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# FOCH'S HORSE CHASING HUNS ON THE SOMME

### Closely Pursuing the Foe Between That River and the Oise.

## HEAVY GAINS

### Foe Must Speedily Quit Pocket in the Noyon Sector.

With the French Armies in Franco, Cabbie.—French cavalry to-day were closely pursuing the Germans retreating in the region between the River Somme and the River Oise and had reached a point within a mile of Guiscard, 5 1/2 miles north-east of Noyon.

Turned by the advance of the French toward Guiscard, it would appear that the pocket between the Noyon-Ham road and the Noyon-Chantilly road must be speedily emptied if the Germans hope to save from capture the men and material still there. The presence of the French at Guiscard seriously menaces Ham, six miles to the north and the line of the Somme in this region. Thus there appears, on paper, no alternative for the Germans than a prompt retreat to the St. Quentin-La Fere line, which is a part of the Hindenburg position.

The enemy abandoned several important positions along the unfinished canal. The French troops occupied Bois Chapitre, to the eastward of Chevilly, and Hill 96, beyond the wood. They hold Bussy, to the south, and are close to Cousselles. The enemy falling back with the Oise protecting his left from General Mangin's troops who are south of the river, but not from his artillery.

On the Ailette front, Torry and Sorry, began to move some distance in the rear, and we have worked up the edge of the ravine separating it from Laffaux Plateau.

**GAINED FOOT BY FOOT.**  
Paris Cable.—General Humbert's Third Army has been fighting a desperate battle for the past two days north-east of Noyon along the line of the Canal du Nord in the neighborhood of Campaigne and Gennevry. The determination of the French troops eventually overcame the powerful resistance of the enemy, who, early today, began to give way along the entire front.

The Germans had resolved to hold on here, and had fortified the canal in the most formidable manner with great fields of barbed wire, cemented shelters and defence systems bristling with machine-guns hidden behind enormous logs.

The enemy machine-guns had received orders to hold as all costs and die at their posts rather than give ground. In many instances they did so, and the advance of the French had to be made literally foot by foot.

The French had brought a great array of artillery to bear on the woods and villages fronting them, the enemy guns were also active and counter-attacks were frequent.

The object of the French manoeuvre was to attain the northern border of the hill mass formed by Autrecourt Wood, thus menacing Guiscard. When the German line began to give way French cavalry joined in the action, and early this morning reached the farm of St. Martin, on the road between Noyon and Guiscard. The infantry advanced to a front running through Salency, Bourbetuse and eastward through Tariefesse, Pollebarbe, Chisolle and Frotty le Chateau. Behind the German line Jussy, Chauny and Lafere can be seen in flames.

The French are pursuing the enemy and keeping in closest touch. North of the Ailette the French are in the outskirts of Coucy-le-Chateau, and have reached Bucy-le-Long, on the Aisne, besides scoring other advances on the plateau north of Soissons.

Their forward push is threatening the fall of the important town of Coucy-le-Chateau, and its fall is hourly expected here. The Germans, however, are resisting the forward move-

# RUSS SOVIET MUST PUNISH MURDERERS

### Britain Sends Ultimatum On Slaying of Official at Petrograd.

## OUTLAWRY

### Against Lenine's Crew If Outrages Are Repeated.

London Cable.—The British Government has sent a telegram to the Bolshevik Government at Moscow demanding reparation and prompt punishment of those culpable in the attack on the British Embassy at Petrograd on Saturday when the Embassy was sacked and Capt. Cromie, the British Attaché, killed.

The British Government threatens in the event of the failure of the Bolshevik Government to give satisfaction or if there should be a repetition of acts of violence, to make the members of the Soviet Government individually responsible and have them treated as outlaws by civilized nations.

In its protest against the sacking of the British Embassy at Petrograd and the killing of Capt. Cromie, the British attaché, the British Government declares:

"An outrageous attack has been made on the British Embassy at Petrograd, the building has been sacked and destroyed; Capt. Cromie, who tried to defend it, was murdered and his body barbarously mutilated.

"We demand immediate reparation and the prompt punishment of anyone responsible for or concerned in this abominable outrage."

"Should the Russian Government fail to give complete satisfaction, or should any further acts of violence be committed against a British subject, his Majesty's Government will hold the members of the Soviet Government individually responsible and will make every endeavor to secure that they shall be treated as outlaws by the Governments of all civilized nations, and that no place of refuge shall be left to them."

"You have already been informed through M. Litvinoff that his Majesty's Government was prepared to do everything possible to secure the immediate return of the official representatives of Great Britain and of the Russian Soviet Government to their respective countries."

A guarantee was given by his Majesty's Government that should the Russian Government allow to pass the Russo-Finnish frontier, M. Litvinoff and all the members of his staff should have permission to proceed immediately to Russia.

