

## Soissons Captured by French; Germans Retreat

### BUT LINK IN CHAIN OF MANY VICTORIES

#### Foch's Plan Has Been Followed With Clockwork Regularity--Last Allied Victory Hailed as a Strategic Masterpiece.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Paris, Aug. 3.—Friday's splendid success is but a link in a chain of victories which have followed one after another since General Foch launched his counter-offensive on July 18th. Rarely in war has a plan been followed out with such clockwork regularity, and military opinion here is lost in admiration of the splendid genius which conceived it and of the mastery with which it is being carried out. The Allied victory is hailed generally as being equal to the first victory of the Marne, as a strategic masterpiece.

What the consequences of yesterday's victory will be cannot yet be gauged, but that it will be far-reaching already appears certain to commentators.

The enemy cannot hold the Vesle line, it is believed, but must re-cross the Aisne, since by the recapture of Soissons the Allies are able to debouch on both sides of the river and take him in the rear. The enemy appears to be perfectly aware of this, and also of the necessity of getting out quickly if he wishes to avoid unpleasant accidents. In accordance with practice, he already has set fire to his bases at Fismes and Braines and a dozen other villages. Smoke which pierced the horizon is believed to show that the enemy knows he can no longer use these places.

Retreat Began Friday Morning.

The German retreat began Friday morning after the fall of the Tardenois line brought about by storming of the Hartennes plateau by troops of General Mangin the night before. General Berthelot, on the east, entered Ville-en-Tardenois, and advanced on both sides of the Ardre valley. The Americans in the centre marched toward the Vesle down the Orillon valley, while from Hartennes the French debouched into Crise valley, taking in the rear the previously impregnable redoubt of Buzancy. Little by little the movement quickened. The Dormans-Rheims road was left three miles behind, and Gueux, Polilly, Vesilly, Goussancourt and Coulouges were passed at a bound. The forest of Neales was cleaned out, and the Dole wood entered. Arcy wood was but a mouthful.

On the west the troops carried on to Maast et Violaine, Chacrie and Septmonts. By mid-afternoon the Allies were established solidly on the heights on both sides of the Crise, that is to say, south and south-east of Soissons.

The fall of Soissons, which the Germans were obliged to evacuate, irrevocably decided the fate of the battle. It was the pivot of the whole German line. Even admitting that the German left could cling to the narrow plain between the Vesle and the Aisne, the right wing could not have remained in the air, as its only supports are Soissons plateau and the nearest spurs of the famous Chemin des Dames. Thus it is held here, the situation will revert to where it was at the end of September, 1914.

The Allies Still Advance.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, Aug. 3.—Throughout last night the Allies continued to advance toward the Vesle. The French War Office announced today that the line of the Aisne, which the French have reached between Soissons and Venizel. Crossing of the Aisne east of Soissons virtually compels, if it has not been brought about before, the evacuation of the Vesle line. It is a dangerous menace to the line of the Aisne, as the direction in which the French crossed is pointed directly toward the important heights at the western end of Chemin-des-Dames, which are less than five miles north of Venizel.

Many prisoners were taken by the French at Soissons, which was occupied at five o'clock Friday evening, one hour after the Germans had been driven from the suburbs. Those of the garrison not captured escaped by fleeing northward.

The Retreat is General.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 3.—The German retreat is general on all three faces of the salient conquered by the Germans last May, and the Allies are pressing close on the heels of the retreating enemy, says Reuters' correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing at eleven o'clock Friday night. On the main battle front, in the Soissons region, the French after completing their occupation of Soissons, have occupied the south bank of Aisne between Pommiers and Venizel, a distance of approximately five and a half miles, advances received to-day show.

