



Yes, they are girls—working as coal haulers at the London Hydraulic Power Company's pumping station, thereby releasing men for the fighting.

BATTLE OF DESPERATE CHARACTER RAGES IN BOURLON WOOD REGION

Positions Change Hands Several Times But British Hold the Dominating Posts—Prisoners Now Total Nearly 10,000.

London, Nov. 25.—"There has again been severe fighting to-day west of Cambrai," says the official report from Flanders to-night. "At midday the enemy strongly attacked the positions which we held in the neighborhood of Bourlon and succeeded in pressing back our troops from portions of the village. Our positions in Bourlon Wood and on the high ground are intact.

"Fighting also occurred in the Hindenburg support line west of Moeuvres, where we captured prisoners. "The number of prisoners taken

since the commencement of our operations on the morning of November 20 has now reached a total of 9,774, including 182 officers."

Saturday's report said that the British had taken over 100 guns, many of them being of large calibre. Since Friday the fighting for the high ground in Bourlon Wood has been of the most desperate character, the positions changing hands several times, but finally resting in possession of the British.

An Associated Press despatch says it is believed the civilian population has been removed from Cambrai.

FRANCE'S WHEAT IS LESS BY HALF

Other Crops and Live Stock Are Much Reduced Compared With 1913.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Food Controller's office on Thursday made public figures of food production in France which are far below the pre-war average. The most serious decline is in wheat, the 1917 crop being short 53.3 per cent., of 176,000,000 bushels, as compared with the production of 1913. The potato crop is short 33.1 per cent., or 165,000,000 bushels. The sugar beet crop has fallen off by 67.9 per cent., or 148,000,000 bushels. The number of cattle has declined 16.5 per cent., or 2,435,000 head. The number of sheep has been reduced by 36.6 per cent., or 5,535,000 head. There has been a decline of 40.2 per cent., or 2,825,000 head, in the number of hogs. In order to conserve its much-reduced supplies of wheat, France required that not more than 80 per cent. of wheat flour may be used in the making of bread, the remaining 20 per cent. consisting of rice, barley, oats, maize, beans and ground nuts.

CANADIANS IN TANKS FOR BYNG

A despatch from London says: The Associated Press has received the following telegram from France: "Canada will be intensely interested in the splendidly successful attack on the River Scarpe. The credit of the victory goes to General Byng, the Canadians' former Commander. With him are some Dominion Staff officers who are to go with him when he left the Canadians. One unit was led by a Canadian officer, who, since the Passchendaele battle, joined Byng's splendid army. The tanks which broke through the German defenses have hundreds of adventurous young Canadians. This service is becoming as popular with the Dominion troops as the Flying Corps.

U. S. TRANSPORTS HAD EXCITING TRIP

A despatch from a French Port, says: The latest American transports to reach here had an exciting trip through the submarine zone. The first night in the zone two transports collided. One was slightly damaged while the other had a small hole torn in her bow and a few projecting guns damaged. The temporary repairs were made and the ships proceeded. The following night a submarine attacked the transports. The wake of a torpedo was seen off the bow of one of the vessels, but no coming tower or periscope was visible. The transports raced ahead and succeeded in reaching port safely, where the collision damage was repaired.

MANY GREEK DIVISIONS HAVE JOINED SALONICA ARMY

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says: Greece is rapidly preparing to take her part in the war. A cablegram received here on Thursday from Athens, via Switzerland, says many new divisions of Greek troops swiftly formed have taken their places at the front. The morale of the new troops is declared to be excellent.

BRITISH TROOPS ACHIEVE GREAT VICTORY OVER FRONT OF 32 MILES

General Byng's Troops Advance Toward Objective, the Railroad Junction of Cambrai—Take 9,000 Prisoners.

A despatch from London says: The great Hindenburg defence line, upon which the German commander-in-chief had built his hopes of holding the British from inroads into the open territory beyond, has been smashed, and the task apparently was an easy one.

