

AMERICANS TAKE 8,000 IN DRIVE SOUTH-WEST OF METZ

Pershing's Troops Wipe Out the Famous St. Mihiel Salient—Franco-Americans in Possession of More Than a Score of Villages.

A despatch from Nancy says: In 12 hours Gen. Pershing and his first army, assisted by certain French divisions, has smashed in the St. Mihiel salient (oftentimes described by the Germans as "an arrow point at the heart of France"). We have captured between 8,000 and 10,000 prisoners, considerable stocks of munitions and supplies, including at least nine howitzers. Thiencourt (five miles within the German lines), St. Mihiel, Montsec and more than a score of villages are in the hands of the American and French infantry as a result of the offensive operation launched along the front between Les Esparges and Pont-a-Mousson, following a four-hour bombardment begun at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Germans were surprised by the onslaught. They had feared it but had not had a chance to prepare against it. They fought staunchly, but without spirit.

Pershing himself directed the offensive affair with extraordinary success. He liberated Nancy from the German menace and freed the railroads and the Meuse Canal, wrenching from the invaders' grasp many more square miles than have been occupied by our men since the first weeks of the war.

Our troops attained in less than a day objectives they had been given far greater time to reach and have showed seven German divisions back to the Hindenburg line running south-eastward from Verdun region.

American mounted troops are pushing westward from the vicinity of Nonsard toward the Franco-American forces advancing eastward from Les Esparges. Despite frequent squalls and rain, hundreds of allied aircraft, including all the American planes available, guarded the land fighters from aerial attack.

Tanks, including for the first time those manned by Americans, beat down machine-gun nests with which the foe sought to stay the tide of our progress.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Sept. 17.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11; in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 85¢, 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, 76 to 77c, according to freight 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—Malt, new crop, \$1.04 to \$1.06.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Peas—Nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.25, Toronto.

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

Milled—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 \$10.50.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids per lb., 42½ to 43c; prints, per lb., 43 to 43½c; dairy, per pound, 36 to 37c.

Eggs—New laid, 43 to 44c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 40c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 28 to 31c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 32 to 35c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 23c; fowl, 27 to 28c; ducks, 1b, 22c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 31 to 32c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23½ to 24½c; old, large, 25½ to 26c; twin, 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 41 to 42c; creamery prints, fresh made, 46 to 47c; solids, 45 to 46c.

Margarine—32 to 34c.

Eggs—No. 1's, 48 to 49c; selected new laid, 52 to 54c; in cartons, 54 to 55c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 43 to 45c; roosters, 30c; fowl, 30 to 34c; turkeys, 40c; ducks, 1b, 25c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus, \$7.50; Imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6.50; Japan, \$8.00; Lima, 19c.

Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 25c; 10-lb. tins, 26c; 5-lb. tins, 26½ to 27c. Combs—Doz. \$3.75 to \$4.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 51 to 53c; roll, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 45 to 46c; boneless, 48 to 50c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, Hercules, 30 to 30½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pails, 30½ to 31½c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, terces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 28c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Sept. 17.—Oats, No. 2 C.W., \$1.01 to \$1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 97 to 98c. Flour, new standard grade, \$11.35 to \$11.45. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs. \$5.30. Bran, \$37.00, shorts,

\$42.00. Moullie, \$67.00 to \$68.00. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.00.

