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A "Fifteenth Article"

Danger to the future peace of the world seems to exist not so much from the ideas of professed pacifists as from the frame of mind of part of the British labor world which, while determined enough to defeat the Huns more or less, continues to cherish the notion that the German laborites and socialists are as honest and well-meaning as they are themselves, and also likely to be able to dominate future German action in international relations.

An American newspaper, the Illinois State Register, hit the nail on the head last week, when it said: "As the war of the rebellion was not considered ended until Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea and until the Union army marched through the capital of the Southern Confederacy; as Germany, in 1870, granted neither mercy nor peace to France until the German troops had arrogantly marched down the boulevards of Paris; as the Huns have struggled over four years, determined to desecrate Paris again; as they have dropped explosives into London and brutally ignored all civilized rules of warfare; as they have sworn to destroy France and crush England; as they have made this a war of conquest and have made neutral territory desolate through fire, pillage and unspeakable outrages upon defenceless women and children; as they have invaded the waters of America, fired upon our shores, destroyed ships of commerce, drowned non-combatants and insulted the United States, there must not and cannot be a final peace until the Allies have conquered and until the perpetrators of these outrages surrender."

As the President's pronouncement last spring regarding peace essentials embraced articles one to fourteen, we present and urge the following as the absolutely necessary Article Fifteen: "Article XV. But there shall be no peace entered into nor proclaimed until the military forces of the so-called Central Power surrender and an Allied army, composed of the soldiers of, and representing the people of France, England, America, Italy and all other Allied powers that have entered this war for the perpetuity of democracy and the safety of mankind, shall march through the streets of Berlin unhindered and unmolested as a convincing, conclusive and necessary proclamation to the world that Prussian militarism has been overthrown and that universal liberty and democracy still live."—Ottawa Journal-Press.

According to London advices of Sept. 3, the British Food Controller has issued an order requiring all canned salmon which henceforth arrives in the United Kingdom from Canada and the United States to be placed at his disposal. No person in the United Kingdom will be permitted to deal in canned salmon from Canada and the United States. The Food Ministry is prepared on certain conditions to purchase canned salmon already paid for by traders in the United Kingdom. All persons, therefore, possessing canned salmon from Canada and the United States are advised to send the food to the Ministry with particulars of any parcels that may be under way.

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honest enough men, beyond a doubt. They are merely not using their common sense, let alone their sense of justice. The only chance German labor or German decency has of shaking off the Hohenzollern poison lies in the destruction by the defeat of the prestige of the Hohenzollern cult; the only way in which any part of the German people can be gained for the promotion of peace and goodwill in the world is through the preliminary shattering of their false idols.

What all of us now should feel who wish to prevent the possibility that all the suffering the world has endured in these past four years shall not be repeated, and that our gallant boys shall not have uselessly thrown away their brave lives, is that no peace negotiations shall be tolerated until Berlin is in possession of the Allied arms. No doubt should be left in the German or any mind as to the issue of this struggle. This is not vindictiveness, though we have no objection if anyone choose to consider it so; it is simply common sense.

Canadian exploits must make every North American heart thrill. They are North Americans with four years' experience in war and nobody else quite plays the game up to their glory. They can fight as individuals or in organized units, afoot or on horseback. They are as practical as they are brave. Every man jack of them is in the pink of condition. Troops who travel alongside of them have their work cut out. General Currie seems to carry light railways in his pocket and if the Canadians have to stop anywhere for a day or two, transportation facilities spring up behind them as if by magic. The Germans will go miles out of their way to avoid the "Canucks."

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As Seen By Others

General Currie, Premier Borden and others in a position to know have stated that the Canadian forces in France were never in better shape. Their achievements in the recent fighting in the Amiens and Arras sectors bear out these statements. With every division up to strength and strong reinforcements behind them, they are taking an important part in the great Allied victory. They are equal to whatever they are asked to do. The efficiency of the Canadian Corps has been paid a notable tribute by Mr. Charles H. Grasty, the able military correspondent of the New York Times, which will be appreciated by Canadians. In correspondence to the Times Mr. Grasty says of the Canadians: "Canadian exploits must make every North American heart thrill. They are North Americans with four years' experience in war and nobody else quite plays the game up to their glory. They can fight as individuals or in organized units, afoot or on horseback. They are as practical as they are brave. Every man jack of them is in the pink of condition. Troops who travel alongside of them have their work cut out. General Currie seems to carry light railways in his pocket and if the Canadians have to stop anywhere for a day or two, transportation facilities spring up behind them as if by magic. The Germans will go miles out of their way to avoid the 'Canucks.'"

