

GERMANY AGREES TO YIELD UNITED STATES DEMANDS

Count Bernstorff Declares All Difficulties Will Be Settled at the End of a Fortnight.

A despatch from New York says: Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, states that all the difficulties between this country and Germany concerning German guarantees of safety for American ships and passengers will be satisfactorily settled at the end of two weeks' time. He told reporters at the Ritz Carlton that, while he had no statement to

issue, he could state definitely that he would receive no more advice from his Government for a fortnight. He said, in perfect accord as to the method to be used in settling the remaining difficulties that still exist between the two countries and recommended that the American people be counselled to patience.

RESPA INDICTED FOR DYNAMITING

Will Be Tried on Charge of Plotting to Destroy Factories in Windsor.

A despatch from Windsor, Ontario, says: Charles Respa, held in connection with the dynamite plot in Windsor last June, was committed for trial after receiving his preliminary hearing at Walkerville before Magistrate Miers.

The feature of the hearing was the appearance as a witness of William Lefler, former night watchman of the Peabody plant, one of the buildings wrecked, and who is now serving ten years in the penitentiary at Kingston after being found guilty of assisting in the outrages.

Lefler was a witness for the Crown, and a very willing one. He declared that he had first met Respa in the office of Albert Kalschmidt in Detroit, and that he was given two suitcases to take across to Windsor. He said Respa and Mrs. Charles Schmidt appeared on the night previous to the explosion, and that he had given them the suitcases. Respa, he said, told him to be careful, as the grips contained dynamite. He declared that Respa and the woman left in the direction of the river, and that a few hours later the explosion followed.

He said he met Respa and Kalschmidt a little later in Detroit, and that the latter said: "Well, we jarred them a little, and we will do it some more. We are going to blow up the whole town."

AN APPEAL

On Behalf of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund.

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national benefactions is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We heard that the drain upon the Fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August \$700,000 was expended, that the reserves are being materially decreased, and that the national Executive Committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian Public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fail. It is the duty of the Government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the Federal authorities give to the Patriotic Fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them that we went forward: "Go and we will care for the wife and kiddies." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken.

The national organization, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Truth.

Mrs. Exe—Here's an invitation from Mrs. Boreleigh to one of her tiresome dinners. I hate them.

Exe—Why not plead that you have a previous engagement?

Mrs. Exe—That would be a lie. Edith, dear, write Mrs. Boreleigh that we accept with pleasure.

What Was He After?

"He is a man after my own heart," said Julia, referring to her Augustus, who had only just left the house after an unusually long stay.

"Nonsense," replied the major domo, "he is a man after the money your uncle left you." And then all was quiet.

THE NEW ARMIES READY TO FIGHT

Kitchener Says 210,000 Men Sent to France Have Been Well Tested.

A despatch from London says: Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords read a carefully prepared and optimistic speech on military operations. In the course of his address the Secretary of State for War made the interesting disclosure that the German attacks with gas, liquid fire and asphyxiating shells, lacking, as they do now, the element of surprise, have failed in their object, and have lost much of their offensive value owing to the steps taken to counteract them.

Lifting the veil of secrecy, he announced that eleven divisions of the new army had reinforced Field Marshal French's force in France, and others would follow quickly. He, too, spoke optimistically of the situation on the various fronts, expressing the opinion that "the Germans have shot their bolt" in their offensive against Russia without achieving their object of destroying the Russian army.

As far as the Turks are concerned, Lord Kitchener said there was an abundance of evidence of "the process of demoralization having set in." In Mesopotamia the resistance of the Turks had terminated.

TOTAL LOSSES 87,630 AT THE DARDANELLES

A despatch from London says: British casualties at the Dardanelles up to August 21 were 87,630. The number of killed in that time was 17,608.

These figures were included in the grand total of British casualties published earlier in the week.

The announcement says that the number of officers killed was 1,130, and the number of men 16,479; wounded, 2,371 officers and 59,257 men; missing, 373 officers and 8,021 men.

