

Foch is Keeping German Army On the Move

MAXIMUM ADVANCE NOW ELEVEN MILES

The Allies Are Still Pressing on--14,000 Prisoners And Hundreds of Guns Taken-- Germans Evacuating Lys Valley Positions on Flanders Front.

London, Aug. 9.—Fourteen thousand prisoners and guns too numerous to mention have been taken in the British drive on the front south of the Somme. The cavalry is still pursuing the enemy. From Lihons the line now runs southward to Meharicourt, southeast of Rosieres. This represents a total maximum advance of eleven miles. It will be impossible for the Germans to hold their Montdidier positions, it is believed here. The Allied progress is continuing. The French have taken Fresnoy-en-Chaussée, while the British have reached a point east of Lequesel and Caix.

The Germans are evacuating their positions in the Lys Valley on the Flanders front. On the Lys front British now hold Locon, Le Cornet Malo, Quentin, Le Petit Pacaut and Le Sart. Above the Lys region on the front north of Kemmel, the British carried out local operation last night in which their line was advanced somewhat on a front of more than a thousand yards.

Cannot Over-estimate Allied Success.

London, Aug. 9.—The general feeling here is that the importance of the successful new battle cannot be over-estimated. It is regarded as the turning point of the year's campaign, and perhaps even the turning point of the whole war. It was only a month ago that all the talk of British military critics was whether the Allies could hold on in face of a great German offensive which the German people had been told was to finish the war. The initiative has now been taken from the enemy and within a month the Allies have engaged in two important battles with conspicuous success.

German Preparations to Retreat.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 9.—The Germans are blowing up their ammunition dumps in the battle area. This is considered an indication that they are preparing to retreat.

British casualties since the beginning of the present drive are but three-fifths of the number of prisoners counted up to three o'clock this afternoon.

Allied airplanes have blown up many of the bridges over the Somme river, and the enemy's retreat is seriously embarrassed. The British cavalry has rounded up many prisoners. But the larger part of the fourteen thousand so far taken were captured by Australians and Canadians. This probably indicates that the Canadians are heavily in the present fighting.

Canadian troops co-operating with French cavalry out off a large force of the enemy in to-day's operations on the Somme front. Cavalry patrols accompanied by swift "whippet" tanks are reported by the airman far out ahead of the infantry advance. The infantry at many places was apparently checked only by sheer physical inability to push any further.

This afternoon the enemy's transport lorries have been rolling along the few good roads left in the Somme valley. They afforded excellent targets for airmen, who played havoc with the escaping convoys and the speedily littered roads so that they were impassable.

British cavalry and some infantry were signalled in the neighborhood

of Chaumes this morning. When last heard from directly they, together with armored cars, were operating back of Framerville, and have now progressed many kilometers beyond, continuing the clearing up of the country and capturing villages.

German Major-General Taken (Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 9.—It is reported that a prominent German divisional major-general has been captured in to-day's drive by the British forces in France.

German Lines Badly Broken.

London, Aug. 9.—The Associated Press war summary says: German lines on the Peadry front south of the Somme have been badly broken by the savage thrust of the British and French armies. A wedge has been driven into the enemy territory to the depth of eleven miles along the Amiens-Chaumes-la-Fere railway and early to-day the British were only one mile away from the Chaumes-Roye railway, which runs southward from Chaumes and forms the chief artery of supplies for the German troops fighting in the Montdidier sector of the front. The results of this attack loosed against the Germans on the Amiens front Thursday morning appear to have surpassed those obtained by the Germans on the first day of any of their terrific offensives of the past spring and summer. So far as reports show, the progress of the fighting south of the Somme, the Allies are going forward almost without serious opposition. On the north bank of the stream the Germans have held their lines strongly, but have lost Morlancoeur, their stronghold there, after hard fighting.

17,000 Prisoners Taken. London, Aug. 9.—More than seventeen thousand prisoners had been captured by the Allies in the Somme drive up to noon to-day, according to advices this afternoon. More than 200 guns have been taken.

