

## BRITISH ADVANCE IN NEW DRIVE CAPTURING TOWN OF ALBERT

Germany 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 taken 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 battle front 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 Arras. 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 Avelay on the north and Meaulte on the south having been reached by them.

## Markets of the World

**Brainstuffs.**

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Manitoba Wheat—In store, Fort William, nominal (including 2½% 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., 92%; No. 3 C.W., 88%; extra No. 1 feed 88%; No. 1 feed, 84%.

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, 76c to 77c; No. 4, nominal.

Barley—New crop, malting, \$1.02 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.

Milkfeed—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, 23½ to 24c; 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—Picked 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, 30½ to 31½c; pails, 31 to 31½c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Shortening, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26 ½ 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 \$11.00. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$5.20 to \$5.30. Bran, \$35.00. Shorts, \$40.00. Mouillie, \$67.00. 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

## Canada's PORK Opportunity

BRITISH IMPORTS

1,261,082,032 Lbs

CANADA'S NET EXPORTS

130,304,947 Lbs

"Why Can't we MAKE IT BIGGER?"

FIGURES ARE FOR 1916

## 4,002 RECRUITS AUGUST 1 TO 15

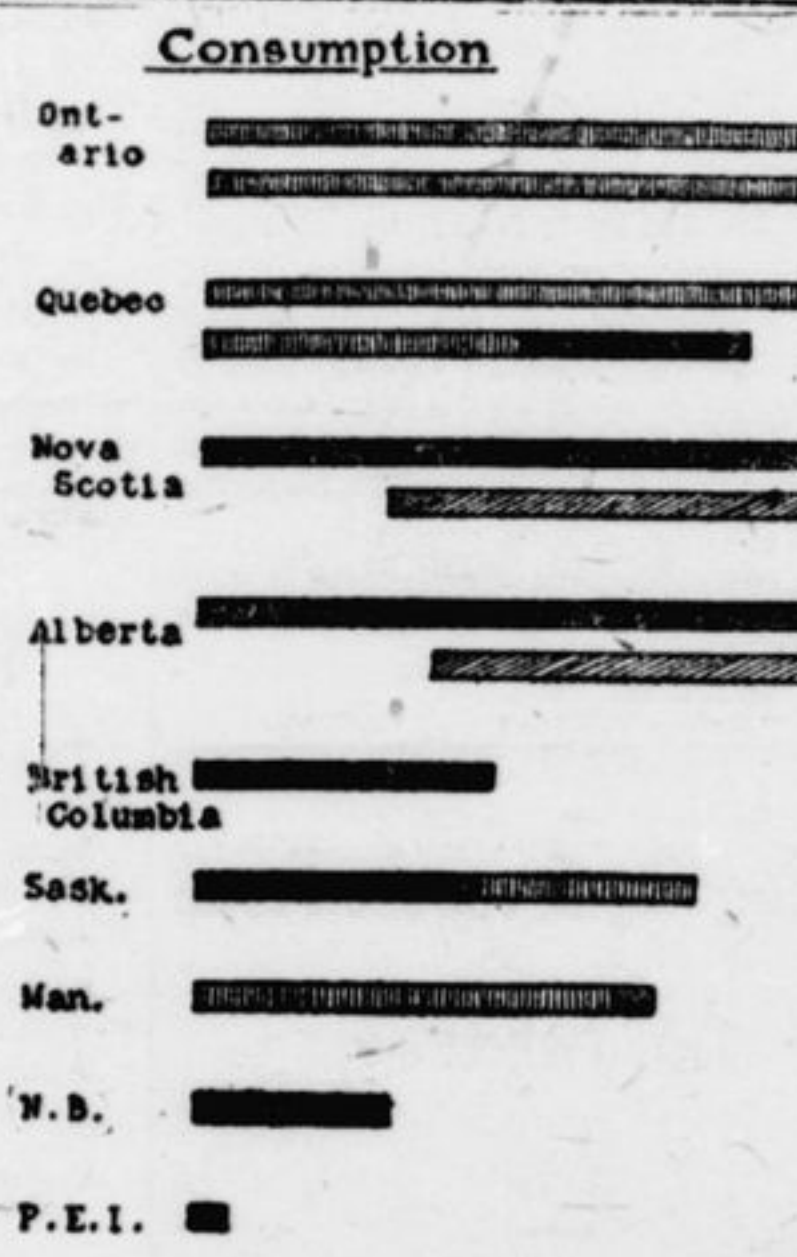
Casualties Were 1,435, 45 Per Cent. of Them Will Be Fit Again in 6 Months.

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 840, and in England 9. The wastage of 2,887 men included overseas casualties to the number of 1,435.

## 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.



**2,000 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.

## 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 battlefield, 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 to Chauny adds another menace to their line of retirement, and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, 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 vigorously. Having occupied the height of Piemont, 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 fishing the enemy's rearward so energetically that the retiring columns were thrown into confusion.

## GERMANS DO NOT EXPECT TO WIN

Prisoners Captured by Canadians, Though of Splendid Physique, Lack Morale.

A despatch from the Canadian Army in the Field, says:—It is proper to make a brief record of the remarkable work being done by the Intelligence Branch of the Canadian force. Unremitting and unflinching, this great military detective force does its work silently and without any sort of public recognition; but through exertions the Canadians have the infinite advantage that instead of fumbling in the dark, it can walk straight in the light of day.

