GERMANS FAIL IN VIOLENT ATTEMPT TO DRIVE BACK ALLIES

Attack on Franco-American Positions at Fere-en-Tardenois Failed—More Towns in Flames, Indicating Further Retirement of Enemy.

A despatch from London says:—Whether as a result of weariness after two weeks of incessant fighting or because of the greatly increased strength in man-power and positions of the enemy forces before them, the allied armies on the Soissons-Rheims front have noticeably decreased their efforts to clear the salient of Germans.

If the pause in the offensive is attributable to weariness, the armies of the German Crown Prince also must be worn out by the pressure they have been under for the fortnight, for, notwithstanding the fact that huge reinforcements were sent to them in their hour of dire peril, they have lacked the hardiness to endeavor to throw back their antagonists and recoup their losses.

The fourteen day of the great allied offensive which has resulted in driving back the Germans from the Marne region northward across the Ourcq River and in materially bending in the eastern and western side of the great pocket with its mouth running cross-country 36 miles from Soissons to Rheims, saw little activity on the part of either of the contending forces—except in the nature of reciprocal bombardments. Tuesday night witnessed violent attempts by the Germans to expel the American and French from the valuable positions they hold north of the Ourcq, in the region of Fere-en-Tardenois, and along the western side of the salient near Oulchy-le-Chateau, where Scottish troops are holding with the French the wedge that has been driven eastward into the enemy line. These efforts were entirely fruitless.

Whether the Germans have chosen the spot where ultimately they will face about and give battle to the allied forces has not yet become apparent. Likewise whether their retreat finally has ended is not known. Great fires behind the lines possibly might indicate the destruction of further villages which it is intended to evacuate and press on northward to a chosen battle line.

CANADIANS AGAIN IN FRONT LINE

Have Already Captured Prisoners From Extra German Divisions Sent to Confront Them

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian forces now are again in the front line and celebrated their return thither by continually harassing the Boche opposite, raiding him almost at will and contniually annoying him on his communicatons on the rear lines.

An extra German division which the enemy can ill spare for the purpose, has been placed in front of the Canadians, from which prisoners have already been captured.

Germans hold advanced posts now so thinly that their front line is practically no man's land.

A young Toronto officer a few nights back penetrated, with a sergeant, a mile of the enemy's trench system, without encountering a single Boche, and discovered on returning a dugout whence issued many guttural voices. The officer kept guard while the sergeant returned for bombs, and after half an hour the necessary tackle arrived and the dugout was blown up. Two more Canadians had now arrived.

The explosion of the dugout roused the whole German line for a short distance. With bombs and one of his men with a bayonet, he kept a score of Boches down, then making a lucky dash, reached his own posts safely.

The Canadians made several gas projections recently, the wind being favorable, and subsequent investigation showed this enterprise accounted for a few members of Hun working parties.

GIGANTIC PANORAMA

Heroes Of Britain At The Canadian National Exhibition.

Memories of the great fighters of long ago, the heroes of a thousand battles by land and sea, will be reawakened by the Grand Stand Epectacle at the Canadian National Exhibition. "Britannia Militant" will be more than a mere pageant; it will be the spirit of our Empire past and present, translated into flesh and blood, a romantic historic survey in which the spectators will be made to feel their kinship with the men of old. There will be a suggestion of the Arthurian legends, of mediaeval knights, ancient castles, venerable cathedral ruins, and all the colorful paraphernalia of history and of romance. The spirit of the Empire's yesterday will be caught and contrasted with the martial deeds of to-day and the men of the present, now fighting the greatest battle of all times, will not suffer by comparison, particularly in the dramatic climax when Currie's gallant Canadians arrive on the scene. The setting will be a gigantic reproduction of Windsor Castle, the scenic arrangement and general ensemble being the most elaborate ever produced at the Canadian National. There will be over 1,200 participants, all brilliantly attired in the styles of the period they represent, and the whole inspiring effect will be enchanced by super musical treatment.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The town of Yekaterinburg, in the Province of Perm, near the Siberian border, has been taken by the Czecho-Slovaks, according to the newspaper Izvestia at Moscow.

With this new development of the Czecho-Slovak movement the Bolshevik press is raising cries of alarm. The Pravda, for instance, declares the Czecho-Slovak danger is growing like an avalanche, and that the counter-revolutionary movement is extending.

Of Norway's 124,500 square miles of land, about 26,340 square miles are covered with forests.

GERMAN MORALE IS BROKEN

Disconsolate Batch of Prisoners Taken by Australians.

A despatch from the British Front says:—The far-reaching effect on the German morale of the great allied blow between Soissons and the Champagne sector is nowhere more convincingly apparent than among the large batch of German prisoners captured within the last few days by the Australians.

