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LAST EDITION

THE GERMANS CONTINUE THEIR GREAT RETREAT

All Along the Line From Ypres to Rheims—The Honors on Wednesday Were With the French and Americans on the Allied Right Wing.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Paris, Sept. 5.—Victory still smiles on the Allied armies. The enemy is in retreat along the whole line from Ypres to Rheims. Honors yesterday were with the French-Americans of the Allied right wing which at last gained their reward of several days persistent effort. Exactly how far they advanced is difficult to say as the line moves forward hourly.

The enemy, who has lost heavily in men, announces by the hurried destruction of material his intention of abandoning, if he has not already done so, Chauny, Jussy, Laferre and probably Ham. The British also continue to make very important progress to-day.

St. Quentin the Objective.

Paris, Sept. 5.—In the gains north-east of Noyon the French are nearing Ham. They are reported to have taken Guiscard. The drive here has St. Quentin as its ultimate objective. Italians and Americans are aiding the French on the Aisne. Cavalry forces are being extensively used by the French in their advance.

Outfanked on all defensive works along the western part of the battlefield, and in great danger of a turning movement eastward from the regions of Noyon and Soissons, the German high command at last has been forced to begin the retrograde movement in the Soissons-Rheims sector, which the military experts long had predicted would be necessitated through the successes of the British, French and American armies.

The climax to the German manoeuvres along the Vesle culminated when the French virtually swept away the last remaining portion of the old salient in the region of Noyon, and the French and Americans north of Soissons and along the Vesle reached positions dominating the Aisne and the Chemin-des-Dames, and crossed to the north side of the Vesle on a front of nearly twenty miles.

Everywhere from Peronne to Ypres Field Marshal Haig's men are keeping hard after the enemy, whose line daily is being bent back farther eastward, giving the British better points of vantage from which to work in their task of regaining as their first objectives St. Quentin, Cambrai, Lille and Arras.

THE ENTENTE NAVIES' WORK IS AMAZING

Figures From One United States Base Raise The Curtain Slightly.

London, Sept. 5.—Some idea of the work of the Entente Allies navies in European waters is shown by interesting figures on the part taken by American destroyers from one base in April, May and June of this year which the Associated Press is now permitted to disclose.

These destroyers, which form only a part of America's fleet in European waters, escorted 121 troopship convoys, consisting of 773 ships, in that period. At the same time they escorted 171 merchant convoys, consisting of 1,763 ships.

When it is considered that the American navy in that period did only 27 per cent of the conveying, and that the figures represent only the work of destroyers at one base, it may be seen that a tremendous task the Allied navies is performing.

There are at present ships flying the British flag carrying American troops exclusively. An August more than 250,000 American troops arrived in Europe. Of this number the American navy conveyed 34 per cent, the British 55 per cent and the French the per cent.

An average of 2,000 personal letters daily are now arriving at the United States naval headquarters in London. Ninety per cent of these letters have to be re-addressed.

It is understood that American naval aviators have begun seaplane operations from bases on the Irish coast.

HUNS GIVE NO SIGN OF COUNTER STROKE

German Prisoners Speak of Great Mysterious Army Led By Mackensen.

London, Sept. 5.—To-day there was still no sign of the expected German counterstroke which had been delivered if Ludendorff wishes to save the situation. Prisoners speak of a great mysterious army headed by Mackensen, which is ready to pounce upon the Allies, but its whereabouts is unknown.

The chief problem at the moment is where the enemy will turn. Experts expect that he will attempt to stand on the Brebieres-Moeuvres line, but this will be the most uncomfortable, as it covers Cambrai and Douai on such a narrow margin that there will be no elbow room left for defence.

It would appear that the Germans in the last attempt to save the situation packed seventy thousand men on a front of eight thousand yards. The name of the Hindenburg line has not yet appeared in the German communique, while it has utterly vanished from the German papers, in which it was the chief feature for some weeks past.

So far no indication of the feeling in Germany can be secured. Official writers are elaborately explaining the advantages of an elastic defence preparatory to breaking the news.

