BRITISH INFLICT SEVERE LOSSES ON ENEMY ON BOTH SIDES OF SCARPE

Successful Drive Results in Gaining of Advantageous Positions and Capture of Numerous Towns, Including Croisilles.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—On both sides of the Scarpe River hard fighting continued on Wednesday, the British launching fresh attacks and wresting from the desperately resisting enemy additional valuable stretches of ground, many more advantageous positions and numerous towns, including Croisilles.

In the centre of the wide battlefield on which three British armies—the first, third and fourth—are operating there seems to be a slight pause.

South of the Somme, Fay and Ablaincourt were taken by the British without much difficulty, for the Germans, being hard pressed south of these points by the French were therefore ready to go with slight persuasion.

Since early Wednesday morning storm after storm has been sweeping across this section of France, but, despite the unfavorable weather, the forces in the north have driven deep into the hurriedly arranged enemy defences, smothering with their fire hordes of the Germans.

These Germans had been thrown into the fighting in this section in an effort to keep the British from penetrating the famous Queant-Drocourt switch line, which formed the northern continuation of the old Hindenburg line after the British last year beat the Germans back from Arras. This line has been approached in several places and has been reached in at least one place in the neighborhood of the Sensee River.

The success of this drive here and the breaking through of the old German defence system may have far-reaching effects both in the north and the south.

CANADIANS IN VICTORIOUS ADVANCE CAPTURING GAVRELLE

Australians Reach The Somme on a Wide Front and Battle For Bridge-Heads.

despatch from the Canadian Army in the Field, says:—The Canadian forces is fighting on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe River, approximately from Gavrelle to Croisilles, but in this undertaking it is co-operating with a British division. This division has reservedly attained pre-eminence in the roll of the British army north of the Scarpe River. Tuesday it captured Gavrelle and advanced generally. The Canadian troops hold the line south of the Scarpe, immediately west of Pelves, thence south-east, passing Jigsaw Wood and Sart Wood, thence in a generally south-easterly direction to well east of Cherisy and Fontaine-les-Croisilles. From here the line is continued by Scottish troops to the western outskirts of Croisilles. Jigsaw Wood is a very hard nut to crack, being situated in high and difficult ground, protected with machine-gun posts and wire.

The Australians have reached the line of Fresnes-Herbecourt, but have met with much opposition in their efforts to reach the crossings of the Somme River at Brie and Peronne.

The greater part of the Trones Wood, north of the Somme, has been taken; unofficial reports say it is all in the hands of the British, who took prisoners from a Prussian Guard division there. Hostile counter-attacks north of the Scarpe have been beaten off, and north of Locon, in the Ypres sector, the British line has been advanced.

RAPID ADVANCE OF CANADIANS

"Monchy Before Breakfast" Was Battle Slogan—On to Cambrai.

A despatch from the Canadian Forces says:—"Monchy before breakfast." Such was the battle-cry of a Canadian unit that went over the top at 3 o'clock Monday morning. They had it by 7.30 and then the cry became "Cambrai or Bust." Cambrai is a great way off, but they are still going strong.

Monchy-le-Preux is an island eminence and dominates the sea of rolling country surrounding. Our advance eastward was barred until it was taken. It was stormed two days after we took Vimy Ridge, and at its foot still lies a rusted shattered tank that foundered on that occasion. It is a rubble of broken masonry, which was once ordered streets and of blasted tree trunks. Only on its north-west slope, facing that distant lofty ridge where lie so many Canadian sons, there still stands intact a great cross of timber. It is a site fit for a palace of a king, for miles and miles around the country lies in panorama.

The plan was well conceived and brilliantly executed by the troops concerned. The men had the satisfaction of breakfasting in Monchy-le-Preux, but apart from its spectacular features, this force did not do a whit better, nor perhaps was even so heavily engaged, as other of our troops battling forward that morning south of the Amiens-Cambrai Road through an exceedingly difficult country.

The Canadian force rejoices that the eastward gate is flung wide.

BRITISH ACREAGE IS RECORD FOR 20 YEARS

A despatch from London says:—The Board of Agriculture states that the arable area in England and Wales amounts to 12,400,000 acres, an increase of 1,152,000 compared with 1917, and a record for twenty years. The wheat acreage has increased by 638,000 acres, and is a record since 1884. Oats have increased by 23 per cent., corn and pulse 24 per cent., and potatoes by 25 per cent., all records.

ENEMY IN DESPERATE STRAITS TO MAINTAIN RESERVES

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—How hard the enemy is off for reserves may be gathered from the fact that the 148th Regiment of the 41st Division appeared in the battle line during the defence of Cappy, on the south bank of the Somme, although this division lost 2,250 men made prisoner at Warfusee between August 8 and August 10 and was withdrawn as no longer fit to fight.