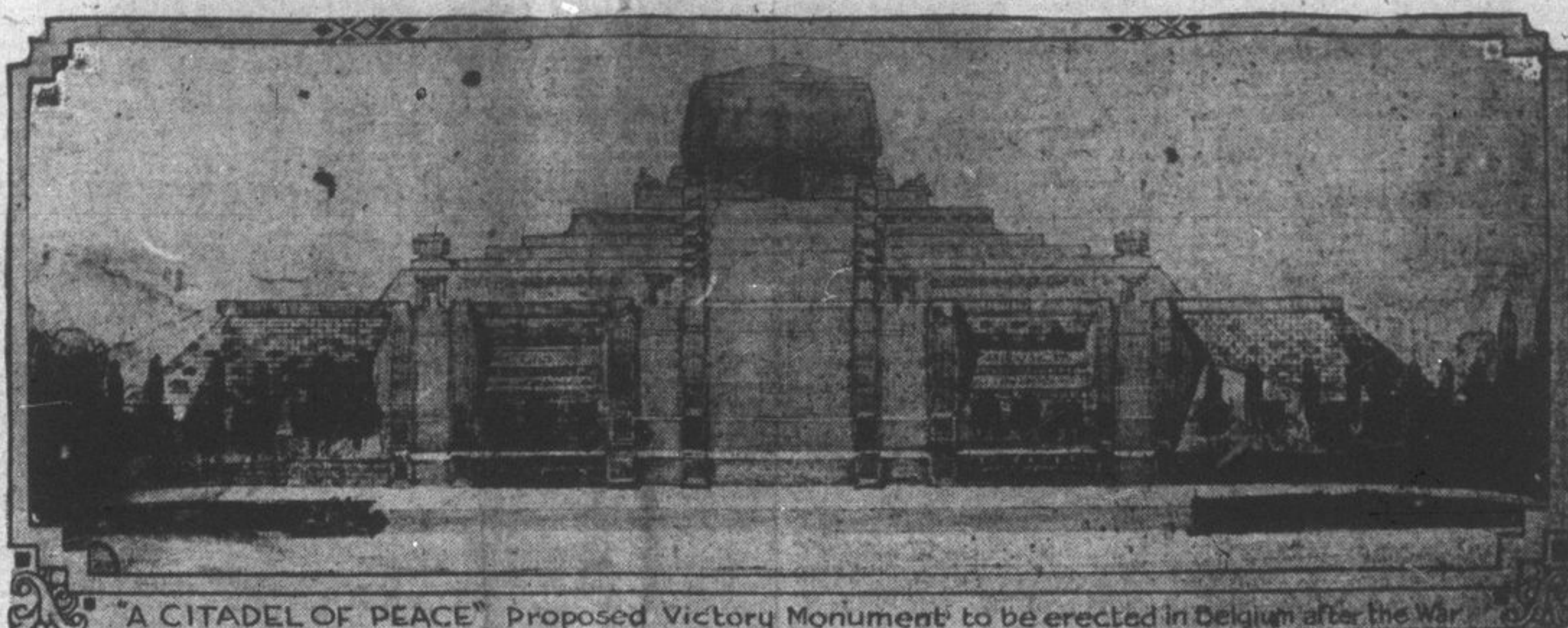
A TIME IN TORONTO.

200 Men and 1,000 Sympathizers Wreck Eating Houses. Toronto, Aug. 3.—Fourteen restaurants, butcher shops and dance halls were wrecked by returned soldiers last night. The riot lasted four hours.

Smashing restaurants the length of Yonge street between Bloor and Queen, and on Queen returned to McCaul, a crowd of a thousand returned soldiers and sympathizers broke loose last night. From six o'clock in the evening until after two o'clock this morning they were absolutely masters of all authority, defied the police and the military, and utterly tore to pieces the interiors of a dozen restaurants and stores, leaving wreckage in their path like unto the devastation they saw themselves after their advance in France following a great artillery battle.

Brookville's grand old man, W. H. Comstock, ex-M.P., on Thursday entered upon his eighty-ninth year in robust health and keen intellect.

### VICTORY MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN BELGIUM AS PERMANENT PEACE MEMORIAL



"A CITADEL OF PEACE" Proposed Victory Monument to be erected in Belgium after the war.

Ernest A. Grunfeld, of New York city, designer of the proposed Victory Monument, the plans for which won for him the award of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement Francais, now is doing architectural work at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mr. Grunfeld hopes to enter the United States naval service soon. Aside from winning the award of the French government for his plans for the Victory Monument, Mr. Grunfeld won all the prizes for architectural work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this year. The monument which he designed will be erected in Belgium and will be the depository of the peace treaties following the victory of the United States and the Entente Allies. Mr. Grunfeld in making his plans for the Victory Monument endeavored to conceive an edifice that will establish in the minds of all the people of all nations not only the sacredness of the honor of obligation as expressed in treaties but also immutable faith in the permanence of peace itself, so that there may be born the courage and hope necessary to rebuild nations that have been torn and impoverished by years of destructive warfare. As an exercise in architectural imagination an edifice was proposed that should be a permanent monument to the stability of peace, a memorial to the countless lives sacrificed to posterity and a repository for the final treaty itself, guarding it from theft and conserving it from the action of the elements. A hilltop in Belgium, the centre of thousands of square miles of devastated country, the scene of some of the greatest efforts in this greatest of wars, was chosen as the site for the monument.

