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GERMANS HELD BY RUSS ARMS AT THE NIEMEN

Great Kovno Fortress Stands Firm, and Invaders Lose Terribly in the Struggle.
PINCERS FAIL
Czar's Armies Will Make Good Their Retreat—Petrograd Is Secure.

(By F. W. Rennet.)
Petrograd, Cable.—The banks of the Niemen River form the first stumbling block which the Germans have had to encounter. Many thousands of troops have been left behind and the enemy still is on the south bank of the river. Their efforts against the Kovno fortress has cost them dearer than any previous attempt at storming made during the eastern campaign. They brought up by rail and motor traction their heaviest artillery. They used the experience gained at Antwerp and elsewhere in the west and tried hastily and boldly to take by main force what would have required prolonged operations. They used the entire army. They spared neither man nor shells in order that they might take Kovno quickly, and they lost a colossal number in trying to prevent the garrison of the fortress repairing the damages done.
This haste of the Germans at Kovno is due to their failure at Riga and on the Pustevka-Wilkomir front. In the latter area the enemy probably will be compelled to regroup and obtain reinforcements. Kovno is the chief obstacle to the Germans, holding both banks of the Niemen, hence their continued desperate efforts to reduce the Russian fortress which will be the base of the Russian defensive line when regrouping in the south is finished.
Experts regard the Russian front as favorable. The Zlota Lipa Dniester line is very secure. The Narva-Bug line varies according to the stubbornness of the offensive conducted by the enemy. The Niemen front is secure, while the Dvina-Niemen front is gradually moving westward.
The official statement issued to-night by the Russian general staff states that attempts to overwhelm Russian advance guards in the Riga district have been repulsed, as have German attacks at several other points on the battle line. South-east of Warsaw, on the roads between Cholm and Vladivostok, desperate German attacks have broken down with severe losses.
ARMIES STILL SEPARATED.
London Cable.—The Russians continue their retreat in Poland, but all the while they are regaining momentum, by repeated counter-attack and stubborn resistance wherever the conditions are favorable. There is still considerable distance between the German armies to the southeast and northeast of Warsaw, so that seemingly the Russians will be able to make good their retreat, only, however, to be called upon to oppose a German attempt to outflank them at Kovno and further north.
The strength of the German offensive in the latter region has led to the assumption by some of the military observers here that the Germans are now aiming at Petrograd. It is pointed out, however, that there is a great stretch of marshy country between the present battlefields and the capital, which is asserted would make any advance dangerous one. Besides, the Germans would first have to capture Vilna, Dvinsk and Riga, all of which the Russians are defending with strong forces which at times are able to take the offensive.
LITHONIANS PRO-GERMAN.
Russian newspapers are directing attention to facts which indicate that the sympathies of German inhabitants of the Baltic provinces of Russia are with the German Empire. Lettish newspapers report an exodus of German landholders from Lithuania and other parts of Livonia, toward Petrograd, and toward Riga, and at a time when Riga is threatened by the Germans. Many of these persons departed in the night, taking with them all their valuables. It is reported that German barons are openly counseling Letts to remain in Riga, and the newspapers say they are unwilling to comply with the order to move into the interior of Russia. The Mayor steadily opposed removal of the church bells until he was overruled, and still forbids municipal employees to leave.
In this connection the newspapers report purchases under suspicious circumstances of grain in the south of Russia for shipment to Riga. A certain miller, for a time succeeded in procuring all available cars for the carriage of grain from Novo-Tcherkassk, near the Black Sea. He arranged a train of sixty cars, but the military authorities intervened. Similar efforts to take grain into Kiev were blocked. Students in the Polytechnic school at Riga are working as transmitters to assist in the removal of machinery from factories.
WAR IN LITTLE DAMAGED.
Lodz, Poland, Cable.—The city of Warsaw, the center of the recent colossal campaign for the Vistula line, suffered comparatively little from the battles which raged around it, and from the process of its evacuation by the Russians. Although fears had been expressed that the Russians, in leaving the city, might repeat the century-old precedent at Moscow, and set the town on fire, they did not do so. The water, gas and electric plants

TURKS LOSING IN CAUCASUS

Attempt Against Kass Forces Resulted in a Reverse.
Lost 15,000 to 20,000 Men, and Much Supplies.

