BRITISH ADVANCE IN NEW DRIVE CAPTURING TOWN OF ALBERT

Germans Are Retreating From Section to South of Arras Hard Pressed by Victorious Armies of Field Marshall Haig.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—There was fierce fighting on Thursday along a large section of the British front, to the south of Arras, virtually through to the River Somme.

Again the British have been victorious. The battle north of the Ancre raged all day long, while ten thousand yards to the south another British force, which crossed the Ancre during the night and opened an attack at daybreak, was driven steadily into the enemy positions on the high ground between Bray-sur-Somme and Albert and had already captured a thousand prisoners.

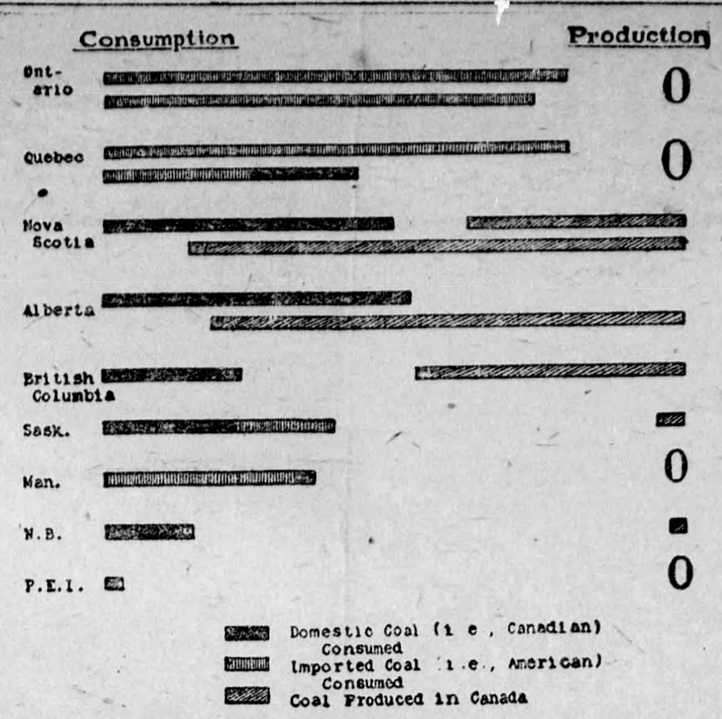
The Germans are retreating from the section between the two points where the British armies are hammering them and where they are threatened with being left in a pocket. The town of Albert has fallen into the hands of the British, who are pressing the enemy hard.

Along the Arras-Albert railway embankment and on both sides of it heavy fighting continues.

On the northern half of the battlefront the British stormed the enemy positions and captured them, inflicting terrible losses on the enemy. They then pushed eastward at various points. They occupied Hamelincourt trench, well to the east of the embankment, and were reaching out similarly at other points, at the same time beating down desperate attacks launched by the enemy in an effort to regain his valuable lost positions.

Albert is a town in the department of Somme, 18 miles north-east of Amiens. It is situated on the Ancre River and is a railroad centre. Before the war it had a population of more than 7,000.

Albert has been the scene of some desperate fighting and in the recent British drive the town was surrounded on three sides by the armies of Field Marshall Haig, the village of Aveluy on the north and Meaulte on the south having been reached by them.



Canada's Coal Problem—Facts about the production, importation and consumption of coal in Canada put into concrete form. How can the question of distribution be solved?

BRITISH ADVANCE ON BATTLEFRONT OF TWENTY-THREE MILES

Gain Numerous Towns and Inflict Terrific Losses on Enemy—British Within Striking Distance of Bapaume.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—Victorious on a battlefront extending from the Cojeul River on the north across the Ancre and Somme Rivers almost to Lihons, the Third and Fourth British Armies under Generals Byng and Rawlinson at mid-afternoon on Friday were vigorously following up their successes of Friday, which apparently has been one of the most disastrous days ever experienced by the Germans.

The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous towns, thousands of men made prisoners, and large quantities of materials and guns. He also again has had heavy casualties.