BAPAUME CAPTURED BY BRITISH IN MOVEMENT THREATENING HINDENBURG LINE

Germans Fight Desperately to Sustain Their Drocourt-Queant Line—Ginchy and Guillemont Occupied by Haig's Troops.

A despatch from London says:—Bapaume was captured on Thursday by the forces of Field Marshal Haig.

The town of Bapaume, one of the chief highway centres in Northern Picardy, is twelve miles north-east of Albert and thirteen miles north of Peronne.

It controls a network of fine highways leading to all parts of the battlefields where for the past two weeks the Allies and Germans have been locked in a death struggle.

When the battle began it was one of the German supply bases.

For the past week the town has been closely invested by the British, but held out in spite of the fact that the British have passed beyond it both on the north and south.

MILITARY LEADERS IN GREAT OFFENSIVE

Marshal Foch has been fortunate in having his plans admirably carried out by Gen. Mangin, Gen. Humbert and our own Sir Julian Byng, who appear above in the order named.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 3.—Mantioba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 87¾c; No. 1 feed, 77¾c, in store Fort William.

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

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 1 white, 76 to 78c; No. 3 white, 75 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, $2.31; No. 3 Winter, $2.27; No. 2 Spring, $2.26; No. 3 Spring, $2.22; basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, new crop, $1.08 to $1.05.

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, $18 to $19 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, $16 to $17 per ton, track.

Straw—Car lots, $8 to $8.50 per ton.

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, 40 to 41c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 25 to 30c; ducklings, 33c; turkeys, 32 to 35c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 23c; fowl, 27 to 28c; ducklings, lb., 25c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens 34 to 35c.

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—32 to 34c.

Eggs—No. 1's, 47 to 48s; in cartons, 52 to 54c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 48c; roosters, 30c; fowl, 34 to 37c; turkeys, 40c; ducklings, lb., 38c.

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

Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb, tins, 24 to 24½c; 10-lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 5-lb. tins, 25 to 25½c. Combs—Doz., $3.00 to $3.60.

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 Marets

Montreal, Sept. 3.—Oats, No. 2 C. W., $1.01 to $1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 98 to 99c. Flour, new standard grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs, $5.30. Bran, $53. Shorts, $40. Mouillie, $67 to $68. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15.50 to $16.00.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 3.—Extra choice heavy steers, $15.50 to $16.25; choice heavy steers, $14.50 to $15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $14.00; 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 $150.00; light ewes, $13.00 to $15.00; yearlings, $15.00 to $16.00; Spring lambs, 18 to 19c; calves, good to choice, $13.50 to $17.50; hogs, fed and watered, $19.50 to $19.75; do., weighed off cars, $19.75 to $20.00.

EQUALIZES ARMY AND NAVY.

England Now Pays Jack's Wife as Much as Tommy's.

The anomaly which dates back to the days of Trafalgar of paying the dependents of the man in the navy a smaller allowance than to relatives of men in similar ranks in the military forces has been rectified.

Hitherto this difference in pay has been defended by the Admiralty authorities, one of the reasons given being the alleged greater chance of promotion in the navy. Public opinion has forced the navy authorities to give way and in future Jack will be on a level with Tommy in regard to his wife's allowance.

GENERAL MANGIN CROSSES AILETTE

A despatch from Paris says:—General Mangin's troops began crossing the Ailette River on Wednesday, it was announced here on Wednesday afternoon.

French troops have reoccupied Mount Renaud, two miles southwest of Noyon, according to The Temps, which says that the French are approaching Noyon, which is probably in their possession.

The retreat of the Germans, which has been organized by General von Boehm during the past fortnight, will probably be made in two stages, it is said here. The first halt is expected to be behind the Somme and Crozat Canal, and the second will bring the enemy to the line of March 21, from which he launched his great offensive.

BRITISH RECAPTURE AMMUNITION DUMPS

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—The British have recaptured large dumps of ammunition which they left behind last Spring, and which the Germans had not touched. They also have taken immense stores of German material. The British ammunition came in very handy and saved a lot of transport, as it offered bullets and shells when they were needed. Large engineer dumps, which are most useful in clearing the battlefield in the wake of the advancing armies, also have been captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE RAIDED BY ALLIED AIRPLANES

A despatch from Basel says:—A Turkish communication, dated August 29, announces that airplanes raided Constantinople on the night of the 27th. They dropped bombs and manifestoes. One person was killed and 11 were wounded.

