TOWN OF NOYON CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH ARMY

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TAKE MORE TOWNS IN GRAND SWEEP

Noyon, Morlancourt, Ginchy, Belloy, Ashevillers, Perbecourt and Feuillers in Allied Hands—British Have Taken 30,000 Prisoners Since August 11—Noyon, Now in Ruins, An Ancient Centre, Famed in History.

With the French Armies in the Field, Aug. 29—(By The Associated Press)—Noyon was occupied this morning by the troops of General Humbert. General Mangin's men crossed the Oise river and took Morlancourt.

The French first army took Quesney Wood, just to the west of the Canal Du Nord. The wood was strongly fortified, and from it the Germans endeavored to check the French pursuit.

The town of Noyon is an ancient centre in the department of the Oise, sixty-seven miles north northeast of Paris. It was the Noviodunum of Caesar. It contained a cathedral begun in the eleventh century and finished early in the thirteenth century. Noyon was the residence of the renowned emperor Charlemagne and of Hugh Capet, head of a French line of kings. It was also the birthplace of John Calvin, the celebrated religious reformer of the sixteenth century, many of whose tenets formed the foundation of the Huguenot, Presbyterian and Congregational denominations.

Before the war Noyon had a population of 8,000 and was an important centre in that district.

Heavy Blow To Germans.

The fall of Noyon comes as a heavy blow to the Germans, who were thought during the early days of the Picardy offensive to be planning to hold Noyon as the southern pivot of their line, which runs northward along the old battlefront of 1916.

Noyon is situated on the right bank of the Oise river at the confluence of that stream and the little River Verse. To the south and east there are large areas of flat lowlands along the Oise, while to the north is a winding valley. To the southwest are Mount Renaud and Lassigny massif, which dominate the whole region. To the northeast a range of high hills juts out into the valley.

Noyon is also an important railway and highway centre.

Reaches Vauchelles.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 28—(Reuter's)—The Germans in retiring left large quantities of munitions behind them, especially in Roye.

The French are approaching the canal at Bethancourt, Cressay, Ognolles and Ecuvilly.

General Humbert's army, resuming its advance today, reached Vauchelles, two miles from Noyon, the fall of which is imminent.

British Take Ginchy.

With the British Forces in France, Aug. 29—(By The Associated Press)—Ginchy, about two miles northwest of Combles, is reported to have been captured by Field Marshal Haig's troops this morning.

British troops also captured Belloy, Ashevillers, Perbecourt and Feuillers. All these towns are within five miles of Peronne.

Launching new local attacks and following up the advantage gained yesterday the British today moved forward along a large part of their battle front.

British Pressing On.

London, Aug. 29—German counter-attacks east and southeast of Viz-en-Artois, east of Boiry, and in the vicinity of Gavrelle, villages to the east of Arras, have been repulsed, according to the official statement issued at the war office today.

South of the Somme, British forces are keeping up their pressure against the enemy and are advancing eastward.

Since August 11 the British have taken 30,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

Two-Thirds of Ground.

Paris, Aug. 29—The Allies have won back more than two-thirds of the ground lost since the beginning of the German offensive in March. It was wrung from them by an overwhelming force and they have regained it by the brilliant generalship of their leaders and the skilful manoeuvring of their troops.

The working out of Marshal Foch's strategy, according to opinion here, shows that every movement in each section of the long battle line has been carefully thought out in its relation to the whole. Thus, the British advance toward Peronne on August 26 had its immediate effect on the sections farther south, and for a second time General Von Hutier was in danger of being caught in a trap if he hung on another instant. As a result, he was obliged to abandon Roye and Nesle and retire behind the Somme with the French close at his heels.

Fate of Hindenburg Line.

Washington, Aug. 28—Developments on the western battlefront during the next forty-eight hours should determine the fate of the much-vaunted "Hindenburg line" in the opinion of some military officials here. With the strength of the line already materially impaired by the British wedge driven around its left flank and even more telling blows threatened by the steady advance of the French through Nesle toward the Somme and by the British east of Arras, observers here believe that the scheme of defence, popularly held in Germany to be the bulwark of the western front, is in a fair way to become untenable before the main Teuton forces have been driven back of it.

Canadians At Monchy.

With the Canadian Forces, Aug. 28—(By J. F. B. Livesay, correspondent of the Canadian Press)—"Monchy, before breakfast." Such was the battle cry of a Canadian unit that went over the top at three o'clock Monday morning. They had it by 7.30, and then the cry became "Cambrai or bust." Cambrai is a great way off, but they are still going strong.