CONSCRIPTION SURE LONDON BELIEVES

A despatch from London says: The principle of compulsion is now admitted on nearly all sides as being necessary within a short time, the speeches of both Premier Asquith and Lord Kitchener being so interpreted. It is believed that compulsion will be held back to try the effect of approaching the men registered on the pink forms, that is, those eligible for service. If this step fails, there will be no alternative to conscription.

WOMAN RAISES FUNDS FOR 1,196 AMBULANCES

A despatch from London says: Miss Mary Booth, a relative of the principals of the Booth Line steamers, has succeeded in collecting funds to provide 1,196 motor ambulances, now being used at the front, as a memorial of the Lusitania disaster. She is now collecting funds for a hospital for paralyzed and other permanently injured soldiers as a further memorial of the same event.

DOG TRAINED TO PHONE APPROACH OF ENEMY

A despatch from Paris says: According to the Gazette de France, a certain French regiment possesses a dog which is sent out from advanced sentry posts at night with a telephone strapped over his mouth and a wire connecting the instrument with the post. If the dog hears the Germans approaching he barks quietly into the telephone.

THANKSGIVING DAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 11

A despatch from Ottawa says: Monday, October 11, was fixed as the date of Thanksgiving Day at a Cabinet Council.

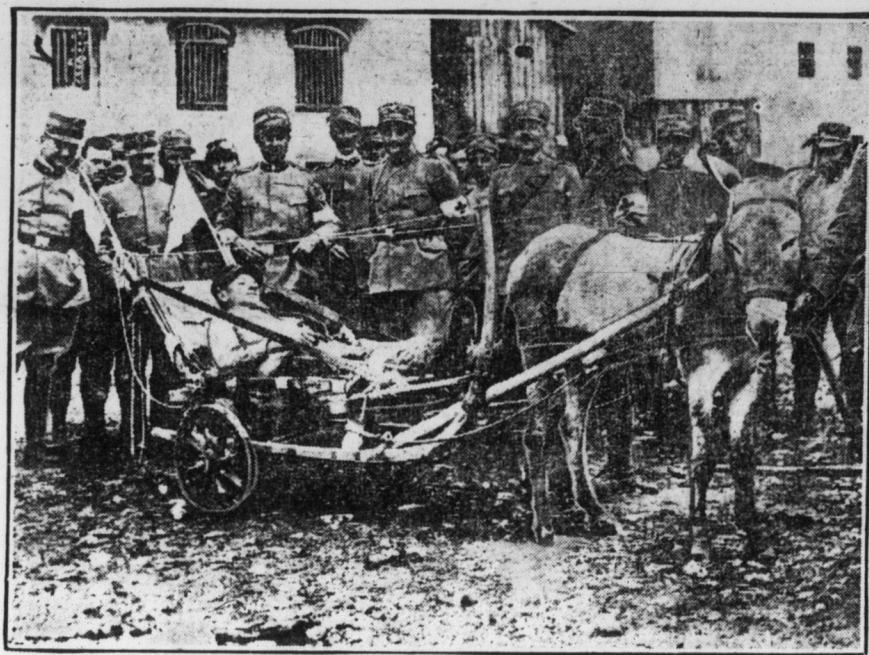
No Note in His Eye.

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.

"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye."

To remove the smell of onions, rub the hands on a stick of celery, and the odor will be entirely dissipated.



A Donkey Cart of the Italian Red Cross for Mountain Use

THIS novel conveyance is now in use by the hospital corps of the Italian army to carry wounded men to the hospitals from the heights on which much of the fighting occurs. These little donkeys are similar to West-Indian country.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Sept. 21.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.03½; No. 2 do., \$1.01½, on track lake ports, prompt shipment.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., nominal, on track, lake ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 83c, on track lake ports.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 84c, on track Toronto.
Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; No. 3 do., 36c to 38c, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 90 to 92c; slightly tough, 80 to 85c; sprouted or smutty, 70 to 85c, according to sample.
Barley—Good malting barley, 52 to 54c; feed barley, 45 to 48c, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, nominal, 75 to 78c, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.05, Toronto.
Ontario flour—New Winter, 90 per cent patents, \$3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.
Milled feed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$27; middlings, per ton, \$28; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—The receipts are fairly good, with prices steady. Fresh dairy, 24 to 27c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 29 to 30c; do., solids, 27 to 28½c.
Eggs—No. 1, 23 to 24c per dozen, in case lots; extra at 26 to 27c.
Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c.
Combs (wholesale), per doz., No. 1, \$2.50 to \$3; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2.
Poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; fowl, 16 to 17c; ducklings, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 22 to 24c.
Cheese—The market is steady; large, 14½ to 15c; do., twins, 15 to 15½c.

