

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT HOTLY PURSUED BY ALLIED FORCES

French, British, Italians and Americans are harrying the Retiring Enemy Along Entire Front—Allied Airmen Active.

With the French Armies on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 28.—The retreat of the German Crown Prince's forces along the whole Marne front has reached a more precipitate phase. At some places the Germans have fallen back for a distance of several miles. French and American troops are harrying the retreating forces on the centre while French and British troops are hammering at both flanks.

Cavalry and tanks in considerable numbers have succeeded in getting in among the retreating Germans, while airplanes are bombarding their columns on the march.

Enemy allied patrols pushing ever forward have reached the southern bank of the River Ourcq. This morning was extremely quiet along the centre while French and British troops were not offering great opposition.

On both wings, however, the greatest activity prevails. The enemy has massed many heavy guns to the north.

BRITISH GAIN WEST OF RHEIMS

Narrow German Salient by Advancing Two Miles Toward Fismes.

A despatch from London says:—British and French troops have advanced to Gueux and Mery-Premecy, in the battle sector just west of Rheims, according to information here on Wednesday afternoon from the battle front.

The new line shows an advance of about two miles toward Fismes. This gain when seen on the map is of evident importance for it greatly narrows the salient created by the Germans in their drive of last May.

It is no longer proper to speak of the pocket as running from Soissons to Rheims for the new advance of the Entente allies has pulled the eastern edge of the pocket eight miles to the westward, making Mery-Premecy the marker for the eastern rim. The mouth of the pocket is now only 21 miles wide and the whole district between the two sides is under the range of Entente allied guns.

The advance of the British and French forces along the battle front between Rheims and the Marne, Gueux and Mery-Premecy represents a gain of about 1½ miles along a front of three miles. The town of Gueux lies to the south of the River Vesle and is about five miles directly west of the Cathedral City. Mery-Premecy is a short distance north of the Fismes-Pargny railway and is about 10½ miles south-east of Fismes, which is in the centre of a line running between Soissons and Rheims.

300,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT IN AUSTRALIA

A despatch from Washington says:—Nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat is stored in Australia, the Food Administration was informed recently. Details of the guarantees surrounding 1918-1919 wheat harvest in Australia also were transmitted. The Australian Government has guaranteed of cents per bushel and to this the Commonwealth has added 12 cents, making the price 95 cents to the producer.

In Buenos Aires the cash price for wheat is \$1.44 per bushel. Cash corn is selling there for 62 cents per bushel.

BRITISH COURT MOURNS EX-CAR

A despatch from London says:—King George has ordered the British Court to go into mourning for four weeks for former Czar Nicholas of Russia.

ENEMY FIGHTS DESPERATELY ON NORTHERN BANK OF MARNE

Despite Strong Counter-Attacks Allies Continue Advance, Capturing a Number of Villages Including Oulchy-la-Ville.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—Notwithstanding strong German counter-attacks in the Chateau Thierry pocket, the allied troops advanced considerably on Thursday, capturing a number of villages, of which the most important is Oulchy-la-Ville.

The battle took an extremely violent turn on the northern bank of the Marne, where Franco-American, however, pushed forward a distance of between two and three miles. On the other side of the salient a German attack resulted in the momentary capture of a dominating height known as 240, but the enemy possession did not last. The French and British organized an immediate counter-attack and regained the hill, capturing most of the German occupation.

"Fresh troops were thrown in by the Allies to meet the enemy blow. On both wings of the salient the ar-

tillery duel was of the most violent character, as the Germans had concentrated most of their guns on their flanks."

"The Germans have strengthened their line and are counter-attacking determinedly on the whole front of the salient from the Ourcq to Vignay, thus attacking towards the west, south and east. Apparently they have decided to refuse to accept defeat, and are making a further stand for the salient and a footing north of the Marne."

"The enemy south of the Ourcq is attacking in a south-easterly direction against the Bois-de-la-Tourneille and the line of Beuvardes-le-Charmel. Further south attack and counter-attack are alternating in rapid succession, and the fighting is of the most violent description."

The enemy on the eastern wing of the salient has attacked the new British salient enclosing the woods west of Vignay. We are vigorously counter-attacking."

Canada's EGG Opportunity

British Normal Imports.

190,850,520
DOZ

British Shortage
due to War

124,786,750
DOZ

"Why Can't We DO at least
as WELL as in 1902?"

Canada's
Net Exports
in 1916

2,128,500 DOZ.