"A sad lot of rabbits," was the description of them by a British officer who interrogated some of them.

"I've never run across a more disconsolate lot of Boches," he said. "What seemed to be the outstanding thought in the minds of both officers and men was the fact that, despite what the German high command had long been preaching about the exhaustion of all the French reserves, there is no sign of a let-up in the fighting."

Other German prisoners asserted their losses had been heavy in the big Soissons battle. They had believed their big offensive would be a success, but suddenly it turned into a retreat. Their hopes in the U-boats had waned, for Americans seemed to be everywhere in the fighting. Added to their discouragement was the fact that they had been warned that British raiding would certainly continue on a wide scale. German dead alone in front of one Australian battalion which attacked near Morlancourt two days ago were fully 200.

BURY TORPEDOES IN PATH OF TANKS

But New Foe Device Meets With Poor Success on the Battlefield.

A despatch from Paris says:—That the allies are ingenious in coping with awkward conditions as they arise is exemplified in their method of dealing with machine-gun nests which are hidden in cornfields at every available point of vantage. Big tanks—those modern land cruisers—and small tanks—land torpedoes—have made short work of those deadly weapons with which the enemy defends himself.

To meet it, the Germans hit upon the plan of burying torpedoes of a new kind at a slight depth in front of the tanks. This measure met with only poor sucess, as the invention is not hindering the allies.

FOUR TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS FOR FRANCE

A despatch from Paris says:—Half a million francs have been appropriated by the American Red Cross to complete the installation of four tuberculosis hospitals. One of these is for use by the National Railway Union, comprising four hundred thousand members, and another is for Serbian tubercular cases.

34,000 GERMAN PRISONERS IN A FORTNIGHT

A despatch from Paris says:—The total number of German prisoners taken on the Marne battle front and in Champagne during the period between July 15—the date of the beginning of the German offensive—and July 31, is 33,400, of which 674 are officers.

BRITISH CASUALTIES MUCH LOWER IN JULY

Despatch from London says:—British casualties reported during July totaled 67,291. This compares with total casualties reported in June of 141,147. The losses for July are divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 521; men, 6,474.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 521; men, 8,474.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Aug. 6.—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., 86⅞c; extra No. 1 feed 84⅞c, in store Fort William.

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

Ontario oats—No. 1 white, 85 to 86c, nominal; No. 3 white, 84 to 85c, 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, new crop, $1.20 to $1.22.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 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 Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 to 42½c; prints, per lb., 42½ to 43c; dairy, per lb., 36 to 37c.

Eggs—New laid, 43 to 45c.

Dressed poultry—spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 23 to 28c; ducklings, 33c; turkeys, 32 to 35c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 16c; fowl, 21 to 26c; ducklings, lb., 25c; turkeys, 27 to 30c. Spring chickens, 30 to 32c.

Honey—New crop, strained, 19 to 20c per lb; in comb, $2.25 to $2.40.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24¼c; old, large, 25½ to 26c; twin 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42c; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47c; solids, 44 to 45c.

Margarine—28 to 32c.

Eggs—No. 1's, 48 to 49c; in cartons, 52 to 54c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 33 to 34c; turkeys, 40c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. $7.50; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6.50; Japan, $8.00 to $8.75; Lamas, 18 to 19c.

Maple syrup—3½-lb. tins, 10 to a case, $14.50; imperial gallon tins, per tin, $2.25; imperial five-gallon cans. per can, $10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per gal, $2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, gal, $2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 50 to 51c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 44c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless 48 to 49c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 30½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pails, 30¾ to 31¼c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26½ to 26¾c; pails, 26¾ to 27c; prints, 28 to 28½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, $1.00; extra No. 1 feed, 97c. Flour, new standard grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs, $5.20 to $5.30. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Mouillie, $67. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Aug. 6.—Choice heavy steers, $14.00 to $15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.00 to $13.50; do. good, $12.00 to $12.50; do. medium, $10.75 to $11.00; 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 $8.50; butchers' cows, choice, $10.75 to $11.00; do. good, $10.25 to $10.50; 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; caners 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 21½c; calves, good, $13.50 to $16.25; hogs, fed and watered, $19.75 to $19.90; do. weighed off cars, $19.75 to $20.15.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Calves, milk-fed, $7.00 to $14.50; choice steers, $11.50 to $12.00; butchers' bulls, $7.00 to $8.50; butchers' cows, $8.00 to $10.00; canners, $5.50. Select hogs, $19.50 to $19.75.