Attacking over a front of 32 miles, extending from the Scarpe River east of Arras to St. Quentin, with his English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh troops, General Sir Julian Byng, who planned and carried out the attack, has made one of the most rapid and spectacular drives of the present war, catching the Germans completely by surprise in the onslaught, capturing numerous positions which were considered impregnable.

The British manoeuvre which has as its objective the encircling and capture of the important railroad junction of Cambrai, in Northern France. Cavalry, tanks and infantry are operating along a line running from west of Cambrai to south of the town. All of the vast area captured the past two days has been retained and consolidated with the exception of Fontaine Notre Dame, a village captured this morning, but subsequently lost as the result of a counter-attack.

In addition to heavy losses in men killed or wounded more than 9,000 Germans had been made prisoner up

to midday Thursday. The British casualties are declared to be considerably less than the number of prisoners taken by General Byng's men.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: The British renewed their attack on Fontaine and are still holding the ground between Cambrai and south of Fontaine. It is unofficially estimated that several score of guns have been captured.

The attack came after a night of comparative quiet along the Cambrai front and was delivered against the German positions at Fontaine and about both sides of the southern part of the Bourlon Wood, which dominates Cambrai and much of the surrounding territory. At the same time Irish infantry with tanks were making an assault against the enemy defenses about Moeuvres, where sanguinary fighting already had occurred during the last three days, and early in the morning had stormed the ground in the vicinity of Tadpole Cope, which lies on an elevation just west of the town, and forced the Germans to withdraw after a sharp engagement.

The enemy on Thursday began the concentration of troops and artillery between Cambrai and the Bourlon Wood, and gave every indication that they purposed to battle desperately for the recovery of their lost territory.

AIRPLANE BOMBED CONSTANTINOPLE

A British Machine Flew 2,000 Miles in Series of Eight Flights.

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty announces that a successful air attack in the vicinity of Constantinople has been fully accomplished by a large British bombing aeroplane, which flew from England to a British base in the Mediterranean in a series of eight flights. The stopping places included Lyons and Rome, and the total distance covered was nearly two thousand miles.

The machine was actually in the air thirty-one hours. This is believed to be a world's record for a cross-country journey, and for the weight carried. During some parts of the flight strong winds and heavy rainstorms were experienced, and there was one stretch of 200 miles over a mountainous country, where it would be impossible for any machine to land.

BRITISH NEAR THE HOLY CITY

Capture Village Within Five Miles of Jerusalem.

A despatch from London says: British troops marching on Jerusalem were on Monday last within five miles of the city and carried at the bayonet's point a village almost in the shadow of the Mount of Olives. It was on the top of this elevation that the Kaiser, who was ostensibly in a hospital, but this "hospital" has turned out to be a fortress with guns commanding the surrounding region.

1,030 HUN PLANES IN TEN MONTHS

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, Nov. 24.—The brilliant record of the French aviators, including the mount of the Lafayette Escadrille, for the ten months ending in October, shows that they destroyed 120 German airplanes over the French lines, and 397 over the German lines, whose destruction has been fully confirmed. There also were 513 others over the German lines which probably were destroyed, but confirmation of the fact was not obtainable. This makes a grand total of 1,030. Twenty-two German captive balloons also were destroyed.

CANADIANS TO CAST VOTES AT POLLS IN UNITED STATES

A despatch from Ottawa says: For the first time in the history of the Dominion Canadian polls will be established in the United States. Many Canadians have joined the Royal Flying Corps and are stationed in one of the Southern States. For these military polls will be established, and the men will cast their vote in the elections as though still in Canada. Further, once a soldier leaves Canada his female relatives are entitled to vote. Therefore, female relatives of Canadians in British or Canadian units in the States will vote as well as the soldiers themselves.

'CHOLERA KILLED MAUDE.

Cause of Brilliant British General's Death in Mesopotamia.

London, Nov. 25.—General Frederick Stanley Maude, the Commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, who died November 18, after a brief illness, succumbed to cholera, according to The Saturday Review.

FRENCH WIN ON THE MEUSE

Two Lines of German Trenches and Dugouts Captured and 800 Prisoners.

