

WANTED.

WITH TOOLS—NEW

ELLANEOS.

AY TO SEND MONEY

DR BLACK BREEDING

S FOR SALE.

OF 20, CONCESSION 2

ADJOINING GRIMS-

RED-ACRE CLEARED

NTS WANTED.

WANTED—YOU CAN

TUTOR'S SALE

ESS CHANCES.

WALLACEBURG—AN

ny Interruptions.

nd Study.

VOUS

Breakdown

ly Tells How Lydia

ham's Vegetable

ound Restored

er Health.

N. J.—"For about three

ed from nervous break-

down and got so

weak I could hardly

stand, and had head-

aches every day. I

tried everything I

could think of and

was under a phy-

sician's care for two

years. A girl friend

had used Lydia E.

Finkham's Vegeta-

ble Compound and

she told me about

it. From the first

day I took it began

to feel better and

now I am well and

able to do most any

kind of work. I

have been recom-

mending the Com-

ound and give you my

personal letter."—Miss

478 So. 14th St., Newark,

N. J.

In this famous root and herb

ly E. Finkham's Vegetable

was so successful in Miss

was because it went to the

trouble, restored her to a

thy condition and as a result

she is well.

# PRUSSIAN AND BAVARIANS FLED, LEAVING THEIR GUNS

Great British Surprise Attack on 26-Mile  
Front Was Too Much For Them

10,000 Prisoners, 100 Guns, Taken and  
Ground From Five to Six Miles

London Special Cable says—Despatches from the front indicate that the total prisoners already taken in the British offensive exceed 10,000. Up to 3 p.m. 7,000 had been counted and several thousand have since been brought in, more than 100 cannon have been captured.

With the British Army in France, Cable—Fighting their way through the Germans at dawn on a front of over 25 miles, the British, French, Australian and Canadian troops this afternoon had reached points from five to six miles inside lines which this morning belonged to the enemy.

The Prussians and Bavarians fled before the advancing infantry and tanks, leaving many of their guns behind them.

Large numbers of prisoners have been taken both by the British and French, and heavy casualties undoubtedly have been inflicted on the enemy.

SMALL LOSSES TO ALLIES. Thus far everything has been accomplished with exceedingly small losses to the allies. Of one entire British corps, for instance, two hours after the attack began, only two officers and 15 men of the ranks were reported as casualties.

The artillery has followed up the storm troops closely and now is hurling shells down upon the enemy forces, which, taken by surprise and fiercely attacked, must be in a more or less crippled condition. It is believed that reinforcements are on the way to help them.

What to-morrow holds for the enemy cannot be forecast, but the outlook is not a promising one under present conditions.

Moreuil and the country front adjoining Villers-aux-Érables have been taken by the French, while the British have captured the Dode and Hamel Woods, and Moreuil after hard fighting and pushed a considerable distance beyond.

WEATHER HELPED ALLIES. Especially hard fighting was experienced, and is still in progress on the left flank of the fighting front in the neighborhood of Morlaucourt. The weather helped in the advance.

North of the attacked zone the barrage began at 4 o'clock this morning and lasted four minutes. Tanks then rolled forward and with them the infantry swarmed toward the enemy lines. These lines were reached and passed as a mist started to roll in.

All along the line, except possibly northward on the left flank, very little enemy shelling was experienced after the attack got well under way. Nearly all the country already fought over and that now in front of the allied forces is low and rolling, and especially adapted to open warfare.

One new German division which had just arrived in the line before the attack was launched was "old to expect local attacks. Prisoners taken from this division said they had heard

nothing of a general attack being contemplated.

TANK CHASED GERMAN GENERAL. Where the tanks and the armored car batteries pressed forward in the rolling country there was much agitation among the enemy. A report came back that a British tank, probably one of the fast little whippersnappers, had been seen chasing a frightened German general up the road. But the enemy general was not alone in the direction in which he was going. Observers reported considerable columns of enemy transport going eastward in a hurry during the middle of the day.

Further south the tanks likewise did excellent work. They also had been taken across the River Luce, under the cover of night, and they did valuable work in assisting at the capture of Dode Wood and Hamel Wood, and the nearby high ground.

Eighty-four of these British batteries moved forward so rapidly that they were up and firing in their new positions 30 minutes after midnight when the infantry went over the top, followed at first in this particular case by the tanks 1,000 yards to the rear.