Constantinople also was attacked Sunday night and the previous Wednesday night by airmen.

Milk is important as a food, because it is the most complete and well-balanced of any single food. Moreover, it contains certain principles or substances which make it vitally necessary for babies and children.

FRENCH REGAIN 40 VILLAGES IN SWIFT ADVANCE SOUTH OF SOMME

Germans in Retreat North of the Avre River Vigorously Pursued by French Troops—Important Town of Chaulnes Among Those Captured.

A despatch from Paris says:—In a swift advance on Wednesday, covering more than six miles at certain points, the French troops south of the Somme recaptured 40 villages.

The left bank of the Somme has been reached between Cizancourt and Nesle, as well as the west bank of the Canal du Nord between Nesle and Noyon, over the greater part of its course.

American troops in the region of Juvigny repulsed numerous German counter-attacks and broke up an enemy attempt to cross the Vesle south of Bazoches.

French troops captured Chaulnes, the great German defensive point on the Picardy front, on Tuesday night.

French cavalry on Wednesday morning entered Nesle. French infantry occupied the town of Cressy, 2½ miles south-east of Nesle.

The French third army on Wednesday captured Dives and pushing on to the eastward, reached the outskirts of Noyon.

The German retreat north of the Ayre River has been far more speedy since the fall of Chaulnes than previously. Vigorously pursured by French troops and harassed by their own mustard gas shells, which they left behind and which are being fired from German guns by French gunners, the enemy is making haste to cross the River Ingon in the region of Nesle and the Canal du Nord.

Gen. Debeny's men, without great opposition, advanced 4½ miles during the night, and on Wednesday morning their cavalry was upon Nesle, close on the heels of the retiring enemy. The pursuit toward the Canal du Nord slackened on Wednesday morning when the enemy's artillery of all calibres maintained a heavy fire from strong positions west of the canal.

After Chaulnes fell, Gommiecourt, to the north, and Septfours were taken by the French, while later Cressy, Balatre, Champien and Roiglise, between Nesle and Roye, were captured and more than a score of other villages occupied.

ALLIES LIBERATE OVER 50 VILLAGES

A despatch from Paris says:—The number of German prisoners captured by the French in their advance west of the Chaulnes-Noyon line has been comparatively small, as the French have been obliged to move cautiously. The Germans left mines at various places, and had scattered infernal machines and traps of various kinds. The war material taken, however, has been considerable.

In 48 hours the allied advance has liberated more than fifty villages.

GERMAN LOSSES IN KILLED ARE MORE THAN 2,000,000

A despatch from London says:—It is estimated by experts here that the German losses in killed alone now reach a total of more than 2,000,000, and probably approach 3,000,000. These figures were given out after a study of tables of German and allied losses which have been published.

CANADIANS SINCE MONDAY HAVE TAKEN 3,000 PRISONERS

A despatch from London says:—The Canadians between Monday and 6 on Thursday morning have taken 3,000 prisoners.

U.S. TROOPS TAKE JUVIGNY

Enemy Offered Strong Resistance—French Tanks Played Big Part.

A despatch from the American Army on the Vesle Front says:—Accompanied by a fleet of tanks and covered by a heavy artillery barrage, the Americans swept forward early on Thursday against the German lines that slowly and reluctantly fell back over Juvigny Plateau. The little operation carried out yesterday by the French and Americans had been merely preparatory to the attack which began at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. The kink had been taken out of the line on Wednesday, but no determined effort was made to advance to any extent.

Late Thursday afternoon the Americans held positions in the fighting line in the Soissons region, extending in a northerly direction from Chavigny.

Twelve years ago there were only twenty-two autos in Saskatchewan. Last year there were 33,505. Five years ago there were not over ten tractors in the Province. Now there are eight to ten thousand of them.

FRENCH CAPTURE NOYON AND SUCCEED IN CROSSING THE OISE

Landrimont and Morlincourt Also Taken—Ailette River Crossed at Several Points—Quesnoy Wood Falls to French.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French after capturing Noyon in heavy fighting to-day, continued their advance and now have a foothold on the southern slopes of Mont St. Simeon, more than a mile to the east, according to the War Office annuncement to-night. They also have taken Landrimont and Morlincourt, and have crossed the Ailette River at several points.

Three French armies, one of which captured Noyon on Thursday, are now engaged on both sides of the River Oise and are moving forward in close co-ordination. The passage of the Oise at Morlincourt is of interest because it was the first time that Gen. Mangin was able to cross the river.

Quesnoy Wood, to the east of Ecuvilly, which was captured by Gen. Debeney's army, was one of the main artillery centres of the enemy on this front.

The Doings of the Duffs.