

HARD FIGHTING CONTINUES AND SEVEN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

British Improve New Positions Captured in Flanders and Take 1,614 Prisoners.

A despatch from British Front in France and Belgium, says:—The British on Thursday continued to strengthen the line to which they battled their way on Wednesday. The Australians completed their conquest of the German positions at the eastern extremity of Polygon Wood. Two places secured here represented the only remaining troublesome points along the Anzac front, which reaches northward to the east of Polygon Wood.

There has been much hard fighting in this section, but on Thursday the weary Germans apparently withdrew to more favorable ground further back and the Australians pushed forward.

To the south of that point the Germans continue to hammer away with their artillery at the British defences a stride the Menin road and make threats of an infantry assault. The neighborhood of Hill 40, north-west of Zonnebeke, continues to be hotly contested ground, with little give or take on either side.

Consolidations have been completed by the British in a majority of the places, the Anzacs having finished this work.

The report from Field Marshal Haig on Thursday night refers only briefly to the operations of Thursday in Flanders. On the previous day seven powerful hostile counter-attacks, it says, were repulsed with heavy losses, and 1,614 Germans were taken prisoner.

During Wednesday's fighting large numbers of British aeroplanes aided the infantrymen, attacking the Germans from low altitudes with great effect. The German airmen put up strong opposition and as a result the casualties among the flyers were high. Fifteen German machines were accounted for, but thirteen of the British planes failed to return to their base.

On the northern front of the new offensive, in the region east of St. Julien, some interesting German prisoners were to be found on Thursday. A number of the prisoner cages were filled with a nondescript lot of middle-aged men, who looked far from men of the warrior type. They said the Germans had used up all of their 1918 class, and that as the 1919 class were not ready they were calling up old men.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
 Toronto, Oct. 2.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2 do, \$2.20; No. 3 do, \$2.18; No. 4 wheat, \$2.09, in store Fort William, including 2c tax.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 68c, in store Fort William.
 American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.
 Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 62c, nominal; No. 3 do, 61c, nominal, according to freight outside.
 Ontario wheat—New, No. 2, \$2.17 to \$2.20, according to freight outside.
 Peas—No. 2, nominal.
 Barley—Malting, new, \$1.18 to \$1.20, according to freight outside.
 Rye—No. 2, \$1.70, according to freight outside.
 Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$11.50; 2nd do, \$11.00; strong bakers', do, \$10.60, Toronto.
 Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.20; in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.
 Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal, freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, do, \$42; middlings, do, \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.
 Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, \$11.00 to \$11.50; mixed, do, \$8 to \$9.50, track Toronto.
 Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
 Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 41 to 41c; prints, per lb., 41 to 42c; dairy, per lb., 35 to 36c.
 Eggs—Per doz., 39c.
 Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
 Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 23 to 23c; triplets, 23 to 24c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30c; triplets, 30c.
 Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 39 to 40c; creamery prints, 44 to 45c; solids, 43 to 43c.
 Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 52 to 54c; out of cartons, 45 to 46c.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; fowl, 20 to 22c; squabs, per oz., \$4 to \$4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, Spring, 22c.
 Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., \$3.25; 12 oz., \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.40 to \$2.50; strained, tins, 2 1/2 lbs. and 5 1/2 lbs. per lb.; 10's, 16c; 15's, 15c; 20's, 14c.
 Live poultry—Spring chickens, 1b., 22c to 24c; ducks, Spring, 20c.
 Beans—No. Canadian beans on market until last of October; imported, hand-picked, \$7.75 per bush; Limas, per lb., 15 to 16c.
 Potatoes, on track—Ontario, bag, \$1.35 to \$1.45.

Provisions—Wholesale
 Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do, heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 36 to 40c; hocks, plain, 39 to 40c; boneless, 42 to 44c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 27c lb.; clear bellies, 26 to 28c.
 Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26 to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26c; pails, 26 to 27c; compound, tierces, 20 to 20c; tubs, 20 to 20c; pails, 20 to 21c.

Montreal Markets
 Montreal, Oct. 2.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 74c; do, No. 3, 76c; extra No. 1, local, 75c; No. 2 local white, 71c; No. 3 local white, 70c. Barley—71c; feed, \$1.29; do, malting, \$1.30 to \$1.31.
 Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$11.60; seconds, \$11.10; strong bakers', \$10.90; winter patents, choice, \$12.50; straight rollers, bags, \$5.90 to \$5.75; rolls, oats—Barrels, \$8.50 to \$9; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.35; Bran—\$4 to \$3.50; Shorts—\$4.00.
 Middlings—\$4.80 to \$5.00. Moullie—\$5 to \$6.
 Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$11 to \$11.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21c; do, easterns, 21c. Butters—Choice creamery, 44 to 45c; 45c; do, 43c to 44c.
 Eggs—Fresh, 53 seconds, 43 to 44c; No. 1 stock, 43 to 44c; No. 2 stock, 40 to 41c. Potatoes—per bag, car lots, \$1.55.