HAD JUST COME OFF PARADE. At 6 o'clock the weather was so thick that objects 20 yards away hardly were visible and the British were not slow to take the opportunity to plunge through under its protection. About 6.45 the first prisoners began coming back. They were unwounded and looked clean, as if they had just come off parade, showing how complete had been the surprise. The British pounced on them before they had the slightest chance to give battle.

The prisoners that arrived later were not so clean, and they came rearward carrying wounded on stretchers.

The British army, which had started off with a thunderous roar, by 7 o'clock had quieted down to a virtual silence. This was because the artillery had ceased firing while it was being advanced to keep up with the infantry and the tanks. It was the tanks which by 7 o'clock had rolled ponderously into Cerisy, driving out the enemy and a few hours later, in a difficult manoeuvre, took the woods opposite.

The tanks crossed the Avre and did excellent work here with the infantry. On the peninsula between the Avre and the Somme the British captured many guns.

Reports from the south say that things are going in splendid fashion there and that the French have been equally as successful as the British. Hastily-organized counter-attacks have developed here and there along the line, especially north of the Somme, but so far all are reported to have been broken down under the hot fire of the allies.

It may be taken for granted that further enemy counter-attacks will develop, either organized from the forces now in front of the allied troops or from fresh forces that Crown Prince Rupprecht undoubtedly will try to hurry up from other sectors. Further reports of heavy fighting may, therefore be expected.

stream and toward Marcellave on the Amiens-Chaulnes railway. The French pressed forward in the direction of Appercourt and Demuin, further south between Marcellave and the Amiens—Novon high road.

All the first line objectives had been reached by eight o'clock this morning.

On the horizon enemy motor transports have been visible, scurrying away.

THREE DIVISIONS CUT UP. The 27th, 43rd, and 108th divisions of Crown Prince Rupprecht's army have suffered heavily, while the 117th division, which only came into the line last night, has been badly cut up.

The only determined enemy stand was made around Morlaucourt, where there was fighting throughout the day. The enemy made several counter-attacks, but without recovering any ground.

The French forces have also done wonderfully.

PUSHED AHEAD ON THE NORTH. While the British south of the Somme were making important successes, their troops to the north were likewise pushing ahead. The French, on the British right, also reported that they were progressing well.

Early in the fighting it was discovered that one new enemy division had just arrived in this area. Prisoners taken from it said the Germans believed the British were going to attack but did not know what day the attack was going to be launched. It is evident, however, that the attack was a surprise.

Other prisoners taken were from various Prussian and Bavarian divisions.

Virtually all the ground before the allies of an open nature, especially suitable for the operation of tanks and for a rapid advance.

What reserves the Germans have at the rear is uncertain, but presumably they are not in strong force, as Crown Prince Rupprecht on this front has been keeping the bulk of his forces behind the old Hindenburg line. The ground between this and the present fighting front has for the most part been fought over two or three

times before, thoroughly weathering the region. During the morning the weather cleared its early promise of clearness. The sky became overcast and clouds slowly began to descend, but the sun could hardly be seen a little distance away.

The poor visibility favored the allies. No enemy airplanes had appeared over the line until 8 o'clock, and meanwhile the allies had progressed far.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS. This afternoon the morning battle developed into a success, the strategic consequences of which cannot yet be measured. The tanks drove over the enemy's trench positions and machine-gun posts, enabling the infantry to establish themselves. Our barrage was wonderful. The German front line was smashed up in a few minutes by our gunfire. One corps alone captured nearly a thousand by 6 o'clock this evening.

Our casualties were light, considering the importance of the operation. By 7.30 o'clock the tanks had cleared the enemy out of Cerisy, and the artillery pushed forward so rapidly that one brigade was in action forward of the old front line within twenty minutes of the men going over the top. By 11.15 o'clock we entered Bayonville.

7,000 EARLY IN DAY. London Cable—Seven thousand prisoners and 100 guns have been captured in the Franco-British offensive, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced to-night in the House of Commons.

"Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon on a 20-kilometre front between Morlaucourt and Montdidier," the Chancellor said, "we had reached all our objectives and captured 100 guns and 7,000 prisoners."

