

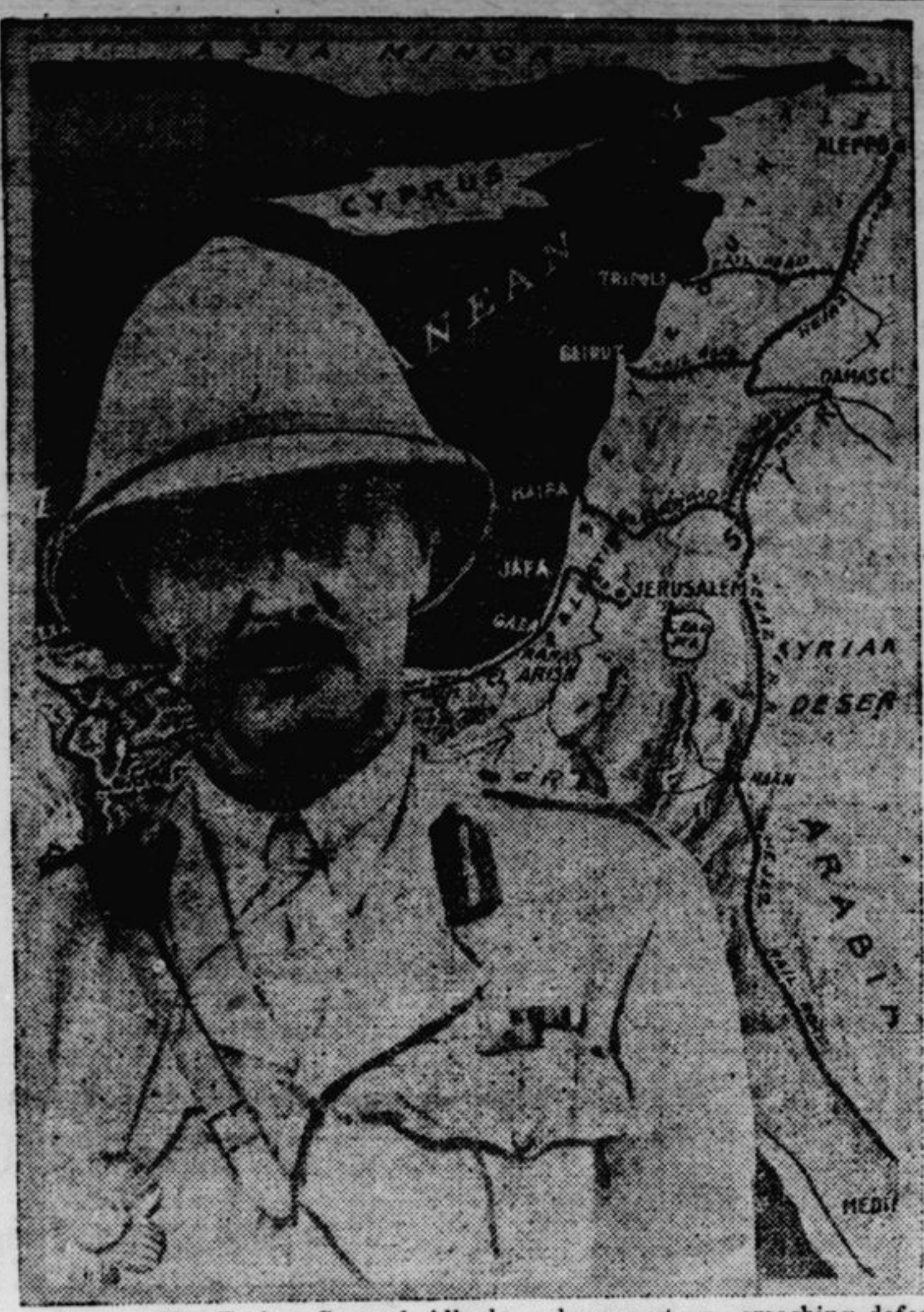
BULGARIA INVADED BY BRITISH CAVALRY IN MARCH ON USKUB

German Reinforcements Fail to Stem Allied Advance—300,000 Bulgarians Doomed if Allies Reach Uskub First.

