

CANADIANS WERE THE FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY OF CAMBRAI

Enemy in Full Flight on 20-Mile Front With British Cavalry in Hot Pursuit—Defence System Between Cambrai and St. Quentin Shattered.

A despatch from the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front says:—The German troops on a twenty-mile front have been put to full flight north and south of St. Quentin, and the British cavalry is reported to be pursuing them, the infantry marching in columns of four through the villages hastily abandoned by the enemy.

Cambrai has fallen and the British are now well to the east. The Canadians were the first to enter the town. The deepest gain some hours ago was at least nine miles on this sector, and there are no signs of the advance slowing up. On the contrary, it is going faster every hour, with clear ground ahead.

Everything that could be burned had been set afire by the enemy before he began what virtually amounts to the rout of no less than 30 divisions, the smashing of which was continued furiously on Wednesday.

North of Cambrai the Canadians at-

tacked and penetrated deeply also. The British marched through Bertry without opposition. They reached the outskirts of Troisvilles and held Maurois and Honnechy. Large forces of the enemy have been seen from the air fleeing well to the east of Le Cateau.

Maretz fell early and the British reached Busigny and passed quickly through Bohain. These are only a few of more than a score of towns captured.

Many thousands of prisoners and quantities of field and machine guns were taken, as well as vast stores of other booty, which the enemy did not have time to blow up or set afire.

All this was the immediate effect of Tuesday's great victories, which are being exploited to the fullest. The Germans may try to make a stand on their partly completed line at Le Cateau, but they have been badly punished and they face an overwhelming disaster.



King George, President Poincaré, Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Haig, photographed during His Majesty's recent visit to France.

HEAVY FIRE FROM FRENCH GUNS SWEEPS GRAND PRE GAP

Demoralized Foe Being Defeated Even at Points Chosen by Themselves For Counter-Attacks—French and American Forces Join at Lancon.

A despatch from the French Army in Champagne says: The battle in Champagne is going on with increasing intensity on Wednesday from the Aisne in the region of Vaux-les-Mourin, which was taken Wednesday morning by the French, to the Suippe River at Bazancourt, which is violently attacked by the Germans.

North of St. Etienne, on the Arnes River, the enemy made vigorous assault upon the positions won by Gen. Gouraud's men Tuesday, but without other resistance than to increase largely the German casualties.

Notwithstanding the stubborn opposition the enemy is offering on the Suippe and north of the Arnes, the impression still is that he is merely seeking to gain time to reduce the difficulties of retreat, the extent of which, in view of the developments on the extreme left wing of the fighting front, it is impossible to forecast.

The vigor and perseverance of the allied pressure appears to have deranged all the German plans. No-

where have the Germans, with their genius in organization, been able to prepare a stable position upon which their defeated troops could retire in security, which suggests that they have again erred in their judgment of the strength and endurance of the Entente allied fighting forces.

They are being defeated not only at points chosen for attack by Marshal Foch and his generals, but on ground selected by themselves for counter-attacks. Their reaction all along the Champagne front thus far has been productive of only one result relatively favorable to them, in the region of the Grand Pre gap, which they have been able to keep open up to the present, although the gap is under the heavy fire of the French guns.

The latest American advance has now particularly neutralized that result. The Americans fighting west of the Argonne Forest on Wednesday were west of Cornay on the Aisne River, having effected a junction with the French troops.

Markets of the World

Foodstuffs

Toronto, Oct. 15.—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., 80%; No. 3, C.W., 77%; extra No. 1 feed, 77%; No. 1 feed, 75%; American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 76 to 78; No. 3 white, 75 to 77, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Winter, \$2.27; No. 2 Spring \$2.20; No. 3 Spring, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2 nominal.

Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.03 to \$1.08.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2 nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.65, Toronto.

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

Milkfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freights, bags included: Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton; Hay—No. 1, \$22 per ton; mixed, \$19 to \$20 per ton, track Toronto.

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

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; pounds, 40 to 41c.

Eggs—New laid, 49 to 50c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 37 to 38c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 25 to 27c; ducks, 27 to 28c; turkeys, 28 to 30c; squabs, doz, \$4.50.

Live poultry—Roosters, 15 to 16c; fowl, 20 to 24c; ducks, 15c, 22c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 26 to 28c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 26 to 26½c; twin, 26½ to 26¾c; old, large, 28 to 28½c, twin 28½ to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 45 to 46c; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; creamery, solids, 49 to 50c.