Paris, Nov. 25.—In an attack in the Verdun region Sunday the French troops captured first and second lines of defence, including deep dugouts, and also took 800 German prisoners, according to the French official communication issued this evening.

The text follows: "In the region north of Chemin-Dames and northwest of Rheims there has been marked activity by the two armies.

"On the right bank of the Meuse we carried out this afternoon some operations of detail to the north of Hips 744, where a German attack was repulsed yesterday. Along a front of three and a half kilometres, between Samogneux and the region to the south of the Anglemont Farm, our troops captured the first and second German lines, and also some deep dugouts organized by the enemy on the slopes to the south of the ravine in the Caucieres Wood. Thus far we have counted more than 800 prisoners.

"In the Vosges a surprise attack against one of our small posts in the sector of Sondernach, southwest of Muenster, failed.

CATCH OF SEA FISH SHOWS INCREASE.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A report on the results of sea-fishing operations in Canada for the six months from April to September, and also for the month of October, has been issued by the Department of the Naval Service. It is stated that in comparison with a similar period last year the landings of cod and halibut on the Atlantic coast have increased by over half a million hundredweight. The herring catch for the six months this year, however, was far below that of last, amounting to only 645,844 cwts, as compared with 940,487 cwts. The quantity of salmon taken on the Atlantic coast during the season of 1917 was 1,578 cwts, short of the previous season's catch.

122 BRITISH SHIPS LOST WITHOUT TRACE

A despatch from London says: In the House of Lords on Friday Admiral Lord Beresford, retired, called attention to the increasing number of ships that are "missing without trace" and to the disclosure in the communications of Count von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, of Germany's plans for the sinking of vessels in this manner. Lord Lytton, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, replying to Lord Beresford, said that in the three years, ending with October last, 122 vessels had been lost "without trace." The normal average in peace times, he added, was 15 vessels yearly. As the result of careful enquiry, Lord Lytton added, he had no reason to believe that such disasters were increasing.

BRITISH TROOPS IN ARABIA CAPTURED POST NEAR ADEN

A despatch from London says: The British War Office on Friday night issued the following statement on military operations in Southern Arabia: "We attacked and captured a Turkish post at Jabit, 15 miles north of Aden. Losses were inflicted on the enemy, and his defences were destroyed."



Markets of the World

General Allenby's Troops Make Further Progress in Palestine.

London, Nov. 25.—The site of ancient Hizzpah, 5,000 yards west of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road, has been stormed by the British, the War Office announced yesterday. British mounted troops which had advanced northward were forced back by the Turks. The official text reads: "On Wednesday we stormed the Nobi Samwil Ridge, the site of the ancient Mizpah, which is 5,000 yards west of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road. Repeated counter-attacks by the Turks have been beaten off. The enemy has bombarded the mosque containing the tomb of the prophet Samuel, which we carefully avoided. "Our mounted troops, which had approached Beit Unia on Wednesday, were forced back by a strong counter-attack and are now holding Beit Ur El Foka, on the Upper Beth Huron. "After a heavy rain the weather is now bright and cold. "General Allenby's report that the successful action of Monday, when the enemy was driven from the defile west of Kuryet-El-Enab, was due to the gallantry of the Somerset, the Wiltshires and the Gurkhas. "The town of En-Nebi Samwil, about five miles northwest of Jerusalem, is generally believed to have been the site of the ancient town of Mizpah, the famous city of Benjamin. Tradition points out this was the birthplace, residence and burial place of the prophet Samuel, and there is a mosque which contains the traditional tomb of the prophet.

ITALY RESISTS TEUTON ATTACKS

Enemy Unable to Make Further Progress Against Gallant Italian Troops. Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 25.—The situation to-day is virtually unchanged along the northern battle front, and the Piave River. The artillery activity continues violent, and here and there bombardments are taking place; but there is a lull in the aggressive mass attacks, as both sides require time for the purpose of reforming their broken ranks. The Prussian Guard Regiment is among those contingents having the heaviest losses. Three battalions of the Guard were thrown against the charge which carried the Italians back into one of their strategic northern heights positions. The Guards were swept aside in an impetuous wave of enthusiasm, and only a battalion of them was able to reform in small groups. Reports show that the Italian aviators have brought down 51 enemy machines during the fighting of the last thirty days—or nearly two machines daily.