A despatch from London says: The reports received on Thursday emphasize the demoralization of the Bulgarians who are retreating in confusion, leaving behind an enormous amount of material, and probably many thousands of prisoners, as the allied troops strain every energy to get to Uskub and thereby make the victory complete.

It is pointed out that the Bulgarian army, estimated to aggregate 300,000 men, is in a dangerous position, but the victory will not be decisive, in the opinion of the military experts, until Uskub, the centre of all the enemy's communication lines, is captured. If that is accomplished it is believed the victory will be numbered among the few decisive ones of the war.

The renewed resistance of the Bulgarian rearwards and the arrival of German reinforcements in Macedonia have not succeeded in stemming the



Routed the Turks—General Allenby, who reports a smashing defeat of the Turkish army in Palestine. Many thousands of prisoners were taken as well as many guns. The British have captured Haifa (shown on the map) which is the terminus of the railway to Damascus.

BRITISH TROOPS CONTINUE TO SURROUND THE SEA OF GALILEE

Occupy Tiberias and Amman—Fourth Turk Army Faces Annihilation in Region East of the Jordan.

A despatch from London says: British troops operating in Palestine are extending their occupation about the Sea of Galilee. They have occupied Tiberias and Semakh, on the borders of that sea, and Es-Samra, it was officially announced.

Pushing on the east of the Jordan, the British have occupied the strategic town of Amman, on the Hedjaz Railway.

The British casualties during the offensive were less than one-fifth of the number of prisoners taken from the Turks, the announcement states.

The Fourth Turkish Army on the Palestine front is virtually surrounded in the region east of the Jordan, and faces annihilation by General Allenby's forces.

The annihilation of the Fourth Army, now hoped for, would complete the clearing up of the Turkish forces in Palestine, accounting for about 80,000 men.

The precarious position of the Fourth Army may be seen from the fact that Arab cavalry and infantry are north of it. Arab and British forces east of it, and British troops to the south. All these are pressing inward on the enemy, while the Jordan, with the crossings, is in the hands of the allies.

The full Turkish strength in Palestine is not definitely known, as hardly two Turkish divisions are of the same size or organization. It is known, however, that the allies had to deal with 18,000 fighting men west of the Jordan, with about 1,000 men on communications, as well as many thousands east of the Jordan.

A despatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, says: Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a despatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman Government will seek a separate peace. The Sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the Entente powers.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

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

Lord Anglesea's estates at Burton-on-Trent, consisting of 5,100 acres, will be sold by auction.

The pay offered to harvesters by the Holderness Agricultural Club is \$16.80 a week with beer and tea.

Six of the Victorious heroes were decorated at the King's open-air investiture at Buckingham Palace.

During Tank Week the convalescent soldiers of Eastbourne invested £3,000 in war bonds.

The London County Council is experimenting on the conversion of tramway cars into goods trucks.

Miss Marjorie Dickinson, of Windsor, plunged into a swimming bath in the Thames and saved a little girl from drowning.

Major Bainsfather's colored drawing of "Old Bill" realized one hundred and twenty guineas in aid of the Red Cross fund at Guilford.

Colonel Kirkpatrick, of the British Army Medical Corps, has opened an annex to the American Red Cross Hospital, London, to be used by both British and American officers.

Six girl pupils of St. Winifred's School, Bangor, recently swam across the Mersey Straits.

P. Rockliff, president of the London Faculty of Insurance, has been elected chairman of the London Insurance Committee.

A man aged 45, with a family of thirteen, was granted six months' exemption at Stokes-on-Trent Tribunal on the ground that he had already done good service for the nation.

Charles A. McCurdy has been appointed chairman of the Reconstruction Committee on Trusts.

A pearl from each of her five children was contributed by Lady Madden to the Red Cross Necklace.

The sudden death has been announced of Cuthbert Williamson, member of the London County Council for Dulwich.

The American flag for the United States Hospital for soldiers at Portsmouth was unfurled by Sir William Osler, of Oxford University.

More than one thousand two hundred past and present students of the London Hospital are serving or have served in the forces.

