

BRITISH CAPTURE ALBERT IN THE LATEST BIG VICTORY

Heavy Gains in New Advance Yesterday Won in Desperate Fighting

Foe Retreating From Section Between Two Points Where Haig is Driving

With the British Army in France, Cable—There has been fierce fighting to-day along a large section of the British front, to the south of Arras, virtually through to the River Somme.

Again the British have been victorious. The battle north of the Ancre raged all day long, while ten thousand yards to the south another British force, which crossed the Ancre during the night and opened an attack at daybreak, was driven steadily into the enemy positions on the high ground between Bray-sur-Somme and Albert and had already captured a thousand prisoners.

The Germans are retreating from the section between the two points where the British armies are hammering them and where they are threatened with being left in a pocket. The town of Albert has fallen into the hands of the British, who are pressing the enemy hard.

Along the Arras-Albert railway embankment and on both sides of it heavy fighting continues.

On the northern half of the battlefront the British stormed the enemy positions and captured them, inflicting terrible losses on the enemy. They then pushed eastward at various points. They occupied Hamelincourt trench, well to the east of the embankment, and were reaching out similarly at other points, at the same time beating down desperate attacks launched by the enemy in an effort to regain his valuable lost positions.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

A counter-attack this afternoon north of Courcelles was completely broken down by the British before the Boche gained a single foot of ground, despite his evident determination to do so. The value of the positions along the embankment can readily be seen. The country is flat and the railroad runs along the top of a high made-to-order ridge which overlooks and controls considerable shell-cleaned ground on either side of it.

To the south, from Achiet-le-Grand to the Ancre, the armies in battle have been sweeping backwards and forwards, attacks and counter-attacks being repeated again and again. British patrols have been in Miramont, but at the moment it appears that the British lines are actually a few hundred yards west of that town, in the neighborhood of Beauregard and Devote, on the road between Miramont and Fismes-au-Mont.

Word has just been received that the Germans launched another vicious counter-attack against the British positions on the outskirts of Miramont, but after sharp fighting were driven off. In the face of streams of bullets from blasting machine guns, the German ranks withered or were dispersed.

ENEMY USED FRESH TROOPS.

The British are still west of Achiet-le-Grand, but better in the town. The Boche counter-attacks here, as well as at Miramont, were carried out by fresh troops, which have been seen rushing toward the front from the rear, in an effort to relieve General Otto von Below's harassed seventeenth army.

At Achiet-le-Grand the attacks were in such strength that the British retired for a short distance from the outskirts of the town and contented themselves for the time being with pouring bullets into the enemy forces, who in their eagerness to win something no matter how small, rushed right into the centre of the target formed by the town.

Southwest of Miramont the British at latest reports had the enemy with him back to the River Ancre.

Tanks have been working well to the front of the British lines almost everywhere. The battle was fought under a scorching sun, the men fighting over the dusty, shell-churned ground, open-shirted, or without upper garments, the sweat streaming down their half-naked bodies.

At many places heaps of German dead, mowed down by the British fire, lay baking in the sun, along with the usual debris which covers a battlefield. Efforts are always made by the burial parties to clear away the dead, but within the zone of a roaring battle it is not often possible to accomplish this task.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

The total number of prisoners taken is still uncertain, but it is known that at least 3,000 have been captured. In comparison with those taken yesterday the prisoners to-day were tired, dirty, hungry and thirsty. Among them was an Austrian artillery officer, who arrived at the cages with all the elegance that usually surrounds officers in Emperor Charles' army. He had his soldier servant with him, but the servant got lost in the mixup, and much to the annoyance of both man and master, they were put in separate cages.

Incidentally, the German prisoners took occasion to make fun of the Austrian soldier, but many of their remarks showed clearly their contempt. The Austrian officer said he had been at this front for a month with a battery of Austrian guns. In response to questions, he declared that he did not dislike the Germans.

"You may think it queer of me, but I managed to get along all right with them," he remarked.

BRIGADE COMMANDER CAPTURED.

Among other prisoners was a brigade commander, who was captured

lery support. Just at that moment a stocky British soldier put his head in the window and informed the commander that he was a prisoner.

Later on, after the commander had reached the prisoners' cages, one by one of his officers began to arrive at the same place.

The commander stood at the gate, and with a smile and a handshake welcomed each newcomer.