"We have now learned that a decree was published on Aug. 23 ordering the arrest of all British and French officials between the ages of 18 and 40, and that British officials have been arrested on trumped-up charges of conspiring against the Soviet Government."

"His Majesty's Government has therefore found it necessary to place M. Litvinoff and the members of his staff under preventive arrest until such time as all British representatives are set at liberty and allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier free from molestation."

Captain Cromie was one of the first British submarine officers to be ordered to the outbreak of the war, and was in command of the Hong Kong submarine flotilla during 1915, when he torpedoed the German destroyer cruiser Undine, sank or captured ten German steamers in November, 1915, assumed command of the Baltic flotilla and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in May, 1916, and during the succession of horrors during the Russian revolution handled the situation with the greatest tact, and earned the respect even of the extremists for his fair dealing and the way he continued to work his flotilla against the Germans, was responsible in April, 1918, for the destruction and evacuation of our submarines in the Baltic, and was appointed to the Russian Embassy owing to his knowledge of Russian and of the prevailing conditions in Russia.

**THREATEN MORE MURDERS.**  
Amsterdam Cable.—The Moscow correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung reports that a member of the Soviet has asserted that the Russian Government contemplates informing Entente countries that any further attempts upon the lives of Russian officials will be countered by attempts upon Entente statesmen in their own countries.

The same correspondent is quoted as saying that it has been declared in Soviet circles that General Boris Savinkoff organized the recent crimes against high persons in Russia.

**The Oil for the Athlete.**—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It is a valuable remedy for this purpose, and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

# TWO IMMENSE VICTORIES IN A FEW WEEKS

### Brilliant Work of Can- adians in the Recent Fighting.

## 20,000 PRISONERS

### Nothing in War to Parallel What They Have Done.

(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press Correspondent.)  
With the Canadian Forces, Cable.—The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within 24 hours. The enemy is in full retreat and the British army on the right of the Canadian corps is marching unopposed through villages, which yesterday were in the hands of the enemy. It has passed over the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition.

The first phase of this battle, now concluded, was that of preparation, the second, of victory. It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian Corps during the past two weeks, but the Canadian people are entitled to know the facts.

On July 30 the last great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At 20 minutes past 4 on the morning of Aug. 3, the Canadian Corps, in the center between the Austrians and English, and acting in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name. They were up against an enemy flushed with victory and preparing a new offensive. All his guns were in forward positions and 2,000 rounds lay behind them. They were waiting the word to push ahead and thus is accounted for the great capture of artillery.

By Aug. 20 the battle was over and won so far as the Canadians were concerned. Those two weeks of fighting dealt a tremendous blow at the hands of the Hun. The German commander in that area is a brother-in-law of Ludendorff, and the great general staff sought to make excuses for him by publishing the statement that he was up against the elite of the French army and the celebrated Canadian corps. Now excuses made for von Bellow it will suffice that he, too, was up against the Canadian Corps fresh from that victory.

Five days later the Canadian Corps went into action in front of Arras. Due credit must be given to those gallant British troops, including famous divisions, who during the eight days' battle fought alongside the Canadians.

**THROUGH HINDENBURG LINE.**  
The battle opened at three o'clock on Monday of last week. The first drive carried our troops through the Hindenburg line in front of Arras and within grapping distance of the main line of enemy resistance, known by them as the Wotan line, and by us as the Quant-Decourt switch. The rest of the week was spent in consolidating our positions, straightening out the line and preparing a favorable strategic jumping off point for the great final task of breaking through the switch. This was not completed until midnight of last Sunday. Five hours later the assault was started, accompanied by the greatest concentration of artillery this war has ever seen. By evening we had carried the Wotan line in front of us and had penetrated beyond.

This was done in face of the most desperate resistance yet encountered. In the fighting of the last month, depending primarily on his innumerable machine gun posts, the enemy sought to stay our advance until he could evacuate his guns and material. To-day not a Poche is left this side of the Canal du Nord. Our casualties have been heavy, as they were bound to be in operations of this kind, but when taken in conjunction with this second blow to the enemy's morale and immense number of prisoners we have captured, they are relatively light.

**HELD SINCE 1914.**  
In the present battle we attacked him on the ground he has held since 1914. He has chal-

lenged us to attack him there, and it has now been taken up by the Canadian Corps. The Canadian Corps has succeeded here as completely as it succeeded at Amiens. These two great victories under such opposing conditions within one month are without parallel in this war. If the Canadian Corps had nothing this year, its laurels are safe. Outside of the crushing blows to enemy morale, these victories have reverberated widely elsewhere. London, Paris and every allied capital has been heartened.

Up to this morning well over 5,000 enemy prisoners have been taken up the line. The Canadian Corps has passed through the corps cages as the fruits of yesterday's battle. Added to these the wounded which crowded our dressing stations, the total cannot be less than 7,000. To these, add the forty-five hundred captured last week, and the total number of prisoners of the battle of Amiens, and the Canadian Corps is thus credited with over 20,000 prisoners as the result of a month's work. This number is in excess of our total casualties, so far as current figures show.