Sir Donald Maclean has stated that the London Appeal Tribunal has dealt with 62,925 cases.

Large crowds attended the funeral at All Saints' Church, Ascot, of the two airmen who were accidentally killed while flying in East Birks.

The death occurred recently at Luton road, Chatham, of Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, at the age of one hundred years.

The sum of £17,000 has been raised for the Clifton College War Memorial Fund for the education of the sons of fallen soldiers.

All members of Food Control Committees are to go out of office on November 9th, and new committees are to be appointed at the same time.

The Veterans' Club have bought the Royal Forest Hotel, Chingford, as a convalescent home for soldiers.

The King had appointed Rear-Admiral Lionel Halsey a Knight Commander of St Michael and St George.

The use of aeroplanes in England for exhibition purposes, or for dropping leaflets has been strictly prohibited.

Sanction has been given for the killing of deer kept at the parks, etc., under the control of the London County Council.

The freedom of Gillingham, Kent, was presented to Capt. McCadden, V.C. in recognition of his having won that honor.

Edward Hood, Royal Aircraft Inspector, was fined £29 for having in his possession negatives of military works and aircraft.

Samuel Rimmer, an assistant ship's cook, was sent to prison for two months for throwing six hundred pounds of fish overboard.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Oct. 1.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2, in store for William, not including tax.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 87c; extra No. 1 feed, 84c; No. 1 feed, 81c; No. feed, 82c, in store for 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 freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Winter, \$2.27; No. 2 Spring, \$2.20; No. 3 Spring, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.
Peas—No. 2 nominal, at \$2 to \$2.50.
Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.05 to \$1.10.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.25, Toronto.
Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.75, 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; mixed \$17 to \$18 per ton, track, Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, \$9 to \$9.50, track, Toronto.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, Oct. 1.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butcher's cattle, choice, \$12.75 to \$13.50; do, good, \$11.75 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, common, \$8.50 to \$9.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.00; do, medium bulls, \$7.25 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do, good, \$9.35 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$7.75 to \$8.25; \$9.50; do, common, \$7.25 to \$7.75; 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 \$15.50; spring lambs, \$17.00 to \$17.60; 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, Oct. 1.—Choice steers, \$11.00 to \$12.00; butchers' bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, \$7.00; sheep, \$12.50; lambs, \$16.50 to \$17.00.

RUMANIA RESISTS CENTRAL POWERS

Victories of the Entente Have Made the Peasants Restless Under Teutonic Rule.

A despatch from Rome says:—The situation in Rumania, according to information received here, has become alarming for the Central Powers. The Rumanian peasants made enthusiastic by the victories of the Entente countries, are beginning to resist openly the German and Austro-Hungarian military.

Local revolts have occurred at a number of places and the Rumanian Government has sent agents to Berlin and Vienna to obtain a mitigation of the Austro-Hungarian rule. The Rumanian Government is reported to have pointed out that if its request is rejected it will be unable to guarantee the maintenance of order or avoid the eventualities of a sanguinary crisis.

NEW SIBERIAN ARMY OF 200,000

30,000 Officers Available to Enforce Strict Discipline.

A despatch from Washington says: A despatch to the Russian Embassy on Thursday from M. Golovatcheff, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Omsk Government, said that an army of more than 200,000 men had been formed in Siberia by conscription, and that there were 30,000 officers available there to train and lead it. The army is being organized on the basis of strict military discipline, it is said, and will constitute an increasingly powerful force to cooperate with the allied and Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia.

