FRENCH RECAPTURE 30 VILLAGES IN ADVANCE ALONG THE AILETTE RIVER

Germans Give Way on a Large Front Rapidly Pursued by Franco-American Troops—Allies Advance Toward St. Quentin.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French troops made important advances on Thursday both along the Canal du Nord and north of the Vesle, according to the War Office announcement on Thursday night. During the course of the day thirty villages were retaken along the Ailette River.

In the latter area the enemy began a hasty retreat this afternoon, and the French, pressing forward on a front of over twenty-five miles, made very rapid progress. The French are now on the edge of part of the St. Gobain Forest, the chief outer defence of Loan.

A wide turning movement might be attempted here. South of Fresnes the French have penetrated the old Hindenburg line.

In the whole sector of southern Pictu, and in that between the Vesle and the Aisne, huge fires are burning everywhere behind the German lines, indicating that the Germans intend to continue their retreat.

The advance toward the Aisne is being pressed spiritedly, and Franco-American troops have now reached the heights dominating the river at points. A turning movement against the German positions on the Aisne is under way.

Farther north the French movement toward St. Quentin is also being vigorously pushed, and considerable advances have been made.

A despatch from the British Armies in the Field says:—Gen. Humbert's men crossed the Somme at Epanancourt during Wednesday night, occupying several points on the east bank. Farther south the advance continued this morning with greater facility than Wednesday between the Oise and the Autrecourt Heights. The passage of the Somme was effected after a series of sharp engagements in which the German mountain troops contested vigorously every foot of ground.

Hidden among the bullrushes and in the hollows and the dried beds of branches of the river, the Germans were able to use their quick-firers effectively, compelling the pursuers now and again to slow up their progress in order to turn difficult positions. General Humbert's men built foot bridges under the enemy's fire. The first bridges were destroyed, together with their builders, but other men gallantly replaced those killed and, facing a galling fire, continued until pontoons and foot-bridges were thrown across the stream.

Pluckily crossing the stream under fire, the French troops finally took the positions which were veritable nests of machine guns.

HUNS RETREAT ACROSS AISNE

American Forces Following the Enemy Retreat Are Over North Side of Plateau.

A despatch from the American forces north of Vesle says: The American forces, following up the German retreat from the Vesle, moved steadily over the plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne on Thursday, and by noon their advanced elements had filtered into the slopes on the northern side of the plateau.

Virtually no opposition was encountered. Aerial and other observers reported that there was every indication that the main body of Germans had retired across the Aisne..

It is expected that machine-gun and perhaps artillery resistance will be encountered in the lowlands nearer the Aisne. Wednesday night and Thursday forenoon passed, however, with nothing more serious than a long-range bombardment of the American rear lines.

Violent explosions were heard along the line this morning. Observers reported that they believed the Germans were destroying their ammunition dumps.

An aviator reported a terrific explosion at 9 o'clock at Villers-en-Praueres, on the south bank of the River Aisne, directly north of Fismes. Other explosions took place in the same region during the morning.

August Added 124,675 Tons To Great Britain's Shipping

A despatch from London says: British merchant shipbuilding completed and entered for service in the month of August amounted to 124,675 gross tons.

Cettinje is the capital of Montenegro.

BRITISH CROSS CANAL DU NORD: SIX MILES FROM CAMBRAI

Germans Fail to Check Progress of Gen. Haig's Armies in the Lys and Cambrai Areas and Suffer Heavy Losses.

A despatch from London says:—The Canal du Nord and the Tortille River have been crossed on a wide front north of Moislains by English and Welsh troops, according to Field Marshal Haig's communications. Moislains lies about three miles north of Peronne. Other English divisions gained the west bank of the canal opposite Demicourt and Boursies. Moeuvres, six miles from Cambrai, has been occupied and the fighting continues there among the old Hindenburg line defences.

A later despatch says:—The British have made further progress along their front north and south of Peronne, according to Field Marshal Haig's report on Thusday night. British patrols have been able to cross to the east bank of the Canal du Nord south of Marquion. The Canadians are in the latter section. Up to Wednesday night the British had taken in four days over 16,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

During the night and throughout on Thursday the Germans made a number of strong attacks in the Cambrai and the Lys areas. They were beaten in every case, with heavy losses, while the British continued to improve their positions.

The Berlin official reports admit withdrawels at a number of points,

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—All day Friday the Germans have been retiring gradually, but surely toward the Hindenburg line in the face of steady pressure. At Nurlu and Templeaux la Fosse, north-east of Peronne, where strong German rearguard and machine gunners had been holding, were swept clear and the positions now are in the hands of the British.

On the northern part of the battlefront there have been slight skirmishes and intermittent machine-gun bursts along the canal, but the British here are making no attempt at a real advance. The enemy seems to be content to be let alone here, and showing no signs of any serious counter-attack.

Substantial advances are again reported all along the southern part of the line. The Australians have crossed the Somme on a wide front south of Peronne and after overcoming heavy opposition have driven into the territory the enemy was holding. St. Christ, Brie, Lemesnil, Doignt and Athies Wood all have been taken and progress is reported to have been made east of these places.