From Arras to the Somme the British and enemy guns are roaring away this afternoon on either side of the line, as the British continue to hammer the enemy, and the enemy stoutly resists. British airplanes are sailing through perfect summer skies, and raining down tons of explosives on the heads of the Boches. Fast tanks, whenever possible, dash through and round up odd parties from the rear.

The British cannon are drenching the enemy with steel from the front and from the flanks. The German is getting it from all sides, and from the air as well.

The British losses so far have been extraordinarily light. The tank casualties have been few also.

The Germans' guns are very active, hurling everything, including gas, at the British.

Checked for Air.—Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such quick and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates, clears the passages and gives untold relief. Usually it completely cures. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

GERMANS DO NOT EXPECT TO WIN

Marked Fall in Morale Since Early in Year.

Work of Canadian Intelligence Corps.

(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press Correspondent.)

With the Canadian Army in the field, Cable—It is proper to make a brief record of the remarkable work being done by the intelligence branch of the Canadian force. Unrelenting and unflagging, this great military detective force does its work silently and without any sort of public recognition; but through its exertions the Canadians have the infinite advantage that instead of fumbling in the dark, they can walk straightly in the light of day.

Since August 8th the exact number of enemy divisions identified by the Allied armies on the Western Front—sidler front approaches fairly, with the addition of "milked" battalions from another division.

Of these divisions some 18 have been drawn from the German reserves. The Fourth Army, with which the Canadian corps is incorporated, alone has captured some prisoners from 26 divisions.

While there is no doubt that the enemy resists our advance in some parts of the field with great bravery, there is yet a marked depreciation of his morale as compared with that of prisoners captured earlier in the year. The belief seems prevalent both among his officers and men that Germany cannot win the war.

Since the French offensive of the Marne it has been brought home to them that American troops in large numbers have given a very good account of themselves on the battlefield and that thus the U-boat campaign has failed. Nevertheless, the physique of prisoners is extraordinarily good. It is their moral resistance that is sapped.

SOVIETS AT WAR WITH AMERICA

Bolsheviki Action May Be Only Local.

Allied Councils Formed at Two Centres.

Washington Despatch.—Despatches from Russia to-day were somewhat disturbing to State Department officials. Vice-Consul Robert W. Imbrie at Petrograd reported in a delayed despatch that members of the Bolshevik Government at the former Russian capital had issued a pronouncement declaring that a state of war existed between Russia and the United States.

Announcement in a despatch from France of the appointment of two international councils, one at Archangel, and the other at Vladivostok,

however, counter-balanced the unfavorable news contained in the despatch from Petrograd. Ambassador Francis, as dean of the diplomatic corps, will act as the presiding officer of the Archangel council, the other members of which will be the diplomatic representatives of the allied nations. The personnel of the Vladivostok council is not yet complete. Great Britain will be represented by Sir Charles Elliot, High Commissioner at Vladivostok; Japan by Mr. Matsubara, and France by Eugene Regnaud.

It was suggested to-day that the speech of Minister of War Trotsky at Moscow late in July, in which he declared that a state of war existed between Russia and Great Britain and France, and their allies, and which Foreign Minister Tchitcherine modified, in response to an enquiry by Consul-General Poole, to a declaration of "a state of defence against the allies," was the real basis for the latest development in Petrograd. It was thought upon receipt of the report of Trotsky's speech the Petrograd Bolshevik authorities interpreted it as they saw fit and issued their declaration of war against the United States.

Re-establishment of civil government at Vladivostok and Archangel will be the first task of the international Councils. It was said by officials here, who pointed out that such action at Vladivostok would allow the military commands to devote themselves exclusively to clearing that region between Irkutsk and the Pacific of the Bolsheviks and their allies, the Russian army, and Austrian prisoners. This accomplished, the work of the Vladivostok council would be to push westward and eventually co-ordinate with the council at Archangel.

Reports from Finland says that Trotsky is at Helsinki and Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, is on a German ship bound for Riga. German press reports state that Lenin is still at Moscow and Trotsky at the front.

U. S. FLIERS BUSY.

Bomb Foe North of Verdun, Win Air Fight.

With the American Forces in France, Tuesday, Cable—(By the Associated Press.)—Two bombing flights were carried out Tuesday by American aviators on the towns of Longuyon and Audun-le-Roman, northeast of Verdun. Bombs were successfully dropped on railroad tracks and round-houses.

Three American reconnaissance planes yesterday encountered and attacked three German machines near Waverille, to the north of Verdun. One German airplane was forced down with its tank on fire, and the others were driven away. The Americans returned to their bases safely.

