

CANADIANS DRIVE EASTWARD; THEIR GREATEST DEED OF WAR

Enemy Positions Between Sennee and Scarpe Rivers Deeply Penetrated, and Many Villages Taken—Notable Gains As Battle Continues

London, Aug. 28.—Canadian troops made notable advances south of the Scarpe river yesterday, according to Field Marshal Haig's report, occupying Cherisy, Vis-en-Artois and the Bois du Sart, and taking many prisoners.

The statement reads:

"This morning our troops, operating astride the Scarpe, again attacked. Overcoming the resistance of the enemy in his old front line defenses held prior to his offensive of March 21, the Canadians penetrated deeply into the German positions between the Sennee and Scarpe rivers, and captured Cherisy, Vis-en-Artois and Bois du Sart, with many prisoners."

"On the right of the Canadians, Scottish troops crossed the Sennee and seized Fontaine-les-Croisilles, establishing themselves on the slopes of the spur south of the village, and taking several hundred prisoners."

British Make Gains

"North of the Scarpe other Scottish battalions carried Roux, Greenland Hill and Gavrelle, and English battalions gained possession of Arleux-en-Gohelle and the other German line south of this."

"Between Croisilles and Bapaume and to the south, English and New Zealanders, again in heavy fighting, repulsed numbers of determined counter attacks delivered by German divisions recently brought up to reinforce the battlefront. Heavy losses were inflicted on these divisions in their unsuccessful attacks."

"Despite their efforts to prevent our advance, our troops stormed the village of Beugnatie and progressed at several points between Beugnatie and Croisilles."

"South of Bapaume also English and Welsh troops gained ground in the face of strong opposition. We reached the western outskirts of Elers and have driven the enemy from Longueval, Delville Wood and Bernafay Wood. Counter attacks by the Prussian Guard in this area were repulsed."

"Astide the Somme Australian, English and Scottish battalions forced the enemy back on the whole front of our attack. Our troops gained the high ground east of Maricourt."

"Fontaine-les-Cappy and the woods between there and the Somme

have been taken, with some hundreds of prisoners, and Vermandoillers is in our hands."

ADVANCE IS IRREVERSIBLE

The text of the day statement reads:

"Severe fighting took place on the field of the old Somme battle between Maricourt and Bapaume and also north of the latter town, yesterday afternoon and evening. The enemy counter-attacks were repulsed in strength, incurring great losses from the fire of our troops, but being unable to arrest our progress. The English and Welsh troops pushed through Montauban and advanced along the crest of the ridge, capturing High Wood and reaching Longueval. In the latter village we were heavily counter-attacked, and forced back toward Bazenin-le-Grand and High Wood. On this line we broke the enemy's attack, and again advancing, established ourselves well to the east of High Wood."

"Early in the night a second enemy counter-attack was driven off by rifle fire before the Germans reached our position."

"North of High Wood the enemy twice counter-attacked in the neighborhood of Ligny and Thillois, pressing back our advanced troops some 400 or 500 yards. There his infantry was stopped and driven back."

NEW ZEALANDERS IN BAPAUME

"At Bapaume the New Zealanders, after fierce fighting, established themselves in the northern outskirts of the town."

"Further north English troops progressed toward Beugnatie and we have had hard fighting about Croisilles."

"On the right of the battlefront the Australians continued their advance astride the Somme, and made substantial progress towards Dompiere and to the east of Suzanne."

"On the left of battlefront the Canadians yesterday captured the ridge to the east of Watou and established themselves to the east of Guemappes."

"North of the River Scarpe Scottish troops renewed their attack last night, and they have made substantial progress towards Plovaing."

"Prisoners taken since the morning of August 21 exceed 21,000."

cent per square.

A little tablet machine in which a few dollars worth of stuff is inserted pours out perfect pellets which the public consumes at a price that appeals when compared with the price of a newspaper. All this can be done in hall room with a \$50.00 machine.

How many readers of newspapers ever stop to think of the infinite labor and enormous cost involved in their production? Or, of the great army that works while they sleep? A staff organization of over 1,500 involved in the production of a newspaper is nothing wonderful. Many daily papers have over 1,000 on the regular payroll.

This is in addition to the vast army extending from the front line trenches, dodging shrapnel, to the less dangerous work of digging into the findings of the learned judges of the higher courts, which are covered by news organizations.

Huge presses, involving in their production the best effort of the best mechanical engineers and worth a king's ransom, are pushed to their utmost by the subterranean wizards that coax them to even greater efforts.

