

BRITISH ADVANCE IN NEW DRIVE CAPTURING TOWN OF ALBERT

Germany Are Retreating From Section to South of Arras Hard Pressed by Victorious Armies of Field Marshall Haig.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—There was fierce fighting on Thursday along a large section of the British front, to the north of Arras, virtually through to the River Somme.

Again the British have been victorious. The battle north of the Ancre, which opened all day long, while ten thousand yards to the south another British force, which crossed the Ancre during the night and opened an attack at daybreak, was driven steadily into the enemy positions on the high ground between Bray-sur-Somme and Albert and had already captured a thousand prisoners.

The Germans are retreating from the section between the two points where the British armies are hammering them and where they are threatened with being left in a pocket. The town of Albert has fallen into the hands of the British, who are pressing the enemy hard.

Along the Arras-Albert railway embankment and on both sides of it

heavy fighting continues. On the northern half of the battle-front the British stormed the enemy positions and captured them, inflicting terrible losses on the enemy. They then pushed eastward at various points. They occupied Hamelincourt trench, well to the east of the embankment, and were reaching out similarly at other points, at the same time beating down desperate attacks launched by the enemy in an effort to regain his valuable lost positions.

Albert is a town in the department of Somme, 18 miles north-east of Amiens. It is situated on the Ancre River and is a railroad centre. Before the war it had a population of more than 7,000.

Albert has been the scene of some desperate fighting and in the recent British drive the town was surrounded on three sides by the armies of Field Marshall Haig, the village of Aveluy on the north and Meaulte to the south having been reached by them.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Onto, Aug. 27.—Manitoba Wheat, No. 1 northern, nominal (incl. tax); No. 2 northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4, 2.10 1/2. Oats—In store, Fort William, No. 1, 92 3/4; No. 2, 92 1/2; No. 3, 92 1/4; No. 4, 92 1/4. Corn—No. 1, 84 1/2; No. 2, 84 1/4; No. 3, 84 1/4; No. 4, 84 1/4. Rye—No. 1, 84 1/2; No. 2, 84 1/4; No. 3, 84 1/4; No. 4, 84 1/4. Barley—No. 1, 84 1/2; No. 2, 84 1/4; No. 3, 84 1/4; No. 4, 84 1/4. Flour—No. 1, 1.18; No. 2, 1.17; No. 3, 1.16; No. 4, 1.15. Wheat—No. 1, 1.18; No. 2, 1.17; No. 3, 1.16; No. 4, 1.15. Corn—No. 1, 1.18; No. 2, 1.17; No. 3, 1.16; No. 4, 1.15. Rye—No. 1, 1.18; No. 2, 1.17; No. 3, 1.16; No. 4, 1.15. Barley—No. 1, 1.18; No. 2, 1.17; No. 3, 1.16; No. 4, 1.15. Flour—No. 1, 1.18; No. 2, 1.17; No. 3, 1.16; No. 4, 1.15.

heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.75; do., good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., medium, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do., common, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., medium, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do., rough, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do., good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do., medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do., common, \$7.25 to \$8.00; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$125.00; do., common, \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$125.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$15.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$16.00; spring lambs, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2; calves, good to choice, \$13.50 to \$17.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.50; do., weighed off cars, \$19.75. Montreal, Aug. 27.—Choice steers, \$10.00 to \$10.50; good steers, \$8.50 to \$10.00; choice butchers' cows, \$9.00 to \$9.50; good cows, \$8.00 to \$9.00; canners, \$5.50 to \$6.00; butcher bulls, \$8.00 to \$9.50, according to quality; canners, .65 to \$7.50; milk-fed calves, \$12.00 to \$15.00; grass-fed, \$7.00 to \$8.50; sheep, \$12.00; choice lambs, \$18.00 to \$19.00; select hogs, off cars, \$19.50 to \$20.00; sows, \$17.50 to \$18.00; roughs and heavies down to \$16.00.