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the German Commander, has thrown his men in before the advancing British armies in an effort to stave off the inevitable, but only to have them mowed down again and again by storms of metal which poured from the British guns. One entire enemy battalion was annihilated durng the fighting.

Dead Germans in great numbers are scattered everywhere over the battlefield. As an example, four hundred enemy dead were observed this morning on one small piece of ground over which the battle had swept.

With all this fierce fighting and notwithstanding the fact that the British at many places have fought over open ground against an enemy protected in "pot holes" and strong points of other kinds, the British losses everywhere seem to have been extraordinarily light. This probably is due to the confusion the Germans find reigning behind their lines, as they are fighting a losing battle, which for them hourly grows more disastrous.

Crown Prince Rupprecht on Friday had strengthened his line at many places, but this, instead of stopping the British, simply meant that the Germans suffered bigger losses.

During the night and Friday morning the front upon which the battle was being fought on Thursday was widened appreciably both to the north and the south, while the ground in the middle between Albert and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, which before had been fairly quiet, suddenly was drawn into the whirl.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Manitoba Wheat—In store, Fort William, nominal (including 2½c tax); No. 1 northern, $2.23½; No. 2 northern, $2.20½; No. 3 northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½.

Manitoba Oats—In store, Fort William, No. 2 C.W., 92¾c; No. 3 C. W., 88¾c; extra No. 1 feed 88¾c; No, 1 feed, 84¾c.

American Corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2, $2.22, basis in store, Montreal.

Ontario Oats—New crop, No. 2 white, 77c to 79c; No., 3, 76 to 77c.

Rye—Nominal.

Barley—New crop, malting, $1.03 to $1.05.

Ontario Flour—Winter, in new bags, prompt shipment, was quality, $10.85, Montreal, prompt shipment.

Peas—Nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Hay—Track, Toronto, No. 1, $18 to $19; mixed, $16 to $17. Straw—Car lots, $8 to $8.50.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, $40.

Manitoba Flour — War quality, $10.95, Toronto.

Country Produce—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. Oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24½c; 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., $5 to $5.50 per dozen; 12 oz., $3.50 to $4 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, $2.50 to $2.75. Bulk, 25 to 26c per lb.

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, 38 to 39c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 53 to 54c; 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, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c; 1-lb. prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Aug. 27.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, $1.02 to $1.03; extra No. 1 feed, 99c to $1.00. Flour—New standard grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs. $5.20 to $5.30. Bran, $35.00. Shorts, $40.00. Mouillie, $47.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15.00 to $15.50.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Extra choice heavy steers $15.50 to $16.25; choice heavy steers, $14.50 to $15.00; 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, $10.25 to $10.50; do. good, $9.25 to $9.50; do. medium, $8.25 to $8.75; do common, $7.25 to $8.00; 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, 20½ to 21½c; calves, good to choice, $13.50 to $17.25; hogs, fed and watered, $19.50; do. weighed off cars, $19.75.

Montreal, Aug. 27.—Choice steers, $10.00 to $10.50; good steers, $8.50 to $10.00; choice butcher cows, $9.00 to $9.50; good cows, $8.00 to $9.00; canners, $5.50 to $6.00; butcher bulls, $8.00 to $9'50, according to quality; canners, ..6.50 to $7.50; milk-fed calves, $12.00 to $15.00; grass-fed, $7.00 to $8.50; sheep, $12.00; choice lambs, $18.00 to $19.00; select hogs, off cars, $19.50 to $20.00; sows, $17.50 to $18.00; roughs and heavies down to $16.00.

TAKE OVER QUEBEC BRIDGE WITHIN A FEW DAYS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Severe tests made of the Quebec Bridge on Wednesday are regarded by the Railway Department as very satisfactory. The bridge will be formally taken over by the Government with in a few days.

For the past six months the Railway Department has been operating trains over the bridge. Wednesday's test was regarded, however, as the severe to which the bridge could be put.

ITALIANS HARVESTED GRAIN UNDER FIRE OF THE ENEMY

A despatch from Washington says:—Italian soldiers and civilians have succeeded in harvesting the grain on the right bank of the Piave River, under fire of the enemy, according to official reports from Rome. The entire district was swept, while the harvesters worked, by the enemy's artillery fire.