Winnipeg Grain
 Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.21; No. 2 do, \$2.18; No. 3 do, \$2.15; No. 4 do, \$2.09; No. 5, \$1.94; No. 6, \$1.85; feed, \$1.75.
 Oats—No. 2 C.W., 68c; No. 3 do, 66c; extra No. 1 feed, 66c; No. 1 feed, 65c; No. 2 do, 64c. Barley—No. 2, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1.21; rejected and feed, \$1.15. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.29; No. 2 C.W., \$3.23; No. 3 do, \$3.12.

United States Markets
 Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.97 to \$1.98; Oats—No. 3 white, 58 to 60c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$11.50; first clears, \$10.50; second patents, \$9.50. Bran—\$31.50 to \$32.00.
 Duluth, Oct. 2.—Linsseed—\$3.50 to \$3.54; arrive, \$3.47; September, \$3.50. October, \$3.47; asked; November, \$3.46; December, \$3.40.

Live Stock Markets
 Toronto, Oct. 2.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12; do, good heavy, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, common, \$6.75 to \$7.40; butchers' bullocks, choice, \$8.30 to \$8.65; do, good, \$7.40 to \$7.85; do, medium bullocks, \$6.50 to \$7.10; do, rough bullocks, \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, medium, \$6.60 to \$6.75; stockers, \$7.50 to \$8.75; feeders, \$8.25 to \$9.15; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, good to choice, \$8.50; springers, \$9 to \$13.50; light ewes, \$9.50 to \$11.50; sheep, heavy, \$5.75 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$11 to \$12; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$15.50; Spring lambs, \$15 to \$15.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.75; do, weighed off cars, 19; do, f.o.b., \$17.60.
 Montreal, Oct. 2.—Choice steers, \$10.25 to \$10.50; good, \$9.75 to \$10; lower grades, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cows, \$6.50 to \$8.50; bulls, \$8 to \$9; Ontario lambs, \$15 to \$15.25; Quebec, \$14 to \$14.50; sheep, \$8.50 to \$10; milk-fed calves, \$14 to \$15; lower grades, \$9 to \$13; selected hogs, \$17.75 to \$18.25.

TWO FOE SEAPLANES ARE BROUGHT DOWN.

A despatch from London says: Two large German seaplanes have been brought into Flushing, Holland, by Dutch torpedo boats, and it is reported that they participated in the air raid on England, says a despatch to The Evening News from Rotterdam. One of the four German airmen was seriously wounded. The three others have been interned.

SOUTH AMERICA ONE AGAINST HUN

A despatch from La Paz, Bolivia, says:—El Diario and El Tiempo, commenting on the measures being taken by Argentina and Peru to obtain satisfaction from Germany, say the moment is approaching for the complete solidarity of South America. Discussion of new treaties is in progress in Parliament.

SPLENDID BRITISH VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA, NEAR BAGDAD

Whole Turkish Army Captured by Gen. Maude, Including Commander and His Staff.

London, Sept. 30.—A British official report concerning the operations in Mesopotamia announces the capture Friday of Musaid ridge, in the region of Bagdad. The British attacked the Turkish advanced positions in the region of Ramadie from the south-east and west, which they occupied with little difficulty. They continued the attack Saturday after surrounding Ramadie, and captured practically the whole garrison, the enemy everywhere surrendering.

The captures by the British include guns, ammunition and several thousand

sands of prisoners, including Ahmed Bey and his staff.

"The enemy was taken entirely by surprise, and practically the whole garrison of Ramadie fell into our hands, says Gen. Maude. Our troops displayed great gallantry, determination and endurance under the most difficult conditions.

"During Thursday night another column moved out north-east of Bagdad after a sharp skirmish with a Turkish cavalry detachment, inflicting casualties and capturing four prisoners and three hundred Turkish supply camels."

FULL SUCCESS FOR ITALIANS

Complete Mastery of the Bainsizza Plateau Gained by Gen. Cadorna.