Margarine—32 to 33c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 50 to 51c; selected storage, 52 to 53c; new-laid, in cartons, 60 to 62c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 33 to 35c; turkeys, 40c; ducks, 15c, 35c.

Squabs, doz., \$5.50.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6; Japan, \$7; Lima, 18 to 18½c.

Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26c; 10-lb. tins, 27c; 5-lb. tins, 28c. Combs—Doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 38c; do, heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 52 to 54c; roasts, 32 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

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

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31½ to 32c; pails, 31½ to 32½c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Oct. 15.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 93c. Flour—New standard grade, \$11.50 to \$11.65. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$5.20 to \$5.30.

AUSTRIANS BEING ROUNDED UP

Position of Enemy in Albania is Extremely Critical.

A despatch from Washington says: The Austrian army in Albania is in danger of immediate capture. The allies are hot after the fleeing Teutons, and may surround them on their way out.

Army experts and diplomats are keenly interested in the critical position the surrender of the Bulgarians has left the Austrians. Some time ago Austria had three routes by which she could have withdrawn her forces, but two of these are practically closed because of recent events. She could have gone out by Ochrida or Prizren, through Serbia, but with the Italians following them from the south-west and the Serbians waiting for them on the north-west and the allies dominating the Adriatic Sea some distance north of Durazzo, her only hope, and that is scant, is by Scutari.

It is believed here that the next big war news will be that the allies have taken approximately 100,000 Austrians in Albania.

It is said by persons in a position to know the facts that the allies are rushing men and supplies to Albania through Durazzo, from which they drove the Austrians a week ago and destroyed the naval base there. It seems to be but a question of a short time until the Austrian army is rounded up on its way to Scutari by the Italians, Serbs and French, who are after them.

Never put fresh manure in the soil when planting fall bulbs. Narcissus are particularly sensitive; hyacinths, tulips and others will likely rot if fresh manure is placed near them or comes in contact with the bulbs.

NEW MODERN TANK HAS GREAT SPEED

Individual Bravery Displayed in Recent Battles

Tanks, cavalry and armored motor cars have had a larger part in the recent fighting on the western front than ever before in the war. They have added greatly to the driving weight and speed of assault of the modern intensive attack, and their use has been developed tremendously by the British command since last year.

The modern tank has twice the speed of the earlier type, and more than twice the radius of action. Infantry is practically powerless against them. If it fantry attempts to rush an oncoming tank, they are machine-gunned in the open. If they stay in their trenches the tank straddles the line and enters them with direct short-range fire; if they retreat to the shell-holes or dugouts, the tank lumbers along right over them crushing them into the ground and caving in the dugouts.

Are Very Destructive.

The light, high-speed tanks known as "whippets" are a development of this year. They are killing machines, pure and simple, for they can tear down upon fortified points and batteries at such a speed that there is little chance of getting the enemy or men away in time. Their reserve of fuel enables them to remain in action for a full day without re-filling.

Moreover, the advance of the whippets is quickly followed by the so-called "sully tanks," which cross any ground, bringing up reserve supplies of gasoline and ammunition.

The armored motor cars are necessarily limited in their radius of action, owing to the fact that they must stick to the roads, but their great speed makes them very useful in pursuit, and they have a faculty of getting well back behind the enemy front and doing endless damage by taking command of a vital road junction and preventing the escape of enemy guns and transport. Possibilities of infinite adventure are open to the commanders of such detached units.

Dreams Come True.

Sir John Dickinson, the Bow Street magistrate, recently told a story of his schoolboy friends. They talked of what they would like to become.

One said he would like to be a great soldier and win the V.C.; the second also wanted to be a great soldier; and the third said, from beneath the bedclothes, that he would like to be a savage.

The first is now, said Sir John, a great general, with the V.C.; the second led his men at a critical moment at Omdurman and saved the battle; the third is in the Australian bush, and almost a savage.

11,000 PRISONERS, 200 GUNS CAPTURED ON FIRST DAY

A despatch from London says: In Wednesday's attack between Cambrai and St. Quentin the allied troops made 11,000 prisoners and captured 200 guns. The victory also yielded 60 square miles of territory, and a great haul of field guns, trench mortars and machine guns. Moreover, important tactical results were achieved. The enemy has been thrust back into the open country beyond any continuous defensive works.

FRENCH CAPTURE RAILROAD AND OVER 2,600 GERMANS

A despatch from Paris says: In an advance of about eight kilometres east of St. Quentin, the railroad junction point of Mezieres-sur-Ois has been captured by the French, who also took 2,000 prisoners and a number of guns. Big gains also have been made by the French along the Aisne, where 300 more prisoners were taken.

