

27 Aug. 1916.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON SOMME SHOWS MASTERLY PRECISION

Steady Gains Being Made While Losses in Operations Have Been Reduced to Minimum.

A despatch from Paris says: "The operations on the Somme on Wednesday were merely a detail of the offensive and of only local bearing," a high military officer explained to the Associated Press, "but significance is derived from the fact that the Germans did not counter-attack as usual. Never before have they failed to react when successfully attacked, and their failure to do so in this case is either a sign of weakness, or, more likely, because of confusion of orders.

"The precision with which the French offensive has been carried out is shown by the fact that every objective designated in advance of an action has been reached. At Maurepas a certain number of houses were selected, and every one of them was captured and occupied; it never was intended to attempt the occupation of the entire village.

"One consequence of this precision in the French operations is the reduction of losses to a minimum. The operations in Artois and in Champagne cost five times more than all the ground gained on the Somme. The purpose is to destroy the German forces, and the Franco-British offensive also has accomplished the feat of holding on the western front the greater possible portion of the German forces.

"It is fallacious to figure out the probable duration of hostilities on French soil by computing the average surface of ground gained per day. Every time an action takes place, even though the gain may be no more than a hundred yards or so, the opposition is beaten. It loses heavily and the weakening moral effect cannot be measured in yards. It is a cumulative effect which sooner or later will wear the enemy down so that he will be unable to hold the French gains to a few hundred yards."

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SUBMARINE WARFARE RESUMED AGAINST MERCHANT SHIPS

Campaign Follows German Note to the United States Respecting Boats Carrying Guns.

A despatch from Paris says: "Germany's submarine warfare against merchant ships is again in full swing, according to the naval expert of the Paris Temps. The Temps declares that this new submarine campaign follows the German note to the United States of Feb. 10, in which it was said: 'Merchant ships carrying guns cannot be considered as peaceful

ships.' According to the Temps, the Germans are now acting under this notice, and it says that three days ago the Italian ship *Plata* repulsed with gunfire attacks of an enemy submarine. The article concludes with an emphatic declaration that a similar course will be followed by other commanders of allied merchant ships, undismayed by 'the murder of Capt. Fryatt.'

GERMANS FLED IN FACE OF FIRE

Losses in Counter-Attacks on the Somme Described as Enormous.

A despatch from London says: The nightly despatch from British headquarters on the Somme front describes the sanguinary defeat of powerful German counter-attacks on Thursday. In one of these attacks the Germans advanced six deep, but were taken under so heavy a fire that they fled in retreat before even reaching the British lines. Their losses are described as enormous.

General Haig also announces the seizure of a 100-yard trench northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit at the prow of the British advance toward the Martinpuich heights. Counter-attacks delivered from the latter region, he asserts, were unsuccessful.

The French announce that they spent the day in consolidating the captured ground, while General Haig reports the further penetration for 300 yards of the German front west of the High Wood.

RUSSIANS READY FOR NEW DRIVE

Troops on Central Portion of Front Are Splendidly Equipped.

A despatch from the Russian Armies on the Central Russian front, says: The continued success of General Brusiloff's two powerful movements, which gradually are enveloping *Koyul* and *Lemberg*, have begun to have a marked effect on the situation in the central portion of the front which, except for small Russian gains in the lake region of *Dvinsk*, has remained virtually unaltered since the Russians fell back last August to the line from *Dvinsk* to the *Pinsk* marshes. The Austrian line now has receded so far before the repeated thrusts of the south-western Russian forces in Southern Poland and Galicia that the Germans are in danger of a flanking movement from the south and the automatic retirement of the forces opposed to the Russian center.

Despite the desultory bursts of activity at various points Russian officers say there are many indications that the Germans are prepared to abandon their present line on this part of the front at any moment.

GERMANY MAY DEMAND RECALL OF U. S. ENVOY.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Germany is seriously considering the advisability of asking for the recall of United States Ambassador James W. Gerard, according to reports in diplomatic circles here. Mr. Gerard's approval of the British censorship and his criticisms of Germany are said to have displeased the German Government.