A TYPICAL GERMAN

An Officer—But Not a Gentleman, Was This Prussian In writing of the battle of Vimy Ridge, Lieut. Andrew M. Naismith describes an incident that suggests the sort of autocratic domination that the military caste of Germany seek to impose upon the world. About two hundred and fifty Germans were captured, he says—typical infantrymen who had been through the usual Prussian training, and a handful of officers. When I had a chance I went to look them over. It was mess time; they had just started to issue the bully beef and biscuit. First they came to one of the officers, who looked like imperial Prussia incarnate. He took his share readily enough, but when he saw it was the same food that his men were getting, he threw it into the mud. "Give me something better!" he said insolently. As a result, he had nothing. A few hours later I saw him again. His hunger was beginning to get the better of him. Another ration was being given to his men, and he was getting nothing. What did he do? He went to a private and held out his hand. "Give me that!" he demanded. The soldier obediently passed over his food. The officer turned to another man. "Give me that!" he said. He got what he demanded, and put it into his pocket for future emergency. Facing a third, he demanded and received his rations also; then, turning on his heel, he went away to fill up on other men's food.

20,000 AUSTRIANS, 2,500 BRITISH LOST

A despatch from London says:—Austrian losses on the British front in Italy between June 15 and August 15 were 20,000, according to advices received here. British casualties in the same period totalled 2,500, it is said.

Live Stock Markets
Montreal, Aug. 27.—Extra choice hogs \$15.50 to \$16.25; choice

Canada's PORK Opportunity

BRITISH IMPORTS

1,261,082,032 Lbs



CANADA'S NET EXPORTS

130,304,947 Lbs



"Why Can't we MAKE IT BIGGER?"

FIGURES ARE FOR 1916

4,002 RECRUITS AUGUST 1 TO 15

Casualties Were 1,435, 45 Per Cent. of Them Will Be Fit Again in 6 Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A net gain to the Canadian Expeditionary Force of 1,115 recruits is shown in the recruiting figures for the period between August 1 and 15, given out by the Militia Department. The total number of recruits secured in Canada, the United States and England was 4,002, while the total wastage reported was 2,887. It is estimated that 45 per cent. of the casualties will be fit for general service.

ITALIANS HARVESTED GRAIN UNDER FIRE OF THE ENEMY

A despatch from Washington says:—Italian soldiers and civilians have succeeded in harvesting the grain on the right bank of the Piave River, under fire of the enemy, according to official reports from Rome. The entire district was swept, while the harvesters worked, by the enemy's artillery fire.

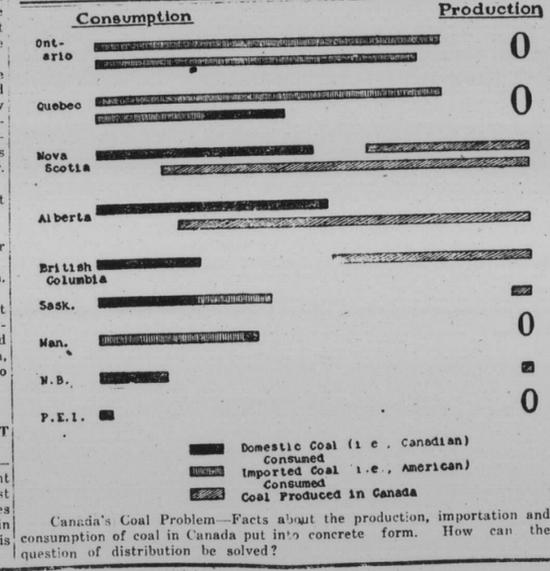
CANADIANS SUFFER 10,482 CASUALTIES

130 Officers and 1,474 Men Have Been Killed in Action.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. Martin Burrell, Acting Minister of Militia, in a recent statement to the Canadian Press, referred to the recent Canadian offensive. "Since the first of August," said the Minister, "the Canadians have marked their entry into the fifth year of the war by achievements which have confirmed the reputation of the Canadian corps as the most formidable fighting force of its size on the Western battlefront. The recent advance made by our men has been important in its results and brilliant in execution. In the past three weeks they have captured 10,000 prisoners, 150 guns, and thousands of machine guns. During this same brief period they have suffered 10,482 casualties in killed, wounded and missing, 130 officers and 1,474 men having been killed in action."

CZECHS IN SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN THE VOSGES

A despatch from Washington says:—Czecho-Slovak troops in France have participated in a successful attack against German positions in the Vosges, according to a despatch received on Thursday at the headquarters here of the Czecho-Slovak National Council.