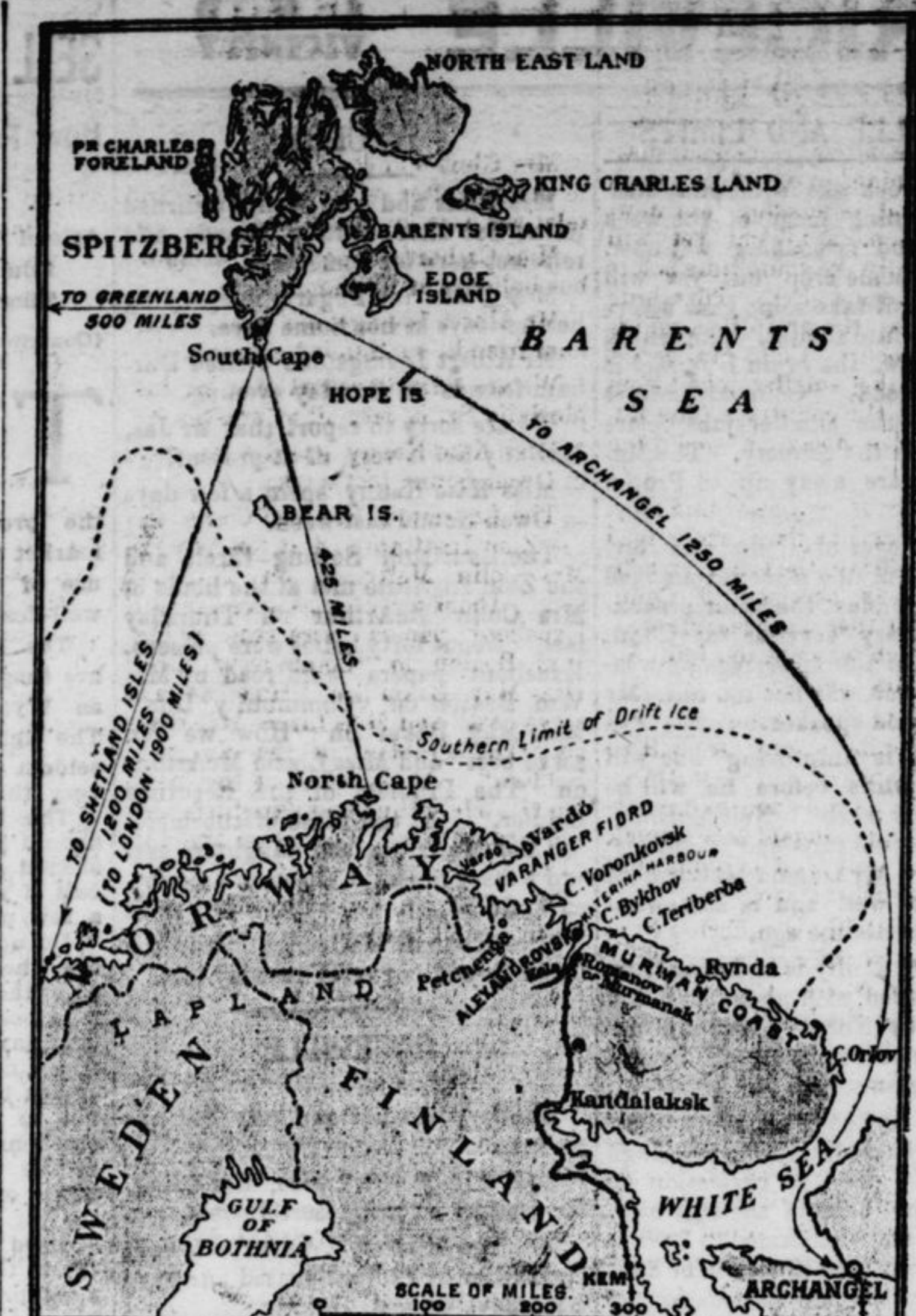
Live Stock Markets
Toronto, Sept. 17.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$14.00; do., good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., medium, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do., common, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., medium, \$10.25 to \$10.60; do., rough, \$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, \$10.25 to \$10.60; do., rough, \$7.50 to \$8.50; 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, 17 to 18½c; 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.

Using Prisoners to Protect Hangars
A despatch from Amsterdam says:—About 25 British prisoners are confined much like birds in a cage, with scarcely room to move about, near the flying sheds at Evere, a suburb of Brussels, for the purpose of protecting the hangars against aerial attacks, according to the Libre Belgique. The item, which is reprinted in the Telegraaf, says that some of the British prisoners have linen bandages around their heads, showing that they had not recovered from wounds. The item adds that a similar number of Belgian prisoners are filling the same role at the Diest Flying Camp.

