BULGARIAN FORCES IN FULL FLIGHT, PURSUED BY SERBS

Burning Villages and Supplies in Retreat—Serbs, French, Greeks and British in Strong Attacks Carry Important Positions.

A despatch from London says: News from the Macedonian front shows that the allied successes are extending beyond all expectations. British and Greek troops are now officially reported to have gained enemy first positions on a wide front, while the Serbian and French operations continue to develop amazingly.

A Reuter's despatch says that the Serbians have completely broken the Bulgarian front. Other Serbian cavalry are advancing upon the important junction of Prilep. The front is now twenty-five miles wide, and is regarded as a most important success. It looks likely that the allies will clear the whole of this area.

The late French official report, under date of September 18, reads as follows:

"On September 17 and 18 the allied armies in the East greatly extended the successes of the two preceding days. The Bulgarian divisions engaged on the front of the attack retreated in disorder on the Cerna. Our troops in their pursuit, however, had the Cerna on one part of its course and have occupied in the mountainous zone Guyrov, Kamen and Chazerna, have crossed the Belashnitso River, and gone beyond the region of Rojden, as well as the Blatets massif.

"The enemy left behind prisoners and considerable material, which have not yet been enumerated.

"In the region of Lake Doiran British and Greek troops likewise have carried forward an attack and gained a foothold in the enemy first positions, notwithstanding stubborn resistance. A great number of prisoners have already fallen into our hands. The attack continues."

The Bulgarians are in flight in Macedonia, and are burning stores and villages, according to a Serbian official statement received here.

The allied troops now have advanced more than 12 miles, and their progress is so rapid that they have not been able to count the prisoners and war material taken. New regiments thrown in by the Bulgarians have been forced to retreat with the others.

The Bulgarians have been defeated completely, and the Serbian troops are pursuing them day and night.

The Serbian and French troops have taken the towns of Topolets, Potshishta, Reshishta, Melynites, Vitclishta and Rasimbey. They have also taken the height of Kuchkov Kamem.

A later despatch says:—In Macedonia both the French-Serbian and British-Greek detachments have gained important victories over the Bulgarians. The Serbians have extended their front westward to the Cerna River, and it is now 25 miles wide.

The total depth of the advance is 15 to 17 miles.

All the Bulgarian trench systems on the Serbian front have been penetrated. Allied cavalry has taken up the pursuit, and one cavalry unit has crossed the Cerna 20 miles north of the Sokol positions. Another force of horsemen has moved the same distance north-east.

The capture of several villages and 5,000 prisoners are reported in the Serbian official statement made public on Friday.

"Continuing our advance," the statement says, "we crossed the left bank of the Cerna River. The enemy burned his depots and camps.

"We have taken more than 5,000 prisoners and captured ten additional guns, mostly heavy pieces. Several villages have fallen into our hands."

Changed Owners—This German freight car will not be of any further use to the enemy. The soldier in the foreground is a Canadian who is cleaning his rifle.

ALLENBY'S TROOPS WIN GREAT VICTORY ON PALESTINE FRONT

Entire Defensive System Captured—Retreating Turks Cut Off—3,000 Prisoners and Many Guns Taken.

A despatch from London says: The Holy Land is aflame under the impetus of a mighty stroke by the British, French and friendly Arab forces, and the Turks from the Jordan River westward to the Mediterranean are in rout.

In less than a day Gen. Allenby's British forces, aided by French troops and natives under the flag of the King of the Hedjas, struck the Turkish line over a front of 16 miles and penetrated it to a depth of 12 miles, taking more than 3,000 Turks prisoner and overrunning the entire hostile defensive system. Railway and highway junction points were captured and strong forces of cavalry at last accounts were well in advance of the attacking troops, threatening to carry out a turning movement against the fleeing Turks. Meanwhile along the shores of the Mediterranean naval units were clearing the coastal roads of the enemy by their gunfire.

In addition to the large number of prisoners taken great quantities of war materials had also fallen into the hands of the allied troops, and the pressure against the enemy was going on unabated. The predicament of the Turks is heightened by the operations of the Hedjas tribesmen on the eastern side of the Jordan, which will prevent them from taking refuge across the stream in the Jordan Valley and compel them to fight their way out of their trouble west of the river as best they can.

El Mugeir, which has been captured by the British in Palestine, is the junction of several roads, and its occupation will prevent the Turks from escaping eastward. There are 18,000 Turks on the west and 6,000 on the east. Gen. Allenby now is behind the main Turkish force west of the Jordan, which will have difficulty in extricating itself, especially as the Arabs have cut the Hedjas railway east of Lake Tiberius.

ENEMY LOSSES HEAVY IN STRUGGLE FOR ST. QUENTIN

Allies Take 10,000 Prisoners and More Than 60 Big Guns—Enemy Counter-Attack Everywhere Repulsed.

A despatch from London says:—The prisoners taken by the British in the operations begun Wednesday northwest of St. Quentin now exceed Haig's report on Thursday night. More than sixty big guns were taken, and further ground was captured. Most of the fiighting was around Gouzencourt and to the east of Epehy.

