CANADIANS TAKE VILLAGES TO THE NORTH-WEST OF ROYE

Germans Give Up Towns of Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Bucquoy and Puisieux-Au-Mont, and Have Crossed Ancre River at Several Points.

A despatch from London says:—The Canadians have taken the villages of Damery and Parvillers, a short distance north-west of Roye. The British line south-east of Proyart, just south of the Somme, has been advanced a short distance. There have been no further striking developments in the situation on the new Somme battle front, or immediately north of it where the Germans have been evacuating advanced posts in a manner somewhat similar to that preceding their withdrawal last year to the Hindenburg line.

The enemy seems to be in some force along the new front south of the Somme, where he has been driven by the allied armies. His principal force seems to be between Chaulnes and Roye.

The Germans have given up the towns of Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Bucquoy and Puisieux-au-Mont, and at several points have crossed the Ancre River, with the British following closely on their trail. The enemy seems desirous of establishing himself on new ground eastward, with the Ancre River a barrier between him and his foes.

In the week of fighting on the Picardy front 30,244 prisoners have fallen into the hands of the British fourth army and French first army, according to the official announcement. Of this number the British captured 21,844. Unofficial reports give the number of prisoners in allied hands since August 8 as 34,000, and say also that 670 captured guns thus far have been counted.

ENEMY INSTALLED IN OLD TRENCHES

Will Require Help of Artillery to Dislodge Them.

On the French Front.—The advance by Gen. Humbert's army on the Massif of Thiescourt gives the French a line which makes it practically impossible for the enemy to attempt any counter-attacks with his forces this side of the Divette River below Lassigny.

The Germans have lost the advantage which they held before the French began to climb up into the Massif, of numerous shelters for men and depots for ammunition with which it provided them. Either they have already found themselves obliged to move the bulk of their force back across the Divette or they will be forced to shortly. They will probably leave a screen of machine-guns with which to oppose any French advance and before long it is more than likely this, too, will be withdrawn even if they are not driven out by the force of arms.

At every step the Germans have put up a violent resistance, principally with machine guns, as in all recent operations, and with guns in position behind their lines. The French naturally have been able to make very little use of their artillery as it takes time to bring up guns and they have been deluged with gas during the whole advance.

PANIC AMONG PEOPLE IN GERMAN TOWNS

A despatch from Geneva says:—An official despatch received here from Frankfort, Germany, says that that city was attacked by twelve enemy aviators, who dropped twenty-six bombs, killing twelve persons and injuring five others.

Reports from Basel, however, assert that the casualties were far more numerous. These say that a bomb fell in the crowded Kaiserstrasse, killing many persons and stopping the street cars; that another fell in the middle of the large station and several in its vicinity, while two more fell in the barracks and still another near Goethe's house, which was undamaged.

The Basel despatch says the aerial attack has increased the panic reigning in the Rhine towns.

AMERICANS AT VLADIVOSTOK

Will Immediately Join International Force to Aid Czechs.

A despatch from Washington says:—American troops last week disembarked at Vladivostok and immediately joined the international force to aid the Czecho-Slovak army in its campaign in Siberia. The Americans compose the 27th regular infantry regiment from Manila, and will be followed by another regiment from the Philippines and additional troops from the United States.

BULGARIAN MONARCH IS IN CRITICAL STATE

A despatch from Geneva says:—The health of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is at Nauheim, suddenly has become worse, according to a despatch received here from Munich. His condition now is considered critical.

ALLIES 100 MILES BELOW ARCHANGEL

Encountering Resistance—Have Force Ready to Cut Off Enemy's Retreat.

A despatch from London says:—The Allied Archangel expeditionary force has reached Pabereshskaia, 100 miles south of Archangel, on the railroad toward Vologda, it is announced here. Bolshevik forces, on retiring, are declared to have committed every form of atrocity upon civilian population.

Fairly determined resistance to the allied advance was offered by the Bolsheviki and the progress of the expeditionary forces was delayed.

Allied forces have been landed along the shore of Onega Bay, 100 miles south-west of Archangel, for the purpose of intercepting Bolshevik forces retiring from Archangel, it is learned here.

Another allied detachment is pushing toward Kotlass, 260 miles south of Archangel, on the Divina River.

South of the Vologda River Generals Alexieff and Denikine apparently are endeavoring to amalgamate their anti-Bolsheviki forces with the army of the Czecho-Slovaks.

GERMANS ARE CONSCRIPTING RUSSIANS ON A SMALL SCALE

A despatch from London says:—The Germans already are conscripting Russians on a small scale. "According to stories of prisoners taken by the Czecho-Slovaks," says the despatch, "German flying columns are impressing males from 18 to 45 years of age and are bringing those who disobey the mobilization oredr before Germanized revolutionary tribunals, which condemn them to death. These conscripted units have German company and platoon commanders and are stiffened by 20 Germans or Magyars to every 60 Russians."

