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FRENCH WANT JAPS TO FIGHT ON LAND

Newspapers Agitate Question of Sending Nippon's Men to Russia.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The Figaro takes up the subject of Japanese participation in the war, explaining the moment has now arrived for Japan to take further steps. The writer describes Japan as having hitherto argued that as an essentially Asiatic power it was her duty to reserve all her force for her future mission in Asia. He says, however, that this situation has now changed by China's entry in the war, and therefore soldiers and artillery should be sent to Russia's aid, all the more so now that new Russia has forsworn all ideas of expansion or conquest. The Petit Journal, in an editorial along the same lines, says the military reserves of all these entente powers should be used prudently. It adds that never will the Russian front be more needed on the Russian front than they are today.

GRAIN-CUTTING BEGINS AROUND EDMONTON

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 22.—Cutting is general throughout the Edmonton district on coarse grains, and few farmers are into their wheat fields. By this time next week all wheat will be ripe and ready for the binder. Good yields are expected from barley wheat and oats. There has been some rain at nights for the past week, but not sufficient to stop the binders. Labor seems fairly plentiful, and the supply is being augmented largely by city folks taking their vacations

NOTHING NOTABLE ON FRENCH FRONT

German Drachen Destroyed by Fire of Allied Artillery.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The official statement tonight reads: "Calm prevailed along the whole front. There was reciprocal artillery activity on both sides of the Meuse in the region east of Aitkirch our artillery caught under its fire a German drachen, which was brought down in flames. Belgian communication: On the night of August 21-22 the enemy fired in the region of Neucapelle several thousand asphyxiating projectiles of all calibres. August 22 was relatively calm. In the night of August 22-23 one of our patrols penetrated an enemy trench near Dixmude, but retired before superior forces. There was slight artillery activity today, owing to the unfavorable weather. Eastern theatre, August 22.—In the region north of Vetenik two Bulgarian detachments were repulsed with appreciable losses. At the Cerna Bend our fire caused an outbreak of flames in three enemy batteries."

In the harvest fields, for the most part without pay, selecting employers who have such a big acreage that they need a lot of men at once. Crop conditions in the Moose Jaw district have vastly improved during the past ten days, and cool weather of the past two days is also proving very beneficial. Monday night heavy rains fell throughout the district. Estimates of the yield vary all the way from 12 to 22 bushels to the acre.

NOTHING NEW IN MACROBBIE CASE

Coroner's Inquest Into Death of Hamilton Doctor Adjourned for a Week.

EVIDENCE CONFLICTS

Position of Body Evidently Changed Before Coroner Reached Scene.

Hamilton, Friday, Aug. 24.—Contradictory evidence of Herbert Asseltine, the nightwatchman who was the first to find the body, and Harry Bell, a salesman for the Crescent Oil Co., called immediately to the scene of the tragedy by Asseltine, the fact that the position of the body was changed between the time the former found it and the time the latter found it, and the introduction of two new figures into the mystery, namely Edward Dorman of the Royal Oak Hotel and William Mines, a well-known citizen, furnished the thrills at the opening inquest last night into the death of Dr. Douglas G. MacRobbie, whose almost lifeless body was found on the premises of the Crescent Oil Company Sunday night last.

Only three witnesses were called—Asseltine, Dorman and Mines. Asseltine, Dorman and Mines, an Indian woman residing at 115 North Caroline street. Following the evidence, which lasted until well after 11 o'clock, Coroner McNichol adjourned the inquest until a week from tonight.

Mrs. MacRobbie was the first witness called. She gave her evidence in a clear and distinct voice, and throughout the examination had remarkable control of her feelings.

She stated that on the morning of the tragedy three men had called in a motor car for Dr. MacRobbie. "But I did not like their looks, so I told them that the doctor was not in," she said.

"Look at the three men over there and state if they are the same," said Coroner McNichol, pointing to Scott, MacAuliffe and Smith, in the prisoner's box. "That looks like one of them," the witness replied. "I don't know," but I could see them in their old clothes I might recognize them," she continued.

Mrs. MacRobbie said that the doctor had left the house about 8 o'clock in the morning, and had not returned until the afternoon. He had no dinner during the day, and she had a patient about 7 o'clock and went out about 7:45.

"That was the last I heard of him until I was informed of the accident about 2:30," she said.

When questioned by C. W. Bell, inquesting for Smith and Scott, and Mr. O'Reilly, K.C., counsel for MacAuliffe, as to whether the doctor was in the habit of telling her where he

was going and how she could get in touch with him if necessary, Mrs. MacRobbie replied, "No."

Asseltine's evidence was that a wife of excitement swept thru the court when Asseltine was called to the witness box.

Two or three times Coroner McNichol had to warn him to be frank in answering the questions of the crown attorney, as he persisted in apparently misunderstanding the questions asked at him.

He stated that on Sunday morning he and a friend had hired a car to take their families into the country. "Who went?" said the crown attorney.

"My friend and his wife, a number of children, my wife and myself," he replied. "Must have been a freight car," retorted the crown attorney. "To tell the truth, it was a beer car," replied Asseltine, amid laughter.