SEARCH FOR HUNS.

On Island Off New Brunswick Coast.

Eastport, Maine, Cable—Word was received here to-night that a party of armed fishermen and farmers had been searching Campbell Island off the New Brunswick coast, a few miles from this city, for two men who were said to have questioned young woman closely last night regarding Eastport water-front matters, and to have threatened her with death if she revealed anything about them. The young woman, Miss Wilson, is the daughter of a prominent resident of the island.

So far as known here to-night, the searching party had found no trace of the men.

CHASSEURS TOOK LASSIGNY TOWN

Stormed Devitte Wood and Made It Safe.

Heroes With Pick-Handles Fought Foe.

With the French Army on the Oise, Cable—The fall of Lassigny at noon yesterday followed five days of incessant fighting in the trenches of the old positions which were abandoned by the Germans in March, 1917. Grenades, mine-throwers and all other means of trench warfare came into play, and hand-to-hand fighting took place frequently.

The Germans made a stout stand in Devitte wood, which bristled with machine guns and made an almost impregnable position. A battalion of the famous Chasseurs, however, stormed the wood and took it yesterday morning, thereby sealing the fate of Lassigny.

While the officer commanding the Chasseurs, at the head of his men and with a rifle in his hand, led them to the summit of the height to the east of Lassigny and planted the French flag there, an infantry regiment, advancing from Plémer-de-Roy, turned the famous Plémer height to the north.

Thus Lassigny not only had fallen, but its possession by the French was made secure by the encircling of a strong position from which the Germans might have delivered counter-attacks.

In the opening at close quarters, and while the Germans were pressing hard at one point in superior numbers, a French lieutenant fell while directing his men. The men were determined not to allow the body of the lieutenant to fall into the hands of the enemy. They exhausted all their rifle and machine gun ammunition and grenades.

With nothing else to fight with they grabbed the picks used for digging trenches and drove back the Germans until the body of the lieutenant could be recovered.

Most of the fighting around Lassigny was in stifling weather, and men were seen in the trenches stripped to the waist throwing hand grenades and working the machine guns.

SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY GOOD

Oats a Bumper Crop and Potatoes Fair.

Labor Situation is Greatly Relieved.

The following is a summary of reports made by agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Most of the barley and spring wheat and a considerable portion of the oats have been cut and stacked, and some threshed. More than usual of the threshing has been done in the open owing to the favorable weather prevailing.

Barley is turning out a first-class crop both as to yield and quality. The yield will be well above the average, some fields going as high as 65 bushels to the acre.

Spring wheat has done so well that it is likely to become a more established crop with some who have been neglecting it. Marquis and grocers have been the varieties mainly grown this season.

Oats also are a bumper crop, and will be considerably over the average in yield per acre. Essex and Kanora report some fields running as high as 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. There will also be a fair crop of excellent straw.

Buckwheat on the whole gives promise of being a fair crop. Peas for canning and seed purposes have done well, but the vines of the later varieties were affected by the drought and intense heat.

Second growth of clover, which started well, has been somewhat checked by drought, but recent rains have helped conditions.

Corn has been growing remarkably fast during August, and with favorable weather should do much better than in 1917 or the preceding year.

Potatoes are not a uniform crop, but on the whole have done fairly. The tubers so far are remarkably clean, but the drought has checked growth. There are complaints of blight and other diseases, but there is remarkable freedom from rot.

Field roots are not so promising as early in the season, being much in need of rain.

The fall wheat cut this summer, although very small in yield, is on the whole of excellent quality, and will provide good seed for the new crop. The ground has been dry and hard for plowing, but considerable land has already been prepared for this fall's sowing. Tractors are very busy and have much work arranged ahead.

It is estimated that in Sudbury district alone \$50,000 worth of blueberries have been picked this season. Norfolk also reports that strawberries of the overbearing variety are now coming on the market.

Prices paid for cattle sold to-day are and butchers range all the way from 10 to 15 cents a lb. Grade dairy cows have been in strong demand during the week at from \$100 to \$160. While the flow of milk has dropped off considerably, it is about normal for mid-August.

Prices for bacon hogs have been keeping around \$19 to \$19.50 per cwt., according to locality.

Sheep have indeed come to their own. Good ewes are bringing \$50 in Norfolk.

Poultry prices are beginning to advance.