The enemy also has been driven back from east and north-east of Peronne. Over the whole area from which the Germans are retreating on this large section of the front many fires are raging and numerous explosions have been heard. Whole villages are aflame between the points to which the British have reached and the Hindenburg line. Here and in the northern areas the Germans are burning vast quantities of war materials which they have not had time to save, as the British are pushing them too hard.

AT BAY! —London Bystander.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—In store Fort William, No. 2 C.W., 85⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 82⅛c; No. 1 feed, 79⅝c.

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

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 1 white, 76 to 78c; o. 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, $2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2 nominal.

Barley—Malting, new crop, $1.03 to $1.05.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 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 $.50 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs, No. 1 candled, 47 to 48c; 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 $7.00.

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, 25c 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, 30c to 31c; cooked hams, 53 to 54c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; backs, boneless, 48 to 50c. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 44c. 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, 30½c to 31c; tubs, 30¾ to 31¼c; pails, 31 to 31¾c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Shortening, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26 to 27c; 1-lb. prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, $1.01 to $1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 97 to 98c. Flour—New standard grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs, $5.30. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Mouillie, $67 to $68. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.00. Cheese—Finest easterns, 22½ to 23c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 43½ to 43¾c. Eggs—Selected, 51 to 52c; No.. 1 stock, 47 to 48c; No. 2 stock, 45 to 46c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.50 to $1.60. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $29.00 to $29.50. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 32 to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Extra choice heavy steers, $15.50 to $16.00; 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 $11.00; 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 $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $135.00; 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, 16 to 17½c; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $18.00; hogs, fed and watered $19.50 to $19.75; do. weighed off cars, $19.75 to $20.00.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Choice steers, $12.00 to $13.00; good, $11.00 to $12.00; medium, $8.50 to $10.50; choice butcher bulls, $10.00 to $11.00; good, $9.50; medium, $8.00 to $9.00; choice butcher cows, $9.50 to $10.50; good cows, $8.50 to $9.00; medium, $6.00 to $8.00; lambs, $16.00 to $17.50; sheep, $12.00 to $13.00; calves, milk-fed, $12.00 to $14.00; grass-fed, $7.00 to $10.00; choice select hogs, off cars, $19.50 to $20.00; rough and heavy, as low as $16.50.

GERMAN MARK GOES DOWN; VALUE OF POUND IS UP

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The present situation on the Western front has caused a fall in marks of about seventeen per cent., while the pound sterling has risen to $5.04.

In Hot Water—At the South African hospital at Richmond, Eng., the patients are put to bath upon arrival and are kept night and day in water maintained at a temperature of 98 degrees. It's hot at first, but they soon get used to it.

HAM AND CHAUNY CAPTURED BY FRENCH WHO MARCH TOWARD ST. QUENTIN

Line of 1917 Practically Regained—Nord Canal Left 8 Miles in Rear With Enemy in Rapid Retreat.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—The French have reoccupied all their old trenches along the whole front to the north of the Aisne River and also captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the salient south-west of St. Quentin.

South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Revillon.

The French advance east of the Canal du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than ten kilometres.

At the present rate of progress the Entente allies will soon have driven the Germans from all the ground gained by them this year and the offensive operations may enter a new phase.

French cavalry after passing through Chauny this morning are in the region of Viry-Noureuil and are advancing towards Tergnier, which s 2½ miles west of La Fere.

The enemy is retreating all along the Ham-Guiscard line with the utmost speed.

South of the Oise Gen. Mangin's troops are pressing in close to the enemy's line from which he launched his Spring offensive. In the region of the lower forest of Coucy French troops are within a mile of that line at Hill 75 and in front of Fresmes.

Near Laffaux, Gen. Mangin's men are within four miles of the Chemin-des-Dames and only about ten miles from the citadel of Laon.

The forest of St. Gobain which sheltered the first long range gun that shelled the Paris region and which was the cornerstone of the Hindenburg position at Tangle where the line turns to the eastward along the Chemin-des-Dames, is under the fire of French guns over its whole extent.

Just south of the River Oise the Germans this morning were still resisting at Sinceny, between the river and the lower forest of Coucy, with the evident object of gaining further time to save their material further south.

The line now follows practically the 1917 front. North of Landricourt the French are fighting from their old first line of trenches while a little to the south-east they are approaching that line at the ravine of Vauxaillon.

ALLIES TO PURSUE FOE IMPLACABLY

A Paris despatch says: In a telegram replying to the congratulations of the Paris Municipal Council, Marshal Foch, Commander-in-chief of the Entente allied forces, thanked the Council in his own name and on behalf of the French and allied armies, and added:

"The German rush which menaced Paris and Amiens has been broken. We will continue to pursue the enemy implacably."

HUGE TOLL OF FOE PLANES

A despatch from London says: Four hundred and sixty-five enemy machines have been destroyed and two hundred disabled since the commencement of the offensive on August 8, according to an official statement on aerial operations on Thursday night. Sixty-one hostile balloons were destroyed and 911 tons of bombs were dropped on various targets.

Two hundred and sixteen British machines are missing.