New Home Rule Bill. London, Aug. 9.—Replying to an inquiry by John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, concerning the Government's Irish policy, Edward Shortt, the Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that he would be engaged during the recess in helping to draft a Home Rule Bill which would be likely to pass the House.

Claims Salary Balance. Toronto, Aug. 9.—Lieut.-Col. John A. Cooper, who raised the 198th (Buffs) Battalion in Toronto, and took them overseas, and who was formerly editor of the Canadian Courier, has issued a writ at Osgoode Hall against the Courier Press, Ltd., claiming a salary balance of \$9,259.79.

MAY ALLOW IRISH TO JOIN CANADIANS. London, Aug. 9.—It was announced in the House of Commons that the Government is considering the question of giving the Irish an opportunity of volunteering for service with the Canadian forces.

RECRUITED 10,000 MEN FOR ARMY AND NAVY



Miss Dorothy Brooks, a yeoman in the U.S. Naval Reserve, whose services, since her recruiting feat, are in demand at Washington. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago, writes books, does settlement work, and is a lawyer, ready for the Bar.



MARSHAL FOCH PANIC IN RHINELAND.

Germans Extremely Nervous of Allied Air Attacks. Washington, Aug. 9.—Documents captured by British airmen betray the state of excitement which prevails along Germany's Rhineland because of the persistent bombing by English aviators. They also show that in one case where the Germans reported having successfully bombed certain objectives behind the Allies' lines they did not come within fifteen miles of the targets they sought.

The state of nervousness along the Rhine is shown by evidence that when the Allied bombers were over Coblenz, alarms were rung in Cologne, many miles away, and work stopped.

1,300,000 Frenchmen Killed. New York, Aug. 9.—Marcel Knecht, member of the French High Commission to the United States, in an address at the annual convention of the Knights of Columbus here, said 1,300,000 French soldiers had been killed, and 1,200,000 wounded in the war.

Spain Protests to Germany. (Canadian Press Despatch) Madrid, Aug. 9.—After a long Cabinet session, Spain has addressed another serious protest to Germany concerning the submerging of Spanish ships.

Bulgarian-Turkish Quarrel. Zurich, Aug. 9.—The strained relations which exist between Turkey and Bulgaria are causing anxiety at Berlin. How profound is Turkey's present misery may be gathered from the following report received from a highly placed neutral, who arrived here after a long residence at Constantinople.

"The hatred of the Germans," he said, "is very bitter among the masses of the population. Yet Turkey was never more effectively under control and domination than she is to-day. Nobody who has come into close contact with the people can doubt the extent and genuineness of the cry for peace, but the possibility of separate peace is too remote for serious consideration."

The Young Turk party governs with an iron hand, and whatever private doubts some of the members of the committee on Union and progress may begin to feel, they will proclaim their faith in German invincibility and their confidence that Germany at the peace conference will be strong enough to exact from the British that considerable part of the Turkish Empire they now occupy.

Sir Adam Beck is at Niagara this week in connection with the New Ontario hydro project.

WARNED AGAINST BULGAR MOVES

The Bulgarians Seeking to Mislead Allies, Says Greek Statesman.

TURKEY IS IN A BAD WAY

POPULACE HATES GERMANS, BUT LATTER HAVE HOLD.

The Young Turk Party Governs With an Iron Hand—Expect Germans Will be Able to Gain at Peace Conference.

Athens, Aug. 9.—Bulgaria is engaged in a peace offensive synchronizing with the German movement in the same direction, according to Alexander Carapanos, former minister of foreign affairs. She is playing particularly upon the friendly sentiment existent, at least in part of Great Britain and the United States, he asserts.

"The rumors of a possible about-face on the part of Bulgaria have been confirmed by M. Michalakopoulos, our minister of agriculture, who has returned from London whither he went on a special mission," declares M. Carapanos in an interview printed in the Messenger, of this city.

"Bulgaria is employing her old method of blackmailing her Allies in order to obtain the largest possible sections of the territories of her neighbor and is exploiting the eternal phibio-Bulgar illusion in American and England, a proceeding which has been employed, particularly of late."

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HUNS USED SACRED VESSELS AS BEER MUGS

Evidence of Desecration by Germans Brought to Paris by American Chaplain.