Canada's
Net Exports
16 Years Ago

10,862,536 DOZ.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, July 30.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½, in store Fort William, including 2½c. tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 90½c; No. 3 C.W., 87½c; extra No. 1 feed, 87½c; No. 1 feed, 84½c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario corn—No. 1 white, 86 to 87c, nominal; No. 3 white, 85 to 86c, nominal, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.

Barley—Malting, \$1.35 to \$1.37, nominal.

Buckwheat—\$1.80, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.90, nominal.

Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.65, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freight, bags included: Bran, 35¢ per ton; shorts, 40¢ per ton.

Hay—No. 1, \$16 to \$17 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$14 to \$15 per ton, track.

Straw—Car lots, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 48 to 49c; selected, new-laid, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 45c; do. fresh made, 46 to 47c; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 36 to 38c; oleomargarine, (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23½ to 24c; spring made, large, 25½ to 26c; twins, 26 to 26½c.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Foreign, hand-picked, bushel, \$6.75 to \$7.75.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$3.50 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallons, \$2.25; 5-gallon tins, \$2.10 per gallon. Maple sugar, per pound, 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, 44c; mess pork, 47c.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 37 to 38c; heavy, 39 to 40c; cooked hams, 50 to 51c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; backs, boneless, 48 to 49c.

Breakfast bacon, 40 to 41c. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long, clear, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28 to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pails, 31 to 31½c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Shortening, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26½ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c; 1-lb. prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, July 30.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, \$1.01½; extra No. 1 feed, 98½c. Flour, new standard grade, \$11.05.

Rolls, 11.05; do. rough, 10.95; do. light, 10.85; do. extra, 10.75. Shorts, \$4.00. Moultrie, \$6.80. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, July 30.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.75 to \$14.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.50; do. good, \$12.50 to \$12.75; do. medium, \$11.35 to \$11.85; do. common, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do. medium, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do. rough, \$9.00 to \$9.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do. good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do. medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do. common, \$7.00 to \$8.25; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$80.00 to \$125.00; do. com. and med., \$60.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$125.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$16.00; yearlings, \$15.50 to \$17.00; spring lambs, 20 to 20½c; calves, good, \$18.50 to \$17.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.00; do. weighed off cars, \$19.25.

Montreal, July 30.—Good steers, \$10.50 to \$11.00; butchers' cows, \$8.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, \$7.00 to \$9.00; choice milk-fed calves, \$13.00 to \$15.00; poorer grade, \$8.00 to \$9.00; sheep, \$12.00 to \$13.50; spring lambs, \$18.00 to \$21.00; choice select hogs, off cars, \$19.25 to \$19.50.

CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE SAFELY IN ENGLAND

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is officially announced through the Chief Press Censor's office that the following troops have arrived in the United Kingdom:

Infantry, Imperial recruits. Infantry, draft No. 43, No. 2 Construction Battalion (colored), from London, Ont. Infantry, draft No. 29, 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment, London, Ont. Infantry, draft No. 46, 2nd Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston, Ont. Infantry, draft (part) No. 65, 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment, Winnipeg, Cavalry, draft No. 66, 34th Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg, Infantry, draft No. 35, 1st Battalion Saskatchewan Regiment, Regina, Sask. Infantry, draft No. 65, 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment, Winnipeg, Infantry, draft No. 68, 1st Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment, Regina, Sask. Draft No. 74 (part), Engineer Training Depot, St. Johns, Que. Infantry, draft No. 79, 1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston, Ont. Infantry, draft (part) No. 80, 2nd Depot Battalion, Ottawa, Ont. Cavalry, draft No. 53, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto. Draft No. 53, Railway Operating Troops, Niagara, Ont. Probationary medical officers, V. A. D. nurses. Details. A total of 3,635.

"HOW MANY SONS
HAVE YOU LOST?"

A despatch from Geneva says:—"How many sons have your Majesty lost? How many have been wounded or mutilated?"

These questions, incorporated in a telegram, were sent to the German Emperor on Wednesday by Pastor Dryander, founder of the new Liberal German-American paper, Friedensruf (Peace Call), of Zurich.

"In the event that there have been no casualties in the Imperial family," the telegram continues, "we demand an immediate explanation."

Emperor William has not replied.

AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE ARRIVED IN ITALY

With the American Army on the Italian Front, July 28.—American fighting troops are now on the Italian front. They began arriving this morning. They are being billeted with Italians.

Heretofore the only combatant American troops were aviators, and the appearance of this large body of fighting men from the United States at the present moment has occasioned the greatest satisfaction.

