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aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

Cable News.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, Aug. 15.
The British line has been advanced slightly east of Raincourt in the district northwest of Chaulnes, on the Picardy battlefield, to-day's war office statement announces. Since August, when the Allied attack in Picardy began, the British and French have taken prisoners to the number of 30,344.

FRENCH MOVING AHEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 15.
The French have captured all the high ground on the Lassigny Massif, and are working down the north and eastern sides, so that a full retirement of the enemy in that sector is probable, according to advices received this afternoon.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN DANGEROUS POSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 15.
The Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia are in a dangerous position and are liable to be cut off altogether, says the correspondent of the Times at Vladivostok. Only a fraction of those between the Volga and Lake Baikal are armed and all are deficient in every sort of equipment. They are cut off from the Far East and it is impossible to learn what is happening to them. The correspondent says there is much apprehension concerning the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia. In an editorial the Times emphasizes the urgency of hastening Allied action. It says that the Czechs have been driven back from the Ussuri and also have suffered reverses in Eastern Russia. It is imperative, the Times declares, to send help to Western Siberia through Harbin, whence the Times says Lake Baikal ought to be reached in moderate strength within a reasonable time.

GIVING ENEMY NO REST.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 15. (By the A.P.)—In addition to a continuous harassing fire from the artillery the Germans are suffering at the hands of the British air forces. Tons of bombs are being dropped on them day and night and transports in towns and villages behind the line have been hit. Bricks across the Somme at Peronne and elsewhere have been bombarded heavily. Prisoners captured are un-

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mous concerning the effectiveness of the new type of British airplanes. They say the airmen have caused tremendous material losses and frequently have blocked roads completely by direct hits. They also have done heavy execution by pouring streams of machine gun bullets into the enemy masses at close range.

CANADIANS AT WORK.

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY IN THE FIELD, Aug. 14, via London. (By J. F. Liveray, Canadian Correspondent.)—Except for the continual boom of the artillery and night bombing from the air, the Canadian front has been quiet for the past twenty-four hours. The Boche got more than his bargain for when he made his recent attack against the top of our sector. No other fighting is so expensive as an unsuccessful counter attack. He put over three of these, and his losses were correspondingly great. Besides the four enemy divisions we put out of action on the opening day, some eight more divisions have been identified as having been thrown into the line against us without avail. The Canadian force is one of the brightest swords in the armory of the Allies, and is ready for anything and everything. It is at full strength, with troops well rested, whose sole desire is to be let loose again on the Hun. After nearly four years of hard fighting, this eager spirit is remarkable. The scared veterans of St. Julien are just as keen as young soldiers. Starting from the point farthest back, the extreme tip of the advance the enemy had made on Amiens, the Canadian forces advanced at Haller's to the most easterly points now held by the Allies, a total depth of twenty thousand yards. Many wonderful stories remain to be told about the work of brigades and units on that famous Thursday of last week. None more fitting to the imagination than that of the Canadian motor machine gun troops and cyclists acting along the Roze Road, who did much to demoralize the enemy resistance. The command include a number of armoured cars. They received general assistance from the cavalry, which entered the outer front line on the north and passed through diagonally to the southeast part of this position, which this force had fought over last March and April, when the Canadian motor machine guns and cyclists were thrown in to help stem the German tide. The record of their deeds in those desperate weeks, when every inch of ground had to be contested at all costs, is known to the world. In a few hours last Thursday they overran the line of their heroic retreat and passed far beyond. We had some good sport up there the other day, some real honey, remarked an old soldier who had been through both. "What are they about, keeping us stuck in this belly hole when we go to get at them again?" The force had been on the road for two nights and went immediately into action. They were at it night and day until they got their first real rest in a week on Sunday. The Amiens-Roze road traverses a difficult country, bisected by ravines and bordered by woods, offering excellent positions for machine gun nests. One of these held a part of the force up for some time, but finally the enemy was shot down and we rode right over their stronghold. A motor cyclist sent ahead of an armoured car to scout, rode through a village still held by the Boche, steering with one hand and with the other emptying his automatic into the astounded enemy. Seeing the cars behind they surrendered with six hundred prisoners. An extraordinary incident in relation of a ration lorry, which by mistake ran right through our lines on the Roze road, and those of the enemy, and only pulled up when stopped by a German sentinel. Him they bayoneted and threw into the lorry, and after him three Prizates who had surrendered. But it was too good to last long. The Boche came back with bombs and put the lorry out of action. Our men, however, though all wounded, succeeded in making good their escape through the twilight, and in the evening they advanced again and recaptured the lorry.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

ROME, Aug. 15.
Following is the text of the Italian

official statement issued to-day. Monday night attempted enemy attacks on advanced posts on the Payerloch and Konigsplatz were repulsed. In the Tonale region between the head of the Noce torrent and the head of the Genova valley our artillery carried out effective concentrations inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Under this bombardment our detachments carried Thurst, and succeeded in occupying Monte Mantello, Punta di St. Matteo and the spur southeast of Cima Zigolon. One hundred prisoners, machine guns and material were captured. The enemy made thrusts against where the Noce Sarca and Genova have their sources except for pushing back a few mountain posts he nowhere achieved successful results.

