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Allied Advance Continues on All Fronts.

Allenby in Palestine Annihilates Turkish Forces, Taking 25,000 Prisoners and 260 Guns. Great News From Macedonia. Obliterating The Hindenburg Line.

WAR REVIEW.
 Hard days are everywhere upon the Tonic Alltes. In Palestine the Turks are still but crushed; in Macedonia the Entente forces are harrying their foes and threatening them with similar disaster; in France the British and French troops slowly but surely are cutting their way into the vitals of the German defensive positions, the collapse of which would result in important changes all along the western battle front, and in Eastern Siberia the Japanese have made additional strides forward in the process of reclaiming territory for the Russians. In all the theatres of the war the Entente Allies have the initiative in their hands and are pressing their advantage rigorously. The Germans and their allies nowhere are able to stand on the defensive and in Palestine and Macedonia their efforts in this respect have proved sorry ones. From north of Jerusalem to the Sea of Galilee, in the territory lying between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea, the Ottoman forces have been caught by the swift drive of the British General Allenby's armies and virtually annihilated. Added to the heavy casualties suffered by the Turks, hundreds of them were made prisoners and many more are wandering bewildered without leaders in the hills, eventually to be brought in to swell the greater total. At last accounts more than 25,000 of the Sultan's soldiers and 260 guns and large quantities of war stores were in British hands. To add to the demoralization of the Turkish morale, Allied aviators carried out successful bombing raids against Constantinople. Over a front of 81 miles in Southern Serbia, from Monastir to Lake Dorian, the Entente troops are vigorously assailing the Bulgarians and Germans. Already in the swift drive at the centre a great spearhead has been pushed by the Serbians across the Istibd-Philip Road, severing communications between the Bulgarian army north-east of Monastir and that in the Lake Dorian region. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the Serbians have taken between 9,000 and 10,000 prisoners and 120 guns. In the region between Monastir and the Vardar the enemy troops are in full retreat before the Italians, French and Serbians while west of Dorian the British are steadily hammering their way forward, driving the enemy northward towards the Bulgarian frontier. Already the entire enemy line from Doiran to a point west of the Vardar has been evacuated. This force of the enemy with the railroad to the north severed, seemingly is in danger of an enveloping movement unless it turns sharply seaward and presses into Bulgaria through the mountains. Not so spectacular but of vital importance has been the operation of the French and British from the south of St. Quentin to Cambrai. Both the French General Debeny and Field Marshal Haig have won highly essential ground in the manoeuvres which have as their objectives the obliteration of the Hindenburg line, the capture of St. Quentin and the turning point of the German line at Laon.

WAR REVIEW.
 south of St. Quentin. The French have advanced their line to the west bank of the Oise Canal, over a front of three miles and now completely outflank St. Quentin on the south of LaFere. On the north, north of St. Field Marshal Haig, north of St. Quentin, around the village of Epehy, has taken strong positions from an enemy.

DEBENY'S ARMY ADVANCING.
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 22. (By the A.P.)—General Debeny's troops continued to advance toward the LePere Road, south of St. Quentin to-day. They reached Lanbay, the Cappote and Lemoulin farms and the Venduill forest which is only one thousand yards from the road and about a mile from the Oise River. As the French draw nearer the Hindenburg line around St. Quentin, the Germans multiply their efforts to keep them from it. North of the Somme they appear to be organizing a defensive system on the line of heights which runs parallel to the Hindenburg positions from east of Savoy Wood to Dalton Height, on the road from Ham to St. Quentin. This line is being feverishly fortified against tanks with mine fields. All the eastern slopes of these heights are used to shelter troops which appear to be quite dense there. A system of communication trenches has been dug to permit their circulation of reinforcements and the bringing up of supplies. General Debeny's men are now in contact with this line of resistance and they continue to advance notwithstanding the formidable fortifications and the energetic resistance of the enemy's infantry. German forces in this region, according to evidence worthy of credit cannot hesitate to commit acts of desecration in preparing traps for French soldiers. A statue in a Christian cemetery was thrown to the ground and connected by wire to a detonating device that caused the explosion of a grenade when a soldier tried to lift it. These practices cause great irritation among the French troops and merely fortify their determination to break through the enemy lines. South of the Somme the French have advanced into a defense line parallel to the Hindenburg position by reaching a height northeast of Castres and the line of ridges connecting Urville and the spur that dominates Mayot from the west. The advance of the first army into the flat land along the Oise after the capture of Castres is menacing the enemy line and was followed by a violent reaction of the Germans against Castres which proved of no avail against the progress by the French eastward and along the line further south after the occupation of Benay. Small advances are indicated in the report. Each one of them is the result of serious fighting. Savoy Woods were captured in a combat typical of the operations around St. Quentin. The thickets slashed by shells and twisted into an almost impenetrable tangle, were saturated with gas. The troops on both sides were obliged to wear masks and fought at close range with grenades and bayonet. The field grey and the horizon blue of the French uniforms looked alike from foes. One French officer who rushed upon an adversary, threw him down and pulled off his mask to make sure he was dealing with a German.