U-BOAT STILL OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST

Washington, July 28.—Secretary Daniels said yesterday that the Navy Department had reports which led to the belief that a German submarine still is off the Atlantic coast. He added, however, that no reports of attacks on vessels had been received.

ALEXIS ROMANOFF DIED SHORTLY AFTER HIS FATHER

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—Alexis Romanoff, the former heir-apparent to the Russian throne, died from exposure a few days after his father, the former Emperor, was executed, says a despatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

GIGANTIC STRUGGLE STILL CONTINUES ON NINTH DAY OF ALLIES' OFFENSIVE

Germans Offer Determined Resistance on Heights Beyond Soissons—Everywhere the Crown Prince's Armies Are Being Pushed Back.

A despatch from London says:—On the ninth day of the allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims salient, the Franco-American, British and Italian troops are still at deadly grips along the Marne and south-west of Rheims. There has been a lessening in the intensity of the battle along the western side of the salient only.

The Germans strove hard in the first region north of the Marne to hold back the French and American troops, debouching from the woods in strong counter-attacks. The enemy, however, everywhere was forced slightly further back to the north, and the forests now have been almost entirely cleared of Germans.

South-west of Rheims heavy reinforcements evidently have been thrown along the front, where the British, French and Italians, are fighting. In the immediate region of Reuil, where the battle line turns sharply toward Rheims, the French have captured several important points of vantage, including the village of Reuil and also advanced their line northward, notwithstanding the violence of the German counter-move.

To the north-east, where the Germans are facing the British, the Germans have recaptured Mery and Fifi 274, but the British have retained their hold on Vignay and most of the other territory taken in that region. Eastward from Rheims in Champagne, the French have now regained nearly all their old line positions and daily are harassing the Germans with counter-attacks.

Before the fighting died down along the western side of the Rheims-Soissons salient the villages of Oulchy-le-Chateau and Villedonville were captured by French and American troops, who advanced their lines eastward of Oulchy. The fall of Oulchy gives the allied forces the key to the heights dominating Fere-en-Tardenois, which lies only a short distance to the east. At Oulchy 40 guns and hundreds of prisoners were captured by the American and French troops.

The German resistance to the French pressure has been very determined on the heights beyond Soissons. Big allied guns have been pulled up in this region and are heavily shelling the sectors before them over which it is purposed to push forward for the capture of Fere-en-Tardenois when the time is ripe. Meantime allied big guns over the entire salient continue to throw shells from all angles into German forces inside the big bag.

ALLIES STEADILY CLOSING IN 200,000 Germans Lost in Soissons-Rheims Sack—Americans Occupy Courpail.

A despatch from the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, says:—With the sides of the Soissons-Rheims sack coming steadily closer together, the German Crown Prince's generals are driving their men mercilessly in an effort to hold the allies off long enough to extricate the armies threatened at the bottom north of the Marne.

The American and French are never far behind the retreating forces, and the vicious rear-guard actions are not sufficiently resistant to enable the Germans to proceed in the orderly manner planned. At Dormans, north of the Marne and east of Chateau Thierry, the Germans counter-attacked, taking the position, but were promptly driven out. They occupied Treloup, west of Dormans, and have held it.

Minor advances have been made by the allies in the woods in that part of the sector, while further to the east, south of Rheims, there were additional allied successes.

The Americans have occupied Courpail, on the road to Fere-en-Tardenois, and the French positions have been advanced until Oulchy-le-Chateau is dominated by their guns.

Nearer Soissons, the Germans failed to hold all their positions, notwithstanding reinforcements, and their desperate need.

It is estimated unofficially to-night that the enemy losses are more than 200,000, of which 50,000 were inflicted by the Americans. The prisoners alone number over 25,000, and the losses in dead and wounded are appalling.

CANADIANS CONCEDED BEST ARMY OF SIZE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The high standing won by the Canadian Army Corps at the front is the subject reference in a letter which Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for External Affairs, has received from Sir Robert Boden. Sir Robert, in the course of his letter, says:

"You will be glad to know that the Canadian Army Corps is universally recognized as the most effective and formidable force of its numbers in any of the belligerent armies. As to this, there is no question in the mind of any man who has spoken to me on the subject."

A despatch from Paris says:—The latest news from the Aisne-Marne battle front is particularly favorable. The Entente allied progress, it is believed, has not yet come to an end. Despite stubborn resistance the Germans have been obliged to give up Oulchy-le-Chateau and it is thought that the Teutons cannot long hold Fere-en-Tardenois.