Petrograd Cable.—An official communication from the headquarters of the Russian army in the Caucasus dated Aug. 9, made public to-day, says:
"The attempt of the Turks to advance in the direction of Olti and the Pashine Valley was everywhere repulsed. In the capture of the village of Mir Pass we took three machine guns and some prisoners, including the commanders of two regiments.
"In the direction of the Euphrates the pursuit of the Turks continues. During the last few days one of our columns made prisoner 15,000 to 20,000 men. We also took 200 wagons loaded with pyroxylin (an explosive compound) and trenching implements. We also seized a quantity of arms and ammunition and tents. In the village the enemy has abandoned his baggage. On the roads our troops are finding heaps of ammunition and artillery."
Another communication says:
"On Aug. 16, in the Pashine Valley our troops after an engagement captured the important heights and drove the Turks toward the west, taking a battalion commander and three other officers and 200 men prisoners. In the direction of the Euphrates the pursuit of the Turks continues. Twenty-one hundred men have been taken prisoners."
THE ARMENIAN EXODUS.
Explanation of the renewal of a wholesale exodus of Armenians from their country into Transcaucasia is found in an account of military operations on the Caucasus front since July 22.
After the Russians penetrated to Mush (65 miles south of Erzerum) and Pinar, the Bey of the Caucasus, reorganized his army, bringing its strength up to 90,000, including six divisions of infantry, one of cavalry and a large body of Kurds. General Enukidze, the Russian commander, thus faced the altered situation, attempting to concentrate his forces in the fact of a strong Turkish army or to retreat, and thus expose a large Armenian population to Turkish and Kurdish revenge. The Russian main army withdrew along the right bank of the Euphrates, the Turkish army checking by the rear-guard actions. On Aug. 1, Helli Bey overtook a considerable body of Russians at Palantchen, 12 miles southwest of Kara Kilissa. A line was drawn from Darnik, six miles north of Kara Kilissa, to Dalmachato, six miles southwest of the important Akhtunski Pass, covering the roads to Erivan.
EXPOSED COMMUNICATIONS.
In opposing this front the Turks exposed their communications, now 150 miles long, to attack from the direction of Sari Kamish. On Aug. 3 General Rudnikoff moved his forces from the Sari Kamish district southward, threatening Helli Bey's flank and demonstrating against Erzerum. A Russian armored march, led rapidly by way of Araks and Karadere to Dalar, which is 20 miles west of Alashgerd. One column had beaten the Turks out of the important Karadere Pass, 15 miles south of Kara Dabest, and another column, striking farther south, on the Alashgerd road, had a decisive success Aug. 5 in the passes connecting Alashgerd with Duta, in the Euphrates Valley.
The Russians, by a bayonet attack, drove the Turks from their trenches, capturing several hundred prisoners. In the meantime the Russians had been successful on the main front east of Alashgerd, and the Turks were compelled to retreat southwestward along the Euphrates under threat of a flank attack at Duta. Russian cavalry reached Duta and another point on the Euphrates four miles northward, on Aug. 7. The threat of a flank attack at Duta, their total losses in the three weeks' campaign are estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, besides a large quantity of provisions and munitions. The Russians are continuing the pursuit southward.
Russian military authorities declare the reinforcements now being sent to Helli Bey are recruits who have had little training and they express the belief that the Turks will have difficulty in assembling another army, which would threaten the Russian forces on the Caucasus front.
THE TURKISH VERSION.
Constantinople Cable.—An official dispatch from Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, to the War Office says:
"A small Turkish division surprised the enemy on the coastal sector and inflicted important losses upon him. A large quantity of rifles and munitions was captured. During the recent fighting on the Turkish right wing 266 prisoners, including five officers, were taken."
ESSEX CROPS RUINED.
Windsor, Report.—Report from all parts of Essex to-day indicate that the heavy rains have practically ruined the crops everywhere. Oliver J. Wilcox, M. P., the damage, in his opinion would reach 50 per cent. in many sections in the county. Folio have written from the country. In South Essex fields stand half an inch under water.
PIRATE TOLL FOR WEEK.
London, Cable.—The Press Bureau announces that during the week ending Aug. 11, German submarines sank two merchant ships of a total tonnage of 5,371 and seventeen fishing vessels totaling 1,270 tons. During that period 1,234 vessels arrived at or sailed from British ports.

PAID THE PRICE SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Smith, "Brides in Bath" Murderer Hanged in England.
London Cable.—George Joseph Smith, the wife murderer, was hanged to-day at Maidstone.
Smith was found guilty by a jury on July 1st. He was accused of murdering three wives in order to collect money on their lives. In each case the victim was found drowned in a bath tub, soon after the wedding ceremony.
After Smith was sentenced to death the court, complimenting the jury upon its verdict, declared that the prisoner had gone through the ceremony of marriage with two other women, both of whom he had robbed of considerable amounts of money.

