

GREAT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE BY FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS

Advance to Gates of Soissons, Capturing Thousands of Prisoners and Scores of Cannon—One of the Most Brilliant Pieces of Work in the War.

A despatch from London says:—With wonderful vitality and with spirits still high, notwithstanding the big battle of the last two days, Franco-American troops dashed forward at dawn on Thursday along the western side of the salient formed by the German advance in May, and drove back the enemy pell-mell everywhere or made them prisoners.

The depth of the advance certainly is several miles on the average. Many thousands of prisoners were taken, 20 villages occupied and several score guns captured.

The allied commander-in-chief had permitted the enemy to exhaust a large portion of his forces in striking the blows on both sides of Rheims, which were intended to be heavy enough to weaken the French army. The blow was successfully parried, and before the Germans recovered sufficient

ly to fill the great gap in their ranks and make another effort, the allies bounded back and staggered them with a lightning-like diversion from the Marne to the Aisne.

Thousands of prisoners, scores of cannon, hundreds of machine guns and much other material fell into the hands of the allied troops. Besides gaining possession of the heights dominating Soissons from the south a couple dozen villages were reconquered by the allies, who on Thursday were engaged in severe fighting which disconcerted the enemy along the whole line from Chateau Thierry to Soissons.

The French counter-attack is regarded here as one of the most brilliant pieces of work in the war, and it is believed that the results will prove extremely valuable, as the French have obtained most important strategic positions.

EXPECT A STRONG COUNTER-ATTACK

London Critics Think That Germans Are Not Yet Beaten Nor Ready to Give Up.

A despatch from London says:—There is a strong note of relief and of gratitude in the newspaper comment on Friday morning on Gen. Foch's successful counter-stroke between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, which is hailed as the most cheering news for a 12-month news which it is admitted seemed at first too good to be true.

Heartily tributes are paid to Gen. Foch's fine strategy and leadership, while in several of the newspapers emphasis is laid on the view that his success has been due to the reorganization which placed the allied command under one head.

The courage and dash of the Franco-American troops also are warmly praised.

The rejoicings over Thursday's events, however, are tempered by the belief expressed by the newspapers that the Germans have not yet been beaten, and that they by no means have exhausted their forces.

The opinion is put forward that the Germans thus far have engaged only 30 of their total strategic reserves of between 70 and 80 divisions. What will happen when these are brought into action is awaited with keen interest by the military writers.

It is clear from the despatches from the front that there is no illusion of a victory already achieved, and that a fierce German effort is expected to follow as a counter to General Foch's initial success. Seemingly nobody on the front or in well informed quarters here expects the German high command to abandon the game until the last card is played.

DEATH OF EX-CAZAR IS NOW CONFIRMED

London, July 21.—Former Emperor Nicholas of Russia has been shot, a Russian wireless statement announces.

Paris, July 21.—News of the death of the former Russian Emperor is accepted as more than probable here, especially as it appears to be believed in Germany. The Temps says:

"The former Emperor's death must produce unforeseen consequences in Russia; hence, it is more than ever necessary that the allies have a coherent, clear and far-seeing policy in Russia, the principles of which should certainly be in conformity to those formulated in Washington.

ALLIES HOLD SOISSONS PLATEAU IN BRILLIANT COUNTER-ATTACK

Franco-American Troops Capture 20,000 German Prisoners and 400 Cannon—Several Villages Occupied and Heavy Casualties Inflicted on Enemy.

A despatch from London says:—Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans have thrown large reinforcements into the new battle line between Soissons and the region of Chateau Thierry, they nowhere thus far have been able to stem the tide of the onslaughts the French and American troops are making against them.

Friday saw the Americans and French batter their way further eastward into the deep triangular salient which has Soissons, Rheims and Chateau Thierry as its points and successfully withstand a terrible counter-attack by the Germans on the plateau south-west of Soissons where the allied guns dominate this important strategic town.

The gains of Friday were carried to their greatest depth in the centre of the 25-mile line and on the southern flank north-west of Chateau Thierry, where the Americans are holding forth.

The fighting was particularly violent throughout Friday around Soissons and in the region of Chaumont, where the Germans sent in large forces of reserves in an endeavor to

push back the allied troops. Here the artillery did notable work, killing or wounding many of the enemy and adding greatly in staving off the Germans.

On the sector where the Americans are fighting north-west of Chateau Thierry, the German line was driven in upon the plateau north-west of Monnes and to the height to the north of Courchamp, the former position representing a gain of 3½ miles from the point of original departure at Torcy. While it is not possible as yet geographically, to delimit with exactitude the gains made in the two days' fighting along the front by the French and Americans, it is known that at its deepest point the penetration has reached approximately seven miles and that over the entire 25 miles it ranges downward to about two miles.