Landing of American Troops at Archangel Announced
A despatch from Washington says:—American troops have landed at Archangel to assist the other allied forces there in their campaign for the re-establishment of order in Northern Russia. This announcement was authorized by Gen. March, Chief of Staff. The number of soldiers landing was not revealed. The soldiers were sent from English camps, where Americans are training.

Japanese Troops 300 Miles North of Vladivostok
A despatch from Tokio says:—A War Office communication says:—"Our cavalry reached Rozengartwaka, 300 miles north of Vladivostok, September 2."

A Government statement formally recognizing the Czech-Slovaks as co-belligerents against Germany and Austria-Hungary is expected to be issued shortly.



The Northern War Area—A's eyes are now centred upon the western front but important events are taking place on the "northern front" also. Here is a new map of the Murman coast from which important news may be anticipated any day.

U.S. TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED

2,800 Soldiers on Board—All Rescued—Submarine Destroyed.

A despatch from London says:—The British steamship Persic, of the White Star Line, 12,042 gross tons, with 2,800 American troops on board, has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troopship was beached. In order to save time, instead of launching the boats, the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside.

This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough.

The troopship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to anyone.

They all escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were soon on their way to a British port.

There was no sign of panic on board and the admirable behavior of the men was especially gratifying to the officers.

Many of the troops came from Chicago and Cleveland and a large percentage of them were factory hands proved that they had assimilated the true spirit of the American soldier.

Several soldiers told the Associated Press that they saw the German submarine lifted clear out of the water after one of the depth bombs exploded and then entirely disappeared.

To the surprise of most of the soldiers the troopship did not sink. Some means apparently were found to check the inrush of water, and she got near enough to the shore to be beached. It is hoped that the vessel ultimately can be salvaged.

NO MODIFICATION OF APPLE EMBARGO
A despatch from Ottawa says:—A definite announcement is made by the Department of Agriculture that there is no possibility of removal or modification of the embargo on the shipments of apples and other fruits to Great Britain until shipping conditions change for the better.

"Every foot of available steamship space" says the department, "is required for the transportation of men, munitions and food. Canadian apples as well as many other articles of food are not considered essential, and until shipping facilities are in a much more stable condition than at present all efforts to modify the apple embargo must be futile."

REAP 35,000 ACRES OF RECONQUERED LAND
A despatch from Paris says:—The harvest in the reconquered or evacuated regions along the Aisne, begun by the French armies on September 3, is now almost completed, according to information furnished by Premier Clemenceau to the budget committee of the Chamber. Two armies reaped 35,000 acres, and there remain 6,000 with crops still standing. More than 8,000 men have been employed, as well as 11,000 horses and 314 reapers and binders.



A park of Canadian armored motor cars in France carrying machine guns. These cars have done great service especially in the last month.

BRITISH MAKE IMPORTANT PROGRESS TOWARD CAMBRAI

Capture Three Large Towns and More Than a Thousand Prisoners—Cross Canal du Nord Establishing Post on East Side.

A despatch from the British Armies in France says:—Our troops on Thursday stormed their way into the forward defences of the Hindenburg line at Havrincourt. As a result of the local attack which began on Thursday morning along the dominating side positions of this sector, the battle-scarred town of Havrincourt appeared to be in our hands Thursday afternoon, and just to the south, Treccourt has been captured, but fighting was still continuing at the latest reports. Between 200 and 300 prisoners have been sent back to the cages. (The official report places the number at 1,000.) This was the only action of importance recorded along our front on Thursday up to a late hour.

On Wednesday we captured the famous railway triangle just south and west of La Bassée, thereby depriving the Germans of a strong position which has been a menace to our troops because of the excellent cover it afforded to great numbers of machine guns.