After a violent bombardment Wednesday afternoon the Germans launched a series of desperate attacks to regain their lost positions. They were everywhere beaten off. "Great numbers of German dead are lying before our positions on the whole front of the enemy attack," says Gen. Haig.

The important town of Contescourt, southwest of St. Quentin, and Castres, near it, are both in the hands of the French, operating on the right of the British. Our allies have also reached Benay.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—Despite the serious menace which the British established over the Hindenburg line by their capture of ridges northwest of St. Quentin, the Germans Thursday morning continued to nurse their grievances without renewing on a large scale their costly counter-attacks of Wednesday evening.

Fighting still proceeded, particularly on the extreme flank of the battlefront, where the British were cleaning out strong points and strengthening their line, but the initiative remained entirely with them.

That the situation created by the British seizure of the long Hindenburg outpost line and the dominating heights in front of it could not remain stationary for long seemed a foregone conclusion. Whether the enemy would essay further heavy counter-attacks depended entirely on the badly-drained resources of his command, for the next move undoubtedly belonged to the Germans, since they must push the British back or continue to live with the naked sword hanging over them in this vital sector.

The enemy losses Thursday were extremely heavy, both in the early fighting and in the numerous counter-attacks which were thrown in toward night, in a desperate attempt to regain part of the lost ground. The whole zone of the long battlefront today was strewn with dead in field-grey uniforms.

BAKU RETAKEN BY TURKS

British Evacuate Town and Retire to North Persia.

A despatch from London says: Baku, in Trans-Caucasia, has been evacuated by the British, who have withdrawn their forces to North Persia.

The evacuation was made necessary, it is stated, because of the lack of steadiness on the part of the Armenian troops when they were attacked by the Turks during August. By the end of that month it was realized that the co-operation of the local Government and its forces would not be sufficienly effective to justify the retention of the small British detachment in the face of the numbers which the enemy could collect.

On September 1 the evacuation was definitely decided upon, but on the same day the Turks again attacked and the allies of the British, the reports state, again failed to co-operate. The result was that the Royal Warwickshire Regiment had to cover a Russo-Armenian retirement, and it is feared that this force lost heavily.

A small force of Russians arrived at Baku on September 9 to reinforce the British. This, with the inactivity of the enemy, tended to improve the morale of the forces allied with the British, strengthening their wish to hold the town. They induced the fleet in the Caspian, which was still in Russian hands, to refuse permission for the British evacuation, according to the advices. Meanwhile, it is added, the Armenians were negotiating to hand the town over to the enemy.

On September 14 the enemy made a determined attack, and after fighting that lasted 16 hours, the brunt of which was borne by the British, the account continues, the latter evacuated the town.

German Airmen Using Bombs More Than 13 Feet in Length

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—Last night German airplanes were busy bombing the St. Quentin sector, and the enemy utilized a new type of planes, of huge size. Three of these were shot down east of Peronne. They were capable of seating eight men. The most astounding thing about them, however, was that they carried bombs thirteen feet long, which contained 2,000 pounds of explosives. This is by far the biggest bomb the Germans have yet produced.

FORTY ARMED GERMANS SURRENDERED TO A BATMAN

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—A British brigadier-general left his groom near a quarry, which he supposed had been cleared of the Germans, and went forward to watch the advance of his men. When he returned he found the perplexed groom surrounded by 40 armed Germans, demanding that the groom accept their surrender.

FRENCH CLOSE TO LADIES' WALK

Intense Fighting in Which Germans Lose Heavily.

A despatch from the French Army says:—The progress of Gen. Mangin's army toward the western extremity of the Chemin-des-Dames has driven the enemy to violent reactions. Five vigorous counter-attacks were made during Thursday night against the new French positions east of the Moisy Farm, and north of Allemant. In every one of these unsucessful assaults the Germans lost heavily.

The French troops have stoutly maintained all gains made in this region during the past few days, and, in spite of intense artillery fire have succeeded in organizing their new positions. There is now only about three-quarters of a mile of ground separating the French from the height on which stands the ruins of Fort Malmaison. It is most difficult ground, however, and excellently adapted to the kind of defensive fighting the Germans are carrying on. It is heavily timbered and the broken ground, deep ravines and steep slopes make it impossible for tanks, but furnish the best possible positions for machine guns, which the enemy has assembled in great numbers.

It is the plateau of Chavignon the Germans are defending here so desperately. More than 430 of their dead were picked up over a space of a half-mile long by a quarter of a mile deep during the recent fighting. The possession of this plateau, which is the key to the positions north of the Chemin-des-Dames, would compel the enemy to abandon a part of the St. Gobain Forest.

CANADA BEATS OWN SHIPBUILDING RECORD

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada has again smashed all records for speed in wooden shipbuilding. The latest feat has lowered this country's own mark by about 60 per cent.

The "War Camchin," a wooden ship of 3,100 tons, built for the Imperial Munitions Board, was launched by the Foundation Company Ship Yards at Victoria on August 31. Installation of machinery commenced at the Imperial Munitions Board's installation plant at Victoria on September 3. The installation work was completed in 12½ working days. On September 17 a successful sea-going trip was held. This vessel will commence loading cargo within seven days of the trial trip.