A despatch from Washington says: Austrian counter-attacks on the Italian front have all failed, according to a semi-official despatch reaching Washington from Rome on Thursday. The message said that the present situation of the Italian offensive surprises, and that the Italians have practically cleared the Bainsizza Plateau, and are holding all the territory they have thus far gained.

"The present state of affairs on the Austro-Italian front," the message reads, "appears to be full of promises and surprises. The enemy, believing the supreme solution of the war can be expected only by fighting, is strengthening his defenses and accumulating great quantities of material desperately, and is doing everything possible to forestall a future Italian offensive, which is expected. The Italians have practically cleared the Bainsizza Plateau, and are holding all the territory conquered. According to the statements of prisoners, it seems that the Austrians are quite discouraged. At present the greatest activity is being displayed by Italian aeroplanes, which are scouting over the enemy's rear lines, where the Austrian troops are resting, spreading fear and terror by their bombing operations."

30 PEOPLE HIT BY ONE BOMB

12 of Them Were Killed in Air Raid on London.

A despatch from London says:—The inquest on Thursday elicited that thirty people had been hit by one bomb which fell outside a hotel on Monday evening, twelve of whom were killed. All were either in the street or doorways, having gone outside to see the raid. Tuesday night a bomb fell in the street adjoining some small houses. For a distance of one hundred yards the interiors were badly smashed by concussion, although the houses did not collapse. In one room a man and his wife were killed. Next door a woman was killed. In the same house a woman and baby were blown into the street, and both critically hurt. A little further down the street a man entering his home was killed.

FIVE RAIDS IN SEVEN DAYS

London Again Bombed by the Enemy Airmen—11 Killed and 82 Injured.

London, Sept. 30.—German aeroplanes again raided London on Saturday and Sunday evenings, a total of five raids in seven days. Eleven persons were killed and 82 injured in Saturday's raid. The material damage was not great. On Saturday night four groups of hostile machines attempted to reach the metropolis, but the majority of the machines were driven off. Bombs were dropped in the south-eastern and north-eastern districts of London and at various places in Kent and Essex.

GUYNEMER'S DEATH REPORTED BY GERMANS

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette on the German front sends confirmation to his newspaper that Captain George Gynemer, the famous French aviator, was killed early in September near Poelkapelle.

ALLIES PLAN DRIVE ON SOFIA

Thus Prevent Germany Getting Supplies From Turkey—Entente Equipping Greek Army.

A despatch from Washington says: The delay in the mobilization of the Greek army for use on the Entente side of the war has been due to lack of equipment, which is to be furnished by France, Britain and the United States. This explanation of the delay was communicated to the Greek Legation on Friday by the Foreign Office at Athens. When the necessary equipment has been obtained Greece will be able to furnish 300,000 men for use in the war.

The plan of the Allies in the Balkans as partially disclosed on Friday, is to advance upon Sofia, Capital of Bulgaria, and thus to cut off communications between Germany and Turkey. Germany was said to be drawing great quantities of supplies, especially oil and wheat, from Turkey, and this traffic cannot be interrupted until the line is cut by the international army now operating in Macedonia.

USE AIRPLANE TO CARRY WOUNDED

Remarkable Tests Carried Out by French Army Officials.

A despatch from Paris says: Tests made on Saturday at Villa Coublay of an airplane fitted with two stretchers for carrying wounded proved highly satisfactory. Dr. Chassaing of the Army Medical Service and Corporal Tetu represented wounded passengers during a twelve-minute flight, the equivalent to a fifteen-mile journey.

Corporal Tetu declared that this form of transport was far superior to an ambulance, of which he had vivid recollections when wounded two years ago. Dr. Chassaing removed a muffler from his head and unfastened straps during the flight. He expressed the opinion that there would be no unnecessary pain to a wounded passenger, because the equilibrium of the airplane is so perfect. The airplane was constructed by the Aeronautic Service of the army, which hopes to use this form of transport for the severely wounded, declaring that the absence of any jolting fully compensated the patient for any risk.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCES BOMBARD OSTEND

A despatch from London says: The German naval base of Ostend, on the Belgian coast, was bombarded by British naval forces. British aerial patrols over the fleet encountered six hostile aeroplanes and downed two.

"Naval aeroplanes," says an Admiralty statement, "copiously bombed the Sparappelhoek aerodrome. They made several direct hits, smoke being observed from the sheds on the south-west side. Several of our fighting patrols over the fleet encountered six hostile aeroplanes, two of which they brought down.

"There was a bombardment of the naval establishments at Ostend by our naval forces. Several hits were observed on Anatelier de la Marine."

