# THIRD GERMAN LINE IS SMASHED BY THE BRITISH

**Haig's Troops Pierce, Shatter and Occupy the Enormous Thiepval-Combles Barrier.**

London, Sept. 15.—The British tore wide open the enormous Thiepval-Combles salient. In a twelve-hour battle on the eight-mile front from Thiepval to Ginchy, in the face of twelve hundred of the Kaiser's most powerful guns—150 to a mile—they stormed, pierced, shattered and then occupied that stretch of the German front north of the Somme which hitherto had acted as a block to their advance on Combles and Bapaume. The barrier broken down, Sir Douglas Haig's troops pushed considerably beyond it to the north-east, carrying the menace of the Somme drive almost as ominously close to Bapaume as it is to Combles and Peronne.

The end of the fighting saw the British in possession of practically all the high ground between Combles and the Albert-Pozieres-Bapaume highway. Three villages—Flers, Martinpuich and Courcellette—and High Wood, were completely captured, as was the greater part of Bouleaux Wood. The powerful German redoubt called "Wunderwerk" (Wonder work), because of its supposed impregnability, was taken by storm in the turning of the salient's tip near Thiepval. More than 2,300 prisoners were taken, including 65 officers.

The day was the most successful for the British since the initial phase of the Somme battle. For three days their infantry had enjoyed comparative rest, while the artillery paved the way for the new crush.

**French Co-operated.**

The French, though not launching an attack on a large front, worked hand-in-hand with the British in drawing the ring around Combles still closer. The French War Office announces that General Foch's troops took a system of German trenches 500 metres deep north of Le Prieze farm, which fell into their hands yesterday. The British took by storm a group of German trenches south of Rancourt, two miles from Peronne. South of the Somme they captured three Teuton trenches near the village of Berny-on-Santerre, taking 200 prisoners.

Apart from the results scored, the resumption of the British part in the Somme drive was remarkable for two features. Never before has an attack been marked by such close and successful co-operation by the "eyes of the army," the aviators. The clash of the infantry legions on the blood-soaked ground was accompanied by a battle royal in the air. The British fliers were met by a cordon of Teuton aviators, and two air fleets vieing with one another in daring, tenacity and skill. The British, according to the night report from headquarters, proved their superiority. Thirteen German machines were destroyed; nine others were brought down in a damaged condition. The British lost four.

**Cheered as They Charged.**

The second spectacular feature of the battle was the introduction by the British for the first time of a new type of armored motor car, whose powerful traction enables it to cross trenches and shell craters as if going over smooth ground. A number of these new "wonder machines" whirred into the battle with the infantry and in the midst of the hail of shell the men cheered as they charged.

# TAKE NO PRISONERS ORDER TO GERMANS

**Soldiers Instructed to Despatch Them With Bayonet.**

A despatch to New York says: From official British sources The New York Times received on Tuesday the translation of a letter found on a German prisoner captured in the battle of the Somme. The prisoner, writing to his family in Stuttgart, said that the Germans had received orders "to take no prisoners, but to despatch them with the bayonet." With the translation came a photograph of the original letter, which was addressed to "Karl Koch and family, Kaltenal, near Stuttgart."

A part of the letter, as officially translated, follows:

"And now we had three days' rest, and I could get nothing at all to drink except costly wine. It is very disagreeable to us that we are obliged to go through it once again; you cannot conceive it. So many of our comrades are missing, who have fallen or were wounded during the week, and now we are obliged to go through it once more. Oh dear! Here we have proper Englishmen against us, and have orders to take no prisoners, but to despatch them all with the bayonet, which I would not be sorry to do. But they are always getting more prisoners from us, and what do they do with them?"

### SIX MONTHS GIVEN TO U. S. DISTURBER.

A despatch from Montreal says: For interfering with recruiting on Craig Street, Arthur Holland, of Oswego, N.Y., was sentenced by Judge Lanctot on Wednesday to six months in jail or a fine of $50, this being the first case here under the new Order-in-Council.

### MINNESOTA GETS $1,250,000 FROM J. J. HILL ESTATE.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: Minnesota will receive approximately $1,250,000 as an inheritance tax from the estate of James J. Hill. It will be the largest in the history of the State. Probate Court officials of Ramsey county so declared on Tuesday.

### POINCARE'S THANKS TO BRITISH KING.

A despatch from London says: President Poincare telegraphed King George in reference to his award of the Military Cross to the town of Verdun:

"The French army has received with pride this high testimony of esteem given by the august sovereign of a great friendly allied country."

