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FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 27 1915

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VOL. XXXV.—No. 12,707

# The Toronto World

## COASTS OF ASIA MINOR AND SYRIA BLOCKADED BY ALLIES

### Premier Borden is Returning ---- Big War Contracts in View ---- Submarine is Sunk

## BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIAN AIRMEN COMBINE IN BIG RAID

### How and Where Shall Canada Sell Her Wheat?

Notwithstanding some frost, western Canada will reap a bumper harvest of wheat, much of it high-class—her record yield. It will start off at say a dollar a bushel for No. 1 delivered at Port Arthur. Roughly this means 90 cents for the farmer at Brandon, 80 cents at Calgary and Edmonton, according to distance from elevator at Port Arthur. But wheat is not likely to keep up to a dollar at Port Arthur. Falling prices may be looked for.

Next in importance is the announcement by way of Montreal that the embargo on Canadian wheat and flour going out by the States to the mother country or allies has been modified. A thrubill of lading will not now be required. Up till yesterday it could not, by a Canadian order-in-council, be stored say in New York. Now it may be sent, but the Canadian Government will require some kind of evidence of destination. The United States custom house will see that it is exported—their tariff of ten cents a bushel will bring that about. But that it does not go to an enemy country will rest on the Canadian authorities.

Ontario's wheat crop is badly damaged; what of it is of high-grade will start off at a dollar a bushel; but most of it will sell for less because of damage by the unusual rains and soakings in the stock in the last three weeks.

But where will we sell this immense crop of wheat?

And where will we get vessels to carry it across the ocean?

And if we can't get it shipped out immediately, can the farmer raise money on it in storage?

And what is to be the depreciation by loss of the first market because of this storage in Canadian or American elevators?

And how much can the banks afford to advance on stored wheat?

And how many would advance money for this purpose? And in case it can't be shipped across or if the market be not forthcoming will the Government of Canada have to issue national currency to help carry so great a crop delayed in reaching a market?

And how is the immense quantity of damaged wheat in Ontario to be utilized? Can a lot of it that is said to be smutted be sprouted and sold as such? Or can it be used as a fertilizer?

And how is the case of a farmer who is to protect his farmers against the combination of buyers and dealers who unnecessarily depress it in price because of this injury?

Who is the watch dog for the farmer? Is it the minister of agriculture at Toronto or his brother at Ottawa?

And there are a lot of other interesting questions.

Chief of these is, is the British Government prepared to give Canadian wheat a preference, and, if not, then is it prepared to make special efforts to supply ships to carry it across either from a Canadian port or an American port?

And if there is not to be a preference in purchase or special provision for shipping across, will the Canadian Government be prepared to take advantage of the present tariff law of the United States and remove our duty of 12 cents a bushel on wheat, and, by taking it off, get entrance into the United States, free of duty, for our crop?

All these are mighty interesting questions to the Canadian farmer; to the Canadian business man and the workmen in Canadian factories here in the east—have to be really asked in every detail where he places and the result is that the same quality of wheat is 3 or 4 cents higher than it is in Canada.

Not Much to France.

"Will we export much wheat to France?"

"I hardly think so. We did last year, but the French prefer the soft American wheat."

"What provision of tonnage has been made up to this date for Canadian export?"

"None so far. There is no tonnage in Montreal and whatever Canadian wheat goes to Europe is going in bond thru the United States. One service the admiralty could do would be to release the C.P.R. and Allan lines."

Discussing the general situation Mr. Shaw expressed the opinion that a great deal of the Canadian wheat would have to be stored with a resultant decline in price.

"It would have been a grand thing for Canada," he continued, "had the imperial government purchased the crop at a price that would have assured the western farmer, say a dollar a bushel. It would have put this country on its feet and would not have unduly taxed the resources of the imperial government. I believe the crop could have been purchased for account by the imperial government and that it could have been sold on the Egyptian frontier, to date from Aug. 26.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2).

farmers will have all the offer they want for feeding; our railways will be sure of a long haul to the sea ports at a somewhat better price than they get for wheat.

