemy certainly must have known that the position was bound to be attacked.

This is a sign that cannot be ignored and one in which the British commanders find considerable satisfaction.

Among the towns captured on this battlefield were Gouy, Le Catelet, Ramicourt, Senechal, Wiancourt and Beauvois.



BATTERING HIS LINES.
This French official photograph shows a huge French gun in action on the Lorraine front. This is the type of gun that is being used against the fortresses that are guarding the city of Metz.

120,000 PRISONERS ALSACE TOWNS IN TWENTY DAYS BEING EVACUATED

Allies Have Taken 3,669 Cannon and 23,000 Machine Guns.

A despatch from Paris says: During the period from Sept. 10 to Sept. 30 the allied armies in France and Belgium have captured 2,844 officers and 120,192 men; 1,600 cannon and more than 6,000 machine guns, according to an official statement issued here to-night.

Since July 15 and up till Sept. 20, the allies have captured 5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, and hundreds of mine throwers, the statement says.

CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS CAPTURE KAZAN

A despatch from Stockholm says: Petrograd despatches of Sept. 30 announce that the Czech-Slovaks captured Kazan, which the Bolsheviks reported a fortnight ago that they had taken, and show that the Lettish troops fighting for the Bolsheviks are abandoning the Red cause.

The Lettish troops were the last really well organized force the Bolsheviks had. They numbered about 17,000, of which nearly 10,000 were held in the vicinity of Moscow to protect the Bolshevik leaders. Ever since the Czech movement began on the Volga the Letts have objected to fighting there, because they did not regard the Czechs as enemies, and furthermore objected to the disorganized, unilitary style of fighting the Bolshevik officers outlined.

The Lettish soldiers after the fall of Kazan surrendered to the Czechs.

CANADA IS SAVING MILLIONS IN FLOUR

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is announced that conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 800,000 to 600,000 barrels per month, as compared with pre-war consumption. This means a saving at the rate of 2,400,000 barrels per year, or, counting the saving by lengthened extraction, milling, of 2,640,000 barrels per year. This is equivalent to a saving of nearly 12,000,000 bushels of wheat.

MONSTER FERNS, NOW EXTINCT, FORM THE CHIEF BASIS OF COAL

The fossil remains of these plants, which were the chief basis of coal, are now extinct.

BELGIANS AND BRITISH SWEEP THROUGH FLANDERS PURSUING FOE

British Occupy Lens and Armentieres—Gen. Plumer's Army is Only Seven Miles From Lille—Germans Apply Torch as They Retreat.

A despatch from London says—The Germans have fallen back three miles in their retreat along the Lens-Armentieres line. Both Lens and Armentieres were evacuated Wednesday night.

The Germans, who were gradually being left in a salient, began a retreat on practically all the Armentieres sector and appear to be in full flight. The British troops have entered and are now passing through Lens.

Aubers Ridge, south of Armentieres, has been taken, and the British are close of there. Indications are not wanting that the Germans have been forced to begin one of the war's greatest retreats. Gen. Plumer's army is reported to be only two miles from Tournai, 7½ miles north-east of Lille. The troops co-operating with the Belgians have taken villages near

Roulers after hard street fighting. They have forced the Germans well back and are still going. The Germans must get out of the Belgian coast as far as Ostend, if the advance here continues as it gives every sign of doing.

A Belgian armored car has succeeded in entering Roulers and has returned safely to its own lines, according to the Belgian official communication to-night.

As the Germans retreat in the Armentieres sector they are applying the torch whenever they have the time, and their retreat is marked by great explosions as ammunition stores are destroyed. It is known that the Germans are becoming so short of ammunition that many of the higher officers are alarmed, but in the retreat the destruction of dumps has been absolutely necessitated.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Oct. 8.—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., 84c; No. C. W., 80½c; extra No. 1 feed, 80½c; No. 1 feed, 78½c, in store Fort William.
American Corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.
Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white 76 to 78c; No. 3 white, 75 to 77c, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Spring, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.08 to \$1.13.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, Nominal.
Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality \$11.35, Toronto.
Ontario flour—War quality, old crop \$10.75, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.
MEAL—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$36.40 per ton; shorts, \$41.40 per ton. Hay—No. 1, \$20 per ton; mixed \$18 to \$18 per ton, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, \$9 to \$9.50, track Toronto.

steers, \$14.25 to \$15.00; choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14.00; butcher's cattle, choice, \$12.00 to \$12.75; do. good, \$10.50 to \$11.00; do. medium, \$9.75 to \$10.75; do. common, \$8.00 to \$8.50; butcher's beef, choice, \$10.00 to \$10.50; do. medium butts, \$9.50 to \$9.85; do. rough butts, \$7.25 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do. good, \$9.35 to \$9.50; do. medium, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do. common, \$7.25 to \$7.75; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.15; canners and cullers, \$5.50 to \$6.75; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do. com. and med. \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$100.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$14.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$15.50; spring lambs, \$16.00 to \$16.50; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$17.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.25 to \$19.50; do. weighed off cars, \$19.50 to \$19.75; sows, \$19.25.
Montreal, Oct. 8.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14.00; choice butcher steers, \$12.50 to \$13.00; lower grades, \$8.00 to \$12.00; choice heavy butts, \$10.25; lower grades, \$7.25 to \$10.00; hogs, \$17.50 to \$19.50 per cwt.; lambs, 16c per lb.