BRITISH BOMB MORE HUN TOWNS

Airmen Attack Stuttgart, Coblenz, Saarbrucken and Other Cities, Returning in Safety.

A despatch from Lonodon says:—The Air Ministry's communication on aerial activities issued on Wednesday night follows:

"In addition to the attacks already reported on the 30th instant the station at Lahr (Baden) was bombed.

"On the night of July 30-31 our airplanes again proceeded to Stuttgart and dropped nearly two tons of bombs on the Bosch Magneto works, the Daimler works and the railway station. A fire broke out in the station.

"Several bombs were dropped on the Hagnau station and barracks causing a heavy explosion. The Remilly junction and two airdromes were attacked with bombs and machine gun fire.

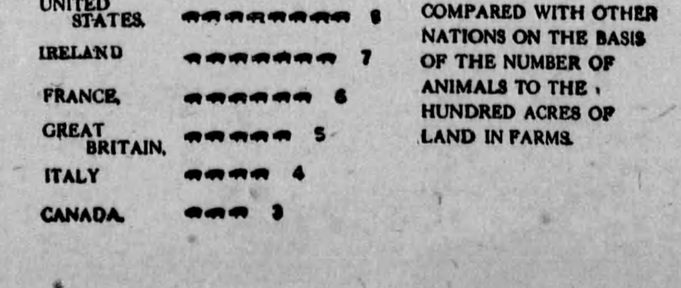
"On the morning of July 31, at 7.30 o'clock, one of our squadrons attacked the Coblenz station. Owing to clouds observation was impossible. The station and factories at Saarbrucken were subjected to two attacks.

"The first formation encountered large numbers of hostile scouts before reaching their objective. Bitter fighting ensued, in the course of which four of our machines were shot down. The remainder bombed their objective and on their return journey again were heavily attacked, losing three more machines. One hostile machine was disabled.

"The second attack, delivered later, was completely successful. Bursts were observed in the factory. In spite of attacks by hostile scouts all our machines returned safely."

"There is no charity equal to the charity that is charitable to the uncharitable."

CANADA'S RANK AS A HOG PRODUCER



COMPARED WITH OTHER NATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO THE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCE MAKE PROGRESS IN TWO NEW ATTACKS

Allies Occupy Villages After Severe Fighting North of Ourcq—Also Advance Two Miles on 11-Mile Front in Soissons-Rheims Salient.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—Gen. Manguin, with the French and British troops of his command, is fighting a severe battle north of the Ourcq River and is making considerable progress.

After taking the village of Grand Rozoy, north-west of Fere-en-Tardenois, the allied troops advanced to the Plessier Wood, where at 8 p.m. Thursday night the combatants are in the closest of grips and the combat is extraordinarily fierce. The heights north of Grand Rozoy have fallen into the hands of the allies, and at several points the allied troops have approached within five miles of the railroad leading to Bazoches, which is the only railroad that can be used by the Germans for maintaining communications.

The attack which brought the allies such good results started at 4 o'clock Thursday morning with the aid of tanks.

The British joined with the French in attacking the woods, thickets and villages, each of which had been transformed into a fortress, with the aid of machine guns.

By six o'clock Hill 205 and the villages of Courdoux, Servenay and Cramoiselles had fallen before the determined allied assaults and prisoners were coming in. By seven o'clock the advance was so marked that the British and French batteries were able to go forward to new positions. The German guns replied feebly, but their mitrailleuses were very numerous.

The enemy counter-attacked furiously from Buzancy and Eveque Wood, but their efforts were splendidly held up by the allied infantry.

By evening the allies had occupied Cramaille, north-west of Fere-en-Tardenois, and the hillocks to the north of it.

A despatch from London says:—Allied troops delivered another powerful blow against the Germans right on Thursday, penetrating two miles flank in the Soissons-Rheims salient on an 11-mile front, extending from Buzancy south of Soissons, to the villages of Cramaille and Cramoiselle, which lie north and west of Fere-en-Tardenois. Six hundred prisoners were captured.

This thrust is a serious blow to the Germans, since it means that allied guns placed at the points of furthest allied advance, will command the railroad which runs from Fismes to Bazoches and from thence to Missy—the only lateral railroad communication left to the Germans in the "pocket."

The new drive also threatens the German lines along the Crise and Vesle Rivers, between which streams the enemy has been burning villages latterly, as though preparing to fall back across the Aisne River.

On this advance which was made in the face of immensely stiffened resistance, British troops acted in conjunction with the French.

U.S. MAKE FURTHER GAINS

Push Forward Despite Desperate Resistance in Meuniere Wood.