ROUMANIA FRIENDLY TOWARD BULGARIA

A despatch from London says: Bulgarian and Roumanian relations have become more friendly, according to a telegram from Sofia, transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The readiness of the Roumanian Government to agree to the exchange of goods between the two countries is very favorably commented upon in the Bulgarian capital, says the despatch.

BRITISH DECORATION FOR BELGIAN QUEEN.

A despatch from London says: King George, during his recent visit to Belgian headquarters, decorated Queen Elizabeth of Belgium with the Royal Red Cross of the First Class, says a Government press bureau statement on Wednesday.

VERY EXTENSIVE FOOD FRAUDS ARE UNEARTHED IN GERMANY

Traffickers, Several of Whom Were Government Officials, Sold at Profit of 300 Per Cent.

A despatch from The Hague says: The new German "War Usury Bureau" has justified its existence by revealing surprising details of widespread ramified food frauds, according to reports received here. The frauds are said to involve a half-dozen leaders and a hundred accomplices. These men are said to have smuggled hundreds of tons of wheat, rye, and barley flour from the province of West Prussia to Berlin, where it was sold at a profit of 300 per cent.

The existence of the flour, reports say, was concealed from Government stock-takers by all manner of artifices, and was shipped on night trains as potatoes or machinery. Among the accomplices and ringleaders were several Government officials and several station masters, who are charged with connivance in the fraud by consigning flour under false descriptions.

German newspapers are demanding exemplary punishment for the men arrested.



Brig. General Bird, C.B. Photographed at a recent vestiture by the King at Buckingham Palace. Picture shows Brigadier-General Bird, C.B., wearing the gold upright stripe on his left arm to show he has been wounded.

POISONING HORSES INTENDED FOR BRITAIN

A despatch from New York says: A plot to poison the big shipments of horses from Kansas City for the use of the British Government, is being investigated by secret service operators of the Santa Fe Railroad and other roads which transport the horses to Newport News, where they embark for a grand number of horses, although leaving Kansas City in perfect condition, have been arriving at Covington, Ky., the first stopping place, either ill or dead. Autopsies by British veterinarians disclose arsenic poisoning. More than 10,000 horses a month are leaving the Lathrop, Missouri, concentration camp over the Santa Fe Railway and the work of the mysterious poisoner already has cost the British Government more than \$100,000.

BRITAIN MORE POTENT THAN SHE EVER WAS.

A despatch from London says: "Britain's honor is not dead, her night is unbroken, her destiny unfulfilled, her ideals unshattered by her enemies," declared Secretary for War Lloyd George, in addressing Welsh singing societies at the Eisteddfod at Aberystwith on Thursday. "Britain is more alive, more potent, she has greater dominions, her influence is wider, her purpose deeper and more exalted than ever. Why should not her children sing?"

TOE IN WHEN WALKING. Bad Feet Are Caused Through Toeing Out.

Corns, ingrowing nails, crooked toes, bunions, spreading feet, arch trouble, aching feet, are all caused by toeing out while walking. It is not natural for those who start with normal feet to toe out.

It is natural to toe in, not far in, but just inside of a line straight ahead. All children toe in, nearly all youths live, but they are few. All barefooted people toe in. No one can run without toeing in. No speed can be made without doing so.

By toeing in, the spring of the foot comes from all the small bones of the front part of the foot. In addition, the next step with the other foot is shorter when it comes from all the toes than when it comes from all the great toe alone. The small bones and toes have more spring in them for their size than the large toe has. When one toes out he is trying to walk on the inner side of the foot.

Why does toeing out cause trouble? Because the strain upon the foot in walking is greater than it should be. It inclines the first two bones of the big toe toward the smaller toes by degrees, until the spring finally comes from the inner side of the big toe and its second joint. This undue strain on the second joint is constantly pulling it inward and away from the smaller bones. As the strain continues, the tissues and ligaments that bind the bones in the forefoot together stretch and give way, and finally it becomes separated somewhat and bulges out into what is called a bunion. A bunion is a partial dislocation.

The most sensible covering ever made for the feet is the moccasin of the American Indian, worn without a stocking. Sandals also are good. The sneakers of children and tennis shoes with pliable rubber soles are next best.

What Bait? "Are you inviting that queer fish, Mr. Jimson?" "Yes, I'm dropping him a line."

