THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

28 Sept. 1916

CORPSES PILED IN MOUNDS: ROAD SOAKED WITH BLOOD

Foe's Losses in Futile Counter-attacks on Somme Are the Heaviest Since Early Days of Verdun.

A despatch from London says: Behind the French Army on the Somme: The worst sacrifice of life since the early days of the Verdun battle marked the main German counter-attack Thursday against the new French positions north of the Somme. According to an artillery officer who took part in the battle, corpses are piled on each side on the road from Combles to Rancourt in mounds, sometimes three feet high.

The German effort to stem the French advance was the strongest made since the beginning of the Somme battle. It lasted over ten hours and was made by six divisions, which suffered terrific losses under the French barricade fire. Following the heaviest preparation by artillery known in that sector, from great guns brought from other fronts, 20 German battalions began the assault with the triple objective of freeing Combles from the danger of investment, stopping the French wedge between Peronne and Combles, and driving the allies from the possession of Hill No. 76, which dominates Mont St. Quentin.

Two Prussian battalions, who led the attack on the Prieze farm, were hardly out of their trenches when they literally melted away before the terrible fire of the "75's." Further south four successive waves of infantry attacking in close formation were smashed by the French "125's." The village of Bouchavesnes was the scene of the most stubborn combat of the day, when by a dreadful sacrifice the Germans succeeded in entering the north-east corner of the village, only to be driven out an hour later and routed further back than they had stood before the action.

The last attack, delivered at dusk, was terminated by a series of checks costing the Germans three whole regiments. A Bavarian company belonging to the 11th Regiment lost 160 out of 200 men. Two battalions of the 123rd Prussian Regiment were totally destroyed. Not a regiment escaped a loss of less than 60 per cent. of its effectives.

Hindenburg Directed Battle.

Ninety thousand men directed personally by Field Marshal von Hindenburg took part in attacks on the new French positions in the region of Bouchavesnes, on the Somme, according to the special correspondent in the field of Paris La Liberte.

The fighting was extraordinary fierce in the centre of the region attacked, around Bouchavesnes and Bois L'Abbe, and at Combles, about the Prieze farm, as well as at Rancourt. At Prieze farm two Prussian battalions were nearly destroyed, adds the correspondent, and a similar fate was suffered at Rancourt by three German regiments, which, advancing in four waves, made the last desperate effort of the day.

Malcolm Ross, correspondent with the New Zealand forces on the Somme, states that the Allies fired twelve million shells in a preliminary bombardment on that front. "The Germans," he said, "are hid in a fog caused by the smoke of the shells."

WOULD TURN KRUPPS GREEN WITH ENVY.

A despatch from New York says: The British are manufacturing new war inventions "which would turn the Krupps green with envy," according to Dr. Benjamin Rand of Harvard University, who returned from a visit to England on the steamship Andania. Accorded privileges of inspection by the British Foreign Office, Dr. Rand said he visited munition and ordnance factories and saw "some astounding inventions," but that he was pledged not to disclose their nature. He found among every class, he said, an intense determination to do all possible to win the war. In one factory he saw 7,000 women at work, uniformed in khaki. New factories were being built, he said, and existing ones constantly extended.

RAIDS ON VENICE DEPLORED BY POPE.

A despatch from Venice says: Monsignor La Fontaine, the Patriarch of Venice, has published a letter from Pope Benedict, deploring the attempts against the churches and treasures of Venice and rejoicing that the Church of San Giovanni Paolo escaped destructive blows, only sustaining damage which fortunately can be repaired.

The Pope calls the explosion before St. Mark, the destruction of the Church of Santa Marie Formosa, and the damage to the Church of Scalzi "bitter wounds to my heart," and regrets that his efforts to prevent such misfortunes have failed. He concluded his letter by sending words of comfort to the population of Venice, with a wish that peace will soon be restored.

GENERAL HAIG PRAISES CANADIAN TROOPS.

A despatch from London says: General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, has received a letter from Sir Douglas Haig, of which the following is an extract: "I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the generous terms in which you refer to the achievements of the army in France. It must be a source of pride and gratification to you to know that the gallant officers and men who come from Canada to fight for the King and the common cause of our Empire invariably do their duty in a way that reflects the greatest possible credit on themselves and their Dominion."