BRITISH SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

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LONDON, Sept. 23.
 Between the Vardar River and Lake Dorian on the east end of the Macedonian front, British troops have reached the line of Kara, Ogblular and Hamzal, and are advancing on Mirants on the west bank of the River Vardar, according to an official statement issued this evening by the British war office. As the result of heavy pressure of the Entente forces the enemy has evacuated the whole line from Doiran to a point west of Vardar.

JAPANESE TROOPS' VICTORY.
LONDON, Sept. 23.
 Blagovestchenak, the capital of the Siberian Province of Amur and Alexiovyk have been occupied by Japanese cavalry. According to information received by the Japanese Embassy two thousand Austro-Germans were taken prisoners. They laid down their arms at Kokka. The information which was given out by the Japanese military attache is to the effect that Blagovestchenak and Alexiovyk were occupied by Japanese cavalry.

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CAPTURE GERMAN STRONGHOLD.
LONDON, Sept. 23. (Official.)
 On the Asiago plateau on the Italian mountain front, French troops in a local attack have destroyed and damaged the Austrian defensive systems east of Mont Sismon, says the war office official announcement to-day. The French captured 100 prisoners and five machine guns.

SHIPBUILDING.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.
 Deliveries of completed vessels from the shipyards in the United States in July and August, the Shipping Board reports to-day show were more than enough to offset the submarine losses of America since the beginning of the war. Ships sunk aggregate 541,925 dead weight tons, while new ones put in service in the two months aggregated 610,779 dead weight tons. The total of Allied and neutral losses during the war have amounted to 21,404,318 dead weight tons, while the new Allied and neutral construction had totalled 14,247,327 tons. With the tonnage of enemy ships received by the Allies added to this total the net loss during the entire war period is shown to be 3,362,088 dead weight tons.

SUB. BELIEVED DAMAGED.
AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 23.
 A large German submarine which was lying in wait for trans-Atlantic vessels, 500 miles off the American coast, is believed to have been put out of commission and perhaps sunk by the United States Shipping Board steamship Nansemond. The encounter, according to the Nansemond's master, Capt. Wm. MacLeod, began at 12.45 p.m., Sept. 19, and lasted 45 minutes; 24 shots were fired by the steamer, the third of which a six inch explosive shell fired at a three mile range was followed by the eruption from the submarine of a cloud of black smoke mingled with splinters. Immediately after this shot the submarine which previously had shown only her periscope bobbed to the surface awash, and made slowly off. Capt. MacLeod and his men are of the opinion that they scored a damaging hit.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND VERY ILL.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 23.
 Archbishop John Ireland, of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Paul, who is seriously ill of heart disease and stomach trouble, became unconscious late this afternoon. It was announced at five o'clock that he was very ill.

CONSTANTINOPLE AGAIN BOMBED.
LONDON, Sept. 23.
 Constantinople was bombed by the British royal air force Friday and Saturday of last week according to an official communication issued by the admiralty to-night the statement says. The Greeks co-operated in the bombing of Constantinople on Sept. 20 and 21 and dropped thousands of leaflets into Stamboul. A balloon shot down in the European operations in flames set fire to three hangers which were burned out.

When canning corn do not cut the grains too close to the cob, but after the corn is off the cob scrape the cob with the back of the knife. By this means you get all the grain, but none of the hard cob with the corn.



