

## MAIN HINDENBURG DEFENCES STORMED ON FRONT OF 250 MILES

French, British, American and Belgian Forces in Greatest Allied Drive Since Beginning of the War—Enemy Defeated At All Points.

London, Sept. 29.—Over a front of more than 250 miles from the North Sea to the Meuse the allies are smashing the German defences on four wide and important sectors, and important strategic points are being taken from the enemy by the sledge-hammer blows of the French, British, American and Belgian forces.

The enemy is faced with the greatest allied offensive effort since the beginning of the war. On all sectors British, French, American and Belgian troops are progressing successfully. Serious inroads are being made into the German defensive system north of Ypres, around Cambrai, north of Aisne and on the Champagne-Verdun sector. Additional prisoners have been added to the allied total of 40,000 for the last three days and several hundred more guns of all calibres have been taken from the enemy.

Vital successes are being gained by the British in their new drive for Cambrai, in which Canadian troops are aiding in the region west of Le Catelet. The capture of Cambrai by the British would appear to be near if it has not already fallen. From the west the British are within 1½ miles of Cambrai at two points and all natural obstacles have been overcome. The Canadians are actually fighting in the outskirts of the city. Meanwhile the plight of the Germans in the Cambrai sector has been aggravated by loss of valuable railway communications. The enemy in that region is now in a serious position and with one alternative, that of abandoning

the Hindenburg line, which already has been pierced at four points.

Looked upon as the keystone of the enemy defence system between Ypres and the sea, the village of Gheluvelt, the key to the Ypres-Menin road, has also been taken, the prisoners totaling 6,000. The new thrust of the Anglo-Belgian armies was a complete surprise to the Germans. It is being made against territory held by the enemy since 1914.

In the north the British are pushing forward rapidly. South-west of Cambrai, Field Marshal Haig's men are fighting for crossings of the Scheldt Canal.

Douai, the German base north-east of Arras, and one of the outlying defences of the great fortress of Lille, also is threatened by the Cambrai operation. The British have crossed the high road between Douai and Cambrai and the railroad connecting them is useless to the Germans. South-east of Douai the British have taken Arras.

Belgian troops entered the great offensive Saturday by beginning an operation in conjunction with the British in the Dixmude-Ypres area. The allies pushed forward rapidly, fighting their way through to Houtholst Forest, which has been captured.

British and American troops launched an attack Sunday morning north-west of St. Quentin and as a result the British are astride the St. Quentin-Cambrai railway. Le Catelet, La Vacquerie, Nauroy, Bony, and Villers-Guislain, in the St. Quentin sector, are reported captured.

exactly as they did at Amiens, and were equally confident of victory.

### A MIGHTY HAUL OF PRISONERS

Paris, Sept. 29.—The Havas Agency says:

French, British, American and Belgian troops in the last three days, have captured 40,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine guns and enormous quantities of material. This does not take into account the operations in Macedonia and Palestine.

### CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN MUST SOON FALL TO ALLIES

London, Sept. 29.—The fall of Cambrai is considered only a matter of time, and the allies having gained an important footing on the eastern side of the underground canal in the neighborhood of Bellicourt, there is every likelihood that St. Quentin soon will share a similar fate.

fact that Arab cavalry and infantry are north of it. Arab and British forces east of it, and British troops to the south. All these are pressing inward on the enemy, while the Jordan, with the crossings, is in the hands of the allies.

The full Turkish strength in Palestine is not definitely known, as hardly two Turkish divisions are of the same size or organization. It is known, however, that the allies had to deal with 18,000 fighting men west of the Jordan, with about 1,000 men on communications, as well as many thousands east of the Jordan.

A despatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, says: Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a despatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman Government will seek a separate peace. The Sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the Entente powers.

## CANADIAN LOSSES IN RECENT FIGHT

Under 2,000 in the Capture of Bourlon Wood.

With the Canadian Forces in France, Sept. 29.—The following are the net results to the Canadian corps of Friday's fighting:

Penetration of about five miles with possession of the Canal du Nord and a possible turning of Bourlon Wood, which overlooks Cambrai, and whose fall may follow in a few days; prisoners, 71 officers and 2,300 men passed through the cages last night with total of between three and four thousand men.