"The advance was reported to be between four and five miles, and at one point seven miles."

HAVE REACHED PLATEAU. With the French Army in France, Cable—The slopes of the valley of the Avre have been reached and the allies have reached the plateau beyond. They are making further progress and overcoming obstacles along the line everywhere.

An idea of the ground over which the battle is proceeding may be gained by recalling the operations since Aug. 2 eastward of Grivesnes, St. Aignan and Mesnil-Sur-Geonnes. The bridges over the Avre near Braches and Hargicourt were destroyed. On Aug. 4 the left bank of the Avre was cleared and fighting proceeded around Hargicourt and Courtemanche. The same night the allies reached the whole railroad line, and on Aug. 6 and 7 further.

Miller's Worm Powders, being in demand everywhere, can be got at any chemist's or drug shop, at very small cost. They are a standard remedy for worm troubles and can be fully relied upon to expel worms from the system and abate the sufferings which worms cause. There are many mothers that rejoice that they found another remedy for the relief of their children.

BULGAR UNREST IS INCREASING

Whereabouts of Royal Family is Unknown.

Turks, Also, Are Growing Uneasy.

Paris, Cable—With revolts in progress in Bulgaria and reported as likely to break in out in Turkey, the opinion of a reliable Swiss authority concerning the situation in those countries is of high importance. It will be remembered that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the royal family were reported to have left Sofia for an unknown destination recently. When Bulgaria sided with the Central Powers all the parties in Bulgaria, even the Socialists, showed no inclination to oppose such action, remarks this Swiss authority, while the whole press, both bourgeois and Socialist, were full of war talk and hatred toward Serbia's allies who had been Bulgaria's benefactors. The Socialists sanctioned King Ferdinand's imperialistic enterprise.

The reason for the revolt is the long duration of the war, giving rise to resentment on the part of those who had expected an easy, fruitful triumph. The prime movers in the present agitation do not account the rulers of the country of having dragged them into the war, but of having mismanaged it so badly that instead of profit, misery and exploitation by foreigners have been their lot.

The Turkish unrest is believed in many quarters to be due to hostility toward the Germans and Bulgarians. The Turks have ignored the Germans' pressing demands to act again in Mesopotamia and Palestine, while in their hearts they desire to obtain the great oil wells of Baku, together with much territory in the Caucasus, despite an angry warning off by the Central Empires. The Turks are also threatening Bulgaria if their territorial claims in the Balkans are not satisfied.

SWISS EPIDEMIC SUBSIDING. Berne, Cable—The gripe epidemic in Switzerland is subsiding. The last official bulletin announces a considerable decrease, amounting to 2,000 cases.

Since the beginning of the epidemic ten per cent. of the Swiss population suffered from the visitation. Of the 15,000 cases in the army, 400 resulted fatally. In Berne there were more than 200 deaths among civilians. The death rate in Zurich was 50, but in the Canton of Zurich it is estimated there still are more than 30,000 cases.

350 PLANE PER MONTH MADE HERE

Total Output So Far in Canada is 2,000.

Contract for Best Motors Now Placed.

Ottawa Report—The number of Canadians who have joined the Royal Air Force and its predecessors, the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps, since the outbreak of the war, is not available for publication, owing to military reasons. The same secrecy, however, is not applied to the other activities in Canada in connection with the development and maintenance of the allies' air service.

In January of last year, the Imperial Munitions Board, through Canadian Aeroplanes, Limited, commenced the construction of aeroplanes for training purposes in Canada at the national factory, where the output of flying machines has now grown to a substantial total. The present capacity of the plant is 300 machines per month, which, with the spares turned out, is equivalent to 450 machines monthly.

The total number of machines manufactured to the end of the last May, together with the spares, was 2,000.

The number of employees engaged at this factory is 2,150, and recently the plant has been engaged in constructing a number of bombing planes for the United States Navy, showing how closely the two allied countries are working together in their effort to beat the Boche.

The Imperial Munitions Board has placed a contract for the construction of an important number of the latest improved type of high-power airplane engines, to be used in equipping fighting planes for service at the front. This is a somewhat surprising development for a country so young as Canada in the airplane-making industry, as this particular design of engine represents the highest class of workmanship attained in any machine of this nature yet produced.