The King in reply, said:

"It was a real pleasure for me to award the Military Cross to the heroic town of Verdun, whose name ever shall evoke ineffaceable recollections of victory in her glorious resistance against the stubborn and reiterated attacks of the common enemy."

### CANADIAN CHAPLAINS WERE BADLY WOUNDED.

A despatch from London says: Information received by the Canadian Red Cross show the injuries received on the battlefield by Father O'Gorman, of Ottawa, to be serious. His injuries consist of a fractured femur and wounds in his left arm and hip. The chaplain is in the hospital at Camiers. Col. Steacy has no information as to how the chaplain received his wounds. Major G. W. Wood, the other Canadian chaplain, who was wounded last week, is an inmate of the hospital at Boulogne with a gunshot wound in the leg.

### NO RICE FOR KAISER FROM SWITZERLAND.

A despatch from Paris says: The Swiss export commission has refused a personal request of the Kaiser to furnish his table with rice. Baron von Romberg, the German Minister at Berne, asked the Swiss Government to authorize the shipment of 200 pounds of rice for the consumption of the Emperor and his family, but the export commission, being tied by an agreement with the allies was unable to comply with the request.

### DICKENS' GRANDSON IS KILLED IN ACTION.

A despatch from London says: Major Cedric Charles Dickens, grandson of Charles Dickens, was killed in action in France, Monday.

Painless dentistry is the art of drawing it mild.

# GIANT RUSSIAN AEROPLANES DESTROY 8 GERMAN MACHINES

**An Enemy Seaplane Station Was Successfully Bombed on Lake Angern, in the Gulf of Riga.**

A Reuter despatch from Petrograd to London says that four giant Russian aeroplanes of the Murometz type bombarded a German seaplane station on Lake Angern, in the Gulf of Riga, where seventeen seaplanes of various sizes and models were discerned. The Russians dropped 73 bombs, with resultant fire and smoke, which soon concealed the seaplane sheds.

German machines attacked the Russian machines, but were soon put to flight with machine guns. During the bombing and air fight not less than eight German machines were destroyed or put out of action. The Russian aeroplanes returned safely, notwithstanding they were shelled by anti-aircraft guns.

On a previous occasion, the correspondent says, one Murometz machine, with a crew of five, routed seven German seaplanes which attacked it.

# Markets Of The World

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.65½; No. 2 Northern, $1.63½; No. 3 Northern, $1.60½; No. 4 wheat, $1.55½, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 56½c; No. 3 C.W., 55½c; extra No. 1 feed, 55½c; No. 1 feed, 55c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 92½c, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, No. 2 white, 51 to 53c; No. 3 white, 50 to 52c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New crop, No. 2, $1.33 to $1.35; No. 1 commercial, $1.25 to $1.28; No. 2 commercial, $1.21 to $1. 24; No. 3 commercial, $1.17 to $1.20, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $2.00 to $2.10, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 80 to 87c, nominal; feed, 80 to 82c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, $1.13 to $1.15; No. 1 commercial, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $8.60; second patents, in jute bags, $8.10; strong bakers', in jute bags, $7.90, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New winter, according to sample, $6.25, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment; new, according to sample, $6.25, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $29; middlings, per ton, $30; good feed flour, per bag, $2.25.

Hay—New, per ton, $10 to $12; No. 2, per ton, $9 to $9.50, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $7 to $8, track Toronto.

**Country Produce—Wholesale.**

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 30 to 32c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 35 to 37c; solids, 34 to 35c.

Eggs—New-laid, 34 to 35c; do., cartons, 38 to 40c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 18 to 20c; ducks, 18 to 20c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowl, 14 to 16c; ducks, 13 to 15c.

Cheese—New, large, 21½ to 22c; twins, 21¾ to 21¾c; triplets, 21½ to 22c.

Honey—Extra fine quality, 2½-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 12½c; 10-lb. tins, 11¾ to 12c; 60-lb., 11 to 11½c. Comb honey, select, $2.40 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Potatoes—Ontarios, $2.25; British Columbia Rose, per bag, $2; New Brunswick, coblers, per bag, $2.35.

Beans—Hand-picked, $5.80; primes, $5.

**Provisions—Wholesale.**

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 24 to 26c; do., heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 35 to 37c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless, 28 to 29c.

Pickled or dried cured meats, 1 cent less than cured.

Smoked meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 18½c per lb.

Lard—Pure Lard, tierces, 17 to 17½c; tubs, 17¼ to 17½c; pails, 17⅛ to 17⅞c. Compound, 13½ to 13¾c.