PLANNING DRIVE TOWARD CALAIS

Germany Rushing Great Forces Through Belgium Again.
"Peace Certain by October," Says Their Commander.
London Cable.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that a prominent neutral citizen, who has just arrived from Brussels, says that the movement of German troops through Belgium to the western front has been constant for several days.
A significant order of the day predicting resumption by the Germans of a vigorous offensive in the west has been issued to the Teutonic armies in Flanders, according to the Amsterdam Telegraph. An extract from this order, telegraphed by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, follows:
"Our work now is practically finished in the east and we are about to begin in the west. Peace is certain in October."
The French official communication chronicles the recapture through counter-attacks of part of the trench lost in the Argonne, and the repulse of enemy attacks at other points. There was also some rather severe fighting in the Vosges, in which hand grenades were used.
A French dispatch says: "All along the French front preparations are going steadily forward for a winter campaign. In the trenches the greatest possible degree of care is being taken to protect the men, not only against attacks, but also against the rigors of weather. Tar is being extensively used wherever the intrusion of war is likely to occur, the effort being to make the trenches as nearly watertight as possible. Drainage of various kinds is being provided, and canvas is being freely used to provide waterproof shelters. If it is necessary to make use of the same trenches this winter, the troops occupied last winter, they will not suffer so largely from wet and frozen feet, and it will be possible to sleep or rest with so great a degree of comfort instead of in the mud."

FATAL AIR TRIP

Queen's Stationary Hospital Has Safely Reached Alexandria, Egypt.
County Engineer Campbell estimates the loss to the wheat crop in Simcoe County will be fully 20 per cent.
Acting Chief William J. Smith has sent his resignation of the positions he holds in the Toronto Fire Department to Mayor Church.
Lieut. Frank Ernest Keating, second in command of the South London, Ont., Salvation Army Barracks, was drowned in the River Thames.
Col. Jonathan Eastman Pecker, a noted journalist of Civil War days, died in Concord, N. H., city, aged 77 years.
The 38th Ottawa overseas battalion, which is to garrison Bermuda, arrived safely there Thursday morning on the steamship Caledonia.
Ten shares of Bethlehem Steel stock won by a two-year-old boy with a ten-cent church lottery ticket, sold at Philadelphia, for three thousand dollars.
Earl Mertens, 14 years of age, of 15 Maitland street, Toronto, shot and killed himself with a revolver in his bedroom at his home Thursday afternoon.
Queen's Stationary Hospital, which left England on Aug. 1, reached Alexandria, Egypt, Thursday morning, according to a cable received at Kingston.
Simon Devlin, aged 61, foreman in the freight department of the C.P.R. at Guelph, for thirty years, dropped dead of heart disease in the freight car Thursday morning. He leaves a widow.
The civil tribunal of the Seine has sequestered the property of the German millionaire, Herr Jellinek. This property, consisting for the most part of real estate in Paris and the Riviera, is worth about \$400,000.
Fred Pardee, M. P., was unanimously nominated for the House of Commons by West Lambton Liberals, in convention at Sarnia. Hon. Geo. P. Graham and A. B. McCole, M. P., addressed the meeting.
To assist in the harvest the education committee of the town of Kent, Eng., have released nearly 1,500 school children. Kent has been called the garden of England, and is devoted largely to orchards, berry farms and hop fields.
Declaring that he represented a majority of the town of Kent, the township of Walden, Henry Atkin, a prominent farmer of that township, asked the Ontario License Commissioners at Windsor to refuse all applications from that district.
Quartermaster Capt. George H. Knox, of the 1st Aero Squadron, U.S. A., was killed, and Lieut. R. E. Sutton, his aide, probably was fatally injured at Fort Sill, Okla., when an aeroplane in which they were flying fell 500 feet.
Mr. J. A. Wall, K. C., of Antigonish, N. S., was killed, and Lieut. R. E. Sutton, his aide, probably was fatally injured at Fort Sill, Okla., when an aeroplane in which they were flying fell 500 feet.

345 FACTORIES Making Munitions Now Under Control of British Government.

London, Cable.—David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, announces that 345 establishments have been declared "controlled establishments" under the Munitions of War Act. As a result of this control the profits of employers are limited. Any excess over such a limit becomes payable to the National Exchequer.
"By this provision," says Mr. Lloyd-George, "Parliament has assured that sacrifice made by workmen are made for the nation as a whole and not for the advantage of individuals. On the other hand, during the period of the war, any rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in controlled establishments."