U.S. TROOPS TAKE MAMELLE

Capture Redoubtable Fortifications Which Contributed to Enemy Strength.

A despatch from the American Army north-west of Verdun says: Complete reports show that the Mamele fortifications have been occupied by the Americans. To do it the troops had to storm the redoubtable Hill 269, which was taken as early as 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Hill 263 was captured a half-hour later. The advance here and there had been momentarily checked by fierce resistance and the stiffest kind of machine gun fire, but the Americans had so resolutely gone after their objective and the advance artillery firing had been so complete that nothing could stop them.

More than 1,500 prisoners had been counted up to late on Wednesday afternoon. These were confined in the cages, and more were coming in. From a strategic point of view the victory was more important than at first appeared. From just north of Romagne and east and west of the point carried by the American troops there is nothing but level ground and no serious enemy fortifications to encounter. Ideal conditions for the Americans are in prospect, and the Germans have lost a large part of their strength—their tremendous fortifications and concrete pill boxes.

Sugarless Apple Sauce.

Now that sugar is so scarce, this recipe should prove welcome to the housewife: To nearly one quart of chopped apples, add one teaspoon salt, one cup chopped raisins and four tablespoons corn syrup; when done add small piece of butter. This sauce can be put in a crust and makes a nice pie; add spice if desired.

MANY HEROES IN ALLIED RANKS

Individual Bravery Displayed in Recent Battles

Individual heroism was rampant during the successful British and American attack on Oct. 8, and several incidents stand out from the others.

A sergeant found himself in command of a tank, the officer having become a casualty. In an isolated position the machine temporarily became disabled. The sergeant led the crew of six men to a strong point some distance away and resisted for nearly an hour strong German units that tried to reach them. Meanwhile the abandoned tank was occupied by the Germans. The sergeant led his men back and drove the enemy out, after which he regained possession of the tank until relieved.

At another point a tank was put out of action and the officer ordered the crew to remain inactive. The enemy, seeing the monster apparently helpless, approached in considerable number, shouting for it to surrender.

Meanwhile the officer succeeded in fixing the trifling mechanical difficulty and swung his tank around in the midst of the astonished enemy. He then ordered the crew to give the Germans a broadside. The tank suddenly opened fire on the Germans and drove them back in great disorder.

A staff officer saw the British attack at one point being held up by heavy enemy machine gun fire from a number of machine gun posts. He obtained the services of a few tanks, entered one and directed the attack on the hostile positions. Although wounded by machine gun bullets he continued to direct the attack until the enemy machine guns had been wiped out, thus enabling the British to gain the ground ahead of them with trifling loss.

Answers.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Australian Premier, is very fond of children, and has a fund of anecdotes concerning them.

One she is fond of telling concerns a visit she paid to a certain elementary school in Melbourne shortly before starting for England.

Among the questions put by the mistress to her little pupils was the following:

"Supposing we had boarded a ship last night and steamed a hundred miles due southwest, where should we be now?"—the correct answer being, of course, "Off the coast of Tasmania."

There was a moment of breathless silence, and then a tiny girl in the front row, who had just recently, it transpired, returned from a rather rough and stormy sea trip, piped out shrilly:

"In the cabin, ma'am, sick."

Almby Keeps On—This map shows Damascus, occupied by the British under Almby, who are now en route to Beirut, thirty miles to the north-west, which has been taken by the French army. Baku, the oil centre, is shown in the upper right-hand corner of the map. Captured by the British a few months ago, it had to be abandoned, but is now likely to be reconquered.

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The Doings of the Duffs.

CECIL, HERE IS FIVE DOLLARS, I WANT YOU TO CALL AT TOM'S OFFICE AND TAKE HIM OUT TO LUNCH—JOLLY HIM ALONG AND SEE IF YOU CAN GET HIS RIG WITH HIM

"I'LL DO IT, SIS"

"THERE IS A MAN TO SEE YOU MR. DUFF"

"JUST AS I THOUGHT, IT'S LUNCH TIME—I SUPPOSE I'LL HAVE TO TAKE HIM TO LUNCH—SEND HIM IN"

"HELLO TOMMY OLD BOY, HAVE YOU BEEN TO LUNCH YET?"

"WHY—YES—CECIL I WENT OUT EARLY TODAY"

"VERY SORRY TOMMY"

"I PUT ONE OVER ON HIM THAT TIME"

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