The continued open weather of the summer has greatly eased the labor situation, and the harvest leave for drafted men has also helped to get the grain cleared off without undue rush. Women's work has also been benefited in meeting the rural labor emergency.

JAP. RICE RIOTS.

Stop in Large Cities, But Spread Elsewhere.

Tokio, Monday Cable—(By the Associated Press.)—The Emperor, it is announced officially, has suspended his holiday at the imperial villa at Nikko, and will return to Tokyo on Aug. 21, on account of developments in the political situation growing out of disturbances over the price of rice. The Genro and political leaders also pith gather in Tokyo.

Prediction is made by the newspapers that the Cabinet will tender its resignation when the disturbances have ceased.

Latest official advices show that rioting has stopped in the large cities, although it appears to be spreading to remote towns and villages.

"FIXED" POLES OVER AUSTRIA

Vienna Says Germany Has Tricked Her Ally.

Radziwill Sure Huns Will Be Kind.

London Cable—Vienna despatches say that the conference between Emperor William and Emperor Charles resulted in an agreement between Austria and Germany, according to advices to the Daily Mail from The Hague. It is said that Germany appears to have reached an agreement with the Provisional Government of Poland over the heat of Austria.

It is reported that the Germans have rejected Austria's plan for increasing the forces on the western front, while Austria rejected provisionally the German solution of the

Polish question. This, however, does not mean, it is added, that the plan to send a large Austrian force to the western front has been abandoned.

Prince Ferdinand Radziwill, of the Polish Government Council, who attended the recent conference at German headquarters, wires the Warsaw Government that the "Polish question received very favorable treatment" according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. His telegram is quoted as follows:

"With the exception of the first Polish demand, relative to the appointment of a king, the German Government accepts the demands of Poland. The western frontier will not be changed, while the frontier to the east will be left provisionally open. Germany declares she does not intend to meddle in the internal affairs of Poland, not even concerning the Polish army, which is to be used to protect the Polish-Russian frontier."

SUMMIT PASSED.

Says Assistant Secretary of U. S. Navy.

Paris Cable—"We have passed the summit of the mountain as regards the war," said Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant-secretary of the United States Navy, at a reception given by the French press to-day.

"As to the submarines off the coast," he continued, "the danger points can now be said to have been made safe."

Mr. Roosevelt, in the course of his address, insisted upon the absolute necessity of all Government Ministers and heads of departments seeing the war with their own eyes in order to understand its greatness. He dwelt on the fact that the improvements made at French ports to receive the American Army had all been made with a view to the future. He said that France would benefit from this work, and that in this there was a "silver lining to the clouds of war."

CANADIANS KEPT UP OLD PRACTICE

Took All Objectives and Took Them On Time.

Slogan, "Remember the Llandovery Castle."

(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press Correspondent.)

With the Canadian Army in the field, Cable—(via London, Aug. 21.)—The Canadian Corps, under the command of Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian forces, have kept up to-day our old practice of taking all our objectives and taking them on time. When the full reports for the day come in we expect to have penetrated the Boche defences 14,000 yards. We attacked on just as wide a front as at Vimy Ridge, and we have come three times as far with the whole division as any single division was able to penetrate, while we have taken more guns and more prisoners than at Vimy. Our whole attack came as a surprise for the Boche," Sir Arthur Currie continued.

"Altogether it was the biggest surprise packet the Canadian forces ever put over. Many of the Boches threw up their hands as soon as they realized they were up against the Canadians. As our men leaped down into their trenches they carried with them the slogan, "Remember the Llandovery Castle," and with that on their lips they were not to be denied. The Boche dead were never so thick on any of our battlefields as there, but our own casualties were very light. All the Boche guns captured were turned round and promptly manned by our gunners, and now are shooting at the enemy. Everybody is very happy. The force has never been in such good shape for a fight. It is well trained, well organized, and thanks to the measures taken by the Ottawa Government, is up to strength, with sufficient reinforcements on the ground to replace the casualties. Tell the Canadian people we got the Boche to-day where we want him, and intend keeping him there."

TANKS BEWILDER

Canadian Says the Cavalry Charge was Magnificent.