### GERMANS RETIRE ACROSS ANCRE

In the Region of Albert on Three or Four Mile Front.

### AN ATTACK BY BRITISH

FORCED THE ENEMY BACK IN THAT REGION.

British Aviators Destroy More German Machines—Twenty-four Tons of Bombs Dropped on Military Targets.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 3.—British patrols last night pushed their way forward in the Albert sector north of the Somme, and occupied parts of the German front line, the War Office announced to-day.

The Germans are executing a local retirement to the east bank of the Ancre, in the region of Albert, on a front of three or four miles, according to news received in London to-day.

British Aerial Operations.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 3.—British aviators on Thursday destroyed eleven German machines in aerial fighting and drove down three others, says the official statement on aerial operations issued last night. Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped on military targets. In a raid on an airbase six hangars and sixteen machines were set on fire.

The German hold on the west bank of the Ancre in this region has been precarious, and it seemed to be tenable only if it was intended to be made use of in starting an offensive. The retirement appears to indicate the abandonment of any attempt at an offensive in that quarter at present.

### TERRORIST CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HUNS

By Russian Social Revolutionists Included Deaths of 700 German Soldiers.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 3.—The terrorist campaign against the Germans by Russian Social Revolutionists of the left includes an explosion at Kiev which resulted in the deaths of 700 German soldiers in addition to the murder of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail quotes a leading member of the party as saying.

U.S. Draft Ages.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary of War Baker will recommend that the draft ages be made from eighteen to forty-five years. This was announced to-day by Senator Chamberlain, following a conference with the secretary.

Potatoes and Flour.

Amsterdam, Aug. 3.—The flour ration in Germany will again be raised to 200 grammes on August 15th, according to a despatch from Berlin. The first meatless week will also begin August 15th. As a substitute seven pounds of potatoes will be supplied.

Strikers numbering 150 out of 750 at the Rixton Pulp Mills at Hawkesbury nearly precipitated a riot. Stratford has started fuel rationing.

### REASONABLE PRICES FOR SUBSTITUTES

The Food Board Publishes What Wholesale Prices Now Should Warrant.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—In order to protect the public against exorbitant prices when purchasing substitutes for wheat flour, the Canada Food Board to-day issued a statement as to what retail prices should be considered reasonable in view of present wholesale prices. It is pointed out that in Eastern Canada white corn flour costs \$11.50 to \$12.10 per barrel of 196 pounds, and blended corn flour from \$10.50 to \$11.70. In Western Canada blended corn flour wholesale costs per barrel \$11.50 to \$12.30 at Vancouver. In view of these wholesale prices, the Food Board states that the retail price for small quantities of corn flour when bought by the pound should not be more than 6 3-4 cents in Eastern Canada to 8 cents in the extreme west.

Wholesale prices of rye flour range from \$12 per barrel at points of production in the west to \$13 in Eastern Canada, and to \$13.50 in British Columbia. Rye flour at retail in small quantities should not, therefore, cost the consumer more than 7 1/2 cents per pound in Eastern Canada to 8 1/2 cents per pound in the extreme west. Barley flour wholesale costs \$9.50 at points of production in the west to \$11 in Eastern Canada, and \$11.50 in British Columbia. Therefore, barley flour retailed in small quantities should not cost the consumer more than 6 3-4 cents in Eastern Canada to 8 cents per pound in Western Canada.

The Food Board's statement contains a warning to retailers that exorbitant prices for substitutes for wheat must not be charged. They are reminded that a recent order of the Food Board requires that no licensed dealer shall have in his possession for sale any standard or wheat flour unless he has at all times a sufficient stock of substitutes to meet the demands of his customers at reasonable prices.

LIEGE IS DISCIPLINED

Punished For Celebrating Recent Allied Victory.

London, Aug. 2.—The Maastricht newspaper Les Nouvelles says the inhabitants of Liege, Belgium, held an enthusiastic public demonstration over the success of the Entente offensive on the Marne salient during which the Marsellaise was sung. Because of this, the newspaper adds, the German governor has ordered the curfew rung at seven o'clock in the evening for several weeks and the city also has been fined.