Smallest day's attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1915, 28,000 on Opening Day; largest, 141,000 on Labor Day.

Markets of the World

Wheat
Toronto, Aug. 22.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.54; No. 2 do, \$1.52; No. 3 do, \$1.47; on track Bay ports, \$1.45; Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 55c; No. 3 C.W., 54c; extra No. 2 C.W., 55c; No. 1 feed, 53c, on track Bay ports, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, \$1 to 53c, nominal, according to freight outside; Ontario wheat—No. 2 do, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 3 do, \$1.10 to \$1.12; feed, 98c to \$1.00, according to freight outside; new crop, No. 2, \$1.22 to \$1.25.

Barley—Malt, nominal; feed, nominal, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, 98c to \$1.00; No. 1 commercial, nominal, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$7.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$7.40, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to shipping, \$5.50 to \$5.55, nominal, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment, \$5.40 to \$5.50, nominal, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$25 to \$27; middlings, per ton, \$27 to \$28; good feed, per ton, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Hay—New, No. 1, per ton, \$10 to \$12; No. 2, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50, on track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$6 to \$7, on track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Whoalsers were yesterday making the following quotations: Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 27 to 28c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 33 to 34c; solids, 31 to 32c. Eggs—New-laid, 29 to 30c; do, in cans, 33 to 35c. Beans—\$4.60 to \$5, the latter for hand-picked.

Cheese—New, large, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4; twins, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4; triple, 18 1/2 to 19c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 27 to 28c; fowl, 21 to 22c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 20 to 22c; fowl, 18 to 19c.

Potatoes—Virginia, new, barrel, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Honey—Five-pound tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; do, 10-lb., 12 to 12 1/2c.

Maple Syrup—\$1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Provisions—Wholesale.
Cured meats and lard were quoted as follows:
Bacon—Long clear, 18 to 18 1/2c per lb. Medium, 24 to 25c; do, heavy, 20 1/2 to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 25c; boneless backs, 27 to 28c. Cooked ham, 35 to 36c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16 1/2 to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17 1/2c; pails, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. Compound, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, August 22.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 90 to 91c. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 57c; No. 3, 56c; No. 4, 55c; No. 5, 54c. Flour—Manitoba, spring wheat patents, firsts, \$8.20; seconds, \$7.70; strong bakers, \$7.50; winter patents, \$7.40; straight rollers, \$6.20 to \$6.40; rolled oats—Barrels, \$5.65 to \$5.80; bags, 50 lbs., \$2.70 to \$2.75; Bran—\$2.4; shorts, \$2.6; middlings, \$2.8; Mouille, \$3 to \$3.4. Hay, No. 2, per ton, \$17 to \$17.75; finest eastern, 18 to 18 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 33 to 34c; second, 32 to 33c. Eggs—Fresh, 30c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 27c.