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Progress of the War

With the Canadian Forces, Sept. 4.—(By J. F. B. Livesey, correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within twenty-four hours. The enemy is in full retreat and the British army on the right of the Canadian corps is marching unopposed through villages which yesterday were in the hands of the enemy. It has passed over the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition. The first phase of the battle now concluded was that of preparation, the second of victory. It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian corps during the past few weeks, but the Canadian people are entitled to know the facts. On July 30 the last great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At twenty minutes past four on the morning of August 8 the Canadian corps, in the center between the Australians and English and directly in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name.

London, Sept. 4.—The Canal Du Nord and the Tortille river have been crossed on a wide front north of Moislains by English and Welsh troops according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. Moislains lies about three miles north of Peronne. The statement says: "English and Welsh Troops forced a passage on the Tortille river and the Canal Du Nord on a wide front north of Moislains. During the early part of the day the enemy held the east banks of the river and canal and with artillery and machine gun fire endeavored to arrest our advance at this line. 'Despite the natural strength of the enemy's positions our troops advanced with great dash and courage and carried the villages of Manancourt and Etricourt. Overcoming the obstacles presented by the canal and river they made substantial progress on the rising ground to the east. 'Further north English and New Zealand divisions have taken Ruylancourt and reached the northern outskirts of Havrincourt Wood, east of the canal line. Other English divisions gained the west bank of the canal opposite Demicourt and Bousies, beating off a counter-attack. 'In the course of our advance further prisoners and material have fallen into our hands, including two or three German tanks used by the enemy in an unsuccessful counter-attack on August 31. 'On the Lys front also we made progress at different points."

The French and Americans are fast driving the Germans out of their positions in southern Picardy and in the sector between the Vesle and Aisne rivers. So rapid has been the progress of the Allies—the French in Picardy and the Americans and French from Soissons eastward towards Rheims—that the retirement of the enemy has the appearance at present of the beginning almost of a rout. Meanwhile Field Marshal Haig in the north, from Peronne to Ypres, has been almost as busily engaged with his troops in carrying out successful manoeuvres, which are only in a slightly less degree of rapidity forcing the Germans everywhere to give ground. Haig's men again have made the Germans taste bitter defeat on numerous sectors, and the end of the punishment for them seems not yet in sight.

London, Sept. 5.—Nearly half the German army, some 97 divisions, (1,261,000 men) has been mauled, hammered, and battered in the last month and rest, however brief, comes as a Godsend. That it will be brief is clear to anyone who has studied Foch's tactics since July 18. Earlier reports of the complete evacuation of Lens are now said to have been in accurate. The Germans have withdrawn from the western outskirts of the mining town, but there are many machine guns nests among the slag heaps. Haig's troops are advancing cautiously and not attempting to hustle the enemy, which could be done only at needless cost of lives. The Germans are almost out of the Armentieres basin. It is not clear yet to what extent London-

London, Sept. 5.—The French troops made important advances today both along the Canal Du Nord and north of the Vesle, according to the war office tonight. During the course of the day thirty villages were retaken along the Ailette river. The statement says: "Our troops continued their pursuit of the retreating enemy today along the Canal Du Nord and the Vesle and made an important advance despite resistance at certain points. 'On the north bank of the Somme Canal we hold Falvy and Offroy. To the south we have brought our lines nearer to the road to Ham along which our front extends from Plessis Patte D'Oie to Berlancoart.

London, Sept. 6.—(By the Associated Press)—British troops are reported to have advanced this morning astride the Amiens-St. Quentin line on a front of twelve miles to a depth of three miles. The British are at the western edge of Templeux-La-Fosse, three and a half miles northeast of Peronne. The Germans are strongly resisting the British advance by rearguard actions.

London, Sept. 6.—The French have recaptured all their old trenches along the whole of the front to the north of the Aisne River, and also captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the salient southwest of St. Quentin, says the official communication issued by the war office tonight. South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-Ema-

Rescued From Bondage

France, Sept. 4.—In at least one town liberated by the British some French inhabitants, including women, managed to hide themselves in the cellars, and after enduring several days of shell fire, first from the approaching British, then from the retreating Germans, finally were rescued. When British patrols approached the town of Ecourt-St. Quentin three men in civilian clothing emerged to meet them. On the strength of the story they told the British troops rushed in to the town and there found 46 persons, 30 of whom were women, hiding in cellars. They were helped out and came across the battlefield, struggling over shell craters, and occasionally menaced by a hail of indirect machine gun fire from the Germans. It was a strange and pitiful procession. Both men and women had been under the domination of the Germans since Sept. 1914, they had not seen a single Allied soldier since then, for this was the first time that the ground in the locality of their village had been out of the hands of the Germans since the beginning of the war. There were unkempt old Frenchmen, staring at the bare, shell shattered fields and roads alive with troops, and women carrying parcels or limpingly pushing perambulators bearing their few belongings or children across fields where one of the most furious battles of the war had been fought. They were almost delirious with joy as they threaded their way to the rear between long stretches of guns, ambulances, horses and khaki clad soldiers. On the road they passed men who had been wounded or killed. More than one laughed and cried alternately, as they again tried the free soil of France and tried to thank the soldiers who had helped them from their bondage. The three men who had first come out of the town to meet the British, returned today, but the rest becoming frightened by the enemy shell fire, had found shelter in the dugouts up at the front. They were given warm food and advised to remain there for a while.