The prisoners are of the best type yet encountered, being mostly Prussians and Hanoverians.

Our own casualties are less than the number of prisoners.

Our men went singing into battle.

## BRITISH TROOPS CONTINUE TO SURROUND THE SEA OF GALILEE

Occupies Tiberias and Amman—Fourth Turk Army Faces Annihilation in Region East of the Jordan.

A despatch from London says: British troops operating in Palestine are extending their occupation about the Sea of Galilee. They have occupied Tiberias and Semakh, on the borders of that sea, and Es-Samra, it was officially announced.

Pushing on the east of the Jordan, the British have occupied the strategic town of Amman, on the Hedjaz Railway.

The British casualties during the offensive were less than one-fifth of the number of prisoners taken from the Turks, the announcement states.

The Fourth Turkish Army on the Palestine front is virtually surrounded in the region east of the Jordan, and faces annihilation by General Allenby's forces.

The annihilation of the Fourth Army, now hoped for, would complete the clearing up of the Turkish forces in Palestine, accounting for about 80,000 men.

The precarious position of the Fourth Army may be seen from the

## BELGIANS CAPTURE PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE AND TOWN OF DIXMUDE

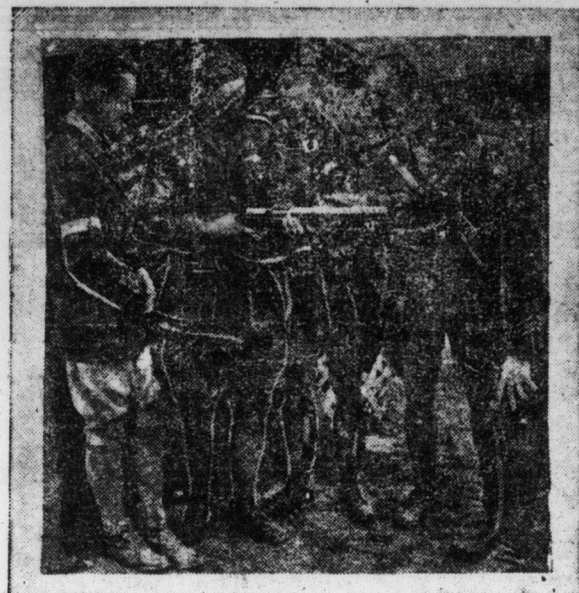
King Albert Directed Offensive in Person—11,500 Prisoners and Much Territory Falls to Gallant Belgian and British Troops.

London, Sept. 29.—The whole of the famous Passchendaele Ridge was overrun by the British and Belgians in a powerful assault on the Flanders front Saturday morning, which carried them from four to five miles forward on the whole length. Capture of the range along its whole length from the south of Passchendaele toward Roulers and Ypres and to Mesines, Bethune, Dixmude and Ypres has been authoritatively announced; 11,500 prisoners were captured. King Albert, of the Belgians, personally directed the drive, which is under his immediate command. The British are now east of Mesines. A semi-circular wedge has been driven into the German lines.

Continuing the advance on Sunday Dixmude has been captured by the Belgian troops. The Belgians have also taken Zerrum (Zarrent?), Stadenberg, Passchendaele, Moorslede and part of Westbroesebeke. This means an advance of several miles.

In addressing the Belgian army before its attack Saturday morning, King Albert asked his soldiers to drive the enemy from the Belgian coast with the help of their French and British comrades.

"This is the decisive hour," said the King. "Everywhere Germany falls back. Be worthy of the sacred cause of our independence and the traditions of our race. Forward for right and liberty and for glorious and immortal Belgium."



Canadian Brigadier-General and His Staff, in front of a captured German camouflaged shelter, examining a new short German automatic rifle, capable of forty shots, which its owner in headlong flight left behind.

## LEADING MARKETS

### Breadstuffs

Toronto, Oct. 1.—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., 87½c; extra No. 1 feed, 84½c; No. 1 feed, 84½c; No. feed, 82½c, 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 winter, \$2.27; No. 2 spring, \$2.26; No. 3 spring, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, at \$2 to \$2.50. Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.25, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.75, in bags; Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$36.40 per ton; shorts, \$41.40 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per ton; mixed \$17 to \$18 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$9 to \$9.50, track Toronto.

### Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery solids, per lb., 43½ to 44½c; prints, per lb., 44 to 45c; dairy, per lb., 39 to 40c.

Eggs—New laid, 46 to 47c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 35c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 28 to 30c; ducklings, 33c; turkeys, 32 to 35c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 23 to 25c; ducklings, 1b., 22c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 28c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23½ to 24½c; old, large, 25½ to 26c; twin, 25 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 42 to 43c; creamery prints, fresh made, 48 to 49c; solids, 46 to 47c.

Margarine—31 to 35c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 50 to 51c; selected storage, 52 to 53c; new-laid, in cartons, 57 to 59c.

Dressed poultry—Spring Chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 30 to 32c.

### Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do, heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 51 to 53c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 45 to 46c; boneless, 43 to 50c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 30½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pork, 30½ to 31½c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pork, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 30½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pork, 30½ to 31½c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pork, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Western, Oct. 1.—Oats, Canadian No. 3, 98c; extra No. 1 feed, 97½c. Flour, new standard grade, \$11.35 to \$11.45. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$5.20 to \$5.30. Bran \$37.25.

Shorts, \$44.25. Mouille, \$68. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17. Cheese, finest, eastern, 24½c.

Butter, choicest creamery, 47 to 48c. Eggs, selected, 58 to 60c; No. 1 stock, 54c; No. 2 stock, 49c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$25.50. Lard, pure, wood pairs, 20 lbs, net, 31½ to 32c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butchering cattle, choice, \$12.75 to \$13.50; do, good, \$11.75 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, common, \$8.50 to \$9.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.00; do, medium bulls, \$7.25 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do, good, \$9.35 to \$10.25; do, medium, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, common, \$7.25 to \$7.75; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00; canners, and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.75; milkers, choice, \$14.00 to \$15.00; do, com. and med., \$9.00 to \$10.00; do, com. and med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; springers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$14.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$15.50; spring lambs, \$17.00 to \$17.60; 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, Oct. 1.—Choice steers, \$11.00 to \$12.00; butchers' cattle, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, \$7.00; sheep, \$12.50; lambs, \$16.50 to \$17.00.

## BULGARIA INVADED BY BRITISH CAVALRY IN MARCH ON USKUB

German Reinforcements Fail to Stem Allied Advance—300,00 Bulgarians Doomed if Allies Reach Uskub First.

A despatch from London says: The reports received on Thursday emphasized the demoralization of the Bulgarians who are retreating in confusion, leaving behind an enormous amount of material, and probably many thousands of prisoners, as the allied troops strain every energy to get to Uskub and thereby make the victory complete.

It is pointed out that the Bulgarian army, estimated to aggregate 300,000 men, is in a dangerous position, but the victory will not be decisive, in the opinion of the military experts, until Uskub, the centre of all the enemy's communication lines, is captured. If that is accomplished it is believed the victory will be numbered among the few decisive ones of the war.

The renewed resistance of the Bulgarian reinforcements and the arrival of German reinforcements in Macedonia have not succeeded in stemming the great allied advance. British cavalry on Thursday entered Bulgaria, opposite Kosturino, thus avoiding the Belachista mountains, which it was feared might bar its progress, while the Serbians, French, Greek, and British troops routed the Bulgarians from either side of the great salient, which now stretches far into Serbia.

The Serbians, who are taking the leading part in the liberation of their country, are at the gates of Iahbit (one report says they have captured the town), and their cavalry, entering the town of Iavor, has cut the only remaining road northward—that running from Priep to Veles, and along which a large body of Bulgarians are reported to be attempting to escape. Unofficial reports also state that

Veles has been occupied. This probably will lead to an abandonment by the enemy of the Babuna mountains, which are considered virtually impregnable.

A later despatch says: The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour and Andrew Bonar Law are conferring with Premier Lloyd George in regard to the Bulgarian armistice proposal.

The British Government on Friday received from an official authorized source an application from Bulgaria for an armistice.

The application is regarded as a serious movement, and, contrary to the report from German sources of the armistice move, there is no suggestion that it is the action of Premier Malingoff on his own initiative. The request, which is addressed to the allies, is for an armistice for the discussion of peace.