ITALIANS CAPTURE MOUNTAIN SPURS

A despatch from Rome says:—Italian forces have occupied Monte Mantello, Punta di Matteo and the spur southeast of Cima Zigolon, north of the Adamello region, according to an official statement issued by the War Office. They have taken 100 prisoners.

The Human Touch.

A gentleman visited a jeweller's store to inspect certain precious stones. Among other gems he was shown an opal. As it lay there, it appeared dull and lustreless. The jeweller took it in his hand, and held it for some moments; then he showed it again to his visitor. It gleamed and flashed with all the colors of the rainbow. It only needed the touch and warmth of a human hand to bring out its irridesence. There are human lives everywhere about us that are darkly stained with sin. Yet they only need the touch of the hand of Jesus to bring out the radiance of the divine image hidden within. We have to be the hand of Jesus to these marred and lustreless lives: "As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Aug. 20.—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., 91⅛c; No. 3 C.W., 86⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 87¼c; No. 1 feed, 84⅝c, 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.

Peas—Nominal.

Manitoba flour — War quality, $10.95, Toronto.

Ontario flour — War quality, $10.85, 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, $17 to $18 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, $15 to $16 per ton, track, Toronto.

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, 41 to 42c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 25 to 30c; ducklings, 33c; turkeys, 32 to 35c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 16c; fowl, 21 to 26c; ducklings, lb., 25c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 32 to 35.

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.

Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb, tins, 22c; 10-lb. tins, 22½c; 5-lb. tins, 23c. Combs—Doz., $3.00 to $3.60.

Maple syrup—8½-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, pure, per lb., 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 51 to 53c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; 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. 20.—Oats—Canadian Western, $1.01; extra No. 1 feed, 98c Flour—New standard grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs, $5.20 to $5.30. Bran, $37.00. Shorts, $40. Mouillie, $67. Hay—No. 2 per ton, car lots, $14.50 to $15.00.

Cheese, finest easterns, 22½ to 23c. Butter, choicest creamery, 43¼ to 43¾c. Eggs, selected, 45 to 46c; No. 1 stock, 47 to 48c; No. 2 stock, 45 to 46c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $2.10 to $2.15. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $29.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 32 to 33c.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 20.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 Northern, old, $2.30. Corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.75 to $1.80. Oats, No. 3 white, 64⅞ to 65⅞c. Flax, $4.36 to $4.39. Flour unchanged. Bran, $29.31.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 20.—Linseed on track and to arrive, $4.27; September, $4.31 bid; October, $4.28; November, $4.26 bid, and December, $4.25.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Choice heavy steers, $14.00 to $15.35; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $13.75; 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; 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 $15.00; yearlings, $15.00 to $16.00; spring lambs, 18 to 18½c; calves, good to choice, $13.50 to $16.50; hogs, fed and watered, $20.00 to $20.25; do. weighted off cars, $20.25 to $20.50; do. f.o.b., $19.25.

Montreal, Aug. 20.—Choice steers, $11.00 to $12.00; good, $9.00 to $10.50; cows, $8.00 to $10.00; canners, $5.50; bulls, $8.00 to $9.00; lambs, $16.00 to $17.50; milk fed calves, $12.00 to $14.00.

FRENCH CAPTURE RIBECOURT ON THE ROAD TO NOYON

Preparations for German Counter-attack Broken Up by Allied Infantry Elements and Battalion Commanders Captured.

A despatch from Paris says:—The town of Ribecourt, on the road leading to Noyon and 6½ miles south-west of that town, has been captured by the French.

The capture of Ribecourt by the French marks an important epoch in the offensive, which has for its immediate purpose the freeing of the region between the Somme and the Oise of the enemy. As a gain from the strategic standpoint it ranks with the taking by the French of the forest and hill positions between the Matz and the Oise, which has brought the French almost to the gates of Lassigny. Through Ribecourt lies an open route up the Oise alley to Noyon a route by rail and the big national thoroughfare, not to mention the canal which parallels the roadways for the greater part of the way.

EVE—INVENTOR.

Women Inventors Are Proving Their Ingenuity.

The feminine wizard—the female Edison—has yet to arrive, but her birth seems not far distant, says an English writer.

Rapid strides have been made in the more technical fields of invention by women since 1914.

The year following the outbreak of hostilities saw 400 applications lodged with one London patent agent alone—all the applicants being women. The head of this firm then expressed the opinion that women had failed to come to the fore as inventors hitherto, not because of their lack of mental ability, but merely because their technical knowledge was too scanty to allow them to put their ideas into practice.

Not so, however.

A perfect torrent of inventions has followed upon more frivolous ideas of pre-war days. Safety hooks, muff suspenders, patent ironers, hole-proof hosiery, millinery adjustments, etc., have been superseded by weighing-room indicators, illuminated signs for advertisements, electrical tramway additions, oxygen warmers, spirit inhalers, safety razor strops, cranes, and spring-forks for motor-cycles.

One ingenious lady recently invented a capital beer-cooler; another, a room ventilator; but the greatest success up to now has been achieved by those women who have specialized in surgical aids and appliances.