And, therefore, our government ought to be very busy on all these questions; and they ought to be very busy, as we believe Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues are, to impress upon the British Government to give Canada some kind of a preference on the way of shipment; perhaps some kind of a preference in the way of purchase; and it must be remembered that our government, our public men, our newspapers, implore the Canadian farmers to over-exert themselves in the matter of production. We did this partly as a benefit to ourselves, and partly as a benefit to the empire and our allies. We got busy so that there might not be a wheat famine, and we also got busy in expectation of the high prices that were to be realized from wheat. But there is not to be a very high price at the best if we can diagnose the situation on the facts now unfolding. And among these facts that will govern the situation are: First, the enormous yield, not only in Canada, but in the United States; second, the early prospect of great stores of wheat, not only last year's, but this year's crop, in Russia; and third, the fact that the allies and Great Britain as a result of the opening of the Dardanelles.

As to Ontario's wheat we are still at a loss for the facts as to the extent of the damage and as to a use to which the damaged wheat may be put. Such information as we have been able to collect on this point will be found further down.

Mr. Shaw's Views.

The World yesterday interviewed Mr. Hedley Shaw, of the Maple Leaf Milling Company on the crop situation.

The western crop, Mr. Shaw said, would, in his opinion, amount to about 20,000,000 bushels. This estimate was based on various reports, and also on his own observations in a recent trip over the prairie provinces. The quality, he said, "was high."

Asked as to the price the western farmer was getting Mr. Shaw replied: "Wheat is just beginning to arrive at Port Arthur and the price there for No. 1 northern is a trifle under the dollar mark. This means that the farmer at Brandon gets about 90c and the farmer at Port Arthur gets about 80c. The wheat pours in. Wheat for October delivery at Port Arthur is only about 94c."

Regarding the outlook for the sale and delivery of the crop, Mr. Shaw said: "I have been following the articles in The World on the subject, and I think they are on the right lines. The situation, as it stands, is a serious one for the Canadian farmer and the Canadian miller as well. There is first the question of exchange, but still more serious is the question of ocean freight rates. To get a bushel of wheat overseas now costs 26c instead of 8c. The rate for flour is advanced from 10c to 55c a hundred. We cannot tell how this rate will be distributed, but the Canadian producer will have to bear a considerable share of it. In my opinion the imperial government should purchase the Canadian crop at a fixed price. Canada is contributing half a million dollars a day towards the cost of the war and is certainly entitled to every consideration from the mother country. The imperial government has taken our ships, and on account of the war our market is restricted to the United Kingdom and the allies. The American producer can sell where he pleases and the result is that the same quality of wheat is 3 or 4 cents higher than it is in Canada."

On the subject of the war Mr. Shaw said: "I have been following the articles in The World on the subject, and I think they are on the right lines. The situation, as it stands, is a serious one for the Canadian farmer and the Canadian miller as well. There is first the question of exchange, but still more serious is the question of ocean freight rates. To get a bushel of wheat overseas now costs 26c instead of 8c. The rate for flour is advanced from 10c to 55c a hundred. We cannot tell how this rate will be distributed, but the Canadian producer will have to bear a considerable share of it. In my opinion the imperial government should purchase the Canadian crop at a fixed price. Canada is contributing half a million dollars a day towards the cost of the war and is certainly entitled to every consideration from the mother country. The imperial government has taken our ships, and on account of the war our market is restricted to the United Kingdom and the allies. The American producer can sell where he pleases and the result is that the same quality of wheat is 3 or 4 cents higher than it is in Canada."

### BORDEN SAILED QUIETLY AFTER MISSION ENDED

Premier Now Well on Homeward Way, Bears Good Tidings.

### MORE WAR CONTRACTS

Britain Anxious to Utilize Canada's Resources to Fullest Extent.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, August 26.—Premier Borden is now well on his homeward way. Military necessity has hitherto precluded reference to his departure. The premier, during his last two days in London, had further interviews with Lord Kitchener, Bonar Law, Lloyd George and Earl Grey who came to London specially for conference with him.

The Premier left Euston Station for Liverpool, traveling in the North Western royal saloon. The night before the ship sailed he employed his last few hours in England in visiting Canadians wounded in the Mersey district.

Sir Robert, it is said to say, returns quite satisfied. He will be able to assure Canadian producers of war material that the imperial government is not only willing, but anxious to utilize the resources of Canada to the full. Sir Robert's visit will result in sending to Canada very shortly, emissaries from the munitions department who will make known further requirements to producers in the Dominion.

Effective Co-operation.