CZECHS IN SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN THE VOSGES

A despatch from Washington says:—Czecho-Slovak troops in France have participated in a successful attack against German positions in the Vosges, according to a despatch received on Thursday at the headquarters here of the Czecho-Slovak National Council.

20,000 AUSTRIANS, 2,500 BRITISH LOST

A despatch from London says:—Austrian losses on the British front in Italy between June 15 and August 15 were 20,000, according to advices received here. British casualties in the same period totalled 2,500, it is said.

100,000 PRISONERS SINCE JULY 18

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allied armies have taken more than 100,000 prisoners since July 18, says Marcel Hutin in The Echo de Paris.

HOW CHASSEURS TOOK LASSIGNY

Gallantly Stormed Devitte Wood and Drove Out the Enemy.

A despatch from the French Army on the Oise, says:—The fall of Lassigny at noon on Wednesday followed five days of incessant fighting in the trenches of the old positions which were abandoned by the Germans in March, 1917. Grenades, mine-throwers and all other means of trench warfare came again into play, and hand-to-hand fighting took place frequently.

The Germans made a stout stand in Devitte wood, which bristled with machine guns and made an almost impregnable position. A battalion of the famous Chasseurs, however, stormed the wood and took it yesterday morning, thereby sealing the fate of Lassigny.

While the officer commanding the Chasseurs, at the head of his men and with a rifle in his hand, led them to the summit of the height to the east of Lassigny and planted the French flag there, an infantry regiment, advancing from Plessier-de-Roye, turned the famous Plemont height to the north.

Thus Lassigny not only had fallen, but its possession by the French was made secure by the encircling of a strong position from which the Germans might have delivered counter-attacks.

In the fighting at close quarters, and while the Germans were pressing hard at one point in superior numbers, a French lieutenant fell while directing his men. The men were determined not to allow the body of the lieutenant to fall into the hands of the enemy. They had exhausted all their rifle and machine gun ammunitions and grenades.

With nothing else to fight with they grabbed the picks used for digging trenches and drove back the Germans until the body of the lieutenant could be recovered.

4,002 RECRUITS AUGUST 1 TO 15

Casualties Were 1,435, 45 Per Cent. of Them Will be Fit Again in 6 Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A net gain to the Canadian Expeditionary Force of 1,115 recruits is shown in the recruiting figures for the period between August 1 and 15, given out by the Militia Department. The total number of recruits secured in Canada, the United States and England was 4,002, while the total wastage reported was 2,887. It is estimated that 45 per cent. of the casualties will within a period of six months be fit for general service.

For the period mentioned enlistments in Canada numbered 3,144; in the United States 849, and in England 9. The wastage of 2,887 men included overseas casualties to the number of 1,435.

62 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN WEEK

Twenty-One Driven Down Out of Control During Same Period.

A despatch from London says:—British air fighting on the western front during the past week provides a striking indicaton of the difficulties now confrontng Germany in the air, whch must increase in the near future as the growing air superiority of the allies makes itself felt. In the battle area, probably owing to the recent heavy German air losses over the Somme battlefield, enemy scouts are compelled to operate in large formations at a much greater height than formerly. Notwithstanding this, the British airmen continue to take a heavy toll of them.

Severe air fighting has occurred on the front between Albert and the Amiens-Roye road, resulting, according to latest reports, in the destruction of 62 enemy machines, and the driving down of 21 airplanes out of control. Twenty-six British machnes have been reported missing.

This superiority has been attained without any diminution of the aerial activity in other sectors, a large number of raids having beeen made against enemy positions far behind the German lines, in which more than 120 tons of bombs were dropped, and attacks on the Rhine provinces pressed with the utmost vigor.

Coupled with a virtual cessation of German air raids on London, the increasing number of bombing raids into Germany, of which there were 32 during the past week, must be demoralizing, showing Germany that, in spite of her utmost defensive efforts, she is unable adequately to protect her air frontier.