According to Asseltine they went away in the car all day and returned about 7:30. At 9:30 he saw a motor car opposite the Crescent Oil Co. and was turned on the lights.

"Whose car?" he was asked. "Don't know," but thought some one in the office might have left it there," he stated.

When Lights Were Seen. Asseltine stated that he had first noticed lights in the building about 9:45, but did not investigate. He stated that Mrs. Smith had been working that Sunday afternoon, and that the light upstairs might have been accounted for when she was washing her hands. "What was the position of the light was still there."

"It is likely that Mrs. Smith would have been washing her hands all that time," said the crown attorney. "Didn't think so," said Asseltine. It was then brought out that on the second trip Asseltine saw Smith and another man going to the office. "You saw the body of Dr. MacRobbie. Did it look like Smith's friend?" was the question.

"Can't say," was the reply. "Two Strangers Appear." After being a five on a car for a stranger, during which work he was helped by C. V. Scott, a resident across the street, two men came up and entered the building.

At this point in his evidence Asseltine admitted that he had tried the door before, as he had heard singing, and asked if there were any signs of life. "No," he said. "I was around 11:30 when the men called for Smith. He took them in the side door and they went upstairs, where they found the body of the doctor lying on the floor and the other three men in the same condition, but under the influence of liquor, as he thought.

"He was kind of on his back and his head was up against the bars, saw blood on the floor, but I don't know if it was under the doctor's head," he answered.

Here the crown attorney repeated the question whether the head was on the bars, and Asseltine said: "Yes, just up a little on them," meaning a pile of iron bars that was on the floor. "The man who was on the floor, he said: 'There did not seem to be any breathing.'"

Strangers Offer Advice. On the night of the tragedy with him he telephoned to Harry Bell, the salesman, asking him to come to the

office immediately, as there had been an accident.

"Did you tell the newspapers that it was a bus when you found the body?" was the question.

"Well, I have talked to more of them than I want to," was the reply, as he glanced at the bus scribbles on the newspaper.

Asseltine asserted that he had not thought to wake up his employer to find out what had happened and that he had only told Bell there had been an accident.

Salesman's Movements. "When Bell arrived he went upstairs with one of the strange men, then telephoned for Dr. Lange and went after him with an auto. That's all I know," said the witness, with a sigh of relief that could be heard thruout the court.

"It's not half of what you know," retorted the crown attorney. "To the question if there was any change in the position of the body after Bell had arrived, and who woke the three, Asseltine gave the usual reply of 'don't know.'"

Asked where he was during the time Bell went to the doctor, Asseltine was outside, inside, and over the fence to "And you and forwards," added the crown attorney.

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FINLAND SITUATION WAXES SERIOUS

Continued Difficulty in Forming Cabinet Makes Matters Worse.

Washington, Aug. 23.—An embargo has been placed on exports of sulphur to Canada in order that the supply for war needs of the United States may not be unduly depleted. Canadian wood pulp mills furnishing supplies for about three-fourths of the newspaper paper used in the United States will be seriously affected. Sulphur will be seriously affected. Sulphur classified with explosives is included in the list of commodities for which export licenses are required. No shipments will be licensed, officials said today, until Canada has presented complete estimates of the requirements of Dominion newspaper makers and of the needs of explosives factories.

The impression was given by officials today that while there is every desire that the newspaper industry suffer no embarrassment, war needs will be given first consideration; and it was suggested that sulphur may be permitted to go to Canada in limited quantities only, even after the issuing of licenses is resumed.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Announcement of the United States embargo on sulphur exports to Canada caused a sensation in newspaper circles here today. Officials of the big Booth and Boddy plant predicted that every paper mill in Canada would be forced to close within a few months, probably by the end of the year. It is stated that only other sources of sulphur supply are Japan and Sicily, both out of the question owing to shipping conditions.

In official circles here nothing is known of the Washington sulphur embargo. The view is that there will be some loophole to provide for export by special license to fill actual needs of the pulp manufacturers. It is believed the order is only designed to control and conserve the sulphur supply of the United States.

"That Canada will not be wholly cut off is the more probable from the fact that American publishers depend so largely on this country for their newspaper."

GERMANS HOPE FOR MORE DEMOCRACY

Berlin Press Sees Pledge of Collaborating With Reichstag.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 23.—The Liberal press points out an significant feature of Tuesday's session of the main committee of the reichstag Chancellor Michaelis' statement that the government would not take final action on the peace note without consulting and advising with the committee. This is being received as a pledge that the government henceforth intends to collaborate with the reichstag factions in dealing with the chief problems of the nation's foreign policy.

The suggestion that a smaller sub-committee of the main committee be organized for the purpose of acting as a confidential agent between the government and the Reichstag is meeting with approval. It also is said to have the sanction of the chancellor.

Active champions of parliamentary reforms are inclined to look on the progress thus far recorded as giving promise of still greater headway.

The ultra-conservative and papal note was issued to look on the progress thus far recorded as giving promise of still greater headway.