MAY SHAVE UPPER LIP.

Ottawa Issues Order That Moustaches Will Not Be Obligatory.

A despatch from Ottawa says: There is good news for the young subalterns who have struggled to meet the militia requirements which call for a moustache. A new order has been issued to the effect that in future military men will not be obliged to wear moustaches. No reason for the new order has been given.

TURKISH TROOPS ON THE RIGA FRONT.

A despatch from London says: Turkish troops have appeared on the Riga front, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd. They are led by German and Austrian officers, and their whole equipment is German. This is the first time that the presence of Turkish troops so far north has been reported.

GREAT ROUMANIAN VICTORY GERMANS AND BULGARS CRUSHED

Mackensen's Armies in Full Retreat, Burning Villages to Retard Pursuers.

A despatch from London says: The six-day battle in the Dobrudja has ended in a Russo-Roumanian victory. Field Marshal von Mackensen's right wing in Roumania, consisting of Germans, Bulgars and Turks, is retiring to the south in the direction of the fortress of Dobric.

News of the result of the great battle was received in a brief summary of a Roumanian War Office statement which said:

"The battle between the German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops under Gen. von Mackensen, in the Dobrudja, which has been in progress since the 15th, ended on Wednesday in a complete victory for Roumania.

"The enemy is retiring southwards, burning villages."

The official communication from Bucharest confirms the Entente reports that the great battle in Dobrudja, has ended in the defeat of the Central Powers after six days' fighting. The battle began Friday and gradually increased in scope and intensity until Tuesday evening, with the result that on Wednesday the Germans, Bulgars, and Turks, crushed, were forced to withdraw, burning villages in their line of retreat in an effort to retard their pursuers.

The Bucharest War Office announced in an earlier report that the Russo-Roumanians have repulsed the invaders "in a sanguinary manner," on the whole front, and launched several counter-attacks. The report reads: "In Dobrudja the struggle continues with obstinacy. Russo-Roumanian troops repulsed in a sanguinary manner on the whole front all attacks of the enemy, and made several counter-attacks. Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Constanza, where no one was injured, and on Piatra Neamtu, where a child was injured.

Sofia officially admits that the Russo-Roumanian troops "maintained themselves in their strongly-fortified positions."

Roumanians, Russians and Serbians were pitted against the invaders, strong reinforcements having been hurried to Dobrudja, when the operations under the noted German field marshal threatened to overwhelm a section of Roumania. A strong line to the north was hastily fortified and powerful forces were thrown out to oppose the onslaughts of the central powers. That the six days' battle has been a sanguinary one is indicated by the various official statements, which told of the intensity of the fighting.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.57½; No. 2, do., $1.55½; No. 3, do., $1.53; No. 4 wheat, $1.57, track, Bay ports. Old crop trading 2c above new crop.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 58½c; No. 3, do., 57½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57½c; No. 1 feed, 56½c, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 94c, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New No. 2 white, 52 to 54c; No. 3, do., 51 to 53c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.25 to $1.28; No. 2, do., $1.21 to $1.24; No. 3, do., $1.17 to $1.20, according to freights outside. New crop, No. 2, $1.33 to $1.35.

Peas—No. 2, $2 to $2.10, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 84 to 87c, nominal; feed, 80 to 82c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—80 to 82c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, $1.13 to $1.15, according to freights outside; No. 1 commercial, nominal.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $8.60; second patents, in jute bags, $8.10; strong bakers', in jute bags, $7.90, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to sample, $6.25 in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment; $6.15 bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $29; middlings, per ton, $30; good feed flour, per bag, $2.25.

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

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $7 to $8, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 30 to 32c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 36 to 38c; solids, 34 to 35c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 35 to 36c; storage, selects, 37 to 38c; new-laid, in cartons, 40 to 42c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 18 to 20c; ducks, 18 to 20c; squabs, per doz., $4.50.

Live poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowl, 14 to 16c; ducks, 13 to 15c.

Cheese—New, large, 21½ to 22c; twins 21¾ to 21¾c; triplets, 21½ to 22c.