### NEW MINISTER OF BLOCKADE



Sir L. Worthington-Evans, who succeeds Lord Robert Cecil, is now in France at the head of the First Pioneer Regiment, composed of American overseas and the opening of the spring campaign of 1918.

### AMERICAN ARMY TO BE ENLARGED

The Bill is Ready For Congress Session Next Week.

### DRAFT AGES ARE RAISED

THERE ARE NOW 1,300,000 AMERICANS OVERSEAS

There Will Be Two Millions in France in October and Three Millions by Next Spring.

Washington, Aug. 3.—War Department recommendations for enlarging the army and for the extension of the draft age limitations to provide new reserves of manpower to back up the forces already at the front will be laid before Congress next week. Members of the two military committees have been recalled to Washington by the chairman in order to expedite the bill.

In announcing, following a conference with Chairman Dent of the House Committee, that his increased army project was virtually ready, Secretary Baker would not say what age limits had been settled on nor indicate in any way the size of the army which he is planning.

"I do not want to say what the ages will be," he said, "because the concurrent action of the two Houses is necessary to secure assent to them. I had a conference with Mr. Dent this morning, and went over with him the full plan, involving the suggested ages. I am to have a conference with Senator Chamberlain as soon as he gets back.

"Any suggestion to extend the ages is to produce in Class One an adequate number of men for the enlarged military programme. If the ages are revised, they will have to be either below 21 or above 31, or both. I think it will be both."

As to the size of the army for which this increased Class One is necessary no official has dropped a hint, with the exception of General March who, in announcing the creation of a July schedule of six new divisions, followed by an August schedule for the same number, has indicated the embarkation upon such a monthly programme.

At this rate approximately 250,000 men a month will be sent overseas, their places in the home contingents to be taken by 250,000 new men.

Under such a schedule, with provision now existing for the housing and training of 1,750,000 men in the United States, a full six months of training on this side, both in divisional and replacement camps, before men are sent over to complete their courses behind the lines would be possible.

When many officers believe the final scenes of the German defeat will begin in a great combined drive against the Germans, might easily see 3,000,000 men ready for action, with another force of substantially 2,000,000 organized at home. That would represent the army of 5,000,000 men for which in a general way, the War Department may be aiming.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF DRIVE ON BUDDIES

Means Enemy Either More Confident or Feels He Must Hold.

London, Aug. 3.—"That the Germans actually took the offensive on the American front is the most significant of Thursday's events," says the Reuters correspondent at American headquarters, under date of Wednesday evening. "Their attacks were genuine efforts to gain ground, though all were defeated.

"This must mean either that the enemy is more confident of his ability to resist our advance, or that he is under pressing necessity to hold it up a little longer. He left a lot of men beside the Oureq, some of the best he had, which means that he had thought the gain of a day worth a big price, since he probably had 6,000 men put out of action on a front of a mile and a half.

"These Americans are indomitable chaps. There is not enough left of his equipment to provide a quick-thinking American with a souvenir."

TAX ON LUXURIES.

Impost on Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes in U.S. to be Doubled.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Doubling of the present special taxes on manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and increased taxation of brokers, theatres and other amusements, billiard and pool parlors, bowling alleys and capitalization of corporations were agreed on by the House Ways and Means Committee to-day in framing the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill. A new tax of one per cent, on retail sales of mail order houses doing more than \$100,000 annual business was adopted. Pullman yields and benefits and passenger rates will be subject to a uniform tax of eight per cent. Stamp taxes were undisturbed.

C. N. R. CROP REPORT.

121 Out of 215 Show Conditions Favorable.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Of 215 points reported by the C. N. R. from three provinces, 121 show crop conditions are favorable and twenty-eight are unfavorable, thirteen indicate a need of rain, forty-four mention frost, and five a source slight damage from hail.

DR. RANKIN APPEALS.

For Quashing of Judgment Against Him Under the O.T.A. Stratford, Aug. 3.—Application has been made to quash the judgment of Police Magistrate Makins in the recent case of the King vs. Dr. J. P. Rankin, wherein the doctor was fined \$50 for issuing a prescription for a quart of liquor.

FIRE DESTROYS FUEL.

30,000 Cords of Pulpwood and 28 Carloads of Coal Lost.

Glen Falls, Aug. 3.—Thirty thousand cords of pulpwood and twenty-eight carloads of coal were burned at the Union Bag and Paper Company's mill here yesterday. The loss is estimated at close to \$1,000,000.

Col. James S. Boyer, Watertown, N.Y., former commander of the First Regiment, New York National Guard, is now in France at the head of the First Pioneer Regiment, composed of American overseas and enlisted men.