Despite the enemy's strength, this triangle was taken by surprise and there was comparatively little fighting. We also established a post in Canteleu, a little west of La Bassée. We attacked at Moeuvres on Wednesday evening, and in the face of vigorous opposition succeeded in establishing a post on the east side of the Canal du Nord. Further success was also achieved in the artillery sector here. We improved our line by pushing the Germans back from the high ground north and east of that village.

FIRE 10,000,000 IN 30 DAYS

British Battery Work Superb—Allies Destroyed Ten Guns to German's One.

A despatch from London says:—All indications on the British front point to the intention of the Germans to defend their positions in the highly organized battle zone of the Germans' old positions and the Hindenburg line, inundating the country where that is possible. Doubtless, however, they are considering the establishment of a strong line farther back with the big towns of Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin as pivots.

It is pointed out that the Germans since July 14 have shortened their line approximately 70 miles, thereby saving between 30 and 40 divisions. A further shortening however, is not impossible. Hence, the British expect strong resistance and counter-attacks to continue.

Before the Hindenburg system now held by the Germans can be successfully dealt with, much reconstruction of communications will be necessary. But this is not viewed as a great task owing to the speed of the British engineers who are now engaged in the preliminaries of this work.

In the recent advance the British fired more than 10,000,000 shells in four weeks. As a result the enemy's wire was cut with greater thoroughness than ever before, and the British counter-battery work, according to the German statement, destroyed ten guns to the Germans' one.

PRESSED BUTTONS MILES AWAY
Ham Wrecked by Infernal Machines Placed by Enemy.

A despatch from French Army Headquarters says:—Ham, the largest town in the devastated country which the Germans spared in their retreat, was visited with destruction even more complete and less justifiable than Noyon, which they methodically destroyed by fire. When the inhabitants were evacuated, infernal machines were placed in the houses and fires started by pressing buttons miles away.

Save for the blowing up of the bridges Ham had not suffered previously by shell fire, neither side being interested in bombarding the place. The only excuse the Germans could make, that it blocked the roads against pursuit, is invalid. The destruction of the bridges alone made it impossible for the French to enter the town until they had been replaced.

BRITISH DROP BOMBS ON METZ RAILWAY
A despatch from London says: The reports from the headquarters of the independent air forces says:—"In spite of the strong wind several attempts were made to bomb targets along this front. Bombs were dropped on the railway at Courcelles and direct hits were attained on the tracks. The village of Verney (south of Metz) and the railway west of it were also bombed with good results."

GERMANS DAM AISNE RIVER AND WILL INUNDATE COUNTRY
A despatch from London says:—According to Dutch frontier messages, the Germans are preparing to inundate the regions of the River Aisne north-east of Rheims, says a despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency. At some places dams have been constructed in the river, which can be closed on short notice, and special bridges have been built.

500 AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS CAPTURED KEY TO PERONNE
A despatch from Paris says:—Lieut. Cecil Healy, a well known Australian swimmer, was killed by a bullet on the Somme battlefield, September 1, according to Le Journal. The lieutenant led a party of 500 swimmers across the Somme, enveloped the enemy positions and captured Mont S. Quentin, the key of Peronne.

SMALL GAS SHELL OF DEADLY INTENSITY
A despatch from the American Army in France says: The latest instrument of German frightfulness in gas is a small shell containing pumice stone and phosgene. The shell is projected by a rifle. According to French investigators, the combination of pumice stone with the gas greatly increases the length of time that the phosgene remains in the vicinity where the shell bursts and continues to be dangerous.

In accordance with the discovery, the allied troops have been cautioned that it may be necessary to wear gas masks for twelve hours after the shells have fallen.

FORMER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA SLAIN
Bolsheviki Murder the Czarina and Her Four Daughters.

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Express claims to have unquestionable information that the former Empress of Russia and her four daughters have been murdered by the Bolsheviki.

The paper prints the following:—"The Express understands from a source which is beyond doubt, that the Empress of Russia and her four daughters have been murdered by Bolsheviki. The whole immediate family of the late Czar has thus been exterminated."