GAINS MADE BY THE ITALIANS

Their Artillery Again Successful in Corinthian Alps.
Austrian Attacks North of Gorizia Repulsed.
(By Andre Beaumont.)
Milan, Cable.—Austrian artillery has renewed its attempts to shell Montefalcone, but without result.
The Italian artillery has been exceedingly active and successful all along the Carinthian Alps. It has shelled the Austrians out of the trenches and enabled the Italian infantry to occupy fresh positions. An Austrian attack on the positions of Monte Modetta and an attempt to place barbed wire defenses there has signally failed.
A violent attack on the Italian positions north of Gorizia, near Piava, has been twice repulsed, supported by heavy artillery, and twice repulsed, with heavy losses to the assailants. Severe fighting has also taken place in the valley of Sexten and at the sources of the Rimbachsch.
Italian artillery has begun successfully to shell crucifixions in the region of Cadore.
ALPINE TROOPS TRIUMPH.
Rome Cable.—The following official statement was issued to-day:
"In the Trentino, at the entrance of Val Furga, the Austrians attacked our positions at Forno, at which place we already repulsed them on the night of the 9th. While reconnoitering, a second Austrian contingent simultaneously attacked our positions at Capanna. Our Alpine troops, through Verdaval Pass, our Alpine troops frustrated both attempts and counter-attacked with success.
"In Cadore several small engagements were fought, which resulted in our favor. We made forty of a Kaiserjäger regiment prisoners.
"On the Carnic front, several isolated actions occurred. One Austrian contingent was repulsed in the valley of Pontebba.
"On the Carso front there is nothing to report other than the usual skirmishing."
AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.
Vienna Cable.—The following official statement was issued to-day:
"On the Littoral front last night an important hostile attack against the pointed part of the plateau of Doldero, and two attacks near Zagora, which were prececed during the day by artillery preparations, were all repulsed with heavy Italian losses.
"Before the bridgehead of Gortitz calm prevailed.
"On the other fronts artillery battles and skirmishes continue."

IRISH REFUSE

John Redmond Will Not Aid in the Pope's Peace Plan.
London Cable.—John E. Redmond said to-day that he could not consider the proposal of Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, that he use the power of the Irish party to induce the Government to accept the peace proposal of Pope Benedict.
"I must respectfully say," runs this reply to Bishop O'Dwyer, "that in my best judgment the course of action you suggest to me would not be calculated to promote the cause of peace, nor do I think that I would be justified in endeavoring to bring pressure on the Government to enter into any negotiations toward peace at a time when the German powers, who have been the aggressors in this war, show no sign of a disposition to repair the wrongs they have inflicted on Belgium and our other allies."

SUB'S GOOD WORK

British Admiralty Report On Exploit in the Dardanelles.
London, Cable.—The Admiralty issued announcements to-night confirming previous reports of the sinking of a Turkish submarine and a transport by a British submarine in the Dardanelles and of the loss of the British auxiliary cruiser Iola off the Norwegian coast.
The submarine sunk was the Berk-i-Sat. The sinking of the Turkish battleship Hararogosa also was confirmed by the Admiralty. In the report on the torpedoing of the Iola it was stated that 22 officers and 119 men were saved from the ship.
"There is plenty of room at the top," is a good motto for the wig-maker.

REV. DR. BURKE

Catholic Church Extension Society Honors Its President.
Toronto Report.—The Board of Governors called a meeting of the Catholic Church Extension Society yesterday afternoon to consider the resignation of the President, Dr. Burke, who is going to the front as Major-Chaplain to the forces. They accepted the resignation, to take effect on August 15. A resolution of regret was passed at the less the society was sustaining, but commending the spirit which impelled the President to take up the new work. Rev. Monsignor Kidd was appointed ad interim managing governor, and Dr. James B. Dollard, the well-known poet and assistant editor of The Catholic Register, was appointed interim editor. A term of names for a new President was made to be forwarded to the Pope, as the position is a papal nomination.
The paper briefly nominating the late President precatory apostrophe was communicated to Dr. Burke yesterday in a personal letter of congratulation from Monsignor Stagni, Papal delegate at Ottawa. This honor makes Dr. Burke a prelate of first rank, with the title of Right Rev. and gives him precedence over all missionaries in Ontario. Dr. Burke was the recipient of a host of congratulations yesterday.