Honey—Extra fine quality, 2½-lb. tins, 13c; 5-lb. tins, 12½c; 10-lb. 11½ to 12c; 60-lb., 11 to 11½c. Comb honey, select $2.40 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Potatoes—Ontario $2; British Columbia Rose, per bag, $1.75 to $1.85; British Columbia Whites, per bag, $1.90 to $2; New Brunswick Cobblers, per bag, $2 to $2.10.

Beans—Hand-picked, $5.80; primes, $5.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 24 to 26c; do., heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 35 to 37c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless, 28 to 29c.

Pickled or dry cured meats, 1 cent less than cured.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 18½c. per lb.

Lard—Pure Lard, tierces, 17 to 17½c; tubs, 17¼ to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 17¾c. Compound, 13¼ to 13½c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 60c; do., No. 3, 59½c; extra No. 1 feed, 59½; No. 3 local white, 53½ to 54c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 87½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.70; do., seconds, $8.50; strong bakers', $8.2; Winter patents, choice, $7.75; straight rollers, $7.20 to $7.50; do., in bags, $3.40 to $3.55. Rolled oats—Barrels, $6.05 to $6.25; bag of 90 lbs, $2.90 to $3. Millfeed—Bran, $26; shorts, $28; middlings, $30; mouillie, $32 to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13. Cheese—Finest westerns, 20½c; do., easterns, 20c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 36½c; seconds, 35½c. Eggs—Fresh, 45c; selected, 38c; No. 1 stock, 34c; No. 2, do., 30c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.30 to $1.55. Dressed hogs—Abattoir-killed, $16.75 to $17. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels 36 to 40 pieces, $34 to $35; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, $32 to $33. Lard—Compound, wood pails, 20 lb. net, 13¾ to 14c; do., pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 16 to 16½c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.58⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.55⅞; No. 3 Northern, $1.53⅞; No. 4, $1.47⅞; No. 5, $1.39⅞; No. 6, $1.24⅞; feed, $1.05⅞. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 52c; No. 3 C.W., 51½c; extra No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 2 feed, 50c. Barley—No. 3, 86½c; No. 4, 80½c; rejected, 73½c; feed, 73½c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.91; No. 2 C.W., $1.86.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, Sept. 25.—Flour—Fancy patents, 10c higher, quoted at $8.70. Bran unchanged. Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, $1.68⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.61⅛ to $1.64⅛; No. 2 Northern, $1.56⅛ to $1.61⅛; No. 3 wheat, $1.57⅛; December, $1.58⅛. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 81 to 82c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43¾ to 44c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 25—Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $8.85; good heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.50; butchers' cattle, good, $7.60 to $8.00; do., medium, $7.00 to $7.25; do., common, $6.00 to $6.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $4.50 to $5.00; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $6.85; do., good, $6.00 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.50 to $5.75; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.00 to $6.50; choice feeders, $6.25 to $7.00; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $4.25; milkers, choice, each, $70.00 to $90.00; do., com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $90.00; light ewes, $7.60 to $8.00; sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.35; spring lambs, choice, $11.00 to $11.50; calves, good to choice, $10.50 to $12.00; do., medium, $9.50 to $10.50; hogs, fed and watered, $12.65 to $12.75; do., weighed off cars, $12.85 to $13.00.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—Good steers sold at $7.50 to $7.75; fair at $6.50 to $7.25; common at $5.50 to $6.25, while butchers' cows brought from $5 to $6.50, and bulls $5 to $6.75 per cwt. The trade in canning cattle was active at $4.50 to $4.90 for bulls and at $3.75 to $4.25 for cows. Ontario stock at $10 to $10.50, and Quebec stock at $9.25 to $9.50 per cwt. Sheep $6.50 to $7 per cwt. Calves, choice stock, 9 to 10c, lower grades from 4 to 8c per pound live weight. Hogs—Choice selected lots sold at $12.65 to $12.70; good selects at $12.25 to $12.50, and medium and heavy weights at $10.50 to $11.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

TEUTONS ARE SHORT OF GUNS AND SHELLS.

A despatch from London says: The official report from British Headquarters in France contains the following:

"A captured document signed by General von Falkenhayn while Chief of the German General Staff, dated Aug. 24, states:

"'The wastage of guns in the last few months has been considerably in excess of production. The same is true of the ammunition in our reserves of which there has been a serious diminution. It is the duty of all ranks—not only in the artillery—to endeavor to remedy this serious state of things. All the ranks must make a most serious endeavor to assist in the preservation of material as indicated above, for otherwise making good the losses and placing new formations in the field will be rendered impossible.

INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM - MADE IN CANADA

MADE MILLIONS NOW MAKES MEN

FROM MACHINE SHOP APPRENTICE TO GREAT BANKER.

Frank A. Vanderlip's Philanthropy Is the Side of His Nature Not Known.

"What has been the hardest step of all in your career?"

"To get out of my overalls."

That was the reply flashed back by the former farm boy and machine-shop apprentice who is to-day head of the greatest national bank in the United States, head of the American International Corporation which is to conquer foreign markets for American commerce, head of the International Banking Corporation with its branches in many lands, head of the Midvale Steel & Ordinance Co., a director and constructive force in leading railroads nad upbuilder of industry.

There is a Frank A Vanderlip the world does not know, one he never mentions even to intimates. Perhaps the work of this Unknown Vanderlip may have had something to do with the success of Banker Vanderlip. It at least reveals why he deserved to succeed.

The Unknown Vanderlip is Vanderlip the silent philanthropist.

When a struggling reporter in Chicago, supporting six dependents, he used to rent a place near his birthplace and send group after group of city waifs to enjoy a stay there in the summertime. At Christmas, instead of "exchanging" presents, he and his sister played Santa Claus among the

Frank A. Vanderlip.

poor on a scale that involved real self-sacrifice.

Remembered Old Chums.

On entering the Treasury Department at Washington he took several of his poor boy friends with him, found them work and brought them up in his own home. Several of them have since made their mark.

He has put and is putting numbers of deserving young men through college.

At present he is, out of his own pocket, building a model school at a cost of $200,000 on his estate at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, where he is providing scholarships for children of exceptional ability who are unable to pay the low tuition fees.

The City Bank's comprehensive plan for educating its employees and for giving a course of training to selected students from the leading universities, a vitally important movement, is a growth of the same spirit.

A friend told me the other day how he was motoring in the White Mountains not long ago with Mr. Vanderlip when they met a poor barefoot lad whose face appealed to the banker. The car was stopped and Mr. Vanderlip chatted with the little fellow. "And Mr. Vanderlip spent the rest of the afternoon cogitating how he could take that barefoot child out of his unpromising surroundings and give him a chance to make his way in the world," he added.

Mr. Vanderlip is one of the increasing number of eminent business leaders who are more interested in making men than in making millions.—Leslie's Weekly.

A certain lady prides herself upon always looking at the bright side of things. "My dear," moaned her husband one day recently as he tossed ruthlessly on his bed, "it's the doctor I'm thinging of. What a bill his will be." "Never mind, Joseph," said his wife. "You know, there's the insurance money."

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS MADE TO BREAK IRON RING

Tueton Infantry Hurled in Massed Formation Against Gen. Foch's Line.

A despatch from London says: The Bavarian Crown Prince's army north of the Somme made a desperate attempt to drive back the French from the Peronne-Combles highway, and thus break the iron ring that has been steadily closing in on these two important bases. The French War Office in its midnight communique reports that the attempt failed completely, the French holding their positions everywhere intact.

The battle centred around Bouchavesnes, about half way between Combles and Peronne. From 9 o'clock in the morning until nightfall Teuton infantry was hurled against General Foch's lines in a series of fierce counter-attacks in massed formation. They were met by a hail of bullets and shells from the French machine guns and artillery. That the Germans meant to make a supreme effort to re-establish the communication between the two vital bases was indicated by the terrific drumfire which preceded each infantry attack and by the large contingents thrown into battle.

The assaults were launched on the three and a half mile front between the Prieze farm and the Bois L'Abbe. In one attack at noon the Germans succeeded "after a number of bloody checks," in the words of the night communique, in taking a foothold in the north-western part of Bouchavesnes village, only to be driven out again at the point of the bayonet. Fifty prisoners, including some officers, were made by the French in this action. Four preceding "waves" had been literally mowed down by the French fire, the Teutons retiring in disorder, according to the French War Office. The losses suffered by them are described as "important."