Provisions.

Cured meats are quoted as follows: Bacon, long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18½ to 19c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 22 to 23c; backs, plain, 23 to 24c; boneless backs, 25 to 25½c.
Lard—The market is firm; pure lard, tubs, 12 to 12½c; do., pails, 12½ to 12¾c; compound, tubs, 10½c; do., pails, 11½c.

Hay Market.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, ton, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 2, ton, \$13 to \$14; baled straw, ton, \$6.50.

Business in Montreal.
Montreal, Sept. 21.—Corn, American—No. 2 yellow, 89 to 89½c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 43c; No. 3 local white, 42c; No. 4 local white, 41c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.85; seconds, \$5.35; strong bakers', \$5.15; Winter patents, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.50; do., bags, \$2.10 to \$2.45. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.35 to \$5.40; bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45; \$32 to \$33. Mouillie, \$32 to \$37. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17 to \$18. Cheese, finest Western, 15 to 15½c; finest Eastern, 14½ to 14¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 29½ to 29¾c; seconds, 28½ to 28¾c. Eggs, fresh, 30 to 31c; selected, 28 to 29c; No. 1 stock, 23 to 24c; No. 2 stock, 21c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$18.75 to \$14.25. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$28 to \$29.50. Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, 27 to \$27.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10½c; pure wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 12½ to 13c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.00½; No. 1 Northern, 99½ to 99¾c; No. 2 Northern, 92½ to 93½c; September, 93½c; December, 91½c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72½ to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32½ to 33c. Flour and bran unchanged.
Duluth, Sept. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.01½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.00½; No. 1 Northern, 98½c; Montana, No. 2, hard, 98½c; Septem-

CZAR'S SECRET SERVICE HEAD WAS HIMSELF A GERMAN SPY

Betrayed Weak Points of War Preparations to Very Men He Was Expected to Arrest

A despatch from London says: A prominent Russian who is here in connection with war contracts for his Government revealed the astounding fact that the man at the head of the Russian special investigation service entrusted with the work of discovering German spies in Russia was himself a German spy. This man had been known to the Russian court for years, and only proofs of the most indisputable nature led to his exposure. Then prompt action was taken. He was tried by court-martial and convicted of having betrayed the weak points of the Russian war preparations to the very Germans he was expected to arrest. His execution followed immediately.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Best heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.40 to \$7.60; do., good, \$7 to \$7.20; do., medium, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do., common, \$5 to \$5.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do., good, \$5.90 to \$6.25; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do., good, \$5.25 to \$6; do., medium, \$5 to \$5.75; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$5; milkers, choice, each, \$85 to \$100; do., common and medium, each, \$35 to \$50; springers, \$50 to \$95; light ewes, \$6 to \$6.50; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; spring lambs, cwt., \$8 to \$8.45; calves, medium to choice, \$7 to \$17.70; hogs, of cars, \$9.65 to \$9.90; do., fed and watered, \$9.50; do., f.o.b., \$9.15.
Montreal, Sept. 21.—A few small lots of good steers sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75; fair at \$6.50 to \$7.25, and common and medium at \$5 to \$6, while some small lots of choice butchers' cows brought \$6.75 to \$7, and the lower grades from \$5 to \$6.50; and lots of Ontario lambs sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and Quebec calves at \$6.75 to \$7. Sheep brought from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt; calves from \$5 to \$20 each as to size and quality; hogs, fair at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and \$9.75 to \$9.90 per cwt., weighed off cars.

Belgians Forbidden to Boycott Germans

A despatch from Brussels says: Gen. von Bissing, the Governor-General of Belgium, has issued an order against the boycotting, blacklisting, insulting or threatening otherwise to injure Germans or persons showing German sympathies or trading with German firms. The maximum penalty for infractions of the order is two years' imprisonment or a fine of 10,000 marks (\$2,500). The term of imprisonment can be extended to five years when disobedience is offered by several persons in collusion.