In hot, hot rooms, scores of men, like so many snows in the bowels of the earth while the rest of the world sleeps, are pouring molten metal from huge caldrons, into moulds and casting duplicate after duplicate of the same page of type to satisfy the public's demand when it reluctantly rises from its downy bed to find out what happened while it was unconscious.

Then the fellows in their undershirts, profuse in perspiration, feeding huge rolls of paper into the insatiable maw of the earthen presses. Then the finished paper, the unequalled product of America's best brains and mechanical skill—all for two cents. The raw material, the blank paper, is worth the price.

A bar of steel that cost say a dollar or so, when worked into watch springs, is worth about \$500 on the open market. Publishers are making watch springs out of blank paper every day, and selling them as blank paper.

The tourist in Florida, or California never objected when he exchanged his nickel for a paper. He wanted the paper.

Publishers themselves have educated him that a nickel was too much! The publisher is rapidly becoming a business man as well as a philanthropist, and the time is not far distant when the publisher's business is going to yield the profit which such an intricate, nerve-racking and life-consuming profession should yield to all concerned from the devil and his renegade to the business manager and editor in chief.

Three cents per copy is a step in that direction.

ARMY COMMAND DISSOLVED

By Courier Leased Wire

Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—The supreme army command in Finland has been dissolved by Premier Stenroos. The Finnish Zeitung of Berlin says it learns from Helsingfors and General Wilkman has been appointed to command the Finnish army. It is added that the change does not affect Colonel Thesloff, the commander in chief of the sea and land forces.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

HENRY OF NAVARRE FORMULATED GREAT SCHEME.

The Romantic and Humanitarian Monarch of France Suggested Many Years Ago a Plan to Secure Establishment of Universal Peace in Europe—He Was Aided by Sully, a Noted Statesman.

"TERNITY," says one of the

proverbs of hell, "is in love with the productions of time," and is perhaps more inclined to the spiral than the perpendicular theory of human evolution. "The life of a people," wrote a modern satirist, who will certainly have a home to himself in eternal memory, "is but a succession of blunders, crimes and follies." And, likewise, visions of human welfare were not born yesterday, and our consolation is that, if they don't succeed, yet they persist. At any rate, if modern Hubris can boast of inventing a weapon which can kill at 75 miles distance, it is not so original when it comes to the surprising notion that there is no particular reason why men should go on killing each other at all. That notion struck one man 300 years ago, and as he was, what is truly extraordinary, a king, he set about making it a matter of practical politics, says H. J. M. in the London Nation.

Henry IV., the "Bearnais," as the Catholics called him, the Henry of Navarre, "who comes as a boon and a blessing" to the romantic novelist, is really like a king of fairy-land. He was not a king, but a man, his mistress, or the incredible story of how he became king of France, but because he genuinely loved his people. Other men before him had dreamed of a universal peace, and Erasmus, in the "Complaint of Peace," a century before, had tried to enlist the predatory potencies of Europe in a general scheme of disarmament and reconciliation. But Henry IV. was, immediately after the last of the religious wars and the last of the monstrous Valois, at a time so corrupt that even an impassive chronicler like L'Estrange cried out: "There is no more truth, no more justice, no more mercy, no more honor, no more religion, no more anything but Sully elaborated the precise tactics and constitution of a league of European nations to the final point when the knife of Basileus cut a great man and a greater hope at a blow."

The authority for Henry's "great design" is the book of Sully's Memoirs. The author of the "Life of the Duke d'Epemont," the contemporary analyst De Thou, Perexie and Marshal Bossompierre, all refer in terms of praise to the scheme as the "Discours" of l'Abbe de Saint Pierre declare categorically that, had Henry lived to execute his plan, "he would have procured a benefit which would have been the source of all these sweets which usually flow from an uninterrupted and universal tranquillity." Henry himself has been "the greatest man the world has ever or probably ever will produce." But these are mere overlookers. It was Sully, with his conviction that "the happiness of mankind can only come from war," and that wars are the occasion and result "of a general corruption of manners," who knew Henry's mind and gave the explanation to his purpose. At first he was sceptical, owing, as he says, delightfully, to that cold, cautious and unenterprising temper which makes so considerable a part of his character. But once converted to the principle "that all Europe might be regularly and governed as one great family," he set to work with his patience and aptitude for detail which soon sent chimeras packing. It is pleasant to think, too, that Queen Elizabeth was a party to the "great design." It was only after her death and the failure of Sully's embassy to the indolent and vacillating James (in spite of the efforts of his charming son, Prince Henry) that the two men were left to their own resources.