Paris, Aug. 9.—Father John J. O'Leary, of Scranton, Pa., chaplain of a regiment engaged in the Marne and Vesle fronts, has brought to Paris a silver ciborium and a gold chalice, such as are found in every Roman Catholic church in France, the former containing cigarette ashes and the latter some dregs of ill-smelling beer. These were placed on the desk of Monsignor Connolly, head of the Roman Catholic chaplains with the Knights of Columbus, and photographed as evidence of the outrages committed against French churches by the German invaders.

Father O'Leary said that Sergt. Hawkins, of Alabama, when he led a platoon into a captured dugout, found altars, vestments, statues, candleabra, paintings, a chalice and a ciborium, the latter having been used as a beer can. All about were unmistakable signs of the most cruel desecration. Many churches will show this exhibit as evidence of German depravity.

JEWETT PLEADS GUILTY TO CHARGE OF BIGAMY

Asks Immediate Sentence, But Judge Remands Him For a Week.

Brockville, Aug. 9.—Joseph Ernest Jewett, the returned soldier who was taken into custody Monday following the sensational suicide of Stella Morgan, his bride of a few hours, appeared before Judge Reynolds, and, after pleading guilty to the charge of bigamy, requested that he be given sentence at once. This the judge refused to do, remanding him to jail for a week. Jewett admits having a wife and child in Bristol, England. He is a Canadian and a member of the First Contingent. The body of the young woman has not yet been recovered from the St. Lawrence, although diligent search has been continued from a few minutes after she was seen to disappear from her canoe.

DRIED FRUITS MAY BE IMPORTED AGAIN

Restrictions on Export of Prunes and Peaches From U. S. Removed.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Arrangements have been completed by the Canada Food Board by which the restrictions recently placed on the exportation of dried prunes and dried peaches by the United States for the War Trade Board have been removed in so far as Canada is concerned. Although there is no exportable surplus of these products, the policy has been adopted of allowing the Dominion a reasonable percentage. Importation into Canada will be allowed only under permits issued by the Canada Food Board.

THE BIGGEST SALMON SEASON IN 20 YEARS

Some Canneries Have Already Put up More Than Entire Pack of 1917.

Prince Rupert, B.C., Aug. 9.—Fishermen and cannerymen agreed that the indications are that the biggest salmon season in twenty years is before them. The sockeye and humpback already have appeared in the Skeena, and some cannerymen have put up more than their entire pack last season. Many fishermen are cleaning up from forty to fifty dollars a day. In Naden Harbor one seine took in a thousand salmon at one haul. In one night a six-man crew landed 3,000 fish.

LOBSTERS NEED PROTECTION.

Fisheries Convention Told Drastic Methods Are Needed.

Halifax, Aug. 9.—The fourth session of the Canadian Fisheries Convention was held yesterday. Two papers were read, one on "Lobster Protection," by Dr. A. P. Knight, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., the other on "Standards in Marketing," by T. W. C. Binns, of Montreal. Lengthy discussion followed on each paper. Dr. Knight advocated drastic methods of protecting the lobster catch. Mr. Binns accused retailers of apathy.

BORDEN COMING HOME.

Changes in the Overseas Administration Staff Are Likely.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Sir Robert Borden is expected to be back in Ottawa about the end of this month, according to news received by his colleagues here. Before he leaves London it is probable that announcements will be made of a number of changes in the overseas administrative staff. It is hinted that Sir Edward Kemp may return to Canada next month, to be succeeded as Overseas Minister by some other member of the Government, possibly Major-General Newburn.

Fair Supply Of Coal.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 9.—The railroads are delivering a fair supply of coal at the lakefront every day, but the fleet could handle a heavier movement, and boats are more plentiful than cargoes.

10,000 HUNS, 100 GUNS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES

In Their Big Offensive Between Albert and Montdidier—Haig In Command—The Canadians Are Engaged in the Drive—Foch Conceals His Intentions.