150 TO 200 TANKS USED IN BRITISH DRIVE

A despatch from Amsterdam, says: A Berlin despatch quotes the Lokai Anzeiger as saying that the British used from 150 to 200 tanks on their advance on Cambrai.

Byng Promoted For Victory.

A despatch from London says: King George has promoted Lieutenant-General Byng to the rank of General, in recognition of his distinguished service in the field in the recent operations, it was officially announced on Friday.

RUSSIAN CAUCASUS WIN BIG VICTORY.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian Caucasus armies have won a marked success against the enemy along the River Dyal, according to information reaching the army and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The Russians initiated an attack over the enemy, capturing 1,600 of them, of whom 134 were officers. The morale of the troops is said to be excellent.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

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

A large number of counterfeit half-crowns and forins are in circulation in the city of London. A night guard of St. Pancras Volunteers has been furnished for the local workhouse and infirmary.

George Brand, of Canting Town, has been awarded £200 for the loss of two sons, one was torpedoed in the Dover Castle and the other in the Alnwick Castle.

A royal warrant has been issued granting the honorary rank of major to all commissaries of Indian army departments.

The Electrical Trade Union have asked the Ministry of Labor for a forty-eight-hours week and an advance in pay.

Brigadier-General F. W. Lumsden, V.C., D.S.O., awarded the Victoria Cross in June last, is reported wounded.

A divisional commander in the Punjab has sent £100 for the upkeep of a Church Army recreation hut in France.

Street lamp posts in Chiswick are all being painted white by female labor.

Philip Brandon Jones has been appointed headmaster of the Scarborough School of Art.

There is a movement on in St. Pancras just now to build a new town hall after the war, to cost £100,000.

The representative of the County Education Authority has stated that juvenile crime has increased enormously since the beginning of the war.

On the anniversary of the death of Lord Shaftesbury a wreath of white lilies was placed at the foot of the statue in Westminster Abbey by Sir John Kirk.

The Navy League demands from the enemy ton for ton compensation for merchant ships destroyed and reparation for loss of men before peace proposals are considered.

The Town Council of Preston have asked Alderman Cartmell to continue in office as Mayor for the fifth time, and he has agreed.

Sir Cyril Jackson, K.B.E., has been appointed a member of the Central Tribunal for Great Britain under the Military Service Act.

AIRMAN'S \$2,500 PER WEEK.

Usually Receive One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars for Trial Trip.

Big fortunes have been made by the airmen who test new airplanes. There have been instances where a single aviator has drawn a check for \$2,500 for a week's work.

It is seldom that these highly trained men get less than \$500 a week, for they usually receive \$125 for every trial trip they make. They are retained and paid by private firms on government contracts, and from the nature of the risks they run their reward is not extravagant.

Every time they go up in a new machine—even though it has passed the severe factory tests—the expert flyers take their lives in their hands, and more than one has come to grief owing to some structural defect in the machine that could not be detected until the strain of flying brought it to light.

TWO MORE BRITISH SUCCESSES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

A despatch from London says: The following official communication was issued on Friday regarding the operations of the British forces in East Africa:

"Wednesday our left column, having traversed the Makonde Plateau, entered Sinha, seven miles north-east of Kitagari. Fifty-seven Germans and 75 Askaris surrendered.

"On Friday our right column entered Nuvuala and 120 Germans and 70 Askaris were captured.

"In last Friday's action at Mandebwe our small forces inflicted on the numerically superior enemy losses greater than they sustained, and also captured prisoners."

CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE 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 England:—238th Battalion, Montreal, Drafts—Royal Canadian Regiment from Halifax; 5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal; C.M.R. Depot Hamilton; A. M. C. Montreal; Cyclist Platoon, Quebec; Naval, Quebec; Artillery, Petawawa; Forestry, Aldershot; Royal Flying Corps, pilots, Toronto; details.

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