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Who is your favorite writer?

"My husband." "Why, I wasn't aware that your husband's talents ran in that direction. What does he write?" "Cheques."

Saved His Life.

It is probable that no class of men is lampooned more unjustly than doctors. Many of the stories at their expense, however, are both amusing and good-natured. A recent addition to the list is the tale told by London Tit-Bits about the Chinaman who was asked if there were good doctors in China.

"Good doctors!" he exclaimed. "China have best doctors in world. He saved my life, doctor; he saved my life."

"You don't say so! How was that?" "Me velly bad," he said. "Me callee Doctor Han Kon. Give some medicine. Get velly, velly ill. Me callee Doctor San Sing. Give more medicine. Me grow worse—going to die. Blimey callee Doctor Hang Chang. He no got time; no come. He saved my life."

RUSSIAN ARMY HOLDS ITS OWN

Driving Back Enemy in the South and Delaying Him in the North.

A despatch from London says: Stern battles are being fought all along the eastern front from Riga to the Roumanian border, and while the Germans continue to advance slowly in the north and centre, the Russians in the south are repeating their successes against the Austro-German armies, which are now being driven back across the River Stripa in Galicia, and have been forced to retire westward, north of the Galician frontier.

While these Russian victories naturally are welcomed in Russia and the allied countries as an evidence that the Russian armies are still able to take the offensive when well supplied with ammunition, there is no inclination to exaggerate their importance. The engagements, however, keep the Austro-Germans busy, and make it imperative to send reinforcements southward which could be used to better advantage in the north, where operations of much greater moment are being directed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

This General, who began his offensive against the Vilna-Dvinsk railway a week ago, has not yet established himself on the line. His cavalry, which did reach it, has been driven back. Nevertheless he has driven the Russians across the Dvina River, north of Dvinsk, placing that city in a rather dangerous position, and has also made some progress north of Vilna.

To the south of Vilna, toward Grodno, the Russians are offering stubborn resistance and have the Germans firmly held. Something of the same kind has happened in the centre; Prince Leopold has been delayed in his advance. Field Marshal von Mackensen has passed his forces through the Pripiet marshes and is now in possession of Pinsk. From this point southward the Russians are advancing and have recaptured a number of villages, but they are not likely to push their advantage much farther, as to do so would make their northern flanks vulnerable.

A good deal of importance is attached to the decision of Russia to call to the colors the reserves of the territorial army. Should the age limit be fixed at 35 years, this fresh call would mean the possible addition of eight million men to the Russian armies, including the men who had passed through the first line and reserves, and those who heretofore have been exempted as students, or men who are not quite up to the physical standard.

Naturally, all of these could not be armed and equipped, but Russia could have the pick of them.

RESIST ASPHYXIATING GAS.

French Army Carries Travelling Laboratories to Fight Poisons.

A new service has been installed in the French army, that of travelling laboratories. New weapons with which the enemy is fighting, asphyxiating gas and poisons in other forms, caused the French authorities to make preparation for combating them in the most effective way.

Much secrecy was observed about the arrangements, but already in June forty travelling laboratories had been distributed among the armies. In July more than ninety were in operation.

German estimates of the number of Russians captured are undoubtedly exaggerated, although the number of killed and wounded is probably somewhere near correct.

Against these figures must be placed the German losses, which close observers state must reach three-quarters of a million in killed, wounded and prisoners. This does not include the Austrian losses, of which no accurate estimate is possible.

Russia's Wheat Crop.

Taking all crops together, the yield will be about 2,000,000,000 bushels. The winter-sown grain is harvested already and also a large proportion of spring-sown crops. The figures arrived at are 446,000,000 bushels better than last year's total, and 291,000,000 bushels in excess of the five-year average. Of wheat altogether there will be harvested 571,000,000 bushels. For export there will be available some 450,000,000 bushels.

He is a poor sign painter who is unable to make a name for himself.