Great Britain can only reply after consultation with her allies.

It is understood that the official view is that peace with Bulgaria would have a prodigious effect, especially with Turkey. It would free the whole Saloniki army, and in certain eventualities bring about peace with Turkey and thus free the Mesopotamia and Palestine armies and thus kill the German menace to the East. Moreover, it would affect advantageously the world's food situation.

From the purely military viewpoint the granting of an armistice to Bulgaria, it is considered, would be such a great advantage to her that it could not be granted without severe conditions, such as possibly the evacuation of Serbia.

### NO PRIVILEGES ALLOWED TO MENNONITES

A despatch from Edmonton says: Opposition to the invasion of Western Canada by Mennonites is very strong and protests are being poured in from all over the country. Hon. George P. Smith, Minister of Education, has lost no time in making the policy of his department plain and has issued the following emphatic statement: "So far as the Department of Education of Alberta is concerned, no special privileges of any kind will be extended to these new settlers. They will be required to conduct and support public schools under the law of this Province, to use our authorized textbooks, to use only the English language, to employ teachers with proper Alberta qualifications and to satisfy the regularly appointed school inspectors in the employ of the department."

It is the want of motive that makes life dreary.

### METZ SHELLING DISCONCERTS GERMAN PEOPLE

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—The American bombardment of the fortress of Metz is getting on the nerves of the German people. This is emphasized by a correspondent of the Rheinisch Westphalische, of Essen, who visited Metz on Thursday.

Other correspondents attempt to appease the anxiety of the Germans by pointing out that Metz is fortified strongly with all the latest devices

### FRANKFORT BOMBED BY BRITISH AVIATORS

A despatch from London says: British airplanes on Wednesday dropped bombs on the German city of Frankfurt, according to an official statement issued on Thursday evening by the War Office. Five enemy machines were shot down. Four British airplanes are missing.

## FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS IN SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE

8,000 Prisoners and 14 Towns Captured on 40-Mile Front—Advance of From Four to Seven Miles—Menaces the German Line in That Vast Territory.

A despatch from Paris says: Marshal Foch delivered a new attack on Thursday morning against the Germans in the Champagne on a front of 40 miles, from the Suippe River, east of Rheims, to the River Meuse, just north of Verdun. The offensive was launched in a dense fog after six hours' artillery preparation. The Americans advanced to an average depth of seven miles, penetrating the defenses to a depth of nine miles at the maximum point. They captured 5,000 prisoners and 12 towns. The French made a gain to an average depth of four miles and 3,000 prisoners have already reached the cages. The enemy, anticipating the attack, had voluntarily abandoned their forward positions. The Americans attacked on the right wing and the French made their assault on the left.

Taken in conjunction with the allied offensive which has materially kept back the German front in Flanders, Artois and Picardy and along the Aisne, the new drive of Marshal Foch in the south will bear important fruit if it meets with success. Driving northward the entire western battlefront would be shaken and of necessity be compelled to readjust itself. Lateral railway lines of great importance to the German positions between Laon and Verdun lie directly in the path of the advancing Franco-American forces. Vouziers, an important railway junction on the main line from Laon to Metz, is but 12 miles north of Servon, which already is in the hands of the French. The Americans through the capture of Ger court, north-west of Verdun, are in the Meuse Valley, which leads northward to Sedan, and a little farther west at Varennes, have won the Aire Valley, which winds in a north-westerly direction to Vouziers. A successful advance along these two valleys for any appreciable distance would be disastrous to the German lines from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier.

## SERBIANS ADVANCE TOWARD USKUB CAPTURING MOUNTAIN RANGE

Italians Capture Krushevo and Pursue Bulgarians on Monastir-Kichevor Road—British and Greeks Advance on Petrich.

London, Sept. 29.—Large fires are burning around the important base of Uskub, towards which the Serbians are advancing from Veles, which they captured Friday, according to the Serbian official statement on Saturday. The Serbians have captured the important mountain range of Plachkovits, south of Kochana.