GIRL WHO SHOT LENINE.

Had Poisoned Cigarettes—Refuses to Betray Associates.

Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—Dora Kaplan, the Russian revolutionary, who attacked Premier Lenin, has refused to disclose the names of her accomplices or to give any information regarding the attack, says a despatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. She said that she recently arrived in Moscow from the Crimea.

Witnesses stated that a student about 15 years old, stopped the Premier and handed him a paper and at the same time two women approached him.

Dora Kaplan after the shooting fled into the street, where she was arrested and taken to the ministry of war. Poisoned cigarettes were found on her.

The German general staff has moved its headquarters fourteen miles east of Liege.

ENEMY FLEEING BEFORE FRENCH

Who Push After Retreating Foe East of Canal du Nord.

BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED

16,000 PRISONERS IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS.

Further British Advance in Flanders—Haig's Forces Have Taken Enemy Position East of Givenchy.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, Sept. 5.—The German retreat before the French north-east of Noyon continued during the night. French troops kept in touch with enemy rear guards and pushed after the retreating foe east of Canal du Nord.

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DR. CODY RECEIVES CALL TO WAR ZONE

He Will Go Overseas at Urgent Request of Imperial Authorities.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—Announcement was made by Premier Hearst that Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education for Ontario, was going overseas and to the front in response to an urgent call from the Imperial authorities to consult on matters affecting the active service troops.

The statement made by Sir William Hearst is as follows: "My colleague, Dr. Cody, has received an urgent call from the Imperial authorities to go overseas for the purpose of consultation and advice on educational matters affecting the soldiers of the Government."

He agrees with him that it is his duty to respond to the call, and he will do so immediately. Dr. Cody will visit the battlefield in France, and will carry to our soldiers there a message of encouragement and appreciation from the people and Government of Ontario.

He will also gather information as to how the province can contribute further to the comfort and welfare of our soldiers, and what additional measures it should take to prepare for the day of their return.

While in England, Dr. Cody will make a study of conditions and legislation affecting industrial education, with the object of giving Ontario the advantage of the experience of the mother country in that respect.

The trip, though necessarily a hurried one, will, I believe, afford Dr. Cody an opportunity for rendering these important services."

DAUGHTER OF PRINCE TO WED A PRIVATE

Example of Obliterating Effects of War on Caste is Shown.

London, Sept. 5.—Lady Louise Mont Batten, daughter of ex-Prince Louis of Battenberg, formerly First Sea Lord, now since the abolition of German titles in England the Marquis of Milford Haven, is to be married to Pte. Hall, a young Scottish painter doing orderly work in the same hospital in France where Lady Louise is employed.

It is quite a romantic love match. The consent of the parents was obtained, and Pte. Hall has been received in Buckingham Palace, where King George assented to the marriage. Hall is a clever painter, good looking and cultivated. His father is engaged in the fish trade in Aberdeen.

Lady Louise is a niece of the former Carlina and of Princess Henry of Prussia, and first cousin of the late King of Spain. As an example of the obliterating effects of the war on caste feeling this match is the most striking yet recorded, and was impossible in the days before the war.

AIRMEN INVALUABLE AID.

In Touch All Day With Artillery, Infantry and Tanks.

London, Sept. 5.—Of the work of the airmen in the battle zone, an official communication this evening says: "On September 2nd, our airplanes worked all day in front of the advancing battle line, behind which our observation balloons followed closely. Our airmen were frequently attacked by large formations of hostile machines. As an example of the obliterating effects of the war on caste feeling this match is the most striking yet recorded, and was impossible in the days before the war."

The targets offered by the retreating Germans were reported to our artillery and contact with our infantry and tanks was maintained. Concentration of hostile troops and transports along the road were engaged with bombs and machine guns, hostile anti-tank guns were silenced and supplies of small arms ammunition were dropped to our infantry in the forward zone.

Many aerial encounters took place. We destroyed six German machines and drove two down out of control. Our missing machines amounted to 20.

Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped during the day and the night following."

WANT RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

National Union Convention Attacks Montreal Labor Resolution.

Quebec, Sept. 5.—Delegates of the National Union of the province, who have been in session at the Parliament Buildings here for the past three days, took a slap at the Montreal International Trades and Labor Council, when they unanimously passed a resolution roundly condemning the policy of free schools, compulsory education and what they called "Neutral" school—that is schools where no religious instruction is imparted.

To Have Orders Cut Down. Washington, Sept. 5.—Sixty cities of the east, south, middle west and Pacific coast are to have their industrial war orders cut down because of congested housing and transportation facilities.

It was announced yesterday that the general staff had allowed all supply bureaus of the War Department to see that placing of new orders in the cities named are reduced to a minimum. The cities named include: Bethlehem, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Eddyville, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, N.Y.; Troy, N.Y.; Utica, N.Y., and Watertown, N.Y.

Condition of Empire Critical. Copenhagen, Sept. 5.—The German Empire is still very ill, says the Berlin Vossische Zeitung.

There is no immediate danger of a fatal termination to the illness, the newspaper declares, but a serious relapse is feared. All engagements of the royal family have been canceled.

GERMANS THINK CRISIS PASSED

Critics Admit Americans Have Brought Precision and Dash to Bear.

ALLIED UNITED COMMAND

UPSET THE PLAN OF THE ENEMY LEADERS.

"Trust Hindenburg and Ludendorff!" Motto Adopted—None to Blame for Circumstances Causing Withdrawal.

Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—"Trust Hindenburg and Ludendorff!" is the watchword of the German military critics.

"We have full confidence in the military leader," declares Captain von Salzmann in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. "No one is to blame for circumstances stronger than could have been foreseen. The crisis is over."

With that bold preface he proceeds to review the situation on the western front. He explains that between the Lens salient and Chavignon plateau the battle front is gradually being straightened out, and when it becomes quite straight, with the concomitant economy in men necessary for its defense, it will mean the end of the Franco-Anglo-American shouting about victory, for public opinion in the Entente countries will become depressed.

Salzmann speaks of the German withdrawal as a "bitter maneuver" but one almost completed. The fighting on the quadrilateral of Douai, Arras, Baupenne and Cambrai he regards as the most important operations. The French salient further south, in his opinion, is much more difficult, owing to the natural condition of the ground, which favors the German defence.

"We still hear," he says, "of preparation for the attack," but he is unable to console his readers by stating that the end of the fighting is in sight.

The crisis of the movement of withdrawal, however, has passed, he argues, "because the withdrawal of the so-called Planers salient completely succeeded. That salient became untenable for tactical reasons when the offensive salients across the Somme and the Marne were evacuated."

Determined Unbreakable. "The enemy believes he has now reached the line of Vis-en-Artois, Hendeourt, Bulleourt, Ecoust and Vaux-Vraucourt, points where Germany's supreme army command was resolved to put an end to the game and show its teeth to the enemy and let him know that the German army's determination to persevere is unbreakable."

The Frankfort Zeitung's military critic has the same confidence in the leadership of the German generals, but he is more cautious in predicting their success. The enemy is having certain successes, remarking: "But we Germans are too proud to overlook our own reverses in contemplation of the enemy's failure to realize his ambition. The two main factors of the German defeat were, its underestimating of the enemy's strength and the unity of command."

"We attacked too exclusively the reserves, which we defeated in three great thrusts toward Amiens, Arras and the Marne. We forgot other reserves that Foch possessed or was able to create."

Have Disregarded Americans. "We were not thinking enough of the Americans, of whom three-quarters of a million are said to be at the front and half a million behind the lines. England too brought across an enormous number of troops."

Official quarters in Berlin assume to-day that about a million and a half of men are fighting against the front of Arras and Soissons, which means a great numerical superiority over the Germans, in view of the resistance we put up we can be full of calm confidence.