Monchy-le-Preux is an eminence and dominates the sea of rolling country surrounding it. Our advance eastward was barred until it was taken.

The brigade attacking was well established for the kick-off on Monday morning with its left thrust out along the river. When the barrage opened at three o'clock our artillery conformed mathematically with the plan of the attacking force. There was a forward concentration of guns on the left, but on the right the lifting barrage took a diagonal course from northeast to southwest, because there was no intention of pushing in a frontal attack until the left got well on its way towards a flanking movement from the north.

Tanks, however, went in on the front, but as they topped the twin hills they came under a heavy fire.

Enemy Deceived.

This was not until after they had cleaned out the light machine guns and thus afforded a footing for our infantry under the western slopes. No doubt the enemy was thus deceived into looking for the main attack from the west, whereas it suddenly swept down upon him from the north, taking Monchy in the flank and rear, the whole position falling automatically with considerable captures of prisoners and guns.

The plan was well conceived and brilliantly executed by the troops concerned. The men had the satisfaction of breakfasting in Monchy-le-Preux. The Canadian force rejoices that the eastward gate is flung wide.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 28—(Reuter's)—Prisoners taken say that during the British bombing raids the headquarters of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was struck, and that among the casualties were a general of the pioneers and a staff captain. Rupprecht was absent at the time. The prisoners expressed the view that he should be with his army at a time like this, instead of being far away courting his princess fiancee.

THE SPANISH CRISIS

Paris, Aug. 30, (Havas)—It is reported here that the Spanish steamer Cruss has been sunk by a German submarine. Newspapers consider that this event will bring to a crisis the relations between Spain and Germany.

A Baby's Skin

What is so beautiful as baby's soft, smooth, velvety skin? And how is it to be kept free from chafing, irritation and distressing eczema? This is every mother's question.

Many have found the answer in the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Applied after the bath, this soothing, healing ointment overcomes irritation of the skin and prevents the development of eczema and other annoying skin diseases.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM IS DISCUSSED BY THE TEACHERS

How Those Returned Soldiers Having No Trade Can Learn One in Six Months — Members of New Brunswick Executive Committee Elected —Instruction of Backward Pupils Considered.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Aug. 29.—The Maritime Institute resumed at 9 a. m.

Following were declared elected members of the N. B. Executive Committee:—Dr. H. S. Bridges, St. John; Principal Geo. J. Oulton, Moncton; Miss Anna Poirier, Pres. B. C. Foster, Fredericton; Miss Ella L. Thorne, Fredericton; Principal W. McL. Barker(Sussex; Miss Jaillet, Miss Bessie Wilson, St. John; Principal W. J. S. Myles, St. John; Miss Ethel Murphy, Moncton.

The chief superintendent of education is President and G. W. A. Inch of the Normal School, secretary-treasurer.

Vocational Education.

Next subject taken up was Vocational Education.

The first speaker was Fred Magee, M. L. A., of Port Elgin, one of the fathers of Vocational Education in New Brunswick.

The next speaker was President F. H. Sexton, director of technical education for Nova Scotia. Director Sexton strongly urged vocational education as one of the crying needs of the country. The business men, educational authorities and labor leaders are the most influential in obtaining such reforms from the government. The war brought forth a demand for those who could do things. Military training is a kind of vocational education. It transforms a peaceful man into a capable soldier in a few months The army also needed thousands of skilled mechanics, whom it had to train inside of a year. When the nation is in peril things can be done promptly and thoroughly, and so they can be in peace. Mere knowledge is not so much needed in war as the power to get things done. Before the war there was very little opportunity outside of reformatories, prisons and certain trades. There was very little opportunity to learn any trade.

A New System.

During the war we have had to build up vocational system for soldiers and returned soldiers, which will revolutionize our industrial system. In 1915 returned soldiers began to dribble back. We knew no more about how to deal with them than a nineteen-year-old mother with her first child.

The returned soldier was not the same man who had gaily gone forth to war. He was restless, nervous, sub-normal. War and sickness tend to suppress initiative. When he sheds his uniform he looks to resuming the old life with mixed feelings. In civilian life he has to grind away to support himself and family, all of which was done for him while he was in arms.

If Canada were going to resume the old life without disturbance, the returned soldiers must be put to congenial work. In every Canadian hospital handicraft teachers were installed with great success. The soldiers soon were able to do good work. They are given choice of all kinds of courses, courses not available to school children except in a very few cases. Classes for soldiers are four to five hours a day. About one-third of the returned men are eager to learn all they can; one-third are easily persuaded; the remainder are hard to reach.