Winnipeg Grain.
Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Cash quotations: No. 1 Northern, \$1.47; No. 2 Northern, \$1.44; No. 3 Northern, \$1.38; No. 4 Northern, \$1.34; No. 5 Northern, \$1.28; No. 6 Northern, \$1.24; No. 7 Northern, \$1.20; No. 8 Northern, \$1.16; No. 9 Northern, \$1.12; No. 10 Northern, \$1.08; No. 11 Northern, \$1.04; No. 12 Northern, \$1.00; No. 13 Northern, \$0.96; No. 14 Northern, \$0.92; No. 15 Northern, \$0.88; No. 16 Northern, \$0.84; No. 17 Northern, \$0.80; No. 18 Northern, \$0.76; No. 19 Northern, \$0.72; No. 20 Northern, \$0.68; No. 21 Northern, \$0.64; No. 22 Northern, \$0.60; No. 23 Northern, \$0.56; No. 24 Northern, \$0.52; No. 25 Northern, \$0.48; No. 26 Northern, \$0.44; No. 27 Northern, \$0.40; No. 28 Northern, \$0.36; No. 29 Northern, \$0.32; No. 30 Northern, \$0.28; No. 31 Northern, \$0.24; No. 32 Northern, \$0.20; No. 33 Northern, \$0.16; No. 34 Northern, \$0.12; No. 35 Northern, \$0.08; No. 36 Northern, \$0.04.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—Wheat—September, \$1.49; December, \$1.47; No. 1 Northern, \$1.50; No. 2 Northern, \$1.47; No. 3 Northern, \$1.44; No. 4 Northern, \$1.41; No. 5 Northern, \$1.38; No. 6 Northern, \$1.35; No. 7 Northern, \$1.32; No. 8 Northern, \$1.29; No. 9 Northern, \$1.26; No. 10 Northern, \$1.23; No. 11 Northern, \$1.20; No. 12 Northern, \$1.17; No. 13 Northern, \$1.14; No. 14 Northern, \$1.11; No. 15 Northern, \$1.08; No. 16 Northern, \$1.05; No. 17 Northern, \$1.02; No. 18 Northern, \$0.99; No. 19 Northern, \$0.96; No. 20 Northern, \$0.93; No. 21 Northern, \$0.90; No. 22 Northern, \$0.87; No. 23 Northern, \$0.84; No. 24 Northern, \$0.81; No. 25 Northern, \$0.78; No. 26 Northern, \$0.75; No. 27 Northern, \$0.72; No. 28 Northern, \$0.69; No. 29 Northern, \$0.66; No. 30 Northern, \$0.63; No. 31 Northern, \$0.60; No. 32 Northern, \$0.57; No. 33 Northern, \$0.54; No. 34 Northern, \$0.51; No. 35 Northern, \$0.48; No. 36 Northern, \$0.45; No. 37 Northern, \$0.42; No. 38 Northern, \$0.39; No. 39 Northern, \$0.36; No. 40 Northern, \$0.33; No. 41 Northern, \$0.30; No. 42 Northern, \$0.27; No. 43 Northern, \$0.24; No. 44 Northern, \$0.21; No. 45 Northern, \$0.18; No. 46 Northern, \$0.15; No. 47 Northern, \$0.12; No. 48 Northern, \$0.09; No. 49 Northern, \$0.06; No. 50 Northern, \$0.03.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Aug. 22.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.15 to \$8.85; good heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.00; butchers' cattle, good, \$7.90 to \$8.15; do, medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, common, \$6.35 to \$6.60; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.65 to \$6.75; do, rough, \$5.50 to \$5.80; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.85 to \$7.00; do, good, \$6.50 to \$6.65; do, medium, \$5.75 to \$6.00; stockers, \$6.00 to \$6.25; do, rough, \$5.00 to \$5.25; feeders, dehorned, \$6.30 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$5.75; choice, \$6.00 to \$6.25; do, common, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Springers, \$6.00 to \$6.25; light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8.00; sheep, heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.00; spring lambs, per lb., 12 1/2 to 13c; wethers, \$10 to \$12; hogs, \$10 to \$12; do, medium, \$9.00 to \$10.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.00; do, weighed off, \$12.25 to \$12.40.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—First class steers, \$7.50 to \$8; medium steers, \$5 to \$6; cows, \$5 to \$6; other bulls, \$4.50 to \$5; canning cows, \$4.50 to \$5; milk calves, \$6 to \$8; hogs, \$10 to \$12.75; lambs, \$9 to 10c; sheep, 6c to 7c.

TREATY PROTECTS BIRDS.

Canada and United States Guard Insect Destroyers.

A despatch from Washington says: A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insect-destroying birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary was signed at the State Department on Wednesday by Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Spring-Rice. The treaty is very broad and covers practically all kinds of bird life. Its administration will be left to local authorities. So far as it is known, this is the first treaty of the kind ever signed.

Tommy's Jam Comes High.

A despatch from London says: During the past year the Government spent \$10,000,000 for jam for the British soldiers, it was announced in the Commons to-day.

ARE CLEAN FLY MATS NO STICKINESS ALL DEALERS G.C. BRIGGS & SONS HAMILTON PRICE 5¢

A despatch from London says: An agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Australia, under which Great Britain contracts to purchase 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates and 45,000 tons of spelter annually from Australia during the period of the war, and for ten years afterward.