Since August 8, the exact number of enemy divisions identified by the allied armies on the Amiens-Montdidier front approaches forty with the addition of "milked" battalions from another division.

Of these divisions some eighteen have been drawn from German reserves. The fourth army, with which the Canadian Corps is incorporated, alone has captured prisoners from twenty-six divisions.

While there is no doubt that the enemy resist our advance in some parts of the field with great bravery, there is yet a marked depreciation of their morale as compared with that of prisoners captured earlier in the year. The belief seems prevalent both among his officers and men that Germany cannot win the war.

Since the French offensive of the Marne it has been brought home to them that American troops in large numbers have given a very good account of themselves on the battlefield and that thus the U-boat campaign has failed. Nevertheless, the physique of prisoners in extraordinarily good. It is their moral resistance that is sapped.

**Knowing**

If I should know the joy  
That lies before,  
If I could open now  
The future's door  
And count the treasure waiting there  
For me,  
How dull, how hard, how long  
To-day's set tasks would be!

If I should know what tears  
Would blind my eyes,  
If I could read just now  
The stormy skies  
To-morrow's dawn may usher in for me,  
To-day would lose the light  
Of its felicity.

I know not—yet I know;  
The future's veil  
Is kindly to my eyes.  
With joy I hail  
Whatever life sends down the path  
to me,  
Because I know so well  
Both smiles and tears shall be  
The best, the very best; if sweet,  
If bitter or if tasteless prove  
The portion I must quaff,  
Serene I onward move  
Sustained by trust no doubt can mar  
That all will priceless prove.

## 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 Piemont 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 ammunition 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.

Most of the fighting around Lassigny was in stifling weather, and men were seen in the trenches stripped to the waist throwing hand grenades and working the machine guns.

## 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 within 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.

## 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.

## HELPING THE WAR BLIND

Surprisingly Numerous Are the Occupations That Can Be Entered

Recent experience has taught that men blinded on the battlefield literally have to learn to live their lives anew.

They are taught typewriting—not as an occupation, but to enable them to communicate ideas through a medium other than speech. The handwriting of a blind man rapidly deteriorates—as, of course, might be expected.

It is important to give the blinded soldier as many points of contact with his fellow being as possible. As for the typewriter, one should remember that the instrument was originally invented to enable persons blind from infancy to write—an art which would otherwise be impossible for them to acquire.

The most important problem is to enable the blinded soldier to earn a livelihood. He labors under a very serious handicap, but it may be overcome. Most of the men thus afflicted are taught cobbling. They do very well at it. In six or seven months a blinded man can learn to sew and heel a pair of shoes as well as anybody.

Other employments usefully available for the blind are basket making, rug and carpet weaving, chairmaking, brushmaking and joinery. They are not taught to be all-around joiners, but to make small furniture, corner cupboards, teatrays, ornamental tables and the like.

Learning is greatly accelerated by the employment of blind teachers. The more intelligent and apt of the blind pupils are retained in the military schools as instructors; and it is easy to imagine how stimulating it must be to a newly blinded man to find his first stumbling efforts directed by a teacher who himself was blinded on the battlefield a few months previously.

Poultry farming has proved surprisingly successful as a pursuit for the blind. Sightless soldiers are taught the business on practical and up-to-date lines.

For those blinded soldiers who are of the highest intelligence and best educated, three occupations are preferred. One of them is massage work (greatly in demand at the military hospitals), at which they prove actually more efficient than "sighted" operatives. The second is telephone operating. The third is shorthand and typewriting.

This last might seem to be for the blind an impossible kind of work. But it is accomplished by the help of an ingenious little machine that takes down the Braille raised-point script in a contracted form at a speed comparable to that of an ordinarily clever stenographer. Blinded soldiers acquire the art with really remarkable rapidity, soon attaining a speed of more than 100 words a minute.

## Those Who Know Us Best

The world may publish all our faults,  
And magnify the same,  
May gloat o'er all our failures,  
And vilify our name;  
While any virtue we may have  
Will prove a stranger guest,  
Except to those few golden hearts,  
Who seem to know us best.

How sad is all the worldly strife,  
When fame and honor clash;  
When purest principles are made  
Subservient to cash;  
And what a struggle life would be  
By evil tongues possessed,  
Were not for a few true friends  
Who seem to know us best.

When all the ups and downs of life  
Are histories of the past,  
And we are called before the Bar  
Of that Great Judge at last,  
There may appear to vouch for us,  
The plead for Heaven's rest,  
A few of those time-honored friends  
Who seem to know us best.

## To France

O daughter of the morning! on thy brow  
Immortal be the lilies thou hast won!  
Eternal be thy station in the sun,  
That shines not on a splendor such  
as thou!

A strength is thine beyond the arm-  
mored pra,  
And past dominion of the lance and  
gun,  
Thou' now thou stand, as battle  
thunders stun,  
Heroic on the fields that cannon plow,  
Triumph be thine, O beautiful, and  
dear!

Whose cause is one with Freedom and  
her name,  
The armies of the night devise thee  
wrong,  
But on thy helm the star of Truth is  
clear,  
And Truth shall conquer, tho' thy  
cities flame,  
And morning break, tho' now the  
night is strong!

**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!

## The Doings of the Duffs.