The previous reocrd in Canada was held in Quebec.

SOME OF THE "CONTEMPTIBLES" STILL FIGHING THE GERMANS

A despatch from Paris says:—The special correspondent of the Matin on the British front, after referring to the obstinacy and dash of the British soldiers, adds: "There might have been noted a unit of the old regular army which has known no rest during the war and the story of whose epic deeds well deserves telling."

LOCAL FIGHTING IMPROVES LINE

Scottish Troops Complete Capture of Moeuvres—British Steadily Press Forward.

A despatch from the British Armies in the Field says: The Hindenburg fortress line north-west of St. Quentin has not yielded any fresh counter-offensives since its tenants, the German 2nd and 18th armies, were thrown back with a loss of three ridges, ten villages, 10,000 men taken prisoners and between 60 and 70 guns. We hold nearly all the best ground from the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt to the slopes in front of St. Quentin.

Immediately in front of the armies of Gens. Byng and Rawlinson the enemy is clinging to a series of fortified farms, small bits of woodland and ravines, but these are not a strong, continuous defensive system. We have complete observation over a vast stretch of German-held territory which is being made very uncomfortable for troops waiting over there.

Our victory on Thursday is bearing fruit. English, Scottish and Australian troops continued to improve their positions. At various points hard local fighting in the night yielded fragments of German infantry. Machine-gun positions and several strong redoubts fell on Thursday.

A despatch from London says: Scottish troops Friday morning finally overcame the resistance of the Germans still in the village of Moeuvres, west of Cambrai, where there has been much violent fighting recently, and completely captured the village, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication on Friday night.

LOSSES OF ITALIANS ARE OVER MILLION

A despatch from Rome says: The losses in the Italian armies since Italy entered the war amount to 1,350,000 in killed and permanently disabled, according to a statement by Francesco Nitti, Minister of the Treasury.

"However," he declared, "after the war Italy will be stronger than ever in men, due to the cessation of emigration. Our difficulties to-day are in the labor field, for no fewer than 5,000,000 men have been called to arms since the beginning of the war."

4,800,000 U. S. TROOPS BY JULY NEXT YEAR

A despatch from Washington says: An army of 4,800,000 by next July, after all deductions have been made for casualties and rejections is what the enlarged American military program calls for, General March said to the House Appropriations Committee. There are now about 3,200,000 men under arms, General March said, and the plan is to call 2,700,000 of the new draft registrants to the colors between now and July.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 24.—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—No. 2 C.W., 87c; extra No. 1 feed, 83c; No. 1 feed, 83c; No. 1 feed, 81½c, in store Fort William.

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

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 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, $1.04 to $1.06.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Peas—Nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war qaulity, $11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour — War quality, old crop, $10.85, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, $36.40 per ton; shorts, $41.40 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $19 to $20 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, $17 to $18 per ton, track.

Straw—Car lots, $9 to $9.50.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs, No. 1, candled, 48 to 49c; selected, new laid, 52 to 54c; cartons, 54 to 55c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 45½ to 46c; do fresh made, 47 to 48c; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints 38 to 40c; baker's 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, 10 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 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, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 30¾ to 31½c; pails, 31 to 31¾c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Shortening, tierces 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26¼ to 26¾c; 1-lb. prints, 27 to 27½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Sept. 24.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, $1.01 to $1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 97c. Flour—New standard grade, $11.35 to $11.45. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs. $5.25 to $5.30. Bran $37.00. Shorts, $42.00. Mouillie, $67.00 to $68.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16.00. Cheese—Finest easterns, 22½ to 23c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 45½ to 46c. Eggs—Selected, 53 to 54c; No. 1 stock, 49c; No. 2 stock, 45 to 46c Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.90 to $2.00. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $28.50. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 31½ to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 24.—Extra choice heavy steers, $15.50 to $16.00; choice heavy steers, $14.50 to $15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.75 to $13.50; do., good, $11.50 to $12.25; do., medium, $10.35 to $10.75; do., common, $8.75 to $9.25; 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, $7.75 to $8.50; 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 $150.00; do., com. and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $150.00; light ewes, $13.00 to $14.00; yearlings, $15.00 to $16.00; spring lambs, 17 to 17½c; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $17.75; hogs, fed and watered, $19.50 to $19.75; do., weighed off cars, $19.75 to $20.00.

Montreal, Sept. 24.—Choice steers, $11.75 to $12.50; good steers, $9.00 to $11.30; common steers, $8.00 to $9.00; good cows, $8.00 to $9.75; canners and cutters, $5.00 to $5.70; bulls, $6.50 to $7.25; sheep, $11.00 to $13.00; milk calves, $10.00 to $14.00; grass calves, $7.00 to $8.50.

GERMANY ADOPTS MEASURES FOR "PITILESS REPRESSION"

A despatch from Paris says:—Because of the aggravation of the internal situation in Germany, which continues to grow, the German Government has taken measures to "assure rapid and pitiless repression" in case of revolt, a Zurich despatch reports.

The Doings of the Duffs.