Premier Borden made the following general statement: "During my visit I have had the advantage of discussing with members of the British Government matters of great moment. I am convinced these discussions will lead to more effective co-operation in the common purpose. From information received from the British Government, it is understood that Dr. Clapp found the prospects for petroleum in Alberta very promising, as also the possibility of obtaining oil from the shores of New Brunswick. The latter are said to be better than the shales of Scotland, where oil production is successfully carried on. There is a subsidy of 1 1/2 cents per gallon given by the Canadian Government on all petroleum production."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4).

### EARL OF ABERDEEN TO VISIT TORONTO IN FALL

Will Attend Annual Meeting of Women's Council With Lady Aberdeen.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Earl of Aberdeen, formerly lord-lieutenant of Ireland, who recently took the title of Marquis of Farnham, and Lady Aberdeen have arranged to visit Canada and the United States during the coming fall. Besides attending the annual meeting of the National Council of Women in Toronto in October, they have agreed to address meetings in several cities of the United States in relation to social movements in Ireland.

### RUSSIANS SUCCEED IN ACTION AGAINST TURKS

Took Mount Kizilargah in Caucasus on Tuesday Last.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26, via London, Aug. 27, 1:33 a.m.—The following official communication dealing with the Russian operations in the Caucasus was made public today:

"The troops on Tuesday took Mount Kizilargah in the Passine Valley. Near Van there were engagements between Russian patrols and Kurds. "On the remainder of the front there has been no change."

### PETROLEUM PROSPECTS PROMISING IN ALBERTA

Report on Oil and Gas Resources Finds New Brunswick Also Favorable.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—A comprehensive report on the oil and gas resources of the Dominion is just being completed by Dr. Clapp, an American expert, who was engaged for this work by Dr. Eugene Hanna, director of the mines branch.

The importance of knowing the petroleum resources of the country is seen from the fact that Canada imports annually 200,000,000 gallons of petroleum and its products, while the production within the country is only 8,000,000 gallons.

It is understood that Dr. Clapp found the prospects for petroleum in Alberta very promising, as also the possibility of obtaining oil from the shores of New Brunswick. The latter are said to be better than the shales of Scotland, where oil production is successfully carried on. There is a subsidy of 1 1/2 cents per gallon given by the Canadian Government on all petroleum production."

### ITALIANS REPORT MORE SUCCESSES

Work of Approaching the Enemy Continues Without Interruption.

ENTRENCHMENTS TAKEN

Advances Are Being Made in Spite of Intense Fire.

ROME, Aug. 26.—(Via Paris, 11:55 p.m.)—The statement of the Italian general headquarters, dated Aug. 26, and made public here tonight, says: "In Val Sugana our troops on the Monte Givaron-Torretto Musso line have extended their ground and occupied points above Trento as far as the positions of Mount Armentera and Mount Saluyio. The enemy failed to prevent our advance, and in addition, left a few prisoners in our hands."

"In the Zeebach Valley our artillery opened fire on an encampment hidden in the bend of the left bank of the Torrente. The enemy was forced to flee in disorder, pursued by a shower of well-directed shrapnel."

"In the upper Isoneo region our Alpine detachments captured several strong enemy entrenchments along the steep southern slopes of Monte Ronbon. We made thirty prisoners, including one officer, and took also two machine guns, rifles and a quantity of munitions."

"On the Carso front the enemy placed a number of batteries in new positions, with which he opened an intense fire all along the front. Nevertheless our work of approaching the enemy continues without interruption. Yesterday toward the left wing of our lines we occupied fresh trenches, capturing sixty rifles, a searchlight, and various war materials."

### NO STATEMENT ASKED FROM GREEK PREMIER

While Important Negotiations Are Going on, Venizelos Will Not Be Pressed.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 9 p.m.—Today's sitting of the Greek Parliament was devoted to the election of a vice-president and clerks, according to a despatch to Reuters' Telegram Co. from Athens. There were no interpellations, the opposition and independents deciding that it would be inadvisable to press Premier Venizelos to make a statement regarding his foreign policy while negotiations of vital importance were in progress.

Parliament adjourned until Aug. 30.

### TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE HEARD DUKE'S MESSAGE

Men Who Compose McGill University Battalion Reviewed and Addressed Before Leaving.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—Ten thousand people gathered on McGill University campus this evening, when the Duke of Connaught reviewed and addressed the 233 men who compose No. 3 company, McGill University Battalion, going to the front to reinforce the badly decimated members of the Princess Patricia's regiment. Eight hundred members of the McGill auxiliary battalion, training corps, turned out with No. 3 company.