"As to the united command on the enemy side we must be under no illusion as to the precision and dash which came over the enemy's operations, his manipulation of the reserves, etc., as the result of this measure. We Germans do not need illusions. We are still strong enough to defend ourselves against the mightiest armies."

Concluding, he exhorts the people to be confident that the enemy can be resisted, although, unlike von Salzmann, he declines to commit himself in stating whether the German army command already has reached the final line of resistance chosen.

TO PREVENT RE-MARRIAGE.

Law Advocated in Germany to Give Single Women a Chance.

Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—Enactment of a law in Germany to prevent widows from re-marrying, so as to leave the few available men for single women, is urged in a letter to the Tag by a Munich doctor, Hans von Hertig. He points out that the widows, through re-marrying after the war, would have a detrimental effect on the birth rate, as most of them are mothers already.

GOOD PROGRESS TOWARD CAMBRAI

The Canadians Have Reached the West Bank of Canal du Nord.

FRENCH MAKE BIG GAINS

NORTH OF VESLE ON A TWENTY MILE FRONT.

They Are Six Miles From Vally on the Aisne River—The Germans May Make a Stand on the Oise.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, Sept. 5.—In addition to forcing the Germans to retreat north of the Oise and on the Vesle front the French made big gains north-west of Noyon. The greatest gains were made north of the Vesle, which has been crossed on a twenty-mile front. The French have reached a point six miles from Vally on the Aisne river.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Sept. 5.—Canal du Nord and Tortiller river have been crossed on a wide front north of Moislania by English and Welsh troops.

The Canadians are reported to have reached the west bank of the canal on a front of two thousand yards. Excellent progress is being made toward Cambrai.

Front Reduced Sixty Miles. Paris, Sept. 5.—The Entente Allies have reduced the length of the western battlefield by nearly sixty miles since July 18th by pressing back the Germans from the territory which they conquered in their offensive operations, April and July.

These places at the disposal of the Entente Allied commander-in-chief a considerable number of divisions which heretofore had been engaged in holding the line.

Prepare to Stand at Oise. Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—Gen. von Hutler is preparing to make a stand on the Oise river, according to reports here to-day, crediting this statement to the German Chancellor, von Hertling.

The Oise runs east and west, crossing the Hindenburg line at Fere and behind that line it turns at right angles and runs north.

Germans Dam the Scarpe. London, Sept. 5.—In an effort to cover their retreat the Germans have dammed the Scarpe river and flooded the country over a considerable area, according to a despatch from the British front to the Daily Mail.

WATERTOWN COAL PRICES. Have Increased a Little Over the August Figures.

Watertown, N.Y., Sept. 5.—A general increase in the retail price of anthracite coal for the month of September was announced yesterday, under the pooling arrangement in this city, by Edward N. Smith, county fuel administrator. In only one instance was there a reduction, that amounting to twenty cents a ton in the price of pea coal. On the other sizes there was an increase ranging from ten to thirty-five cents a ton over the August prices.

County Administrator Smith explains the increase because of the fall raise of ten cents in the gross margins of profit allowed the dealers, which is now \$2.35 and also on account of the fact that more independent coal has been coming in.

The following is a table of the September prices as compared with the August prices:

Grate	.....	\$9.55	\$9.45
Egg	.....	9.35	9.20
Stove	.....	9.60	9.35
Chestnut	.....	9.65	9.50
Pea	.....	8.05	8.25

To Control Salmon. London, Sept. 5.—The British food controller has issued an order requiring all canned salmon which henceforth arrives in the United Kingdom from Canada and the United States to be placed at his disposal. No person in the United Kingdom will be permitted to deal in canned salmon from Canada and the United States.

WAR TIDINGS.

The Germans are in retreat on the French front, east of Canal du Nord. The Germans are contemplating general retirement from the Vesle region, where they have been facing the Americans and French along the river.

Constantinople was bombarded on four successive nights the latter part of August. Several important points were hit.

The city of London has been definitely evacuated by the Germans, according to reports from Northern France. Despatches say the Bolshevik army east of Lake Balkal has been destroyed by the Czech-Slovaks.