"It is further understood that the Dowager Empress, who, with her daughter and son-in-law, the Duke of Oldenburg, has been staying at Yalta, and was recently attacked by Red Guards, who sought to kill all three. Sailors of the Black Sea fleet intervened and fought the Red Guards."

"For a full fortnight the fight continued, until the Red Guards were beaten. It is now understood that the Dowager Empress is safe."

NEW FRIGHTFULNESS TRIED BY GERMANS
A despatch from the British Armies in France says: Just before the British launched their attack this morning on the enemy trenches northwest of Peizerie below Gouzeaucourt, the Germans for the first time employed a new kind of projectile in an effort to drive the New Zealand troops from nearby positions.

The projectiles, which were about the size of oranges, were fired at short range in salvos of from 200 to 300 each, and were sprinkled over an area of two to three acres. These projectiles burst into flames as they hit the ground and gave off gas.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The anglers on the Thames are making big catches of chub by using cherries as bait.

Windward Market is to have a special stall for the sale of produce grown on allotments.

The Wheat Commission is releasing low-grade wheat and maize for the purpose of dog feed.

At the northeastern district collieries there is a marked shortage of coal and the outlook is serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thornley, of Belper Road, Nottingham, recently celebrated their diamond wedding.

G. R. Helmore has been appointed Assistant Director of National Service for the South London area.

Two pilots and two observers were killed when two aeroplanes collided on the south-east coast of England.

Major A. Burgoyne, M.P., has been appointed Controller of the Priority Branch of the Ministry of Munitions.

It is not the intention of the British Government to issue badges to civilians injured through enemy action.

In view of the expected shortage of coal several of the Derbyshire moorlands are being developed for peat.

The recorder of Tiverton states that he has had only two prisoners before him for trial since the beginning of the war.

A fire at the Gale and Holde premises, Aldershot, destroyed all the machinery and did damage to the extent of £100,000.

James Keeley, an American journalist, addressed a meeting at the Overseas Club, London, presided over by Lord Denbigh.

At the annual meeting of the Football League, held in Manchester, it was decided to continue the games the same as last season.

Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons that 60,000 officers and men of South Africa have taken part in war operations abroad.

The Legislative Council of the Isle of Man has passed a bill imposing a graduated income tax of from two to three shillings in the pound.

For saving the life of a wrecked seaman, Thomas Handley, a steward in the mercantile marine, has been granted the Bronze Medal for Gallantry.

Dr. Waldo, a coroner for the city of London, stated at an inquest that all elevators should be put under the authority of the Government.

A piano tuner was granted six months' exemption at the Southgate Tribunal, provided he tuned the pianos at the three hospitals free.

Mr. Balfour stated in the House of Commons that the establishment of degrees of commerce in the University of London was being considered.

13,000,000 ENROL IN UNITED STATES
Millions Between Ages of 19 and 37 Will Go to Training Camps.

A despatch from Washington says: While American soldiers at the front in France stood ready with French and British forces for what may prove the greatest battle of the war, 13,000,000 other Americans registered to-day for military duty, and gave the most inspiring demonstration of patriotism in the nation's history.

There was no delay in starting the machinery by which the man-power of the country will be made available to bring the war to a speedy and triumphant end. Out of the tremendous bulk of men who responded—with every race and creed represented—there will come soon from camps at home three millions and more fit for warfare and eager to go overseas.

The work of mobilization, it might be said, already is under way, for district boards will select men over 19 and below 37 to comprise the big contingents included in the October draft calls. This means that many available soldiers will have only a few weeks at home.

The drawing to fix the relative standing of 13,000,000 will not take place under three weeks, perhaps; but meanwhile district boards will start at once numbering serially all of the cards filled out to-day. Questionnaires immediately will be sent to men of the 19-37 class, while older men will be classified later.

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The Doings of the Duffs.



ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO