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-Americans, 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 Germans occupying it.

"Fresh troops were thrown in by the Allies to meet the enemy blow. On both wings of the salient the artillery 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 Vrigny, 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-Tournelle 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 Vrigny. We are vigorously counter-attacking."

ALLIES STEADILY CLOSING IN

200,000 Germans Lost in Soissons-Rheims Sack—Americans Occupy Courpoil.

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 success.

The Americans have occupied Courpoil, 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.

BIGGEST BATTLE OF WAR RAGING

Seventy German Divisions Identified—25,000 Men and 500 Guns Taken.

A despatch with the French Army in France says:—Up to the present 70 German divisions have been identified in the present fighting zone, and the battle therefore may be regarded as the biggest since the beginning of the war.

The prisoners taken number over 25,000, and more than 500 cannon and thousands of machine guns have been captured.

Of the prisoners 14 per cent. belong to the 1919 class, showing that nearly all of these boys already have been incorporated in fighting units. If all of them have been utilized they would form from 17 to 18 per cent. of the German strength.

Information received proves that the 1920 class, which it was intended to be incorporated in the army of October, has been ordered into the units in September. Most of those of this class are not 18 years old.

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 newest advantage 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 to 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.

CANADIANS CONCEDED BEST ARMY OF SIZE

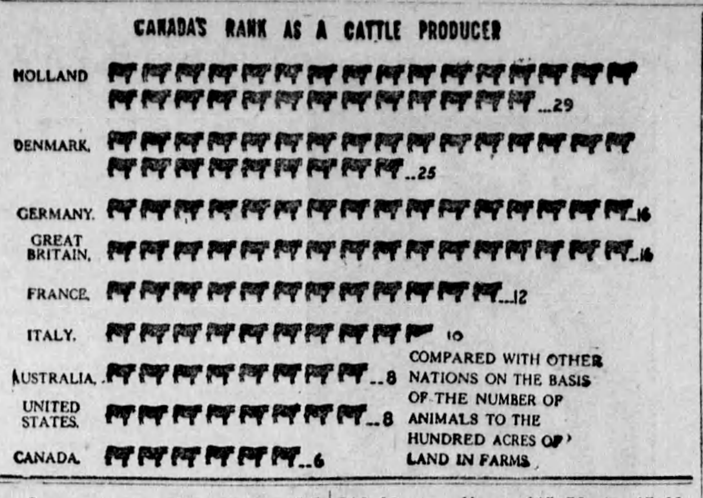
A despatch from Ottawa says:—The high standing won by the Canadian Army Corps at the front is the subject reference in a letter which Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for External Affairs, has received from Sir Robert Boden. Sir Robert, in the course of his letter, says:

"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 beligerent armies. As to this, there is no question in the mind of any man who has spoken to me on the subject."

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 83 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.



Markets of the World

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., 87⅜c; extra No. 1 feed, 87⅜c; No. 1 feed, 84⅜c, in store Fort William.

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

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

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

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights 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 freights, 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 Produces—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; olemargarine, (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24¼c; 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.

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, $48; mess pork, $47.

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

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 37 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; 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, clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28 to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 30¾ to 31¼c; pails, 31; to 31¾c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Shortening, tireces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c; 1-lb., prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, July 30.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, $1.01¼; extra No. 1 feed, 98¼c Flour, new standard grade, $11.05 Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $5.20 to $5.30. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Moullie, $68. 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 bulls, $10.25 to $10.60; do. rough bulls, $7.50 to $8.00; 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, $90.00 to $125.00; do, com. and med., $65.00 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, $13.50 to $17.00; hogs, fed and watered, $19.00; do, weighed off cars, $19.25.

Montreal, July 30.—Good steers, $10.50 to $.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. Infantry, draft No. 47, 1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston. 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, Ist Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston. Infantry, draft (part) No. 80, 2nd Depot Battalion, Ottawa, Ont. Cavalry, draft No. 53, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto. Draft No. 53, Railway Operating Troops, Nnagara, Ont. Probationary medical officers. V. A. D. nurses. Details. A total of 3,635.

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 artilleries seek 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."

White, Black and Yellow Races Intermingle 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 Buelow, 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.

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 sailent, 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 forest 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 Hill 204, but the British have retained their hold on Vrigny 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 Villemontoire 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.

BRITISH TANKS BLAZED TRAIL

Co-operated With French Infantry in Assault North of Montdidier.

A despatch from the British Armies in France says—British tanks blazed the trail for and co-operated with the French infantry in its recent ground-gaining assault north of Montdidier. The victory was important for, by hurling the enemy lines west of the Avre River from the high ground between Morisel and Montdidier into the valley on a front of more than two miles, thereby compelling withdrawal from other positions the French somewhat relieved the pressure on Amiens and the surrounding territory and in addition captured some high ground which gives excellent observation over much enemy territory.

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 Bauregard. The soldier receives $33 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.

25 RAIDS IN WEEK ON GERMAN CITIES

British Establish Record For Long-Distance Bombing Attacks.

A despatch from London says:—Thoughout the week the aerial fighting on the western battle front has been of a violent character. From a trustworthy source it is learned that during the week the British downed 76 enemy machines and drove down 15 out of control. Fifty-one British machines are missing.

One hundred and fifty-four tons of bombs were dropped during the week.

The week's record for long-distance bombing attacks was the heaviest of the war. Twenty-five separate raids were made into German territory. Thionville was bombed four times and the famous poison gas factory and munition works at Mannheim twice. The blast furnaces at Burbach and the railway and factories at Offenburg also came in for shelling twice.

Aerial attacks on German naval and submarine bases on the Belgian coast continued day and night. Upwards of 20 tons of explosives were dropped on Zeebrugge and Ostend.

On the Italian front the air fighting resulted in the downing of 19 enemy machines, without the loss of a single British aircraft.

BRITISH COURT MOURNS EX-CZAR

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.

FIRES AND EXPLOSIOE FURTHER RETREAT LINES INDICATN IN GERMAN

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

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 Liberte 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 Villemontoire 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 terrific losses from the allied artillery when he was concentrating for this assault on the French lines.

The Doings of the Duffs.