**Montreal Markets.**

Montreal, Sept. 19.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 60½c; do., No. 3, 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 3 local white, 54½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.70; co., seconds, $8.20; strong bakers', $8; Winter patents, choice, $7.75; straight rollers, $7.10 to $7.30; do., in bags, $3.40 to $3.50. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.85 to $5.05; bag of 90 lbs., $2.80 to $2.90. Millfeed—Bran, $26; shorts, $28; middlings, $30; mouillie, $32 to 34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $14. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21 to 21½c., do., easterns, 20½ to 20¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 36c; seconds, 35c. Eggs—Fresh, 45 to 50c; selected, 38c; No. 1 stock, 34c; No. 2, do., 30c. Potatoes—per bag, car lots, $1.50 to $1.55.

**Winnipeg Grain.**

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—Cash prices: Wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.58¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.56; No. 3 Northern, $1.53¼; No. 4, $1.47¼; No. 5, $1.38¼; No. 6, $1.16½; feed, $1.03½. Oats, No. 2 C.W., 50c; No. 3 C. W., 49c; extra No. 1 feed, 49c; No. 1, 48½c; No. 2, 48½c. Barley, No 3, 86c; No. 4, 88c; rejected, 76c; feed, 76c. Flax, No. 1 N. W. C., $1.88; No. 2 C. W., $1.85.

**United States Markets.**

Minneapolis, Sept. 19.—Wheat, September, $1.62¾; No. 1 hard, $1.70¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.63¾ to $1.66¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.59¾ to $1.64¾. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats, No. 3 white, 42¾ to 43c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $20.00 to $21.00.

Duluth, Sept. 19.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.66¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.64¾ to $1.65¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.61¾ to $1.62¾; September, $1.64¾ bid. Linseed on track and to arrive, $2.06; September, $2.06 asked; October, $2.05¾ bid; November, $2.06¾ asked; December, $2.05½; May, $2.09 asked.

**Live Stock Markets.**

Toronto, Sept. 19—Choice heavy steers, $8.35 to $9.10; good heavy steers, $8.00 to $8.10; butchers' cattle, good, $7.60 to $8.00; do., medium, $7.10 to $7.35; do., common, $6.00 to $6.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $4.50 to $5.00; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $6.85; do., good, $6.00 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.50 to $5.85; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.00 to $6.50; choice feeders, dehorned, $6.30 to $7.00; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; Milkers, choice, each, $70.00 to $90.00; do., com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $90.00; light ewes, $7.60 to $8.00; sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.35; spring lambs choice, $10.50 to $10.85; calves, good to choice, $10.50 to $12.25; do., medium, $9.00 to $10.00; hogs, fed and watered, $12.25 to $12.35; do., weighed off cars, $12.50 to $12.60; do., f.o.b., $11.40.

Montreal, Sept. 19.—Choice steers, $7.75 to $8; fair at $6.75 to $7.50 and common at $5.75 to $6.25 while choice butchers' cows brought $6.50 to $6.75, good, $6 to $6.25, common $5 to $5.75 and bulls from $5.25 to $7 per cwt., canning cattle, $4.50 to $4.90, and cows at $3.75 to $4.25. Ontario lambs at $10.50 to $11, and Quebec stock at $9.75 to $10, while sheep brought from $6.75 to $7.50 per cwt. Choice calves, 9 to 10c., and the lower grades at from 4 to 8c per lb., live weight. Selected hogs, $12.25 to $12.40 and the lower grades at $10.25 to $12 per cwt., weighed off cars.

### TWO BRITISH GENERALS KILLED AT THE FRONT.

A despatch from London says: Two brigadier-generals have been killed in action, according to the latest casualty lists printed here—Henry Frederick Hugh Clifford and Louis Murray Phillpotts.

### ALL BELGIAN MALES TO GO TO GERMANY.

A despatch from Havre says: General von Bissing, Military Governor of Belgium, is sending to Germany all Belgian males between the ages of 18 and 35. Recently 1,200 were taken from Liege.

### WORLD'S HEIGHT RECORD IS AGAIN EXCEEDED.

A despatch from Turin, Italy, says: Aviator Repini, with two passengers on Thursday beat the world's height record, rising 6,300 metres (more than 20,000 feet).

# "HELL" MACHINE OF THE BRITISH

**Latest Device in Warfare is a Winner Offensively and Defensively.**

London, Sept. 16.—The Evening Standard gives the following details of the new armored cars used by the British in the west:

"Britain's latest weapon of war is nothing more nor less than a huge land ship fully armored and capable of travelling at fair speed over the shell-battered and cratered terrain of Picardy. Designed, as they are, to traverse the most difficult country and to sweep away all obstacles in their path, they naturally are of fairly large size, with caterpillar wheels constructed to cover the widest trench or shell hole and to enable the vehicle to tackle almost any depth of mire. Their crews are protected by varying numbers of armored plates, any one of which is impervious to machine gun or rifle fire as well as shrapnel bullets, and it is asserted that only a direct hit from a gun of large calibre could put one of these monsters out of commission.

"While from a defensive point of view they are almost perfect, their offensive qualities are even superior, and when they have cleared a trench of the enemy or have forced the survivors into the shelter of their dugouts, these land ships—'tanks,' as the Tommies prefer to call them—have another little surprise in store for the beaten enemy, about which perhaps it were wise not to say more.

"Most of the great engineering works in Britain can claim a share in the production of these armored cars. They are built in parts at different factories in order to preserve the secret of their construction, and they are then assembled at a central factory under the supervision of experts of the armored car division."

Hall Caine, in a special article, says he has been told that if the allies had 3,000 "tanks" the war would be over in a month.

Other writers say that the "tanks" smash trees and other like obstacles to their progress, including wire entanglements, with the greatest ease. They carry both large and small guns, weigh over 400 tons, and have a speed of five miles an hour.

# BRITISH TAKE MOUQUET FARM

**Danube Trench in Old German First Line Near Thiepval Cleaned Up.**

With the British Army in France, Sept 17, via London, Monday, Sept. 18.—The British to-day took Mouquet farm. On two former occasions they had been on the premises, but were unable to remain there. It was a strong point on the right of the British battle line, where a garrison of Germans and their machine guns seemed proof against shell-fire, says Frederick Palmer.

They had the usual deep cellars and runways under ground and driven from one exit by shellfire they would emerge from another. The British got entirely around their burrows and called down the cellar stairs for them to surrender. The Germans thought that a counter-attack would come to their assistance as before. The British, however, assured them that none would come, as they had the trench all the way round the farm to prevent their exit or aid from coming to them. Still the Germans refused to yield and the final result of this grim colloquy was that the British blew in all the cellar doors. But such persistent diggers are the Germans that the British are not certain but they had some underground passage for escape.

The British also cleaned up the Danube trench in the old German first line near Thiepval, which is the hinge of the Somme battle line. As happened before and after the fierce general attack along the whole front, the succeeding days were spent in rectifying the line and cleaning up any strong points that still held out.

Talking with officers of corps engagtd in the fighting of the last three days, they estimate the losses from two to one to five to one for the Germans as against those of the British. In one sector the ratio was estimated at as high as eight to one. The superior volume of the British shell fire, now that the Germans are forced into the open, has a telling effect.

### ROUMANIAN GENERAL DROWNED IN DANUBE.

**Military Police Start Drive as Horses Go to the Post.**

A despatch from Berlin says: According to reports from Sofia, says an Overseas News Agency announcement on Wednesday, General Bessarabesku, commander of the recently captured Roumanian fortress of Turtukai, attempted to escape in a boat after the fall of the last fortification. The boat carrying him was sunk by Bulgarian artillery, the advices state, and the General was drowned in the Danube.

### BEST GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED IN ACTION.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The German lieutenant, Fahlbusch, whose successful exploits in the air have been mentioned recently in official despatches, has been killed in action, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

# WITHDRAWAL TO INNER LINE OF DOUAI, CAMBRAI AND LAON

**German "Straightening of the Front" in Western Theatre Expected to be Forced at Once.**

A despatch from Paris says: By its victories last week the French offensive has achieved what the Germans asserted was impossible. It has driven a wedge right through the original German front, has definitely "broken the line" of boasted impregnable fortifications stretching across France from beyond the north-western frontier to the limits of Switzerland.

The village of Bouchavesnes and l'Abbe Wood farm beyond it were clearly behind the rows of trenches which aerial observation showed to be barring the French advance when the Somme offensive began. That under the menace of the onrushing French tide the Germans have hastily constructed other lines still further in the rear of the lost positions does not detract from the moral value of the achievement that filled the battle-weary troops with enthusiasm.

Tremendous as is the moral value of the latest success, its strategic effects are even more important still. Highroad No. 37 of the great arteries feeding the German front has been cut between Bapaume and Peronne, and by their advance beyond Hill 76 the French now menace directly and already sweep with their artillery the main road from Paris to Lille via Cambrai, the loss of which is expected to force the German high command to consider seriously the necessity of a withdrawal to the inner line, Douai, Cambrai, Laon, that famous "shortening of the front" that is expected here to mark the beginning of the end.