Troops Gathering on Swiss Frontier

A despatch from Basel says: French and German armies near the Swiss frontier are showing uncommon military activity. Heavy reinforcements are arriving, and artillery duels are becoming fiercer daily. On both the French and German frontiers between the town of Delle and Basel civilians are being moved from the border villages and towns.

Czar Grants Amnesty to All Political Prisoners

A despatch from Rome says: It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has ordered amnesty for all political persons affected is said to be about one hundred thousand.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Lord Crewe has accepted the presidency of the British Association for 1916.

The omnibus routes of London total 500 miles in their combined length.

The Queen's Work for the Women's Fund has now reached a total of over \$816,450.

While engaged in bayonet practice at Ashford, Private Edward Smith, an infantryman, was killed by lightning.

A report that the House of Lords was on fire, brought the brigade to Westminster, but it proved to be a false alarm.

A fortune of over a million and a half pounds was left by Mr. James Crossley Eno, proprietor of "Eno's Fruit Salt."

Four men were killed in an explosion that occurred at the works of Messrs. Spencer and Curedale, cotton waste bleachers, Bury.

Great Britain has a fleet of over 1,000 aeroplanes of a new pattern now ready for the greatest aerial raid in the history of the world.

The Earl of Derby has announced that when the war is over he will as far as possible employ no men who have not served at the front.

The death has taken place at Chiswick, Oxon., of Dr. Andrew J. Herbertson, M.A., professor of geography at the University of Oxford.

A woman named Mrs. Campbell was blown to pieces at Liverpool by a bomb that had been forwarded to her by her son, a chauffeur at the front.

Second Lieut. Lord Dalmeny, Grenadier Guards, heir to Lord Rosebery, captain of the Surrey cricket eleven in 1905 and 1906, has been wounded in action.

Mr. W. F. Kingston, author of several popular recitations, chief among them being "The Firemen's Wedding," has just died at Highburn, at the age of sixty-six.

Several of the leading London clubs have been badly hit by the war, and it is stated that many will be compelled to combine to prevent a collapse.

After holding the position of mortuary keeper at Hornsey for 29 years, Alfred Dean fell from a ladder while cleaning the dissecting room and was fatally injured.

The headmaster of Christchurch School, Gravesend, Mr. Ernest John Howcroft, was at Gravesend, fined \$25 for assaulting a schoolboy named Albert Hill.

BUFFALO IN CANADA.

Location of All the Herds, Number, Annual Increase.

The buffalo is not by any means extinct, for the Dominion Government is looking carefully after the four herds of the Northwest, and these include the herd of wild buffalo in the Stony Lake district. The following are the figures up to the end of last fiscal year, showing the number in each herd and the annual increase or decrease between the years 1909-14.

The location of the herds is as follows:

1. Banff (exhibition herd), of 14 males.
2. Elk Island Park, near Lamont, Alta., herd of 100. Enclosure of 16 square miles.
3. Main herd is at Buffalo Park, near Wainwright, Alta. Herd of 1,711, 493 males, 483 females, 735 yearlings and calves. This park has an area of 160 square miles, fenced.
4. A herd of wild buffalo near Fort Smith, in the Slave Lake district. Number in herd estimated at 500, although the accurate figures not attainable.

Year.	Bal. from previous year.	Increase.
1909	469	54
1910	685	117
1911	882	188
1912	1,079	241
1913	1,320	250
1914	1,558	202

Year.	Imported.	Total at end of year.	Percentage increase.
1909 ...	218	685	11.5
1910 ...	89	882	16.7
1911 ...	22	1,079	21.3
1912 ...	7	1,320	22.3
1913 ...	0	1,558	19.
1914 ...	0	1,649	12.1

This table does not take the herd of wild buffalo into account. There are practically no deaths from disease. The main cause of death is fighting for the supremacy of the herd.

Not the Answer He Expected.

A Scottish minister was one day talking to one of his aged parishioners, who in the course of the conversation ventured to express the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid.

"I am glad to hear you say that," said the minister. "I am pleased that you think so much of the clergy. And so you think we should have bigger stipends?"

"Ay," said the old man; "then we'd get a better class of men."