### COASTS OF SYRIA AND ASIA MINOR BLOCKADED

PARIS, Aug. 26, 11:51 p.m.—The official journal publishes the declaration of a blockade of the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria from the island of Sumos to the Egyptian frontier, to date from Aug. 26.

### ALLIED AIRMEN SUCCESSFUL IN BIG EXPEDITION

Sixty British, French and Belgian Aeroplanes Formed Squadron.

### BOMBS CAUSED FIRES

Enemy's Encampments at Several Points Were Heavily Bombed.

PARIS, Aug. 26, 11 p.m.—Another big air raid in which British, French and Belgian aviators took part is officially announced tonight. The statement says:

"A bombing expedition arranged by the French and British naval and the French, British and Belgian army aviators, including in all 60 aeroplanes, set forth to the Alenchois forest, where they started several fires. Every aeroplane came back home. On the night of Aug. 25-26, our aviators dropped 127 bombs on the Noyan station."

Another expedition in which French airmen figured is thus described:

"On the 25th our aviators bombarded the German encampments at Pennee and at Bussant, in the Woëvre, where they started a fire. The station and the bivouacs of the Germans at Grandpré, Châtel, Geray and Fleux, in the Argonne, the station at Terzieux, the aviation sheds of Vitry, in Artois, and the station at Boisieux have also been bombed by our aviators."

From aerial activities, only artillery exchanges are reported. The French guns directed effective fire against the German trenches in front of Cerisy-le-Belinois, while the Germans again shelled the city of Rheims rather violently.

### PAPERS WERE REFUSED TO BRITISH STEAMER

Four-inch rifle mounted on Deck as Protection Against Submarine Attacks.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 26.—Customs officials here today refused to grant clearance papers to the British steamer Walmana, from Marseilles, Buenos Aires, after it was discovered that the steamer carried a four-inch rifle mounted on her main deck. Treasury officials at Washington were asked for ruling as to whether the Walmana was amenable to the agreement between United States and Great Britain forbidding the clearance of armed British merchantmen for American ports.

The Walmana had put into Newport News for fuel, says Captain Holmes, her skipper, explained that the gun had been mounted as a protection against attacks of enemy submarines. The Walmana is a ship of 10,000 gross tons, and carries a crew of 75 men.

### GREEK RESERVISTS CALLED TO COLORS

Officers Visiting Ottawa Say Feeling Runs High Against Germany.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—Two officers of the Greek regular army, Captain Ropis Costovos and Capt. Christ. Hungis, both of Athens, are here preparing the 300 Greek reservists here for a call to the colors. According to the officers' feeling against Germany runs high throughout their country and isolated skirmishes are even now taking place with the Turkish troops, so hard is it to restrain the Greeks.

They say that wherever they have visited they have found the Greeks ready and willing to respond to a call to fight the Teutonic hordes and Turkey.

### INTERESTING DISPLAY OF FALL HATS AT DINEEN'S.

Advance shipments of felt hats by leading makers, including Henry Heath, London, Eng., and Stetson of the States, are now shown at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street. All are choice and becoming models, well up to the reputation of the makers' names they bear. You should call and have a look over them today. As a result of the unsettled weather of late this house has been doing an unusually fine business in raincoats, and the arrival of a new shipment will be good news for many who realize the immense service to be had from this, the most useful of all men's outdoor garments.

### BRITISH LOST NINETEEN STEAMERS IN ONE WEEK

Last Seven Days Most Successful for Enemy Since Commencement of War.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 10:17 p.m.—During the week ending Aug. 25, 19-British merchant vessels, with a total tonnage of 76,000, and three fishing vessels, were destroyed by submarines or mines. The week was one of the most successful German underwater craft have had since the commencement of the war.

Fourteen steamers, with a total gross tonnage of 47,898, were sunk by German submarines Aug. 19 and 20. The largest of them was the Arabis. Ten of these vessels were British and four sailed under neutral flags.

### TRANSPORT SERVICE ON CHANNEL UNMOLESTED

Not One Troopship Has Been Sunk by Enemy Since War Started.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—It is a notable fact that for nearly a year the Franco-British naval transport service across the channel, by means of which hundreds of thousands of troops have been transported, has been maintained without so far as is known, one single troopship having been sunk by a submarine in these waters.

### WEST IN THE THROES OF HARVESTING DAYS

Cutting Now in General, Even in the North, Where Rains Were Excessive.