The plan was part religious and part political. The acute religious differences, not only between Catholic and reformer, but Lutheran and Calvinist, were to be settled by toleration upon the existing basis of distribution. The Protestants of the Low Countries, that is to say, were to allow liberty of conscience and worship to their Catholics, and the Catholics of France to their Huguenots. Sully was not indeed so enlightened as William of Middleburg to desert from persecuting the Anabaptists and to permit them to go their ways and trade, in spite of their refusal to serve in the army. For Sully would have no fourth sect in Europe at all. But Henry, who considered that "Paris was worth a mass," was no religious stickler. If Russia or rather, Muscovy, refused to enter the association, she was to be stripped of her European dominions and confined to Asia. The Pope was to become a temporal prince and be constituted the mediator between the powers. Politically, Henry's design had been called mere alliance against the House of Hapsburg. This was to confuse its means with its end, "to save the European powers from the maintenance of so many thousand soldiers, so many fortified places, and so many military expenses, to free them forever from the fear of those bloody catastrophes so common in Europe; to procure them an uninterrupted repose; and, finally, to unite them all in an indissoluble bond of security and friendship, after which they might live together like brethren. For peace," wrote Sully, "is the great and common interest of Europe. What is the consequence of that profound policy of which she is so vain, other than her own continental laceration and ruin? What must we always impose on ourselves the necessity of passing through war to arrive at peace, the attainment of which is the end of all wars and plain

proof that recourse is had to war only for want of a better expedient? Nevertheless, we have so effectually confounded this truth that we seem to make peace only that we may again be able to make war."

Spain then, upon the principle of self-determination, was to be divested of all her dominions in Europe except Spain. Her extra-European possessions she was to keep, with the condition that commerce with them was to be "free and open to every one." Since Charles V. and Philip II. did undoubtedly aim at universal monarchy; it was not unreasonable that Germany, Italy and the Netherlands should be henceforward free of the military and clerical attentions of the Spaniards. But Sully expressly declares that Spain was to be a member of the confederacy, and that only upon her refusal of all negotiations was force to be used against her. Henry himself was "voluntarily and forever to relinquish all power of augmenting his dominions, not only by conquest, but by all other means, lastly, he means," Switzerland by the addition of Franche Comte, Alsace and Tyrol, was to become a sovereign republic; the seventeen provinces of the Low Countries to be united in the "Belge republic"; Italy to be a kind of dual federation, and so on.

To maintain harmony between the powers, to bind them to their reciprocal oaths and agreements, and so on, a general council on the Amphictyonic model was to be founded, "representing all the states of Europe," who would send their plenipotentiaries to it, would pool their command and would fix a city in mid-Europe for its permanent sitting. Anybody can build sand-castles, but the point is that the "great design" was conceived as a Renaissance king, and that Henry was actually setting forth from Paris to put it into commission and himself at the head of the Allied army, in Spain, as he said at last. The laws of the scheme are irrelevant, and, if nobody else was, Henry himself was certainly disinterested. His large and generous soul, for the time being, absorbed the needs of humanity, and from that point of view exclusively history will always repeat itself."

Tom Nelson, the Brantford magistrate, is of the opinion that there will be a Canadian league next year. He is ready to do his bit, and will place a team in Brantford and sees no reason why it should not be as popular in the Telephone City as it ever was, as Brantford has an even larger population now than it had in peace times.

J. J. McCaffery of the Toronto club says that such a league will be formed, providing, of course, the "work or fight" law in the United States makes it impossible for the New League to do business. With the big leagues and all the minors out of business across the border, there should be no trouble in securing

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GET SET FOR NEXT SEASON

Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton, Brantford, London in Canadian League

(Toronto Globe).

Major league magnates in the United States are agreed that no attempt will be made to carry on next season unless Kaiser Bill's m. d. dreams have been crumpled before that time, but Canada will not be without baseball, if present plans materialize.

Arrangements are already under way to have a six-club league on this side of the border, with teams in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and London.

In Canadian League days the teams found the jump to Ottawa an expensive one, but with Montreal on the Eastern end also, the jump would prove more profitable. It is the belief that with the proper people behind it, Montreal will prove as good a baseball city as there is in Canada, but in the past the club there appeared to be in wrong hands. Ottawa is ready for baseball, and there is no doubt about the other cities mentioned.