Of more immediate value is that Peronne is now under French fire from the north, west, and south, which cuts it from all communications except along communication trenches or by dangerous night transport.

Now instead of being "before Peronne," the French are at its very gates.

# 5 AUSTRIAN POSITIONS TAKEN BY ROUMANIAN INVADERS

**More Than Nine Hundred Prisoners and Much War Material Captured in Transylvania.**

London, Sept. 17.—The capture of five Austrian positions by the Roumanians operating in the Transylvanian Alps was announced by the Bucharest War Office to-night. Ten officers and 900 men were taken prisoners. The statement says:

"On the north-western front we occupied Somerod, Almas, Cohalm and Faogaras. We took 910 prisoners, including ten officers, and captured some war material. In the Strecu valley, Bran Hill was captured by us. We took 76 prisoners. Our batteries sank two munitions barges near the mouth of Lom River.

"In the Dobrudja there were engagements with advanced detachments of the enemy."

# BRITISH "WILLIES" CALLED WONDERS

**New Type of Armored Car in Use on the Somme Front.**

A despatch from London says: The reference in the official statement issued by the War Office on Friday to a new type of armored car, is the first official mention of a development which has been much whispered about recently in army circles. Those who have seen the new vehicles refer to them as "tanks," while the soldiers who have been handling them have given them the nick-name of "Willies." The object which the designers sought to obtain was to render a heavily armored motor car capable of being operated in the shell-torn and roadless wilderness of trenches, where it is evident a vehicle mounted on ordinary wheels could not be used. Although no details of the car's construction have been published, the Times says: "Our inventors have not hesitated boldly to tread unbeaten paths. We may imagine the feelings of German infantry in shell battered trenches when in the uncertain light of dawn they saw advancing upon them an array of unearthly monsters cased in steel, spitting fire and crawling laboriously, but ceaselessly over trenches, barbed wire and shell craters.

### KING'S SECOND SON INVALIDED HOME.

London, Sept. 17.—Official announcement was made to-day that Prince Albert, second son of King George, has been invalided home because of severe abdominal trouble. The Prince is doing well at Windsor Castle, but it will be some time before he will be able to return to duty. Prince Albert is a midshipman in the navy. He has suffered from gastric disorders for some time. Last April he had to undergo a course of treatment. In August, 1914, he was operated on for appendicitis.

### KING CONGRATULATES HAIG ON SUCCESS.

London, Sept. 17.—King George sent the following message to General Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander in France: "I congratulate you and my brave troops on the brilliant success just achieved. I have never doubted that complete victory will ultimately crown our efforts, and the splendid results of the fighting yesterday confirmed this view.

# RUSSIAN GENERAL ESCAPES FROM AUSTRIAN PRISON CAMP

**Great Rejoicing Throughout Czar's Kingdom Over Return of One of Bravest Officers in Army.**

A despatch from Petrograd says: Gen. Korniloff, who was captured at Dukla Pass in April, 1915, has reached Kieff after escaping from an Austrian prison camp at Essek.

Gen. Korniloff was kept prisoner for 17 months. He finally managed to procure a private's uniform, and in these clothes, with the aid of a Czech soldier, contrived to be sent out with a working party. Taking advantage of the momentary inattention of the guard they slipped away, boarded a train and travelled unhindered to Karashevish. Here they obtained civilian clothing and continued their journey afoot, helped by a perfect knowledge of German.

The General's flight was soon discovered, and a large reward was offered for his recapture. It was too dangerous to travel except by night. In the day time they hid in the woods and suffered extreme hunger for days together, subsisting on berries. One day the soldier ventured into a village in quest of food. He was surrounded by gendarmes and shot in attempting to escape.

Korniloff, who was rapidly approaching complete exhaustion, continued his journey alone. On the 26th day after his escape he met a party of Roumanian shepherds, who guided him across the Russian frontier.

There is great rejoicing throughout Russia over Korniloff's return. His reputation for bravery is unexcelled by that of any other officer in the Russian army.

# FOOD RIOTS IN HAMBURG, ANGRY WOMEN RAID SHOPS

**"Down With the Junkers!" "Down With People's Torturers!" Cried the Mob.**

An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, London, says:

"Serious food riots occurred at Hamburg Saturday evening. According to Berlin reports, a mob of angry women raided shops which had been closed owing to a shortage of meat and vegetables, while another crowd demonstrated before the Town Hall shouting: 'Down with the junkers!' 'Down with the people's torturers!'

"Thirty-seven women were arrested. Two policemen were badly injured by stones thrown from windows."