WAR TAXES AMOUNT TO ONE BILLION DOLLARS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During the presetn fiscal year the people of Canada will pay in extra taxation for the war at least one billion dollars, or a little over one-third of the total year's revenue. The extra taxation is now almost equal to the total revenue before the war. In 1914-15 Canada's total revenue was only $133,073,481. For the present fiscal year it will reach nearly $300,000,000. For 1917-18 the total revenue was $261,125,459.

Mother

Whenever I look in her kind eyes
I think of the wide still sky,
Where the breath of God like beauty lies
And the clouds are sailing by.

Whenever her care-worn face I see,
Or feel her lips on mine,
I think of the tears she has shed for me,
Silently, without sign.

Whenever she holds me to her breast
To still the aching pain,
My heart is lulled to a perfect rest,
And—I am a child again!

CZECH VICTORY IN SIBERIA

Win Decided Victory Over Bolsheviki Forces in Trans-Baikalia.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Robert Cecil, the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced on Friday evening that reports had been received in London to the effect that the Czecho-Slovak forces in Trans-Baikalia had captured the town of Berchnieudinsck, south of Lake Baikal, and had achieved a decided victory against the Bolshevik forces.

Allied troops on the Ussuri River front, north of Vladivostok, out-numbered by the enemy have been forced to withdraw after heavy fighting, says a despatch to The Daily Mail from Harbin dated Wednesday.

British and French troops were engaged in the battle, but the brunt of the fighting fell on the Cossack and Czecho-Slovak troops. Japanese units aided in the retirement.

Bolshevik monitors operating on Lake Hangka are harassing the allied left, and have detained additional Czech forces. Commands are being given the Bolshevik in German.

The Ussuri River forms the eastern boundary of Manchuria.

CANADIANS SUFFER 10,482 CASUALTIES

130 Officers and 1,474 Men Have Been Killed in Action.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. Martin Burrell, Acting Minister of Militia, in a recent statement to the Canadian Press, referred to the recent Canadian offensive.

"Since the first of August," said the Minister, "the Canadians have marked their entry into the fifth year of the war by achievements which have confirmed the reputation of the Canadian corps as the most formidable fighting force of its size on the Western battlefront. The recent advance made by our men has been important in its results and brilliant in execution. In the past three weeks they have captured 10,000 prisoners, 150 guns, and thosuands of machine guns. During this same brief period they have suffered 10,482 casualties in killed, wounded and missing, 130 officers and 1,474 men having been killed in action."

GERMANS RETREAT RAPIDLY BEFORE THIRD AND TENTH FRENCH ARMIES

General Mangin and General Humbert Capture Thousands of Prisoners and Great Quantities of Trophies.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth French armies continued on Thursday, with increased speed, over a large part of the battlefront, and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Ailette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Bretigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading ito Chauny adds another menace to their line of retirement, and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourgignon, St. Paul-aux-Bois and Quincy fell into the hands of the French on Thursday, giving them command of the valley of the Ailette from the region of Coucy-le-Chateau to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigourously. Having occupied the height of Plemont, just south of Lassigny, which they surrounded on Wednesday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt Massif. The enemy now have but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette River, in which the French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken since Wednesday evening and trophies in such great quantities that it has been impossible thus far to count them also have been captured.

General Mangin's troops advanced seven miles during the night and this morning were rushing the enemy's rearguard so energetically that the retiring columns were thrown into confusion.

A later despatch from Paris says:—The latest advances of General Mangin's army, while not completely turning the Chemin-des-Dames position, menaces it seriously and the fate of the German troops between the Vesle and the Aisne remains uncertain, according to military observers here.

It is decidedly against Noyon that the principal effort of the French armies at present is being aimed. Noyon is menaced from the north-west and north-east and also from the south, and the enemy is reduced to fighting from its left flank, from which the guns are pouring a tremendous fire incessantly.

Along the whole of the battle-front from Albert to Coucy-le-Chateau the fighting has been waged most furiously, especially against the armies of the British generals, Rawlinson and Byng, on the extreme left wing, which is encountering the Germans' most desperate resistance.

The Doings of the Duffs.