TEUTON FORCES LEAVE ALBANIA

Italians Occupy Berat—Capture Prisoners and Much War Material.

A despatch from London says: Austrian troops have been withdrawn from Albania, the Austrian War Office announces. Berat has been taken by the allies.

The Austrian statement says: "We have withdrawn our divisions from Albania. This was rendered necessary by events on the Bulgarian front."

"Berat fell into the hands of the enemy without a fight."
Italian troops in Albania began an energetic advance on Tuesday in the sector between the Adriatic and Osm. The Italian columns in the evening had occupied the village of Fieri and the line of the Semeni from Sterbasi to the Metali bridge and several heights.

The Austro-Hungarian forces retreated rapidly, burning their depots. The Italians occupied Berat on Wednesday. They have captured a number of prisoners and a large quantity of war material.

Tommy in Paris.

Leave is in full swing again, says the Paris correspondent of the London Times, in spite of the continuous fighting. The British Leave Club is crowded with men eager to make the most of their first visit to Paris. One sees them everywhere, on foot or in large waggons, in tramways and metros, conducted by lady guides in the neatest of uniform, drinking in the wonderful history of Paris in the past and gay decades. One day recently over a thousand dinners were served to our soldiers at the club in two hours—all honor to those who did it; it was no light task. The English theatre is crowded at every performance. Tommy is delighted to hear his own language, and also to be able to follow the whole entertainment without the necessity of translation.

BRITISH SEIZE MINERAL AREA

Valuable Prize Taken From Germany by British Expedition.

A despatch from London says: Seizure by a British expedition of German mining property and other development plants in Spitzbergen, including a big wireless installation, is reported by the Express, with the intimation that the work of developing immensely rich iron and coal deposits is proceeding. It is said they will be of the greatest importance to Great Britain and the allies. The expedition to Spitzbergen sailed a few months ago under the protection of the British navy. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous Antarctic explorer, was the commander, but he was subsequently obliged to leave to take up other duties.

His successor, F. W. S. Jones, who returned to London, has given an enthusiastic description of the vast mineral wealth which has hitherto been merely tapped to a limited extent by British, German, Swedish and Norwegian companies.

The expedition, Mr. Jones said, took a large number of miners, an enormous quantity of mining material, and supplies sufficient for three years, and work is now going on on a large scale. Capt. Wild, who was with Shackleton in the Antarctic, is in charge of operations. Mr. Jones says the expedition met with considerable difficulties and danger, including encounters with eight German submarines.

Spitzbergen is an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1533 by Sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1591 it was visited by Barents and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, on the many sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds.

ALLENBY CONTINUES TRIUMPH IN PALESTINE

A despatch from London says: An official statement on Palestine operations says:

The text of the statement reads: "On Wednesday Australian mounted troops operating in the vicinity of Kubbat-el-Asafir, 17 miles north-east of Damascus, charged and captured an enemy column, securing 1,500 prisoners, two guns and forty machine guns.

"Enemy airbase and railway establishments at Rayak were heavily bombed from the air."

Rayak is on the railroad line between Damascus and Beirut, 30 miles northwest of the former place.

FRENCH SMASH HINDENBURG LINE

Cross Crozat Canal After Occupying St. Quentin.

A despatch from the French army in France says: Gen. Debeney's troops in the region of St. Quentin on Wednesday began to smash through the lines of the Hindenburg position over the entire front of that army.

Those lines were 2½ miles deep in some places and were supported by several strongly organized woods. They were defended by machine gun sections which proved unable to check Gen. Debeney's advance.

A breach made in the Hindenburg line east of Le Tronquoy was widened to the outskirts of Lesdins. Further north the French troops took several small pieces of timber land in the face of vigorous resistance.

The west bank of the Crozat Canal north-east of St. Quentin is now in French hands as far as Lesdins. Gen. Debeney's men have occupied Omissey. A footing also has been gained on the east bank of the canal at Morcourt, the western part of the town being in French hands.

With St. Quentin and the suburb of Isle in his hands, Gen. Debeney has made further gains to the south obtaining a foothold in the enemy's trenches west of Neuville St. Amant and Jancourt. Several lines of trenches were conquered in that region by the French after a violent struggle.

WHEAT PRICES FIXED FOR ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The Board of Grain Supervisors has ordered that the price of No. 2 Quebec wheat shall be \$2.26 per bushel, basis in store, Montreal. This cancels a former order. To arrive at the price at shipping point it is necessary to deduct one cent a bushel to cover the cost of putting the wheat in store at Montreal, and deduct local freight charges, based on shortest through mileage to Montreal, whether it passes over one or more railways in transit, plus whatever fraction of a cent a bushel may arise when deducting the local freight rate from the fixed price. It is provided that eastern flour millers may pay a licensed track buyer or licensed commission merchant a maximum of one cent a bushel for buying wheat for them, but no other remuneration shall be allowed to them or any other class of handlers.

Another order makes the price of Ontario No. 2 wheat \$2.26 a bushel, cancelling the previous order, with the same regulations to arrive at the price at the shipping point as in the case of No. 2 Quebec wheat.

The by-products of coal are more valuable than coal.



LEARNING A TRADE IN BED.
The Invalid Soldiers' Commission does not wait for its patients to get out of bed before it starts to teach them new avocations. Here is a picture of a wounded soldier weaving on a bed loom while still in his hospital bed. The work is not only useful, but it keeps the patient's mind off his own troubles.

The Doings of the Duff.