Out of the chaos which has existed in Russia since the overthrow of the Kerensky Government by the Bolsheviks there is emerging a central authority which officials and diplomats here hope will be able to re-establish order and renew the fight against the common enemy.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery solids, per lb., 45c; dairy, per lb., 44 to 45c.
Eggs—New laid, 46 to 47c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 32 to 35c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 28 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 32 to 35c.
Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 23 to 26c; ducklings, lb., 22c; turkeys, 23 to 30c; Spring chickens, 28c.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Cheese—New, large, 23 1/2 to 24c; twins, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2c; old, large, 25 1/2 to 26c; twin, 26 to 26 1/2c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 42 to 43c; creamery prints, fresh made, 48 to 49c; solids, 45 to 47c.
Margarine—31 to 33c.
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 50 to 51c; selected storage, 52 to 53c; new-laid, in cartons, 57 to 59c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 30 to 34c; turkeys, 40c; ducklings, lb., 35c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$7; imp. hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6; Japan, \$7; Lima, 19c.
Honey new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tin, 26c; 10-lb. tins, 27c; 5-lb. tins, 28c. Combs—Boxen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

TRAIN FERRY ACROSS CHANNEL
A despatch from London says: A train ferry from England to France has been in operation for some time. Coaches and wagons for use on the French railways have been going over regularly for months, but recently the first passenger train was ferried across.

The ferry is a broad boat with rails laid on deck, which receive the train direct from the dock of departure. The train is broken into sections and made fast on the ferry's rails. On reaching its destination it is assembled and proceeds on its journey.

BRITISH COMMISSIONS FOR 3,833 CANADIANS
A despatch from Ottawa says: Canadian military headquarters in London state that up to August 1, 1918, 3,833 non-commissioned officers and men of the overseas military forces of Canada had been given commissions as officers in the Imperial army. This substantial number of recognitions to the rank and file of the Canadian overseas army does not include any individual Canadians who came on their own responsibility to England and joined the Imperial forces without being taken on the strength of the overseas military forces of Canada.

CANADA'S NET LOSS TO DATE 115,806 MEN
A despatch from Ottawa says: To Aug. 14, 1918, the net losses in the overseas military forces of Canada in England and France were 115,806 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. This includes those killed in action or died of wounds, died, missing, prisoners of war, discharged as medically unfit, discharged to take up other lines of war work and those non-commissioned officers and men given commissions in the Imperial army.

It does not take into account officers and other ranks wounded in action who have rejoined their units or are still fit for service overseas.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS IN SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE

8,000 Prisoners and 14 Towns Captured on 40-Mile Front—Advantage of From Four to Seven Miles—Menaces the German Line in That Vast Territory.

A despatch from Paris says:—the Aisne, the new drive of Marshal Foch in the south will bear important fruit if it meets with success. Driving northward the entire western battlefront would be shaken and of necessity be compelled to readjust itself. Lateral railway lines of great importance to the German positions between Laon and Verdun lie directly in the path of the advancing Franco-American forces. Vouziers, an important railway junction on the main line from Laon to Metz, is but 12 miles north of Servon, which is already in the hands of the French.

The Americans through the capture of Gercourt, north-west of Verdun, are in the Meuse Valley, which leads northward to Sedan, and a little farther west at Varennes, have won the Aisne Valley, which winds in a north-westerly direction to Vouziers. A successful advance along these two valleys for any appreciable distance would be disastrous to the German lines from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier.

The offensive was launched in a dense fog after six hours' artillery preparation. The Americans advanced to an average depth of seven miles, penetrating the defenses to a depth of nine miles at the maximum point. They captured 5,000 prisoners and 12 towns. The French made a gain to an average depth of four miles and 3,000 prisoners have already reached the cages. The enemy, anticipating the attack, had voluntarily abandoned their forward positions. The Americans attacked on the right wing and the French made their assault on the left. Taken in conjunction with the allied offensive which has materially kept back the German front in Flanders, Artois and Picardy and along

CANADA'S 1917 FIRE LOSS AN INCREASE

A despatch from Ottawa says: The report of the Superintendent of Insurance on fire insurance companies, just issued, states that during the year 1917 the amount paid out for fire losses in Canada was \$16,379,102, which is an increase over the amount paid in the previous year of \$1,265,039. Cash received for premiums by the 69 fire insurance companies doing business in Canada amounted to \$31,246,530, an increase of \$3,462,676 over the previous year.

FRANKFORT BOMBED BY BRITISH AVIATORS

A despatch from London says:—British airplanes on Wednesday dropped bombs on the German city of Frankfort, according to an official statement issued on Thursday evening by the War Office. Five enemy machines were shot down. Four British airplanes are missing.