TURKS BOMBED

Aeroplanes and Warship Make Raid On Smyrna Coast.
Paris Cable.—A despatch to the Havas News Agency from Athens says it has been learned from Mitylene that British aeroplanes bombed Zaganik, near Smyrna, yesterday, destroying the barracks, the telephone offices and eight houses. A destroyer which followed the aeroplanes also bombed the city, in which there were said to be a large number of victims. The Governor of Smyrna, fearing an attack, sent 8,000 men to reinforce the coast defence troops, the despatch adds.
The Turks are constructing new works about Smyrna, and large calibre cannon have been placed along the Smyrna-Skala Yuria road.

HELPS NFLD.

War Has Caused a Boom in Her Lumber Industry.
St. John's, Nfld. Despatch.—The lumber export trade from this colony, which has been almost non-existent for the past few years has been brought into prominence again by conditions growing out of the war. A great demand has developed in Great Britain, not only for pit props for the collieries, but for lumber for general purposes. Lumbering concerns throughout the island, which have been operating entirely for the local trade, have decided to go into the export business on an extended scale. The export of pit wood alone for the year 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14, is estimated at 20,000 tons. A regular fleet of steamers has been engaged for several months in transferring this material from Newfoundland because of the closing of the Baltic countries having been unable to secure their usual supply from Europe, and the closing of the Baltic Sea and the lumber requirements of the allied armies in France.
During the past ten years most of the soft wood logs cut in the colony and not needed for local construction have been sent to the pulp mills for use in the large paper-making industry which has grown up during that period.

IMMIGRATION DROPS.

Ottawa, Report.—The extent to which immigration has fallen off as a result of to-day is indicated by a booklet published to-day. It shows that only 14,728 immigrants arrived in the Dominion in the year 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14. Britain 43,276 newcomers came as compared with 143,222 the previous year, and from the United States 97,779 as compared with 107,530 in 1913-14.

PROF. RIETHORF RESIGNS.

Woodstock, Report.—Professor E. V. Riethorff, for two terms master of modern languages at Woodstock College, announced to-day his resignation from that position. He will continue his activity as a lecturer. Professor Riethorff has been speaking against German militarism throughout Western Ontario for five months past.

ALLIES CANCEL WHEAT BUYING

Big Contracts in the States Dropped at a Loss.
Means Something Important, But Is a Mystery.
Chicago Report.—Cancellation yesterday by representatives of the allies of contracts aggregating nearly 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, bought for September shipment to Europe, was puzzling to the grain trade early to-day.
Not only were cancellations reported by Chicago concerns, but some seaboard exporters claimed to have closed all open contracts. Canadian exporters also reported some cancellations.
James A. Ratton, a former board of Trade reporter, discussing the cancellations, said:
"If peace were in sight, Europe would still need wheat and she would have the credit to get it. The cancellation of orders therefore would seem to indicate one of two things. Either Europe has found a source of new supply, which means Russia, or the European funds that she cannot pay."
It was said that two of the largest firms which cancelled contracts were the Armour Grain Co. and the J. I. Rosenbaum & Co., and the J. I. Rosenbaum & Co., said:
"Our own cancellations were not very heavy. It was about three days ago that the buying stopped. The European buyers started to beg out of their purchases, accepting a loss from eight to ten cents a bushel. I should say."
George C. Marcy, president of the Armour Co., said:
"I am unable to understand what has happened abroad. It must be something important, or they would not have cancelled purchases that show such profits and give them away. Possibly it is that the Dardanelles are to be opened. But we have no information. Britain wants to hold her gold, and by buying wheat in Canada and Austria she can use her credits and keep her gold with which to buy munitions. If Europe does not buy our wheat freely it will mean much to us and make a great deal of difference in prices."

MANY STUDENTS

No Shortage of Entrants for Toronto University.
Toronto Report.—The closing of the Provincial University for lack of students is a long way off. At the last commencement President Falconer took occasion to emphatically controvert rumors that the university would not be reopened owing to conditions expected to arise out of the state of Canada and Austria upon matriculation examinations shows how utterly without foundation the rumors were.
The examining boards, which expect to complete their work in the course of a week have had a task quite as large as in former years. It is stated that approximately 8,000 individuals tried the matriculation, a number substantially the same as last year.

WAR IN LITTLE DAMAGED.

Lodz, Poland, Cable.—The city of Warsaw, the center of the recent colossal campaign for the Vistula line, suffered comparatively little from the battles which raged around it, and from the process of its evacuation by the Russians. Although fears had been expressed that the Russians, in leaving the city, might repeat the century-old precedent at Moscow, and set the town on fire, they did not do so. The water, gas and electric plants