One man told a story of how when the town was gassed he had searched around until he found a dead German and removed the gas mask taking it back to his mother, who was hiding in a cellar. On September 1, he declared, the entire population was ordered evacuated by the Germans. Some decided that, rather than miss the chance of escape, they would hide and await deliverance. The Germans, anxious to get away themselves, did not take time to search the town thoroughly. The refugees said that since 1914 the food had steadily become worse, until at last it was just enough to keep them alive, but it did not give them sufficient strength to work. It was almost impossible for them to get clothing, and there was nothing whatever they could buy. They had not been allowed to leave their little town since the Germans first swept into it, almost four years ago.

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dorf intends to withdraw. Probably he has several lines in mind as well as various stages of preparation and his final resting place will depend largely on the amount of pressure Foch brings to bear.

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treating rapidly all along the front south of the Somme. French troops this afternoon reached Petit Barisis, on the eastern side of the lower forest of Coucy and immediately in front of the Hindenburg line. French cavalry this morning passed through the town of Chauny, from which the enemy had fled. The troopers are advancing towards Tergnier, four and a half miles north-east of Chauny, and have reached the region of Viry-Nouveau, two and a half miles from Tergnier.

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Prayers and Revillon. The French advance east of the Canal Du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than ten kilometers.

The text of the communication follows: "On the whole of the front between the Somme and the Aisne the advance of our troops has not slackened during the day, in spite of the efforts of the Germans to stem it, particularly to the north of the Ailette. We hold Ham and Chauny. To the east of the Canal Du Nord we have brought our front on a line running past Lanhey, the forest of Villers-St. Christophe, Estelly, east of Ham, Brouchy, Villezve, Ugy-Le-Gay, Viry, Loureuil, and northwest of Chauny. Since yesterday our troops have made progress in several places to a depth of ten kilometers."

"To the north of the Ailette we have occupied the Bassee Forest of Coucy up to Petite Barisis. The Germans were compelled to abandon in the forest materials and considerable munitions depots. Further to the right we hold the outskirts of Fresnes, Quincy-Bassees, Lizieres, west of Vauxaillon and the Laif-aux-Farm. We have recaptured our old trenches on the whole of the front to the north of the Aisne.

(Continued on page 3.)

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Ivory White Gaberdine Dresses \$16.00..... 12.00
Shantung Silk with Georgette Sleeves \$20.00..... 15.00
White Gaberdine, Braided Front \$21.00..... 15.75

Women's Linen, Shantung, Taffeta and Satin Suits

EVERY FIXTURE IN THE DEPARTMENT MUST BE EMPTIED within the month of August—to make room for the new goods that are crowding along each day. That's why you can buy these lovely suits at prices far less than the present factory prices for similar garments. Choose NOW.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE LINES OFFERED

Ladies' Linen, Shantung, Taffeta and Satin Suits

- Ladies' White Linen Suits \$9.00..... \$ 6.75
Ladies' Shantung Silk Suits \$18.00..... 13.50
Ladies' Shantung Silk Suits \$26.00..... 24.00
Ladies' Shantung Silk Suits \$42.00..... 38.00
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Suits in Copen and Navy \$22.00..... 18.00
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Suits in Brown and Navy \$28.00..... 18.75
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Suits in Green and Navy \$32.00..... 20.00
Ladies' Satin Suits in Taupe, Navy and Black \$38.00..... 28.00
Ladies' Taffeta Suits in Navy \$55.00..... 36.21



Final Clearance of Smart Serge Suits \$29

- Ladies' Serge Suits worth to \$35.00 for..... \$25.00
Ladies' Serge Suits worth to \$45.00 for..... 29.00
Ladies' Black and White Check Coats \$9.00 for..... 6.75
Ladies' Colored Tweed Coats \$16.00 for..... 12.00
Ladies' Covert Cloth Coat \$24.00 for..... 18.00
Ladies' Velour Cloth Coat \$35.00 for..... 25.00
Ladies' White Wash Skirts..... 1.25

August 7, 1918.