In addition to infliction of extremely heavy casualties on the enemy the French and American forces up to the present have taken more than 17,000 prisoners, including two colonels with their chiefs of staff, and in excess of 300 cannon.



Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, has found that women make good street car conductors. Here is one of the conductorettes snapped on duty.

U.S. CRUISER SUNK BY SUB.

Fifty Miles Off New York Harbor—Loss of Life Not Yet Ascertained.

A despatch from New York says:—German submarines appear to have renewed operations off the American coast. The United States armored cruiser San Diego was sunk not far from the entrance of New York harbor on Friday. Circumstantial reports reaching here indicate that she was torpedoed.

There were also reports on Friday night, though not confirmed, that other ships had been attacked, one being described as a coastwise passenger ship.

Whether there had been a toll of lives taken on the San Diego was not known at midnight. Two steamships which are proceeding to an unnamed port have aboard 1,156 officers and men. These are in addition to the one officer and 30 men previously reported landed. This leaves 257 of the 1,444 men aboard unaccounted for. The men are said to be in good condition and so far as known none was injured.

The San Diego was sunk at 11.30 a.m., about ten miles south-east of Fire Island light, which is off the Long Island shore, about 50 miles east of the entrance to New York harbor and on the marine highway of trans-Atlantic ships bound in and out of the port.

50 PER CENT. CARRIED IN BRITISH SHIPS

A despatch from London says:—Of the 637,929 American troops brought to Europe in the months of April, May and June, 350,956 were carried in British ships, according to a statement made in the House of Commons by Sir Leo Money, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Shipping. He added: "Arrangements are being made whereby we hope to carry larger numbers in the future."

ITALIANS OCCUPY MONTE STABEL

Rome, July 21.—Italian troops have wrested from the Austrians Monte Stabel and have completely reconquered Corno di Cavento, in the Adamello region of the mountain front, according to the official statement issued from general headquarters Saturday.



The Prince of Wales on the Italian Front. His Royal Highness won high praise by his easy democratic manners with all ranks. Incidentally it may be stated that the Prince told a French aviator, that he had no intention of marrying anybody but a girl within the limits of the British Empire.

METEREN TAKEN BY BRITISH

300 Prisoners Captured—Anzac Again Advance, Taking the Enemy By Surprise.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—The German high command will not be pleased with the news that the British captured a valuable piece of ground—Meteren—on Friday morning. It is but a trifle compared with the big events on the French front, but in war trifles count, and Prince Rupprecht at least will not underestimate the loss of a position which now gives the British an observation ground where he might wish to keep his defenses secret.

Scottish troops, among others, made the assault which extended south of Meteren and in front of Meris. They formed without the Germans getting a hint of impending trouble and moved forward in full daylight.

It was nearly 8 o'clock in the morning and the Germans were down in cellars, with a false sense of security after the dawn lookout. The Scots were on them so rapidly after the barrage that they were unable to organize a machine-gun defense and most of them seemed to have surrendered easily.

The Australians with artillery help, which opened ahead of them, pounced upon the German outposts, and in a very short time sent in 80 prisoners to add to the 220 taken in the ruins of Meteren.

CZECHO-SLOVAK FORCES CONTINUE TO PROGRESS

Amsterdam, July 21.—Moscow newspapers report the capture of the town of Birk by Czecho-Slovak forces, according to a telegram received here by way of Berlin. The Soviet troops were reported in retreat. Birk is on the Bielaya River, 50 miles north-west of Ufa.

BRITISH CAPTURE STRATEGIC POST

London, July 21.—The Germans, under heavy pressure, have been forced to withdraw from Rossignol Wood, between Hebuterne and Bucquoy, and this strategically-important position is now in the hands of the British.

"Necessity, my friend, is the mother of courage, as of invention."—Sir Walter Scott.

GERMANS RETREAT NORTH OF MARNE PURSUED BY ALLIED FORCES

Chateau Thierry Captured—South Bank of Marne Cleared of Enemy—French, British, Italians and Americans All Participating in Big Drive.

With the French Army in France, south of Chateau Thierry, the corner-stone of the line of the farthest German advance, fell early this morning, when the Germans before them.

The enemy has begun his retreat northward under heavy pressure from all sides, French, Americans and British are all participating in the thrust which is pushing the Germans back. Where the retreat will end cannot be conjectured, as everything now depends on the will of the allied commander-in-chief.