Canal du Nord was crossed by the British on a front of three miles on Wednesday. North of Peronne British patrols entered Moislania and crossed the canal there.

French and American forces crossed the river Vesle at two places, at Bazoches and north of Fismes.

CROMIE'S MURDER BY BOLSHIEVIK

Is Bitterly Deplored By the Press of London, Eng.

A BY-WORD OF CONTEMPT

IS WHAT RUSSIA IS CALLED BY THE CHRONICLE.

The Bolshevik Leaders Resolved to Shed More Blood Before the Fatal Hour Strikes For Their Own Bloody End.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Sept. 5.—The Times says that the murder of Captain Cromie at the British Embassy in Petrograd was a considered act of Bolshevik Government and not a mere outbreak of brigandage. It calls for exemplary punishment of the murderers and their accomplices.

The Daily Telegraph interprets the meaning of the outrage thus: Bolshevik leaders know that their course is nearly run and having waded in blood to power they are resolved to shed still more before the fatal hour strikes for their own bloody end.

The Chronicle asks how much longer the Russian people will endure the corrupt and blood-stained tyranny which has ruined this once great country and made it a by-word of contempt.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT WHILE IN AN EXHIBIT

J. H. Davidson Victim of Mishap in War Relics Tent at Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—J. H. Davidson, of Wellington, Ont., was accidentally shot while in the war relics tent on the Midway at the Exhibition yesterday afternoon. Cecil Cudde, 465 Lansdowne avenue, picked up a rifle in the exhibit, not knowing it was loaded, and pulled the trigger, according to police information. Davidson was wounded in the shoulder, the bullet passing through from just below the neck to the back of the shoulder. He was taken to the General Hospital, where his condition was reported as fairly good. The police are investigating.

EXCEEDS ESTIMATES

A Heavier Grain Yield in Ontario is Expected.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Actual threshing returns show even heavier grain yields in Ontario than were at first estimated, according to this week's report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Mixed grain in Norfolk has gone as high as sixty-five bushels per acre.

The surprise is in corn. It looked like a failure in this crop early in the season, but it now promises a fair general crop. Fall wheat land is being rapidly put into shape, and seedling has already started in some of the southwestern counties.

Fodder supplies for the winter are already well assured. Hay is light in yield, but much of the straw is of excellent quality for fodder.

POWER LINE TROUBLE DELAYS THE WHIG.

Owing to breaks in the city's power service on Thursday the Whig was unable to issue its first edition to its district readers. Its printing machines and presses were forced to remain idle for two hours and a half, and the news of the day had to be much condensed.

French Soil Slipping From Under His Feet

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, Sept. 5.—Between Ypres and Rheims, with Gen. Mangin menacing the St. Gobain forest and the Chemin-des-Dames, with Generals Humbert and Debeney advancing on St. Quentin, and the Franco-Americans on the Vesle, with Rawlinson before Peronne, General Byng before Lens, and Gen. Plumer before Armentieres, the enemy feels the soil of France slipping from under his feet.

Commentators point out that in the present offensive continuity has been maintained lasting forty-seven days without a break, and not since the beginning of the war has such an extended series of hammer blows been directed, throwing the adversary into complete dismay. The enemy is unable to reorganize his forces to make a stand arresting the onward march of the allies.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

Tidings From All Over Told in a Pithy and Pointed Way.

A revolution in Bulgaria is predicted within a fortnight. The British postmen, it is reported, are about to demand an increase of wages and better arrangements of working hours.

Lieut. Ewart Gladstone Dixon is reported wounded. Known as "Reddy," Lieut. Dixon is a famous rugby player and athlete.

Arab forces under the King of the Hedjaz continue to make harassing raids upon the railway in the hands of the Turks.

Miss Ruth Walker, B.A., of Woodstock Collegiate Institute staff, has, after competitive examination, been asked by the Dominion Government to join the Civil Service Commission at Ottawa.

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