The British last night suddenly shifted the fighting to the north end of their line, capturing 200 yards of German trenches. On the Somme Sir Douglas Haig's troops beat off all Teuton counter-attacks.

The Germans again attacked French positions in the Champagne, east of Soutain Hill, but were repulsed. A similar action in the Vosges, northeast of Altkirch, also broke down under the French curtain fire.

PEACEMAKERS ARE SENT TO THE FRONT.

A despatch from London says: Arrested in Berlin on a charge of seditious anti-war agitation, 130 Socialists have been forcibly impressed into military service, according to a despatch to the Wireless Press from Zurich. Although above the age limit and declared to be unfit for military service, the Socialists were turned over to the military authorities soon after their arrest. After a few weeks' drilling they were sent to the front.

"OUR FLAG NOW FLIES FOUR MILES OVER FRONTIER."

A despatch from Lisbon says: "Portuguese troops operating in Mozambique have crossed the Rovuma River (dividing German East Africa from Portuguese East Africa)," says an official statement. "The enemy, who is making feeble resistance, has abandoned armor-plated trenches. Our flag now flies four miles over the frontier."

MUST TAKE MEASURES TO COMBAT THE "TANKS."

A despatch from Paris says: An official paper found on a German Major taken prisoner a few days ago refers to "new engines of war (the tanks) employed by our enemies, the cruelty of which is equal to their efficiency." An order states measures must be taken to "combat these monsters."

Mosquitoes Prolific.

The fact that mosquitoes so continually harass rich-blooded creatures is due to the fact that they cannot lay eggs without the albuminous food which is thus secured. In tropical countries the greatest enemy of the malaria-bearing mosquito is a species of bat which is protected from the insect's bite by its strangely shaped hairs. The bat is very swift of flight and the mosquitoes, especially those which have already made a supper of blood, are their ideal food.

RUTHLESS METHODS AGAINST BRITAIN

Leader of German National Liberal Party Advocates Frightfulness.

A despatch from Berlin says: Major Ernst Bassermann, leader of the National Liberal party, in a keynote speech delivered before his constituents in the Saarbruecken district, declared that the submarine campaign had been postponed and not abandoned. Major Bassermann advocated the widest possible use of both submarines and Zeppelins and the most ruthless methods of warfare.

The National Liberal leader assured that his views were shared by Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Capelle, Prince von Buelow and Count Zeppelin. He maintained that in the struggle wherein the existence of many is at stake the most ruthless use of all possible weapons is proper." This sentiment was heartily applauded by his audience. Submarines and Zeppelins, he continued, Major Bassermann, were the most effective weapons against our arch enemy England."

ONE-FOURTH TRANSYLVANIA IN ROUMANIAN HANDS.

A despatch from London says: A Bucharest official despatch, referring to the Transylvania theatre, announces that a Roumanian force has entered Orderhei, better known as Ezekely Udvarhely, 50 miles northeast of Kronstadt. One-fourth of Transylvania is now in Roumanian hands. The communication says: "On the north and north-west front fighting continues on Mounts Caliman (Kelemen) and Ghurgill, where we took 137 prisoners and also machine guns. A detachment entered Orderhei."

THREE CANADIANS ESCAPE FROM PRISON IN GERMANY

Were Registered as Dead in Record Office and Their Effects About to be Distributed.

A despatch from London says: Registered as dead by the Canadian Pay and Record Office, which was about to authorize distribution of their effects, Lance-Corporal Edward Edwards, of the Princess Patricias; Pte. James Jerry Burke (1216), Eighth Battalion, Winnipeg, and Pte. M. C. Simonds (23445), of the Seventh Battalion, Port Arthur, have arrived in London, after having escaped from a German prison camp. They experienced some strenuous adventures. For three weeks they were at large slowly and cautiously wending their way to the Holland frontier, they covered a distance of about 150 miles. In Holland the fugitives, to their surprise, found a warm welcome. In fact, a local band headed them in procession to the Mayor, who in turn communicated with the British Consul, with the result that they were shipped to England.

Corporal Edwards is a Scotchman who had been living in Toronto. His number, 39, shows he was an early enlistment. Ptes. Burke and Simonds are Canadian born. The first two were taken prisoners at Ypres last year.