London Cable—A Canadian ambulance man's experiences in the great fight are graphically described by Pte. A. Hope in a letter received by his father living in Exeter. "Fighting," he says, "was all open, so Fritz could not use gas. I was glad of that, as we hate to wear gas masks. We had waited at one point while Fritz vacated a village, so close were the stretcher bearers on their heels, in this open warfare. Stretcher bearers go over with the infantry. The prisoners are a fine lot of men physically. We give them plenty of work carrying stretchers. I am writing this in a Fritz officer's dugout which he is habited yesterday. He left some new venis in bed which I found. They are a rotten lot; not much to discriminate between any of them. Some things I have seen would make you disgusted at the sight of any German. Everyone here has the glad smile, for this was the finest achievement of the Canadians. The sight of thousands in the cavalry charge was magnificent. The tanks, which are about ten miles an hour, are bewildering."

You never can tell. Even the wedding March is sometimes followed by life's April showers.

FOE SPEEDS UP RETREAT FROM FRENCH

Foch's Third and Tenth Armies Are Driving On at Great Rate.

CAPTIVES MANY

Several Thousand Since Wednesday, With Heavy Booty.

With the French Army in France, Cable—The retreat of the Germans before both the Third and Tenth French armies continues to-day, with increased speed, over a large part of the battlefield, and in some cases in disorder.

Gen. Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the river Ailette. They have also won their hold on the Oise to Breigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading to Chauny adds another menace to their line of retreat, and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon, St. Paul aux Boies and Quincy fell into the hands of the French to-day, giving them command of the valley of the Ailette from the region of Coucy-le-Chateau to the Oise.

Gen. Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the height of Piemont, just south of Lassigny, which they surrounded yesterday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt Massif. The enemy now has but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette River, in which the French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken since Wednesday evening, and trophies in such great quantities that it has been impossible thus far to count them also have been captured.

Gen. Mangin's troops advanced seven miles during the night and this morning were rushing the enemy's rearward so energetically that the retreating columns were thrown into confusion.

FRENCH ADVANCE RAPID.

French Headquarters in France, Cable—Gen. Mangin's army has advanced with great rapidity. Up to noon it had advanced ten kilometres from yesterday's line in certain places.

The Germans have been harassed in their retreat. Confusion reigns among their units. The French line is uncertain owing to the swift movements in this open warfare. The cavalry is advancing in the open field continually at a gallop, exploring woods and farms. Tanks are following everywhere, reducing machine gun nests. Batteries of artillery are coming up at full trot and taking up new positions.

It will cure a cold—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious complications. Dr. Thacker's Electric Oil will relieve the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly and will strengthen them against subsequent attack. And as it eases the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and prove it.

BOMB U-BOAT BASES.

Admiralty Reports on the Week-End Air Work.

London Cable—Aerial operations by air forces attached to the British navy during the period between August 15 and 18 are shown to have been very extensive in an official report issued to-day by the Admiralty. The statement reads:

"During the period from August 15 to 18, inclusive, Royal Air Forces contingents working with the navy have bombed the following military objectives: Wolway Works at Zeebrugge, the docks at Bruges, batteries at Westende, the Ostend aerodrome and air dromes at Zeebrugge, aerodromes and Middlekerke, the Raschenvaers Canal at the ammunition dumps at Middlekerke, Leftinghe and Zeebrugge, the Bruges Canal and enemy shipping.

Between fifteen and sixteen tons of bombs were dropped and good results were obtained. Reconnaissance, photographic and anti-submarine patrols have been maintained. During the course of these operations nine enemy machines have been destroyed and eight driven down out of control. We have lost four machines, one of which landed in Holland, and three officers have been wounded.

In home waters during the same period anti-submarine, convoy and hostile aircraft patrols have been maintained by seaplanes, airplanes and airships. Submarines have been sighted and attacked and mines located and destroyed. One of our machines has failed to return from patrol."

HUNGARY BANS CANDID PAPER

Washington, D. C., Cable—Despatches from Switzerland to-day say the Hungarian Government has forbidden the circulation of the Kingdom of the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten. The newspaper has printed strong articles recently, painting the condition of affairs in Austria-Hungary in a manner known to be distasteful to the Germanists.

OF HERHOOD

Woman after E. Pinkham's Compound to Her Health

"After I was well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound. I wanted to try it. It brought relief from my troubles, with so I could do my work. I have a little one, all thanks to E. Pinkham's Compound. Mrs. O. S. 3, Ellensburg, Wash., men everywhere who in their homes get are pines on account of disorder which in most cases yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound. I could not give up hope given this wonderful for and special advice. Pinkham's Compound, the result of 40 years' experience."