"We are permitted to behold me three days ago," said Michaelis, "at Rome, Social Democracy and Judaism—working in complete unison to bring to shame the German victory for the sake of the leadership of the allied and allied. The National Liberals are lending effective aid. It would seem that Chancellor Michaelis does not yet understand how to manage the reichstag."

RUMANIA ASSURED OF AID BY KING

His Majesty Praises Work of Troops Under Ferdinand's Command.

London, Aug. 23.—King George has now raised and trust in the valor of Rumania, expressing admiration for the resistance the Rumanians and Russians are offering to the enemy, and expressing confidence that their efforts will not be unrewarded. The telegram says: "At a time when your majesty is engaged in a bitter struggle in defence of your country, I desire to convey to you the admiration of the British peoples for the magnificent way in which the allied armies under your command have fought and for the very gallant resistance they are making to the assault of the enemy."

"The British people are closely following the course of the great battle now raging and trust in the valor of the Rumanian and Russian troops under your leadership for the sake of the allied and allied."

"British forces in the west, in cooperation with their gallant French comrades, are striking hard at the common enemy, and will continue by all means in their power to render all possible assistance to your majesty's forces, their allies."

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WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

THE Canadians added another brilliant success to the chain which they are forging about Lens, when they captured yesterday a large mound of mine debris known as the Green Grassier. This position lies on the southern edge of Lens and it formed a strong obstacle to their progress from the south, partly because the ground about it is half-flooded and partly because the Germans had joined it to their system of fortified cellars by many tunnels. Its gain greatly strengthens the British line and correspondingly weakens the German position in Lens. The enemy has showed marked inferiority in fighting qualities and in leadership to the Canadians and, unless unforeseen developments occur, the Canadians will soon capture Lens and make a distinct place for themselves in the history of the war.

The British have won further ground in their operations to secure the rest of the high ground of Flanders and therewith the dominating position in Belgium. Their chief advance yesterday was northeast of Langemark. The tangled condition of the ground makes this progress slow, but it is none the less sure. The political object of the allies in this advance is primarily to win back the Belgian coal fields, an achievement of the first magnitude. The British aviators and Dover flotilla are aiding in this offensive by their harassment of the enemy in Zebrugge. The Germans are uncertain whether the British will land an army on the Belgian coast or not and this constant doubt serves as a distraction to their higher command.

The French, having cleaned up the captured positions in the region of Verdun, are enjoying a rest, for the enemy, after the failure of his first counter-attacks, has cut his losses by making his assaults few and far between. The crown prince, it is said, is also embarrassing Prince Rupprecht by calling for more men. The French success is dealing another severe shock to German expectations.

The strategy of this war is primarily affected by geology. Thus the Canadians are winning back the French coal fields, the British are preparing to win back the Belgian coal fields, and the French are proceeding to win back their iron mines in the region of Verdun. Official documents, secured by the allies, show that one of the primary aims of the Germans in going to war was to annex the French and Belgian coal and iron mines so as to control three-quarters of the metallurgical output of Europe. The enemy, however, has now discovered some rich coal veins in Silesia and he is proceeding to exploit them, so that his losses in the west will in part be replaced. The French, however, will certainly make an early attempt to capture the Lorraine iron fields, in the region of Metz. The loss of these would probably decide the war.

The Italians, proceeding with their offensive on the Isonzo front, have thrust both wings of their attacking army forward, beaten off furious Austrian counter-attacks, and have taken 3000 additional prisoners, bringing their total for the offensive up to 16,000. The Austrians are making a desperate resistance, but their opponents are steadily advancing towards their goals. The battle has now proceeded for five days. The Italians are evidently aiming at important successes in the belief that they have fine prospects of dealing the enemy a fatal blow.

Although the Russians have retired from some advanced positions on their extreme northern flank, the Germans so far have not gained any important success, for the withdrawals appear to have come about from the decision to get away from the preliminary German drum fire. The truth about the Russian situation is that the enemy has dimly failed until the present time, to exploit the temporary disorganization in the Russian army and he has also made a complete fiasco of his offensive against the Rumanians. Fighting has now proceeded for two weeks or more on the front and the only result has been the changing of hands by positions, now to one side and now to the other. In his exasperation and eagerness to gain some advantage over Russia, the enemy is now beginning his attempt on the extreme northern front, with what force is known.

At meetings in Moscow preliminary to the gathering of a Russian national conference, various speakers, including the military minister, strongly denounced Petrograd and the Russian provisional government, working especially, for tampering with the discipline of the army. Moscow. The prospects point to a renewal of political disputes with the rest of Russia united against the Petrograd domination. The Germans, it is reported, are intriguing to keep the Socialists in control, while the Russian Conservatives present a strong front against the present government, also many blame him for his associations with the Socialists.

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Petrograd, forth ordinary nati the newspaper concerni announcements Present indic likely to talk the cabinet left consisting of discontented under their pr and dismissed in severely course and p changes. This view if no agreement following. First taken toward action by those who ha