### SOISSONS NOW IN FRENCH HANDS

Northern Point of the Marne Salient Falls to Foch's Armies.

### GREAT GERMAN RETREAT

ENEMY ABANDONS THE WHOLE OF CHAUDON PLATEAU.

The Allies Occupy Whole Thirty-Six Miles From Soissons to Thillois—Enemy Burns Villages in Retiring.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 3.—French troops entered the town of Soissons, the western point of the Marne salient. The whole thirty-six miles from Soissons to Thillois, three miles west of Rheims, is now occupied by French, American and British soldiers. The enemy everywhere has gone back in precipitate retreat. The Germans have abandoned the whole of the Chaudon plateau between Coevres and Crise valley.

Burning Villages.

French Army in France, Aug. 3.—The Germans are burning villages as they retire and destroying everything they come across. The entire battlefield is dotted with conflagrations, some of large proportions. The Allied patrols attained a position three-fifths of a mile north of Ville-en-Tardenois, and occupied a height 500 yards north of Romigny.

Along the centre and western side of the Soissons-Rheims front the German resistance has greatly diminished. The Allies have pressed through a series of thickets to the north of the road leading from Goussancourt to Coulouges and reached Vesilly Wood.

### MINISTERS SHOULD AVOID AVOID SPECULATING

Especially While They Are Engaged in Preaching.

New York, Aug. 3.—The suit brought by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, of Brooklyn, against Frank L. Ferguson, former president of the Plymouth Trust, was decided in the clergyman's favor. Mr. Ferguson acted as business administrator in Dr. Hillis' numerous business enterprises, including the purchase of Canadian timber lands.

The referee, William D. Dickey, held that Mr. Ferguson owes Dr. Hillis \$70,000, and that various claims which Mr. Ferguson put in for services and expenses, aggregating about \$55,000, were not justified. The referee added:

"The temptation is strong to preach a sermon on the impropriety to use no harsher words, of ministers, while they are ministers, engaging in any speculative business where the speculation is to be carried on with money of others, who entrusted their earnings to a minister because he is a minister, relying on everything that belongs to the ministerial office."

HARVESTING BEGUN.

Cutting Started in Some Districts Around Lethbridge.

Lethbridge, Aug. 3.—Cutting has started in some fields in this district. Yields in some districts are going to be surprisingly large in spite of the extremely adverse conditions. Many fields northeast and northwest of the city will yield fifteen bushels and some twenty bushels.

America to Replace Oil.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The cargo of oil lost when the Spanish steamer Ramon de Larrinaga was torpedoed by a German submarine will be replaced by the United States, if the Spanish government requests such action, as the oil represented a large part of petroleum allowed Spain under the Spanish-American trade agreement. This government also is ready to replace the oil burned with the Spanish ship Serantes in New harbor recently.

Feeding The Armies.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Figures compiled by the statistical departments of the five leading packers, showing they have been forced to employ over \$400,000,000 of new capital in order to keep the American and Allied peoples and their armies fed, were made public by the Cudahy Packing Company. The aggregate figures relate to new capital obtained since the fiscal year ending in the fall of 1914.

Girl Berry-pickers Strike.

Hamilton, Aug. 3.—Two hundred girl berry-pickers went on strike yesterday through the Niagara peninsula, declaring that they could not make \$1.50 a day and that they would not work for less.

Left Estate of \$24,564. Toronto, Aug. 3.—The late James Allen, secretary of the Home Missions Board of the Methodist Church, left an estate valued at \$24,564. His widow is the sole beneficiary.

- 1—Link of Allied Victories; German Retreat Across Ancre; French Hold Soissons; American Army Enlarged.
- 2—Church Services; Incidents of the Day.
- 3—Social Happenings; Napanee News.
- 4—Editorial; Rippling Rymes.
- 5—At Gen. Rommel's Summer Home; Weekly Market Report.
- 6—Eastern Ontario News.
- 7—Announcements; The Forum.
- 8—Military Theatricals.
- 9—British Navy Holds Sea; The Lappaman's Views.
- 10—Social Happenings; In the Realm of Women.
- 11—"Whip's Story; "Spotters."
- 12—In the Automobile World.
- 13—Agriculture; Markets; Financial News.
- 14—Kaiser Bribed Merchants; Investigating Charges.
- 15—News From the Countryside.
- 16—In World of Sport; Bringing up Father.