North-west of Monastir allied troops advanced 11 miles up to Friday, and along the entire front had captured more than 300 guns, according to the French official statement on operations in Macedonia. Further important captures of prisoners have been made. The allies are also making progress between Lake Presba and Lake Ochrida.

Krushevo, an important Bulgarian base, 20 miles north of Monastir, has been captured by Italian troops, who also have driven the enemy from the mountain ranges between the Cerna and Velika Rivers. The official statement from the Italian War Office says that the Italians still are pursuing the Bulgarians on the Monastir-Kichevor road north of Demir Hisar, an advance of 20 miles. The Bulgarians are retreating rapidly in the direction of Kirobo.

British and Greek forces also are moving on Petrich along the Strumitsa valley. Petrich is about 20 miles inside the Bulgarian frontier. Several guns of various calibres have been captured.

## 10 FISHING BOATS SUNK BY SUB

Canadian Shipping Suffered During August.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canadian fisheries suffered a material loss through the activities of a German submarine operating off the Atlantic coast during the month of August. The monthly statement of sea-fishing results issued from the Department of Naval Service shows that nine vessels from Lunenburg County, N.S., valued at \$264,000 and laden with fish worth \$136,000, were sunk. One Yarmouth vessel with a good catch of fish on board also fell a prey to the German raider. Notwithstanding its great loss, the quantity of cod landed by the Lunenburg fleet during August was only 4,800 cwt. less than during the same month last year.

The statement shows that the total value of sea fish, in first hands, caught in Canada during August, was \$4,260,383, an increase of \$139,177 over August, 1917. The quantity of cod, haddock and hake landed on the Atlantic coast was 66,063 cwt. less than last year, but herring and mackerel were caught in greater quantities, the former by 52,166 cwt. and the latter by 12,495 cwt.

## NEW SIBERIAN ARMY OF 200,000

30,000 Officers Available to Lead Conscripts—Army Under Strict Discipline.

A despatch from Washington says: A despatch to the Russian Embassy on Thursday from M. Golovatcheff, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Omsk Government, said that an army of more than 200,000 men had been formed in Siberia by conscription, and that there were 30,000 officers available there to train and lead it. The army is being organized on the basis of strict military discipline, it is said, and will constitute an increasingly powerful force to co-operate with the allied and Czechoslovak forces in Siberia.

Out of the chaos which has existed in Russia since the overthrow of the Kerensky Government by the Bolsheviks there is emerging a central authority which officials and diplomats here hope will be able to re-establish order and renew the fight against the common enemy.

### WORLD'S BIGGEST LOCK NEARING COMPLETION

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says: Work on the new Government lock here, which will be the largest in the world and will connect the upper and lower levels of Lake Superior and Huron, will soon be finished. Only the installation of the 1,100-ton steel gates remain to be done.

The foundations of the lock are built into the solid rock floor of St. Mary's Falls. The work of excavation was commenced in 1912. The total cost of the lock will be \$3,000,000.

### CANADA'S NET LOSS TO DATE 115,806 MEN

A despatch from Ottawa says: To Aug. 14, 1918, the net losses in the overseas military forces of Canada in England and France were 115,806 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. This includes those killed in action or died of wounds, died, missing, prisoners of war, discharged as medically unfit, discharged to take up other lines of war work and those given commissions in the Imperial army.

It does not take into account officers and other ranks wounded in action who have rejoined their units or are still fit for service overseas.

### TRAIN FERRY ACROSS CHANNEL

A despatch from London says: A train ferry from England to France has been in operation for some time. Coaches and wagons for use on the French railways have been going over regularly for months, but recently the first passenger train was ferried across.

The ferry is a broad boat with rails laid on deck, which receive the train direct from the dock of departure. The train is broken into sections and made fast on the ferry's rails. On reaching its destination it is assembled and proceeds on its journey.

### BRITISH COMMISSIONS FOR 3,833 CANADIANS

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canadian military headquarters in London state that up to August 1, 1918, 3,833 non-commissioned officers and men of the overseas military forces of Canada had been given commissions as officers in the Imperial army. This substantial number of recognitions to the rank and file of the Canadian overseas army does not include any individual Canadians who came on their own responsibility to England and joined the Imperial forces without being taken on the strength of the overseas military forces of Canada.