WELCOME TO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Reuter's Limited learns that the British troops on their way to join the Czecho-Slovaks on the Ussuri frontiers were received by the Czechs with the greatest enthusiasm at Nicol'sk and elsewhere. The Ussuri River joins the Amur near Khabarovsk north of Vladivostok. The Czechs have been engaged with the Bolsheviks in this region for several weeks.

ROOSEVELT'S REGRET.

PARIS, Aug. 15.
(Havas Agency)—Colonel Roosevelt's answer to condolences extended by President Poincare on the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt is published by the newspapers. "My only regret," the Colonel wrote, "is that I am unable to fight beside my sons."

GOT NEW JOB.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.
Vice-Admiral Behack has been appointed State Secretary to the German Admiralty, says the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. He was formerly vice chief of the naval general staff.

HERES SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.
The general support for schools of all grades during war time is urged by President Wilson in a letter to Secretary of the Interior, Lane, to-day, approving the Bureau of Education's plan for an education campaign this summer and fall.

RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.
Forty Dutch ships totalling approximately 100,000 tons now idle in the Dutch East Indies, are expected to be released to bring sugar, tin, quinine and other commodities to the United States as a result of an informal modus vivendi, affected by the War Trade Board through the Dutch Charge here. In return for the tonnage the United States Government will undertake to license normal exports to the islands subject only to such limitations of commodities as made necessary by the war programme.

STILL AFLOAT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.
The American tank steamer Frederick B. Kellogg, torpedoed Tuesday evening by a German submarine, is still about sixteen miles off Barnegat, N.J., the navy department was advised to-day, and there is a chance that she will be brought into port.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

MONCTON, N.B., Aug. 15.
Two men were killed by lightning at Cherry Field, three miles from Moncton in a terrific thunder storm, accompanied by torrential rain which swept over the vicinity about dusk last night. The men killed were A. Sterling Murray, book-keeper, and Charles E. Jamieson, tinsmith.

SURVIVORS LANDED.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.
Four survivors of the fishing schooner Progress, sunk by a German submarine on Saturday, were brought here to-day, after being adrift in a dory 72 hours without a compass and with little water and food. Some of the crew were landed earlier in the week.



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Lightning Colour.

Most people, if they were to be asked the question: "What colour is lightning?" would answer, without hesitation, "White." Yet they would be wrong on the whole, although white is of the greatest frequency in sheet lightning. But in a long series of expert observations of the colour of flashes it was found unmistakably that in fork lightning red is the hue which occurs most frequently, and very closely upon the heels of red comes blue. Thus the slang expression about "blue lightning" has its origin in fact and not in fancy.

It may be said with some certainty that fork lightning is never white, but it is occasionally orange and green. As we have seen, white occurs most frequently in displays of sheet lightning, red and yellow coming next in order of frequency. With most people a flash is too sudden and blinding for correct vision, and it requires the use of special instruments certainly to determine the colour of a flash. Often, however, standing upon high ground on a dark night, the landscape around for miles is revealed for the fraction of a second in a colour which even the casual observer would call blue or red or yellow.

Independence Day.

Men have fought and died for liberty in all ages and in all countries, and yet America seems to be the only nation which observes an Independence Day—July 4th. Yet almost every country in Europe could celebrate a day when it made a bold bid for freedom. July 14th is France's Independence Day. July 14th, 1789, saw the burning of the Bastille, where political prisoners were confined, and which was the visible sign of generations of tyranny. That act was the first in a series of actions which established the present Republic of France.

October 5th is Portugal's Independence Day. In 1910 a Republic was proclaimed. The first step to Serbian independence was taken on July 8th, 1908, when peace was declared between Turkey and Serbia. On July 2nd, 1871, Rome became the capital of a united Italy, and the country came under the same liberal rule. Montenegro broke away from autocratic government on December 19th, 1905, and Belgium issued a declaration of independence against Holland on October 4th, 1830.

Britain's first step towards freedom was the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede on June 15th, 1215, but with the majority of the countries of the world, she will probably change the date of her Independence Day to that on which this great war is won.

Hun Officers Ducked.

The Geneva correspondent of the Paris Journal says the following incident has roused Lucerne against the Germans:

A group of Swiss gymnasts, marching in procession across the old bridge at Lucerne passed three German officers from the prisoners' internment camp. The officers called on the gymnasts to salute them at the goose-step, German fashion, but the young men refused. The officers, insisting and using insulting expressions about Switzerland, the gymnasts handled them roughly and threw them into the lake.

A complaint was lodged by the German Legation. In the end the leaders of the gymnasts were charged with obstructing the traffic and fined a nominal sum.

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