In view of the numberless women who work under the Red Cross, it is not astonishing, perhaps, that ideas should centre round this theme. Here a Miss Gasette, American artist and sculptor in Paris, stands supreme. Her inventions include a wonderful leg hammock—a system of suspension which arranges the splint above the leg and soft rubber underneath—the contrivance being in use in over a thousand hospitals to-day. Many other ingenious aids for the wounded have emanated from this clever lady's brain, and she is probably the biggest "find" among women inventors.

Then there is Miss Elinor Hale, also a sculptor, who has a special London centre now at work where women carpenters copy her designs and models. She concentrates mainly on splints and similar apparatus for broken and wounded limbs.

Hard to Explain.

Field Marshal Lord Methuen, the Governor of Malta, told an amusing story recently of a wounded Australian in a hospital there who fell in love with his Maltese nurse, and eventually married her. Presently letters of congratulation began to pour in upon the bride from her husband's friends and relatives, and most of them used the same adjective in referring to him, calling him a model man. Curious to learn the exact meaning of the word, she consulted an English dictionary, and discovered that model was a "small imitation of the real article."

FIVE BILLIONS FOR WAR BONDS

Bonar Law Announces That British People Have Subscribed This Amount.

A despatch from London says:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honorable Bonar Law, announced that the subscriptions for national war bonds had reached the stupendous figure of one thousand million pounds sterling. Hitherto the world's record was held by the great war loan of 1917, yielding £948,459,000. Most remarkable is the fact that the great result was achieved by regular, continuous, week-by-week investment, consequently we avoided the dislocation of the money market and the upheaval of credit which after a great loan render it impossible for the Government to issue another loan for many months. It may therefore fairly be stated that the success of the national war bond issue is a unique achievement. Undoubtedly the excellent result obtained will serve as a stimulus to fresh endeavors. We need £25,000,000 weekly, and rely, therefore, on the patriotism and sense of duty of our people. We know now that the financial efforts of the country will not only be sustained, but surpassed, and that we shall be able to finance the war through to victory.

A MAID OF FRANCE.

One of the Heroines of the War of Whom There Are Many.

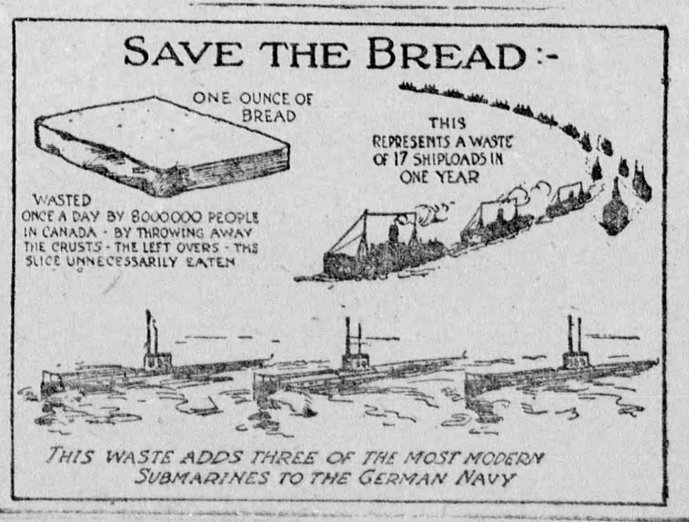
When the work in your war garden seems tedious and you straighten your aching back and look longingly toward the inviting shade of the trees or toward the armchair on the awning-covered porch; when you mutter to yourself that it will not matter much whether the weeds do choke the beet patch—it may help you to finish your task if you call to mind a story told in My War Diary by Mrs. Mary King Waddington.

In a village near ours, says the author, a girl of thirteen is running the farm. At the beginning of the war it was a thriving farm with a man and his wife, six sons and one daughter. Then the blow fell, and all the men in France were mobilized; the father and his two eldest boys went off at once—four hours after the decree of mobilization was received in the village. The farmer had no time to put his house in order, but left the farm in the hands of his wife and the two big boys, aged fifteen and sixteen. The man and his two eldest sons are now dead, the two next are in the army, and the poor mother, a wreck physically and mentally, cries all day. The girl and the two little boys do the whole work of the farm. The youngest, who is only ten years old, cannot accomplish much, but he does manage to watch the cows and to carry cans of milk or baskets of butter.

I see the girl sometimes: she is perfectly well, never complains and never asks for anything—except occasionally for a warm petticoat, or a hood to keep her head and neck warm and dry when she is working in the fields. There are hundreds of girls doing that work all over France.

Saving Daylight.

At present standard time in New Zealand differs from Greenwich time by 11½ hours. This time was adopted in 1868, before the present world-wide system of zone time was introduced. The Wellington Philosophical Society is now agitating the question of making New Zealand time exactly 12 hours in advance of Greenwich time, thus conforming to the regular hour zones, and also securing, throughout the year, the advantages of a half-hour of "daylight saving."



The Doings of the Duffs.