The German position in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry doomed from the moment their divisions recrossed the Marne on Saturday. Franco-American troops carried out an encircling movement from the northwest at the same time, which made it absolutely necessary for the enemy to withdraw. In the course of the night reconnaissance were effected by the French to test the strength of the Germans still in the city, and shortly after dawn the allied reoccupation became an accomplished fact.

London, July 21.—Victories for the allied arms in France continue to multiply. Over the entire sixty-mile front running from Soissons to Rheims, the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial of their efforts. And the Germans steadily are giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors. Further goodly sized indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry by the American and French

troops. Germans in their recent drive south of the Marne and toward the vicinity of Rheims have been blotted out under the counter-attacks of the Americans, French, British and Italians. Chateau Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops, and almost simultaneously the village of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

Acting in harmony with the movement of Chateau Thierry, American and French troops north-west of the city struck the Germans another hard blow, broke through the German lines and drove through at some points more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, and the machine guns of the allied troops literally mowed down the Germans who endeavored to stay their progress.

West of Rheims, where the British were engaged yesterday, the present line leaves the enemy a strip of about four miles deep at the greatest depth on a front of about thirteen miles in the Marne valley. This is all he has to show for the big offensive of July 15.

Paris, July 21.—"The Germans, violently attacked on their right flank and south of the Marne," says the War Office announcement, "have been compelled to retreat and recross the river. The French hold the entire southern bank of the Marne. More than 20,000 prisoners and more than 400 guns have been captured."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, July 23.—Manitoba wheat No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½, in store Fort William, including 2½¢ tax.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 92½¢; No. 3 C.W., 89¢; extra No. 1 feed, 88¢; No. 1 feed, 86¢, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 1 white, 86 to 87¢; No. 2 white, 85 to 86¢, nominal, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.25, basis in store Montreal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.

Barley—Malting, \$1.35 to \$1.37, nominal.
Buckwheat—\$1.30, nominal.
Rye—No. 1, nominal.
Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.65, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal, \$5.85 per ton; shorts, \$4.10 per ton.
Hay—No. 1, \$13 to \$14 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$11 to \$12 per ton, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solid, per lb. 42 to 42½¢; prints, per lb. 42 to 43¢; dairy, per lb. 36 to 37¢.
Eggs—New laid, 42 to 44¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 45¢; roosters, 32¢; fowls, 28 to 28½¢; ducklings, 33¢; turkeys, 29 to 32¢.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18¢; fowl, 21 to 26¢; ducklings, 18, 30¢; turkeys, 27 to 30¢. Spring chickens 40 to 42¢.
Wholesale and retail prices—
Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24¢; twins, 23½ to 24½¢; old, large, 26½ to 28¢; twin, 26 to 26½¢.

Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42¢; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47¢; solids, 44 to 45¢.
Margarine—28 to 32¢.
Eggs—No. 1's, 48 to 49¢; in cartons, 52 to 54¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 45¢; roosters, 25¢; fowls, 34 to 35¢; turkeys, 40 to 45¢.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50¢; roosters, 22 to 25¢; turkeys, 30¢; hens, 30 to 32¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$5.00; mp, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$5.75; Japan, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Lima, 18 to 19¢.

Honey—Comb—Choice, 16 oz., \$3.50 per dozen; 12 oz., \$2 per dozen; sections and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
Maple syrup—3¼-lb. tins, 10 to a case, \$14.50; imperial gallon tins, per tin, \$2.25; imperial five-gallon cans, per can, \$10.60; 15-gallon kegs, per gal., \$2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25¢.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38¢; do, heavy, 30 to 32¢; cooked, 50 to 61¢; rolls, 32 to 33¢; breakfast bacon, 41 to 44¢; backs, plain, 44 to 45¢; boneless, 48 to 49¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31¢; clear bellies, 29 to 30¢.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 30½¢; tubs, 30½ to 31¢; pails, 30½ to 31½¢; prints, 32½ to 33½¢. Compound tierces, 26 to 26½¢; tubs, 26½ to 26¾¢; pails, 26½ to 27¢; prints, 28 to 28½¢.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, July 23.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 96¢. Flour—New standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats—Barns, 90 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.30. Bran, \$35.00. Shorts, \$40.00. Moulins, \$50.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50 to \$15.00.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, July 23.—Choice heavy

VAST SHIPYARDS OPPOSITE QUEBEC

Big Concern Begins Work on New Plant at Point Levis.