Windsor Table Salt
 THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

FRENCH MAKE NOTABLE PROGRESS.
PARIS, Sept. 23.
 French troops yesterday and last night made notable progress in their drive for the encirclement of St. Quentin. They pushed in far on the south and captured the village and fort of Ventenill, close to the Oise, nine miles south of St. Quentin, to-day's war office announcement shows.

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T. J. EDENS.
 By Express to-day, Sept. 20:
 50 6-qt. Baskets PLUMS.
 50 6-qt. Baskets GREENGAGES
 50 6-qt. Baskets RIPE TOMATOES.
 50 6-qt. Baskets GREEN TOMATOES.
 5 Baskets CUCUMBERS.
 5 Baskets PEARS.
 3 Cases FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.

KELLOGG'S—
 Corn Flakes, Wheat Biscuits, Bran, Drinket, 2 sizes.
 200 50-lb. Bags
ROLLED OATS.
 2 brls. FIDELITY HAMS.
 2 Cases FIDELITY BACON.
 BEECHNUT BACON.
 KINGAN'S BACON.
 PURITAN BACON.
 BACON—Sliced in glass.
 P. E. L. CREAMERY BUTTER.
 CANADIAN DAIRY BUTTER.

200 Doz. BRUSHES—
 Scrub, Stone, Shoe Daubers, Shoe and Stove, Dandy Brushes, Hearth Brushes.

T. J. EDENS,
 Backworth St. and Rawlin's Cross.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.
VIENNA via London, Sept. 22.
 The official statement issued at the war office to-day reads: On Dossio Al-to our storming troops made a surprise attack on a trench section defended by the Czechoslovak Legionnaires yesterday. The greater part of the garrison suffered the fate they deserved. On the Albanian coast further Italian attacks were repulsed.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS!
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.
 A draft of a constitution for a League of Nations worked out in detail by Mathias Erzberger, a clerical member of the German Reichstag is published in the Voessische Zeitung of Berlin. It is taken from a book entitled "The League of Nations the way to peace," which Erzberger will publish soon. The first section of the constitution dealing with the organization of such a league says any sovereign state can enter the league which shall be considered to have been formed when the following powers are among those who have announced adherence: Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia. The Hague would be the seat of the League and there the International Bureau would conduct its business. Each state with the approval of its parliament would appoint one delegate. The International Bureau would be controlled by a permanent administrative council, consisting of the representatives of the federated powers with the Dutch Foreign Minister as Chairman. Dealing with the fundamental laws the second section says the League shall guarantee the territorial possessions of each federated state as well as an undisturbed possession of colonies. Each state would be independent in the conduct of international and foreign affairs within the limits of the League. Constitutional states whose governments with the assent of their parliaments declare their permanent neutralization would be recognized by all members of the League as permanently neutral and would enjoy the League's protection. All available means would be used against any federal state outside of the League which attacks a federal state or takes up arms without having applied to the arbitration court or awaited its judgment, or which takes up arms instead of accepting its judgment. Members of the League would mutually undertake to cut down and steadily reduce their land, naval and aerial forces according to a fixed standard to be agreed on. They would further undertake not to use their forces for any other objects than the maintenance of international order, defence of their territory against and for joint execution of the League's mandates. Figures showing the annual expenditure for armament, the number of troops under arms, war materials in land and the number of warships in commission would be communicated annually to the Hague Bureau which would publish them. Transparency provides for economic equality and for the principle of the open door. All members of the League granting each other most favored nation treatment. For the first decade after the foundation of the League each state surplus of raw materials would be divided among the other federal states according to the standard to be agreed on. This would be respective of the imports of the year; the output and the special needs of the individual states due to the war. Members of the League would recognize freedom of the seas. Straits, canals and connecting seas, both banks of which are not in possession of the same federal state would be internationalized and their fortification retained, guarded by a command consisting of contingents from all the federated states and commanded in rotation every three years by a delegate of states.

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We wish to call your attention to our stock of **SHOOTING SUPPLIES** which is just as large as ever this year. All our goods were bought at last year's prices, consequently we are enabled to quote you prices lower than anybody in the city. Come along quick and make your selection.

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