These victories and not knowing exactly what the Canadian Corps is ready to go in again when such another task shall be required of it.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Helloway's Corn Cure?

**FINISHED VICTORY.**  
British Gain On the Vardar—Belgians Busy.

Paris Cable.—The Belgian communication follows:  
"During the night of Sept. 3-4 one of our patrols penetrated into an enemy post south of Dixmude and put the occupants out of action. One prisoner was brought in. Afterwards we captured an enemy works in the direction of Kloostmolen. In the Merckem region our operation resulted in the capture of about thirty prisoners, machine guns and grenade throwers."

The communication from the eastern theatre reads:  
"On the right bank of the Vardar British troops in the night of Aug. 30 completed their success of the preceding evening, taking new enemy works. The total of prisoners captured was 67, of whom one was an officer. In the Gerna bend and in the region of Monastir the enemy attempted two counter-attacks, both of which were unsuccessful."

# TEUTONS FACE CATASTROPHE

### Crop Conditions Are Described as Fearful.

## Harvest Rots, Farm Labor is Nearly Gone.

Zurich Cable.—"August brought to the Austrian agriculturist directly and to all Austrians indirectly an immeasurable catastrophe, because climatic conditions are at the helm of Government there."

So said to-day an Austrian just arrived from Zimberg.  
"To-day in Austria you would vainly seek winter sowing which have not been ruined by rain and neglect," he continued, "while there is not enough barley or oats for the farmers to sow, let alone to feed the people. Besides, the floods of the last six weeks and the lack of labor have contributed to the catastrophe."

"The Brest-Litovsk peace deprived the Austrian farmers of the labor of Russian prisoners, although early application was made to the military authorities for soldiers to work in the fields and also as carpenters, blacksmiths and saddlers in the provinces ravaged by Russian invaders. The waiters and clerks are utterly incapable of farm work."

"Where peasants own most of the land, I saw entire districts in which the meagre harvest lies rotting in the fields because the unhappy owners have no horses or carts to carry it away. But the landed proprietors are worse off, for they can get labor only in return for grain, the laborers refusing money."

"Besides this, the rotting crops have brought an unprecedented plague of mice, which the farmers are bravely trying to stamp out."  
"Ninety per cent. of the farmers even lack granaries, for the Government has not yet sent wood and workmen to rebuild those destroyed in the Russian invasion. Last Spring came too early, and the winter and Spring sowings, with the clover, all flowered together. Then followed torrential rains. Combine this with the lack of labor, granaries and machinery and you have a fair picture of the disaster. Austria is utterly incapable of feeding her population, while Hungary refuses to help, saying she has only enough grain for her army and must import it for her civilians. Even potatoes, although they looked well, are beginning to rot."

"The coming year promises to be fraught with horrors for the Austrian people unless the Government finds means to avert disaster—but we long since lost hope of action by the Government."

## A TEUTON GAIN

### Claimed by Vienna On Italian Front.

Vienna, via London, Cable.—The following official statement dealing with operations on the Italian front was issued to-day by the War Office:  
"On the northern part of the Tonale Pass our mountain detachments, by a surprise attack, wrested from the enemy Punta San Matteo and Monte Montello and a summit glacier. This feat of arms among the eternal ice and snow is a remarkable testimony of the fighting capacity of the attackers, who are equal to the severest Alpine conditions."

## BRITISH REPULSE BULGARS.

Paris Cable.—The War Office report on operations in Macedonia says:  
"On the evening of September 1, west of the Vardar, British troops, attacking with much dash, occupied a group of enemy works near Alickmah, capturing about 50 prisoners. They maintained the ground taken notwithstanding Bulgarian counter-attacks, which were repulsed, heavy losses being inflicted on the enemy."

## WINDSOR RECORD EXPIRES.

Windsor Report.—After an existence of nearly 30 years, the Windsor Record newspaper passed out of existence to-day, and in its place the first issue of the Border Cities Star, an eight-page evening daily, with William F. Herrmann, of Saskatchewan, as publisher. The new paper was well received, and the guidance of a number of business men who acted as advisers, turning the receipts into the Red Cross fund, the initial sales were large.



CANADA'S GIFT TO FRANCE.  
President Poincaré carrying the new Canadian hospital at Joinville-le-Pont, a gift from Canada to the French army by Sir Robert Borden on his recent visit to France.



MILITARY HOSPITAL CAR.  
One of the hospital cars which is now carrying wounded soldiers from the Kingston, Ont., military hospital to their homes in the prairie provinces and British Columbia. They are equipped with everything that modern science can suggest for the comfort of the wounded travellers.—British and Colonial Press Photograph.