A despatch from Quebec says:—With a capital of five million dollars, a new shipbuilding concern has been formed, and will operate one of the largest shipyards in America on the shores of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec city. The new concern will take in a number of actually existing firms, among which are some Ontario companies. The new syndicate will comprise the Federal Shipbuilding Co. of Sarnia, the Dominion Shipbuilding Co. of Collingwood, and Dussault & Hutchinson of Levis and a number of old country French capitalists. The firm will build steel vessels for the French Government, and the building of the docks and yards has been started.

The Federal and Dominion Shipbuilding Companies will cease building ships in Ontario.

COST OF LIVING CONTINUES UPWARD TENDENCY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A continuous of the upward tendency in the cost of living is shown in the Labor Department's report on food prices for the month of June. The average cost of a family budget of staple foods in some sixty cities at the middle of June was \$12.77, as compared with \$12.66 for May, \$11.89 for June, 1917, and \$7.35 for June, 1914. In retail prices the advance in meats, coal, wood, coal oil and eggs continued, but there were declines in butter, milk and potatoes.

In wholesale prices the departmental index number was up to 280.6, as compared with 275.3 in May. The chief increases for the month were in fruits and vegetables, and in fuel, the last due to a rise of freight rates, it is noted.

FRENCH REGAIN TERRITORY ON THE BANKS OF THE MARNE

A despatch from London says:—News from the other sections of the front was good on Thursday. The Germans have nowhere made any progress, and several of their attacks have been broken up with heavy losses. West of Rheims the French have regained an important bit of territory on the bank of the Marne River. This gives them an observation point down the Marne Valley, and enabled their artillery to enfilade a long stretch of the German lines.

Front of Gen. Mangin Attack Measures About 28 Miles

A despatch from Paris says:—"The front upon which Gen. Mangin attacked on Thursday morning measures about 28 miles," says the Temps. "The enemy was totally surprised. The attack was made virtually without artillery preparation. Our infantry, supported by many tanks, advanced rapidly under the protection of a barrage fire, which was extended before the advancing infantry."

CONSERVE OR PERISH.

Whether we have a high tariff or no tariff, an income tax or a head tax, direct or indirect taxation, bimetalism or a single standard, national banks or state banks are matters which concern, to be sure, the temporary convenience of the members of society, but their prejudicial adjustment is easily remediable. When ill effects become apparent, the inconveniences may be removed with but little harm to the community and none to mankind at large, or to the future. But whether fertile lands are turned into deserts, forests into waste places, brooks into torrents, rivers changed from means of power and intercourse into means of destruction and desolation—these are questions which concern the material existence itself of society, and since such changes become often irreversible, the damage irretrievable, and at the same time the extent of available resources becomes smaller in proportion to population, their consideration is finally much more important than those other questions of the day. Only those nations who develop their national resources economically, and avoid the waste of that which they produce, can maintain their power or even secure the continuance of their separate existence.—Dr. B. E. Fernow.

BRITISH AIRMEN LAND IN DENMARK

On Return From Bombarding Zeppelin Sheds in Schleswig.

Copenhagen, July 21.—Details have reached here of the attack by the British airmen on Schleswig, one of the most important stations for air attacks on England. The machines took the direction of Tondern at about 4 o'clock in the morning, and returned between 7 and 7 o'clock at tremendous speed. Some German warships were seen off the coast at the same time. They fired on the British machines, which were also chased by German airplanes. The fight stopped at the Danish border.

The British passed over Danish territory, the paper says, while the Germans took a course over the sea. One British machine landed near Pramminge, and the airmen asked to be taken to Esbjerg, where he was interned in a hotel. A half-hour later another machine landed and the aviator was interned in the same hotel.

The airmen are believed to have effected important results, as a great ammunition dump near Tondern exploded.

Warships, believed to be both British and German, were seen off the west coast of Jutland all day. The British ships fired on German airplanes, and one of the latter was seen floating on the sea off Svendborg.

When the King and Queen visited India, in 1912, to attend the Delhi Durbar and to crown Emperor and Empress of India, they were received at the Apollo Bandar, which is an esplanade extending into Bombay harbor and affording a landing place for exalted personages. To commemorate this particular visit of royalty a gateway is being built facing one of the sides of the Apollo Bundar. The foundations are being laid by divers.

Wise wives will not waste. Production and self-denial are the guns that will get the Hun.

"Vision is the art of seeing things invisible."—Jonathan Swift.

"Miss-Rule" in Russia. That horrible female, "Ann R. Kay," still reigns supreme. Many excellent judges believe that Russia would be better governed under that stern, no-nonsense-about-him fellow, known as "Dick Tator."