(Canadian Press Despatch) British Army Headquarters, Aug. 9.—The British heavily attacked yesterday morning the enemy from south of the Ancre to where the right wing rests on the French, a distance of twelve miles. The French also took up battle and extended the fighting several miles. Hundreds of tanks moved with the infantry. All the first line objectives were reached before eight o'clock in the morning. Ten thousand prisoners have been taken and over one hundred guns.

Canadians Engaged.

London, Aug. 9.—The troops engaged yesterday on the British front was the British fourth army, which included the Canadians and Australians, and the French first army. The offensive was on a twenty-six mile front. The British have pushed back the German centre from five to six miles. No time is given the enemy now.

The Battle Resumed.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, Aug. 9.—The battle on the front south of the Somme was resumed early this morning and the Franco-British forces made favorable progress from the start, reaching various selected objectives. Powerful cavalry forces are in action.

Within Mile Of Chaumes.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 9.—Advices from the front south of the Somme today report the British cavalry, armed with tanks and tanks in the command of the operations, which shows a new development in the principle of unity of command.

Splendid British Aerial Work.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 9.—In aerial fighting Wednesday, preceding the offensive in Picardy, British accounted for twenty-two German machines, fifteen of which were destroyed. Eighteen tons of bombs were dropped during the day and night. One British machine is missing.

Developing Victoriously.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, Aug. 9. (noon).—Reports received to this hour of fighting on the Franco-British front indicate that it is developing most victoriously for the Allies.

WAR TIDINGS.

The Bolsheviks and Germans have agreed that the Germans shall advance no further into Russia, and the Bolsheviks will fight the Allies and Szech-Slovak.

PENS THE BOLSHIEVIKI.

Demoralized Troops Hold Only One Large Place Now. Amsterdam, Aug. 9.—General Denikin, former chief of staff of the Russian army, who is now opposing the Soviet Government, has planned the Bolshevik forces in the narrow space between Taman, Cis-Caucasia, and Yekaterinodar, capital of the Territory of the Kuban, according to despatches received here from Kiev.

ORDERED TO SIGN TREATY.

Paris, Aug. 9.—A delegation from Finland and representatives of Russian Bolsheviks are now in session in Berlin arranging a treaty of peace between those countries. The treaty was already made for them by the German Foreign Office when they arrived, and they have been told to sign it rather than discuss it. In this case not even a bluff is being made that the two countries concerned have any say in the matter.

yesterday is regarded, not as an attempt to break through, but as part of a great strategic plan which Marshal Foch is carrying out, now that he has the initiative, for the purpose of relieving Amiens and for recovering perfect freedom of manoeuvre.

Marshal Foch by an offensive pressure on the Germans, not merely embarrasses them in the desperate delaying battle they are fighting on the Vesle, in order to secure their retreat across the Aisne, but threatens their general position, for if the drive is pushed far enough it may compel withdrawal from the apex of the Montdidier salient, which threatens both Paris and Amiens. Such a development, however, is pure speculation at the present stage.

The results gained already are sufficiently remarkable in themselves in view of the water-logged ground and the fact that the enemy was completely surprised in a sector which he thought it hardest to conquer and which, as his recent counter-attack on the Ancre showed, he regarded as most important.

Much gratification is expressed in London and Paris at the entrusting of Field Marshal Haig with the command of the operations, which shows a new development in the principle of unity of command.

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ALLIED VICTORY NEAR ON WESTERN FRONT. London, Aug. 9.—The situation on the west front is now considered more favorable for an Allied victory in the field than at any time since the beginning of the war.

The period of anxiety has definitely passed. The Allies soon will have a great superiority in men and material to furnish their assist in retaining the initiative.

A Plan of Relief. (Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 9.—The blow delivered by Field Marshal Haig

FOCH

Foch, Field Marshal of France, was born October 2, 1851. He saw war first at the siege of Paris in 1871. When he was appointed to the command of the Allied armies, Richard Barry wrote of him in the New York Times, as follows:

"He has arrived; a Pyrenean mountaineer, like as a panther, with the aquiline nose of a conqueror; five feet six inches in height, 165 pounds in weight, 60½ years old, and, judging by his record, possessing the mental qualifications that Machiavelli declared essential to any leader, whether in politics or in war—speed, decision and a unity of control."

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