No engines are manufactured at the national plant, but they are supplied from various outside sources and assembled and mounted there. The principal materials entering into the construction of the machines—spruce, fir and high-grade linen, all of which are used in fabricating the wings. A large number of women is employed at the plant in this capacity.

The bodies of the machines are composed of a wooden frame covered with canvas. The seating space is protected by an aluminum frame and mahogany propellers are made of mahogany. The board, up to the end of May, had contracted for the cutting of 248,000 feet of spruce logs, from which it is expected to secure 43,000,000 feet of sawn airplane lumber, in addition to 5,700,000 feet of river spruce for the British Air Board, and required for the construction of aeroplanes.

Further contracts have been made with approximately 72 mills in British Columbia for their total output for extended periods of clear Douglas fir for use in the construction of aeroplanes.

In connection with the training of Canadian airmen, the Imperial Munitions Board has secured grounds, erected buildings and furnished equipped flying centres, including Camp Borden, Armour Heights, Leaside, Camp Mohawk and Beamsville.

Cheapest of All Oils—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast.

Canada from coast to coast and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

PEACE DRIVE BY THE BULGARIANS

Balkan Power Blackmailing Its Allies.

Greece Warns Entente of Danger.

Athens Cable—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. He is playing particularly upon the friendly sentiment existent at least, on the 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, where he was 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 Balkan peninsula and the Aegean Sea, and the line running northward across the Aegean toward Laon, which undoubtedly has been used since the retreat began for the removal of troops, guns and supplies out of the threatened zone."

The Sub-I gave five bob to a gipsy yesterday and she described you and said we should be married next month. The Gipsy—Shilly boy, you needn't have spent all that. I could have told you for nothing.—London Ideas.

350 PLANE PER MONTH MADE HERE

Total Output So Far in Canada is 2,000.

Contract for Best Motors Now Placed.

Ottawa Report—The number of Canadians who have joined the Royal Air Force and its predecessors, the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps, since the outbreak of the war, is not available for publication, owing to military reasons. The same secrecy, however, is not applied to the other activities in Canada in connection with the development and maintenance of the allies' air service.

In January of last year, the Imperial Munitions Board, through Canadian Aeroplanes, Limited, commenced the construction of aeroplanes for training purposes in Canada at the national factory, where the output of flying machines has now grown to a substantial total. The present capacity of the plant is 300 machines per month, which, with the spares turned out, is equivalent to 450 machines monthly.

The total number of machines manufactured to the end of the last May, together with the spares, was 2,000.

The number of employees engaged at this factory is 2,150, and recently the plant has been engaged in constructing a number of bombing planes for the United States Navy, showing how closely the two allied countries are working together in their effort to beat the Boche.

The Imperial Munitions Board has placed a contract for the construction of an important number of the latest improved type of high-power airplane engines, to be used in equipping fighting planes for service at the front. This is a somewhat surprising development for a country so young as Canada in the airplane-making industry, as this particular design of engine represents the highest class of workmanship attained in any machine of this nature yet produced.

No engines are manufactured at the national plant, but they are supplied from various outside sources and assembled and mounted there. The principal materials entering into the construction of the machines—spruce, fir and high-grade linen, all of which are used in fabricating the wings. A large number of women is employed at the plant in this capacity.

The bodies of the machines are composed of a wooden frame covered with canvas. The seating space is protected by an aluminum frame and mahogany propellers are made of mahogany. The board, up to the end of May, had contracted for the cutting of 248,000 feet of spruce logs, from which it is expected to secure 43,000,000 feet of sawn airplane lumber, in addition to 5,700,000 feet of river spruce for the British Air Board, and required for the construction of aeroplanes.

Further contracts have been made with approximately 72 mills in British Columbia for their total output for extended periods of clear Douglas fir for use in the construction of aeroplanes.

In connection with the training of Canadian airmen, the Imperial Munitions Board has secured grounds, erected buildings and furnished equipped flying centres, including Camp Borden, Armour Heights, Leaside, Camp Mohawk and Beamsville.

Cheapest of All Oils—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast.

Canada from coast to coast and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

PEACE DRIVE BY THE BULGARIANS

Balkan Power Blackmailing Its Allies.

Greece Warns Entente of Danger.