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players, even if the ranks of the veterans had to be invaded, as has been the case this year with major league clubs.

IMMIGRATION VERY LOW.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Immigration to the United States during the year ending June 30, placed at 110,618 by a bulletin of the immigration service issued to-day, was less than in any year since the Civil War. It is also recorded that 24,585 aliens were deported from the

United States during the year ending June 30.

Mexico furnished the largest number of the immigrants, the total admitted from that country being 17,602, while England, which furnished 12,980 was second, and Japan, with 10,168 was third.

Sleeplessness. You can't sleep in the stillest night if your digestion is bad. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it strengthens the stomach and establishes that condition in which sleep regularly comes, and is sweet and refreshing.

Do You Need Any of These?

<p>Boilers</p> <p>Wringers</p> <p>Clothes Baskets</p>	<p>Washing Machines</p> <p>Folding Clothes Bars</p>
<p>\$2.25 up</p> <p>\$5 up</p> <p>\$1.35 up</p>	<p>\$7 up</p> <p>60c UP</p>

Folding Tub Stands, Ironing Tables, Irons, Wash Boards, Etc., Etc.

W. S. STERNE

120 Market St. Hardware.

15,000 Merchant Marine Men Make the Supreme Sacrifice

Germany and her dastardly submarine campaign never have prevented, and never will prevent, our brave seamen from "carrying on." Transports sail the seas unceasingly; merchant vessels carry the food vital to the success of our cause.

Many of our seamen have been on torpedoed ships, not once only, but several times. Death lurks in the way of every ship. The submarine and loathsome mine have claimed over 15,000 men of our Merchant Marine. They died for us!

What of their dependents—the widows and orphans? Governments make no provision for them because the Merchant Marine is not a recognized arm of the service, like the Army and Navy. That is why we hold

SAILORS' WEEK

SEPTEMBER 1st TO 7th INCLUSIVE

That is why you are asked to give—and give liberally. The soldier goes into battle knowing his dependents are provided for and will be cared for if anything happens. Our 300,000 merchant seamen face peril just as great, in a service just as vital. A grateful public must look after their families, and keep their dependents from want.

Think of the crime of the Lusitania! Shall the dependents of her lost crew live in poverty? Think of Captain Fryatt, "Murdered by Wilhelm the Damned," on July 30th, 1916! Think of the 176 merchant ships of which all trace has been lost, since war began!

Then—

Remember by Giving

Ontario's objective \$1,000,000.
Ontario has never failed!

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
Sir John Eaton, Chairman

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA
Commodore Amelius Jarvis, President (Ontario Division)
34 King St. West, Toronto

THREE CENT DAILY NEWSPAPERS COMING

Increase in Price is Essential in View of Adverse Conditions

The next big event in the newspaper world will be an increase in the price of daily newspapers to three cents.

It is in the air. Leading publishers are discussing it, but not with the same apprehensive tones that marked the increase of price from one to two cents.

Time has told the tale of the newspaper's value.

The newspapers of greatest circulation, the ones about which the pessimists wisely shook their heads, whispering dire calamities to those who would listen, have increased circulation at double the old price.

The two-cent price is not enough, however. Publishing costs grow greater, and those who handle newspapers are seeking a wider margin to meet increased food costs, etc.

The publisher has never fully testified the extent of the reader's regard for his newspaper.

Last winter when the snow was over a foot deep, the newsdealers of New York decided to strike. The day was Sunday. When doors were cautiously opened no papers were visible. Telephones were used, messengers called and finally clothes were donned and great lines of men who usually lounged away the early part of Sunday trudged through the snow streets to the elevated and subway stations, where wireless rumors had said newspapers could be obtained.

Dimes and quarters were tossed for the papers, and change was thought of. The paper was the thing. Over 5,000 people walked to one newspaper office.

A taxicab driver made more money selling taxi-loads of newspapers than he ever made out of his very lucrative regular occupation.

This showed the feeling of the reader toward the newspaper.

The absurdity of the newspaper price can be well appreciated by the public when comparisons with other products are made.

Take chewing gum for example. A few cents worth of chicle is poured into a machine and a girl watches it drop out little squares of which the public buy millions at a

Every 10c
Packet of
**WILSON'S
FLY PADS**

WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN
\$2.00 WORTH OF ANY
STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug
Stores, Grocers and General Stores.

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