Former wars produced discontented and incompetent cripples.

Only 50 of our 500,000 Canadian soldiers have so far been blinded in war; only 800 British soldiers. Sixty per cent. of the disabled men are so from disease; only 40 per cent. from wounds. There are not a very large percentage who lose limbs. Crippled soldiers have good allowance while being re-educated. Of the 50,000 of our returned men, 90 per cent. can return to their old occupations; only 5,000 need training. They are being given choice of 450 different courses, where they are taught trades from bottom to top. This can be done in six months or so, for there is no waste time in doing unessential work as in the cases of boy apprentices whom nobody bothers teaching.

Agriculture.

W. R. Reek spoke on behalf of agricultural instruction.

Chief Superintendent Carter hoped the resolutions committee would call upon the governments to carry out the recommendations of the speakers. We need the benefit of expert federal advice and subsidies as well. He heartily agreed with the idea of vocational education.

Dr. Soloan, of Truro, said we should look to the federal government for assistance in vocational education. The maritime provinces are financially starved at the expense of the west. The B. N. A. Act while reserving to the province the control of education, does not prevent the federal government granting the provinces any assistance. Hon. Mr. Fielding had promised consideration of this matter.

Dr. Carter—What was the sequel.

Dr. Soloan—You are too inquisitive. The provinces should continue for educational improvement.

An article on Education for Retarded Pupils, by Mrs. Sarah Houston, of Halifax, was read by Supt. Butler.

Dr. Carter said the government would assist districts in installing a Retarded Pupil department, and might otherwise assist. It is almost impossible in N. B. to get teachers for our dumb and blind. Like Newfoundland we send the blind to Halifax. We should have one maritime institution for the deaf. Halifax has a good one for N. S., where they produce marvellous results. Much is being done elsewhere. New Brunswick is behind in humanitarian movements.

Afternoon Session.

This afternoon Father Guertin, vice-president of St. Joseph's University, addressed the convention on the French language in Canada, claiming that the French language should be placed on an equal footing with English in all the schools of Canada.

The other speakers during the afternoon were Rev. Dr. Hall, Canadian secretary of the Navy League; Capt. Robinson Black, who spoke on the cadet movement in the schools, and Dr. J. M. Palmer of Mount Allison Academy.

Some important resolutions were passed by convention as follows:

Whereas, the conservation of child life is at the present time of supreme importance to the nation and whereas the use of alcoholic liquors and narcotic drugs of all kinds constitutes the chief menace to the life of the individual, therefore

Resolved, that this Maritime Teachers' Association put itself on record as heartily approving of the teaching of scientific temperance and hygiene in our schools as at present prescribed.

Text Books.

Whereas the courses of study for the different Maritime Provinces are based on the same general principles of a sound education, and

Whereas the extent and nature of the work involved in the different grades is virtually the same, and

Whereas the text books in use in the different provinces are in many cases now the same, therefore

Resolved, that this Maritime Institute recommend: First, that the course of study for the schools of the provinces be the same; second, that the prescribed text books in use be the same; third, that as far as possible the high school examinations and matriculation examinations be the same; fourth, that the training in normal schools secure as uniform courses as possible; fifth, that the licenses of normal trained teachers who have taught successfully for two years in any province be recognized in the other provinces.

Resolved that this educational convocation of the Maritime Provinces reaffirm the substance and terms of resolutions passed by this convention in 1915, to the effect that representations be respectfully made to the several provincial governments concerned urging upon them the importance of their pressing the claims of the Atlantic provinces of Canada to financial consideration in compensation for the territorial enlargements and the school land grants received by the other provinces of our confederation.

The convention closed with the afternoon session, nearly all leaving for their homes on afternoon and evening trains.

A meeting of the Provincial Vocational Board, consisting of Fred Magee, M. L. A., Dr. W. S. Carter, W. R. Reek, R. P. Steeves, George H. Maxwell, of St. John, Father Tessier and Dr. Bridges, principal of the Normal School, was held this afternoon.

Dr. Bridges, Fr. Tessier and Mr. Steeves were absent. The board organized for work with the idea of promoting vocational education in the towns and cities of the province.

Fred Magee was appointed chairman, Fletcher Peacock, secretary, and provisional director of vocational education in the province.

Another meeting will be held in September to complete organization.

At a meeting of the New Brunswick teachers after the Maritime Convention adjourned a teachers' union for New Brunswick, which has been inactive for ten years, was re-organized. Dr. B. C. Foster of Fredericton, was elected president; Miss E. Payson of St. John, vice-president, and A. S. McFarlane of Fredericton, secretary-treasurer. An executive of six was appointed.