Athens Cable—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. He is playing particularly upon the friendly sentiment existent at least, on the 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, where he was 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 Balkan peninsula and the Aegean Sea, and the line running northward across the Aegean toward Laon, which undoubtedly has been used since the retreat began for the removal of troops, guns and supplies out of the threatened zone."

The Sub-I gave five bob to a gipsy yesterday and she described you and said we should be married next month. The Gipsy—Shilly boy, you needn't have spent all that. I could have told you for nothing.—London Ideas.

350 PLANE PER MONTH MADE HERE

Total Output So Far in Canada is 2,000.

Contract for Best Motors Now Placed.

Ottawa Report—The number of Canadians who have joined the Royal Air Force and its predecessors, the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps, since the outbreak of the war, is not available for publication, owing to military reasons. The same secrecy, however, is not applied to the other activities in Canada in connection with the development and maintenance of the allies' air service.

In January of last year, the Imperial Munitions Board, through Canadian Aeroplanes, Limited, commenced the construction of aeroplanes for training purposes in Canada at the national factory, where the output of flying machines has now grown to a substantial total. The present capacity of the plant is 300 machines per month, which, with the spares turned out, is equivalent to 450 machines monthly.

The total number of machines manufactured to the end of the last May, together with the spares, was 2,000.

The number of employees engaged at this factory is 2,150, and recently the plant has been engaged in constructing a number of bombing planes for the United States Navy, showing how closely the two allied countries are working together in their effort to beat the Boche.

The Imperial Munitions Board has placed a contract for the construction of an important number of the latest improved type of high-power airplane engines, to be used in equipping fighting planes for service at the front. This is a somewhat surprising development for a country so young as Canada in the airplane-making industry, as this particular design of engine represents the highest class of workmanship attained in any machine of this nature yet produced.

No engines are manufactured at the national plant, but they are supplied from various outside sources and assembled and mounted there. The principal materials entering into the construction of the machines—spruce, fir and high-grade linen, all of which are used in fabricating the wings. A large number of women is employed at the plant in this capacity.

The bodies of the machines are composed of a wooden frame covered with canvas. The seating space is protected by an aluminum frame and mahogany propellers are made of mahogany. The board, up to the end of May, had contracted for the cutting of 248,000 feet of spruce logs, from which it is expected to secure 43,000,000 feet of sawn airplane lumber, in addition to 5,700,000 feet of river spruce for the British Air Board, and required for the construction of aeroplanes.

Further contracts have been made with approximately 72 mills in British Columbia for their total output for extended periods of clear Douglas fir for use in the construction of aeroplanes.

In connection with the training of Canadian airmen, the Imperial Munitions Board has secured grounds, erected buildings and furnished equipped flying centres, including Camp Borden, Armour Heights, Leaside, Camp Mohawk and Beamsville.

Cheapest of All Oils—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast.

Canada from coast to coast and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

PEACE DRIVE BY THE BULGARIANS

Balkan Power Blackmailing Its Allies.

Greece Warns Entente of Danger.

Athens Cable—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. He is playing particularly upon the friendly sentiment existent at least, on the 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, where he was 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 Balkan peninsula and the Aegean Sea, and the line running northward across the Aegean toward Laon, which undoubtedly has been used since the retreat began for the removal of troops, guns and supplies out of the threatened zone."

The Sub-I gave five bob to a gipsy yesterday and she described you and said we should be married next month. The Gipsy—Shilly boy, you needn't have spent all that. I could have told you for nothing.—London Ideas.

296,969 TONS ABOVE LOSSES

Output of Shipping for Recent Three Months.

Total Output for Same Time 1,243,227.

London Cable—The Secretary of the Admiralty, is announcing the amount of merchant shipping constructed for the three months ending June 30, says the output of the United Kingdom and allied and neutral countries exceeded the losses from all causes by 296,969 gross tons. The total output was 1,243,227 tons, as against 946,258 tons for the first quarter of the year. The United Kingdom built 442,966 tons, as compared with 320,280.

During July the United Kingdom constructed 141,945 tons, as compared with June's 134,158 tons, which, compared with July 1916 and 1917, shows an increase of 174 per cent. and 71 per cent. respectively. The United Kingdom's total output for the first seven months of the year was 905,194 tons. For the year ending July 31 the output was 1,490,025 tons, compared with 850,149 for the same period of the previous year.