CANADIANS ON THE CANAL ALONG THEIR WHOLE FRONT

A despatch from British Headquarters says: The British advance towards Cambrai has lulled into a series of patrol fights. On the main line our advance continues widely astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The Canadians are on the Canal du Nord along practically their whole front, while the British home troops, south of the Cambrai road, have also reached the canal at many points.

Entire Horizon Is Aglow With Light of Conflagrations

A despatch form the French Army in France says: The horizon at night glows with the light of conflagrations, for which, however, the Germans themselves are furnishing most of the fuel in their own stores of supplies that the pressure of the allies has obliged the enemy either to leave on the spot or destroy, The villages burned were scarcely more than the ruins of the villages destroyed more than a year ago, with only a few frame buildings, erected for the returning inhabitants.

U.S. Troops on All Fronts Pass 1,600,000 Mark

A despatch from Washington says: General March has announced that the total embarkation of American soldiers for all fronts, including the Siberian expedition, has passed the 1,600,000 mark August 31.

In answer to a question General March said it was estimated that more than 250,000 had landed in France during August. The record for monthly shipment, he added, was 285,000.

LENGTH OF BATTLEFRONT REDUCED BY SIXTY MILES

A despatch from Paris says: The French reduced the length of the western battlefront by nearly 60 miles since July 18 by pressing back the Germans from the territory which they conquered in their offensives of March, April and July. This places at the disposal of the Entente allied commander-in-chief a considerable number of divisions which heretofore had been engaged in holding the line.

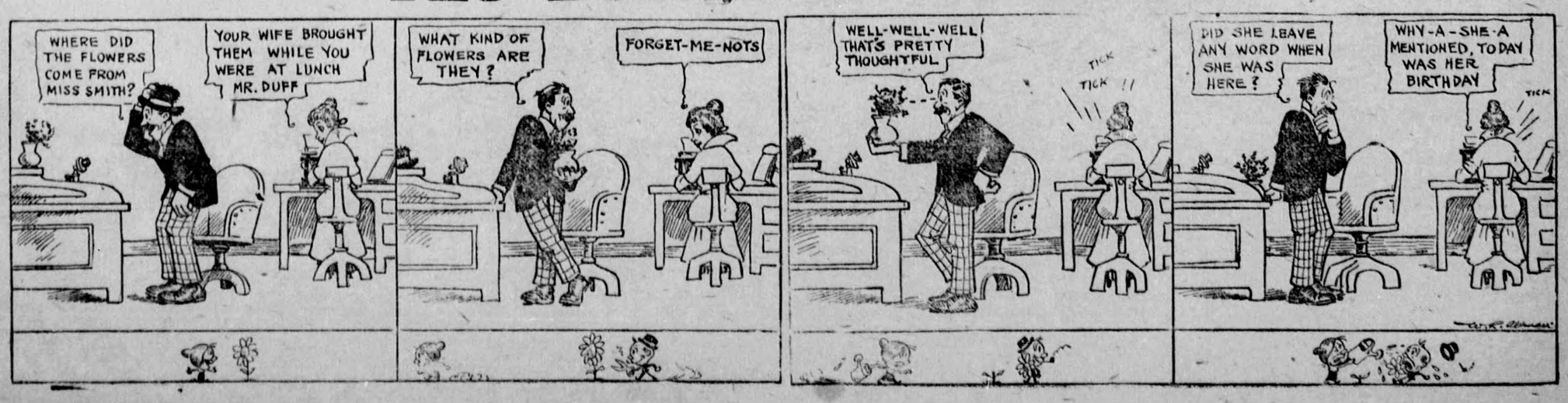
CANADIANS CLEAR UP AREA SOUTH OF SENSEE RIVER

59 Square Miles of Territory, 20,373 Prisoners and Scores of Cannon Have Been Captured by Dominion Troops.

A despatch from the Canadian Forces says: On Friday our infantry cleared up the area included in the triangle south of the Sensee River and west of the Canal du Nord. The enemy carried on an intermittent bombardment of our line and supports from both the north and the east, but he appears to have withdrawn his batteries from our immediate front. He still holds the east bank of the canal, which, with its marshes beyond and the hills gently sloping down to them, fringed with dense woods, makes his position very strong.

Prisoners taken by the corps were 9,131 in the Amiens show and 11,242 in the present show, the latter including 262 officers, making a total of 20,373. The penetration in front of Arras has been twelve and a quarter against fifteen miles at Amiens. The count of guns captured in the first week of the present show has not been complete owing to the scattered country.

Fifty-six square miles have been recaptured by the Canadian Corps, but since Monday morning we have captured 34 field guns, 13 5.9-inch guns, 10 4.1-inch guns, 2 4.1-inch long naval guns, 6 anti-tank guns and several hundred of trench mortars and machine guns. The captures of enemy artillery have not been on the same scale as in the southern battle because here we have attacked the enemy in his defensive positions while there we caught him preparing for a grand offensive with all his guns out in front.

These figures do not include several thousands of the enemy dead left on the field, and take no account of the damage done to his 31 divisions encountered. Therefore our casualties are small as compared with the loss, both moral and material, inflicted.

The Doings of the Duffs.