CARGO OF 14,576 TONS UNLOADED IN 19 HOURS.

A despatch from Fort William says: The W. P. Synder, Jr., arrived here on Thursday carrying the largest cargo of coal ever delivered to any port on the Great Lakes, totalling 14,576 tons. The Synder's cargo was unloaded in the record time of 19 hours, or at the rate of 767 tons per hour, which is equivalent to a ton every five seconds, during entire time of unloading. The largest previous cargo was brought here about a week ago by the steamer Schoonmaker, and was 14,482 tons.

BIG SHIPPING PLAN UNDER WAY IN U.S.

Year's Programme Involves the Construction of Tonnage Aggregating 6,000,000.

A despatch from Washington says: The magnitude of the American Government's shipbuilding programme was revealed in a statement by the shipping board, showing that nearly 1,200 merchant vessels of about 6,000,000 tonnage will be completed within a little more than a year.

Completion of ships commanded in shipyards and of vessels actually or about to be contracted for will give the country a fleet of 1,600 ships with a total tonnage of more than 9,000,000. In addition to this, the board will complete in 1919 vessels already contracted for, and under negotiation of about 4,000,000 tons. A billion dollars has just been asked of Congress to complete the programme.

The United States now is leading the world in shipbuilding, and if the present rate of construction were kept up, would become the leading shipping nation of the world in a few years.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY TO BE MORE VIGOROUS.

London, Sept. 30.—A still more vigorous blockade of Germany is to be enforced by the Entente allies as a result of the conference of Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, with the French Minister of Blockade. Yesterday the King signed a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to Sweden and Holland. The King's approval also was given to other measures to make it more difficult for the enemy to obtain supplies through neutral countries.

HOME OF GERMAN AEROPLANES AGAIN RAIDED BY BRITISH.

London, Sept. 30.—Another successful aerial attack on German military establishments in Belgium was reported to-day by the Admiralty. The statement follows: "On the afternoon of Sept. 29 a bombing raid was carried out by naval aircraft on the St. Denis Western aerodrome. Many bombs were dropped. Direct hits were observed. A bomb exploded among five machines lined up by the aerodrome. All our machines returned."

ITALIANS WIN STRONG GROUND IN DRIVE ON ISONZO FRONT

Capture Positions on Bainsizza Plateau With 1,409 Prisoners—Austrian Counter-Attacks Repulsed.

London, Sept. 30.—The Italians have started another big offensive against the Austrians on the Isonzo front, where for a fortnight variable quietude had prevailed. On the Bainsizza plateau height positions have been stormed and taken by General Cadorna's forces, and 1,409 prisoners captured. By their new successes the Italians have brought their line almost to the bridgehead of the Chiapovano River, near Podlaca and Madoni, which also gives them possession of almost all of the south-eastern portion of the plateau.

FOE REPULSED ALONG AISNE

Heavy German Attack North of Berry-au-Bac Checked by French.

Paris, Sept. 30.—A heavy artillery action has been in progress on both sides of the Meuse, Verdun sector, while on the Aisne front the German infantry attacked the French trenches, but were repulsed with considerable losses. The official communication issued by the War Office to-night also reports air raids around Dunkirk, while several civilians were killed.

"On the Aisne front, after artillery preparation, three enemy detachments attempted this morning to reach our trenches north of Berry-au-Bac. One German group which succeeded in entering an advanced element of our lines was driven out immediately. At other points our fire arrested the advance of the enemy, who suffered considerable losses.

"A very spirited artillery action was maintained all day on both banks of the Meuse, particularly north of Hill 344 and near the Bois le Chaume."

EAST AFRICAN SUPPLY BASE CAPTURED BY BRITISH TROOPS

London, Sept. 30.—The War Office last night announced a further success against the German forces in German East Africa. The text of the announcement follows: "Our troops yesterday occupied Nahungo, an important German supply base 83 miles southwest of Kilwa, after considerable resistance. Our advances in the Lukeledi Valley and the forward movement of the Belgians on Mahenge are continuing steadily."

GREAT DAMAGE CAUSED IN THE WEST INDIES

A despatch from Havana says:—One steamer and several sailing vessels were sunk, numerous houses were razed and great damage was done to growing crops and fruits by the West Indian hurricane, which struck the Isle of Pines Wednesday evening, according to despatches received here to-night.

Advices from Batabano, situated on the mainland, say it is believed there that many persons perished in the islands, although no definite information regarding casualties has been received here.