GERMAN LABORING CLASSES ARE ON THE VERGE OF REVOLT

Authorities Endeavoring to Trace Some of Pamphlets Advocating Peace at Any Price.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Throughout Germany the authorities have their hands full confiscating and trying to trace the source of pamphlets advocating peace at any price. This symptom of revolt among a large section of the people recently assumed alarming proportions. A few days ago there was a house-to-house search in Berlin, resulting in the arrests of an editor and printer associated with the Socialist organization. Strongest measures, however, failed to suppress this form of agitation against war, which is so widespread as to baffle the efforts of the military and police. It is proof of the existence of a great undercurrent of discontent which approaches rebellion among the working classes of Germany.

The well informed Cologne correspondent of the *Tyden* writes: "Complete removal of the censorship can be expected shortly, as the authorities can no longer oppose the increasing stream of protests and the bitter agitation among the people. The only result of the Government's measures of suppression is the appearance in succession of secretly produced pamphlets distributed from hand to hand, which are increasing the prevailing unrest and the general feeling of collapse. Removing the censorship would be a safety valve, for the feeling is now increasing in bitterness among the laboring

From Erin's Green Isle WILL MAKE GERMANY PARIAH OF NATIONS

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Capt. Phillip Cruickshank, of Armagh, and editor of the "Tyroner Constitution," is reported killed in action.

Ray, T. Bradley, C.C., Killinkere, Ballisboro, has volunteered as a chaplain with the British Expeditionary forces.

Mr. Henry F. Brennan has been appointed Crown Solicitor for King's County, in succession to the late Mr. Richard Fitzwilliam Barry.

Maze Races, Ireland, have been abandoned as a mark of sympathy for the relatives of Ulster soldiers who fell in the recent fighting.

Leut. Col. Ross Smyth, officer commanding a battalion of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, has arrived at his home, Ardmore, Londonderry, wounded in action.

WILL MAKE GERMANY PARIAH OF NATIONS

All Diplomatic Relations Are Severed Till Reparation for Fryatt's Murder.

A despatch from London says: Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Premier Asquith said the Government was determined that "this country will not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation is made for the murder of Capt. Fryatt. Some of our allies," continued the Premier, "have suffered by brutalities even more gross and on a more extended scale than ourselves by action of the German authorities. We are in consultation with them as to the best, most effective steps to be taken and as to what conditions should be expected in the terms of peace to secure reparation that will satisfy justice." A member asked if the Government was "prepared to make a statement that Emperor William is wanted for wilful murder in this case." No answer was returned to this.

FARMER IS OWNER OF GRAIN IN STORAGE.

Question Which Has Arisen in Interpretation of Grain Act.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Prof. A. Magill, chairman of the Grain Commission, and Mr. Staples, of the same body, are in the capital conferring with the Government relative to an important question which has arisen in connection with the interpretation of the Grain Act. The issue is whether grain dealers are empowered to treat grain in storage with them as their own. Hitherto they have been doing this, selling the grain and replacing it with other grain of the same grade. The farmers claim that they have no right to do this, that they can move the grain, but not sell it without authority. The matter has been taken up with Hon. Arthur Meighen, who, it is understood, has given his opinion in favor of the farmers' contention, and has been referred to the Justice Department.

WANT MAXIMUM FIXED.

Quebec Labor Council Petitions Sir Robert Borden.

A despatch from Quebec says: The Quebec District Council of Federated Trades and Labor at a meeting on Tuesday night decided to petition the Right Hon. Premier Borden, asking his Government to fix a maximum price for the sale of meat, potatoes, bread and all everyday life necessities. The prices lately have been on a constant soar in the district, while the wages have not kept pace with the cost of living.

Forty Million Bushels.

A despatch from Calgary says: Returning from several weeks of travel among the farmers in the Province and elevator men at line elevators of the Alberta Farmers' Elevators Company, C. F. Brown, Vice-President of that corporation on Wednesday stated that the crop of this province would give a wheat yield alone of 40,000,000 bushels.

TRANSFER SMELTING INDUSTRY FROM GERMANY TO BRITAIN

England Enters Into Agreement With Australia for Supply of Zinc Concentrates and Spelter.

The effect of the agreement will be to ensure the transfer of the smelting industry from Germany to British hands. The amount involved in the agreement exceeds \$25,000,000, covering more than half of Australia's annual output. The remainder of the output is expected to be taken over by France and Belgium.