CALGARY, Aug. 26.—With rising temperatures generally thruout Alberta and Saskatchewan, and cooler nights, the crop is now being cut in the west. The weather is not so cool as it was in the east, but higher thermometer readings than on recent nights, Alberta and Saskatchewan may be said to be in the throes of the harvest days.

The northern Alberta district is slightly behind the Medicine Hat and Lethbridge districts, but cutting is now general, even in the north, where there were excessive rains early in the season. With rising temperatures everyone is rejoicing in the crop prospects.

Some reports of damage were spread because of frosts, which were hardly perceptible, but those well informed on crop conditions think there is little damage from this source.

### RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF LIQUOR IN BERLIN

Government Will Introduce Drastic Measures to Prevent Consumption of Whiskey.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The police authorities are attempting to curtail the sale of distilled liquors. It is proposed that the government in the Berlin district forbid the sale of these liquors after 7 o'clock in the evening on ordinary days, and entirely on Sundays and holidays, and the days preceding and following them, and to restrict all sales to brands costing a minimum of 1.50 marks (\$1) per litre, which is slightly over one quarter. It is said that the government is unwilling to introduce such a drastic measure, but that it favors some restrictions.

### SEVERITY OF FIGHTING SHOWN BY CASUALTIES

British Forces Bore Brunt of the Losses at Dardanelles in Past Week.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 2 a.m.—The severity of the recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula is shown by the fact that in the past eight days there have been nearly 800 casualties among the officers of the British forces, the Australians and New Zealanders bearing the brunt of the losses. The casualty list yesterday contained the names of 122 officers and 1350 men.

### HEAVY DAMAGE DONE BY BRITISH FLEET

Bombardment of Zebrugge Resulted in Destruction of Some German Submarines.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 26.—Concerning the recent bombardment of Zebrugge, Belgium, by a British fleet, The Tjds says it has learned that a large number of soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet and that ninety severely wounded men were brought to Ghent.

The material will be good news for many who realize the immense service to be had from this, the most useful of all men's outdoor garments.

### BRITISH AVIATOR SANK SUBMARINE

Bigsworth Dropped Bombs on German Submersible Off Ostend.

Admiralty Departs From Policy of Reticence in Announcing Feat.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Bombs dropped from an aeroplane in charge of Flight Squadron Commander Arthur W. Bigsworth destroyed a German submarine off Ostend, it was officially announced this evening. The statement follows:

"The secretary of the admiralty announces that Squadron Commander Arthur W. Bigsworth, R.N., destroyed single-handed a German submarine this morning by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked, and sank off Ostend."

"It is not the practice of the admiralty to publish statements regarding the losses of German submarines, important to them have been, in cases where the enemy has not other sources of information as to the time and place at which these losses have occurred."

"In the case referred to above, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron Commander Bigsworth was performed in the immediate neighborhood of the coast in occupation of the enemy, and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German destroyer."

"Flight Squadron Commander Bigsworth, who joined the air forces only ten months ago, distinguished himself by crippling a Zeppelin during the recent German air raid on Ransgate."

### BREST-LITOVSK WAS GIVEN UP WITHOUT FIGHT

Russians Made Orderly Retirement to Positions Farther East.

### RUSS FORCE DIVIDED?

Austrians Claim That Wedge Has Been Thrust Into Front.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Brest-Litovsk, the main Russian fortress and concentration centre for the Bug line of defences, was occupied by the Austro-Germans today. While the Russians offered stout resistance to the invaders during their approach to the fortress, it is apparent that they did not attempt to defend Brest-Litovsk itself, but evacuated it as they did Osovets, in conformity with their intention, indicated in the despatches from Petrograd yesterday, to take up new positions further east.

A report from Austrian army headquarters in Poland, received in London tonight, says that Austrian cavalry has pushed eastward from Kovel and divided the Russian forces into two groups, which are now unable to co-operate with each other, according to advices received from the commanders at the front. It continues:

"The Austrian armies operating north of the Bug have gained ground in the direction of the railway connecting Brest-Litovsk with Minsk. They now hold positions about three miles west of the River Lesna. "The wedge thrust into the Russian front by the Austrian cavalry occupying Kovel has been carried farther eastward and widened. The Russian forces are severed into two groups, which makes it impossible for them to co-operate with each other."

Petrograd Admits Retreat.

An official statement received from Petrograd tonight says:

"There has been no change in the (Continued on Page 3, Column 3).

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11