Wife and Little Boy SAVED BY DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY Both Had Dysentery.

Dysentery comes on very suddenly and is one of the worst and most dangerous of all bowel troubles. The pains in the bowels become intense, the discharges occur with great rapidity, and are very often accompanied by blood. Unless these discharges are checked the sufferer becomes weak and languid, and very often death ensues. There is only one remedy to use in all cases of dysentery or any other looseness of the bowels, and that is "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."

It will cure where all others fail. It has been on the market for 73 years.

Mr. W. J. Metcalfe, Tofield, Alta., wrotes: "I wish to state that we have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry with good results. I will say that it can't be beat. It saved my wife and little boy last summer, when they were very low with dysentery. We always have a bottle of it in the house, and would not be without it if it cost five dollars a bottle."

The genuine "Dr. Fowler's" is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

BIG BRITISH LOAN

Washington, Aug. 29.—An additional credit of $400,000,000 for Great Britain was established today by the treasury department. This brought the total of credits to Great Britain to $3,725,000,000 and of credits to all the Allies to $7,092,040,000.

MORE CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED

More Than Five Hundred Names in Yesterday's List, Including 175 Killed, 24 Died, 25 Thought Dead, 34 Missing and 212 Wounded.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—There were 525 casualties in the lists issued today, of which 175 were killed in action, 24 died of wounds, two missing, believed killed, 25 presumed to have died, 34 missing, 212 wounded, 12 seriously ill, 18 gassed.

The Maritime Province names follow:

Infantry.

Killed in action—
J. R. Boyle Dartmouth, N. S.
J. T. Burke, Dominion No. 1, N. S.
E. P. Mahoney, New Aberdeen, N. S.
G. B. Carr, Fall River, N. S.
C. S. Clarke, New Salem, N. S.
Died of wounds—
F. Armstrong, Perth, N. B.
J. Power, New Waterford, N. S.
Presumed to have died—
W. Evans, address not stated.
G. F. Steeves, Elgin, N. B.
Missing—
S. H. Vennon, address not stated.
H. Coyle, St. John, N. B.

COMMODORE ROSS WANTS BOND TAX

Is Strongly Opposed To Exemption of Victory Loan Issue.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—Commodore J. K. L. Ross, the well known Canadian multi-millionaire, has written a letter to the Financial Times of Montreal which will appear in the issue dated Saturday, August 31.

Mr. Ross says: I have been asked for an expression of opinion on the question of the proposal (which apparently is on the point of receiving official endorsement) to exempt from income tax the forthcoming issue of Canadian Victory bonds.

I feel strongly opposed to such an exemption and commend your paper upon its vigorous attitude against the proposal, which, while proving costly to the government, would at the same time give color to the suggestion that it is intended to benefit the rich man at the expense of his poor neighbor.

TWELVE ARE KILLED.

Tacoma, Washington, August 29.—Twelve men were reported killed and others injured in a mine explosion last night at Burnett, about thirty miles southeast of here.

TWO SHOT IN A BATTLE IN N. S.

William Tattrie of Truro May Die and His Brother C. G. R. Officer Slightly Hurt.

Truro, N. S., Aug. 27.—A serious affray took place at Lornevale, near Londonderry, last night, as the result of which James Spence is likely to lose his life. Three Spence brothers during the last month have been suspected of burglaries and terrorizing the people, and, it is alleged, have destroyed probably $1,000 worth of property. C. G. R. Policeman Tattrie and town of Truro Policeman Ross went to Londonderry yesterday, and were later joined by Jailer Fred Smith, of Truro. They found the men on the road at Lornevale, and Tattrie seized James Spence, attempting to arrest him.

It is claimed that the other two boys, Harry and Lawson, began shooting with revolvers. Tattrie was hit once or twice, but only slightly injured, but James Spence received one of the bullets in the abdomen, and is likely to die. A brother, William, is in Truro jail awaiting examination on another serious charge.

Harry and Lawson Spence, who escaped on Monday, were captured by the Truro police today.

SAVE SUGAR By Using
CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP
for all Sweetening

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins and 3 lb. "Perfect Seal" Glass Jars.

for making homemade candy—for all baking—as a sauce for desserts—on griddle cakes and hot biscuits—use this delicious table syrup, made from corn—and thus save sugar. Ask your grocer.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, CARDINAL, FORT WILLIAM.

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