La Liberté says the Germans must be considering a retreat to the banks of the River Vesle, as fires and explosions are multiplying in the German lines and the Teuton provisions and other stores are in flames. The Germans, the newspaper adds, either must retreat or face disaster.

With the capture of the town of Oulchy-le-Chateau the allies are nearing the summit of the plateau overlooking Fere-en-Tardenois. Further north the capture of Villedonville was effected after sharp fighting in the streets and in the deep caverns nearby.

To the east of Rheims, the French under Gen. Gouraud, have recovered virtually the entire line of advanced posts which they abandoned when the Germans made their first onslaught on the night of July 14. The famous Main-des-Massiges, which marked the eastern extremity of the German offensive line, is again in allied possession. Everywhere this region is covered with German bodies, which the enemy has been unable to bury since he suffered such terrible losses from the allied artillery when he was concentrating for this assault on the French lines.

FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS FURTHER RETREAT LINES INDICAT'N IN GERMAN

Foe Has Been Driven From Most of Territory Gained in Great Attack of July 15 Along the Marne.

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NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Two of the royal paddocks in Bushy Park are to be used for allotments. By the Lord Chancellor's new bill, the jury age has been raised from sixty to sixty-five years.

Smaller London County Council tram tickets will save two hundred and fifty tons of pulp a year.

All enemy aliens engaged as hairdressers have been ordered to find work of national importance.

Apprenticeship in his Majesty's dockyards has been reduced from six to five years.

The Mayoress of Eastbourne, in breeches and leggings, is in training for land work.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. for Gravesend, has decided not to offer himself for re-election.

Sheerness has followed the example of Canterbury, Gillingham and Strood in employing lady scavengers.

The death toll place recently in London of Guy Ellison, secretary of the British Medical Association.

Oxford University has conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon the King of the Belgians, by diploma.

Lieut. John B. Langley, R.A.F., a son-in-law of Sir Oliver Lodge, was killed while flying on the south coast.

Sergeant Frank H. Smith, R.E., a native of Chester, has been appointed the first British postmaster at Jerusalem.

Thomas Cunningham, of Hull, who has a brother a V.C., has been handed over to the military for evading service.

The National Sailors' and Firemen's Union has now paid over £20,000 in shipwreck, death and accident benefits.

PORTUGAL TO PLAY MORE ACTIVE PART IN WAR

A despatch from Lisbon, Portugal, says:—Dr. Sidine Paes, the President of Portugal, in his message read at the opening of Parliament, praised the army and the navy, and said that negotiations had been entered into looking to a more active participation by Portugal in the war. He justified the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Portugal and the Vatican, and said that reports were constantly being received from Spain demonstrating the cordial friendship held by that Monarchy for the Iberian Republic.

Picture of the Desolation In Wake of German Retreat

A despatch from Paris says:—An eye witness on the banks of the Marne thus describes the scenes of desolation in the wake of the German retreat: "Clusters of dead Germans are seen on all sides of the big wheat-covered plain. The Marne scintillates in the sunshine. The region, apparently, is deserted. A lone bird sings on a tree. But the two artillery pieces each other, sweeping the roads, farmsteads and woods. When the roar ceases occasionally, it is as if one was transported suddenly to a calm sylvan retreat—then comes the odor of death."

WHAT ONE BUDDY DOES WITH HIS PAY

A despatch from Alexandria, La., says:—The question of what an enlisted man in the American army does with all his money has been answered here by a disclosure of the financial affairs of one member of a machine-gun company at Camp Baumgardner. The soldier receives \$38 a month. Of this \$15 is sent to his mother, \$5 is paid on a Liberty bond and \$6.50 is deducted for insurance, leaving a balance of \$6.50 or approximately twenty-one cents a day.

As Uncle Sam provides him with everything he desires and the twenty-one cents is idle wealth, he has decided to open a savings account.

White, Black and Yellow Races Intermingled in Battle Line

A despatch from the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front says:—Intermingled in the line of battle and along the roads are white, black and yellow races in all the units, and the big machine is moving without a knock or a lost motion. Now and then the color scheme to the rear of the fighting line is broken by a column of gray-clad prisoners, whose appearance is always quickly noticed by the troops who are more accustomed to the khaki of the Americans and British and the blue of the French.

Nephew of Former Chancellor Among Prisoners of the Marne

A despatch from Paris says:—Among the prisoners captured in the Aisne-Marne battle was a nephew of Prince von Bismarck, the former German Imperial Chancellor. The officer, who was a battalion commander, was astonished to hear that there was a large American army in France. He said he had been convinced, as had all Germans, that the American soldiers in France did not exceed 50,000.