A despatch from the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, says:—The American troops pushed forward their lines at certain points Thursday on the centre of the Rheims-Soissons salient, notwithstanding the resistance of the Germans, who did not give ground on some sectors until they actually had been shot from their positions.

The Germans are desperately clinging to their strongholds at Nesles, and in the Bois Meuniere, north-east of Roncheres, but the Americans have gained a hold on the northern edge of the Meuniere Wood. The Nesles forest is under the range of the American heavy guns.

Aviators reported that the Germans are rushing up reinforcements, including tanks. The enemy's heavy guns are pounding the Nesles and Meuniere Woods unmercifully.

Observers and prisoners who had been brought behind the lines previously reported the forests as having been jammed with German troops and also with large quantities of supplies. The German losses in men, therefore, must have been very great, as the heavy guns started shelling the woods several days ago.

JEWS TRAINED IN CANADA NOW FIGHTING NEAR JAFFA

A despatch from New York says:—Safe arrival in Palestine of the first two contingents of the American Jewish Legion was announced by the Zionist Organization of America. Recruited last Spring, the men have been trained in Canada and England, and will join the Jewish regiment enrolled in London and already on the firing line with the British forces near Jaffa.

Liege Must Pay Heavy Fine For Celebrating Marne Victory

A despatch from London says:—The Maastricht newspaper Les Nouvelles says the inhabitants of Liege, Belgium, held an enthusiastic public demonstration over the success of the Entente offensive on the Marne salient, during which the Marseillaise was sung. Because of this, the newspaper adds, the German governor has ordered the curfew rung at 7 o'clock in the evening for several weeks and the city also has been fined.

Before Action.

By all the glories of the day
And the cool evening's benison,
By that last sunset touch that lay
Upon the hills when day was done,
By beauty lavishly outpoured
And blesings carelessly received,
By all the days that I have lived,
Make me a soldier, Lord.

By all of all man's hopes and fears,
And all the wonders poets sing,
The laughter of unclouded years,
And every sad and lovely thing;
By the romantic ages stored
With high endeavor that was his,
By all his mad catastrophes
Make me a man O Lord.

I, that on my familiar hill
Saw with uncomprehending eyes
A hundred of Thy sunsets spill
Their fresh and sanguine sacrifice,
Ere the sun swings his noonday sword
Must say good-bye to all of this—
By all delights that I shall miss,
Help me to die, O Lord.

—Lieut. William Noel Hodgson.

WITHOUT THE LOSS OF ONE MACHINE

British Drop 23 Tons of Bombs on German Positions.

A despatch from London says:—The official communication on aerial operations says: On July 31 heavy fighting took place in the air, with the result that 26 enemy machines were brought down and nine others were driven down out of control. Four of our machines failed to return.

Although observation was again difficult, many photographs were taken and 15 tons of bombs were dropped by us with good effect. During the night over 23 tons of bombs were dropped by us without the loss of a machine.

Several railways, including those at Cambrai and Lille, suffered very heavily, many direct hits being observed and a number of large fires started.

The Air Ministry communication on Thursday night says:

On the morning of August 1 one if our bombing squadrons started to bomb Cologne, but. finding it enveloped in a cloud, turned and dropped its bombs on the factories at Duren (Rheinisch Prussia) in one of which a fire broke out. All our machines returned.

A second formation attacked the railway workshops at Treves. They were heavily attacked by large numbers of hostile machines. Three of the enemy machines were destroyed. One of our planes has not returned.

OCCUPY HILLS BEYOND SERINGES

Americans Pretended to Withdraw, Then Attacked, Annihilating Two Companies.

A despatch with the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front says: General DeGoutte, commanding the army on this front, has expressed to the correspondent his satisfaction at the progress already made and the hope that the advance would continue until the Germans were forced beyond their new positions.

The allied forces now occupy the hills beyond Seringes and Sergy. One of the fiercest encounters in the present offensive was brought about by the Americans, who occupied Seringes. During the night the Americans pretended to withdraw from the village.

Some of them did withdraw, but others remained in the houses and other points of vantage. The Germans began pouring into the place, and the Americans opened fire. Two enemy companies were virtually annihilated.

The Americans used machine guns, rifles, pistols and employed both the bayonet and the rifle-butt with great effectiveness. The fighting in the streets was savage, but of comparatively brief duration. Then the Americans awaited the coming of other Germans, but they came not. So, French and Americans together moved beyond the village.

The Germans are now using high explosive shells simultaneously with gas shells. The high explosives are designed to drown the "pop" of the gas projectiles, which the allies have learned to distinguish from the others. The percentage of gas casualties is low as a result of the discovery of the German trick, because the allies generally anticipate attacks with gas.