GERMANS RETREAT RAPIDLY BEFORE THIRD AND TENTH FRENCH ARMIES

General Mangin and General Humbert Capture Thousands of Prisoners and Great Quantities of Trophies.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth French armies continued on Thursday, with increased speed, over a large part of the battlefront, and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Ailette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Brotigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading to Chauny adds another menace to their line of retirement, and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, St. Paul-aux-Bois and Quincy fell into the hands of the French on Thursday, giving them command of the valley of the Ailette from the region of Coucy-le-Chateau to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the height of Piemont, just south of Lassigny, which they surrounded on Wednesday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt-Massif. The enemy now have but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette River, in which the French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken since Wednesday evening and trophies in such great quantities that it has been impossible thus far to count them also have been captured.

General Mangin's troops advanced seven miles during the night and this morning were rushing the enemy's rearward so energetically that the retiring columns were thrown into confusion.

GERMANS DO NOT EXPECT TO WIN

Prisoners Captured by Canadians, Though of Splendid Physique, Lack Morale.

A despatch from the Canadian Army in the Field, says:—It is proper to make a brief record of the remarkable work being done by the Intelligence Branch of the Canadian force. Unremitting and unflinching, this great military detective force does its work silently and without any sort of public recognition; but through exertions the Canadians have the infinite advantage that instead of fumbling in the dark, it can walk straight in the light of day.

Since August 8, the exact number of enemy divisions identified by the allied armies on the Amiens-Montdidier front approaches forty with the addition of "milked" battalions from another division.

Of these divisions some eighteen have been drawn from German reserves. The fourth army, with which the Canadian Corps is incorporated, alone has captured prisoners from twenty-six divisions. While there is no doubt that the enemy resist our advance in some parts of the field with great bravery, there is yet a marked depreciation of their morale as compared with that of prisoners captured earlier in the year. The belief seems prevalent both among his officers and men that Germany cannot win the war.

Since the French offensive of the Marne it has been brought home to them that American troops in large numbers have given a very good account of themselves on the battle-field and that thus the U-boat campaign has failed. Nevertheless, the physique of prisoners in extraordinary good. It is their moral resistance that is sapped.

HOW CHASSEURS TOOK LASSIGNY

Gallantly Stormed Devitte Wood and Drove Out the Enemy.

A despatch from the French Army on the Oise, says:—The fall of Lassigny at noon on Wednesday followed five days of incessant fighting in the trenches of the old positions which were abandoned by the Germans in March, 1917. Grenades, mine-trench warfare and all other means of trench warfare came again into play, and hand-to-hand fighting took place frequently.

The Germans made a stout stand in Devitte wood, which bristled with machine guns and made an almost impenetrable position. A battalion of the famous Chasseurs, however, stormed the wood and took it yesterday morning, thereby sealing the fate of Lassigny.

While the officer commanding the Chasseurs, at the head of his men and with a rifle in his hand, led them to the summit of the height to the east of Lassigny and planted the French flag there, an infantry regiment, advancing from Plessier-de-Roye, turned the famous Piemont height to the north.

Thus Lassigny not only had fallen, but its possession by the French was made secure by the encircling of a strong position from which the Germans might have delivered counter-attacks.

In the fighting at close quarters, and while the Germans were pressing hard at one point in superior numbers, a French lieutenant fell while directing his men. The men were determined not to allow the body of the lieutenant to fall into the hands of the enemy. They had exhausted all their rifle and machine gun ammunition and grenades.

With nothing else to fight with they grabbed the picks used for digging trenches and drove back the Germans until the body of the lieutenant could be recovered.

Most of the fighting around Lassigny was in stifling weather, and men were seen in the trenches stripped to the waist throwing hand grenades and working the machine guns.

TAKE OVER QUEBEC BRIDGE WITHIN A FEW DAYS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Severe tests made of the Quebec Bridge on Wednesday are regarded by the Railway Department as very satisfactory. The bridge will be formally taken over by the Government within a few days. For the past six months the Railway Department has been operating trains over the bridge. Wednesday's test was regarded, however, as the severe to which the bridge could be put.

100,000 PRISONERS SINCE JULY 18

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allied armies have taken more than 100,000 prisoners since July 18, says Marcel Hutin in The Echo de Paris.

The Doings of the Duffs.

