

REPRESENTS SELF AS RETURNED MAN TO PASS A CHECK

Alleged Impostor Being Sought
by Soldiers.

MAY BE ALMS SEEKER

Great War Veterans Anxious
to Secure Clue as to Guilty
One's Whereabouts.

Members of the Great War Veterans' Association here are looking for a man who, claiming to be one of their number, passed a worthless check at a local

drygoods store Thursday. The check was for \$100 and was payable to the man, who was reported as being a returned soldier. The man was seen by a number of soldiers, who were anxious to see him, but he refused to be identified. It is thought that he may be the same person who was reported as being a returned soldier, but who was actually an impostor. The man was seen by a number of soldiers, who were anxious to see him, but he refused to be identified. It is thought that he may be the same person who was reported as being a returned soldier, but who was actually an impostor.

MANITOBA HARVESTING.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 23.—Eighty-five per cent of the wheat crop of Southern Manitoba has been cut, while in other districts the average runs from ten to twenty per cent, according to a crop report issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

MANY HORSES INJURED ON RIDOUT ST. HILL

A state of indignation resulting from alleged mistreatment of horses by the city when the animals are allowed to descend and ascend the grade just over the Ridout street bridge toward Craig street, is prevalent among residents of the locality.

It is said that the state of the bridge with which the road is laid is such that as many as six horses per day slip on the road, and many sustain painful injuries. The animals are unable to gain a sound footing on the smoothly-laid bricks.

NO MORE PAVING THIS YEAR WHEN ADELAIDE ST. DONE

Board of Control Will Call in
Prof. Marshall Soon.

AN EXTRA INSPECTOR

Specifications To Be Revised
at Completion of Present
Work.

Pavements were discussed at some length by the board of control this morning, and it was finally decided to put an additional inspector on the Adelaide street pavement to cut off the work at the completion of this job, and to have Prof. Marshall come to London and revise the specifications. In the meantime, City Engineer Brazier will secure the specifications of the American and Canadian Good Roads Associations.

City Engineer Brazier brought the matter to the attention of the board. He wanted some instructions as to specifications and inspection. The board had passed a resolution asking Professor Marshall and himself to revise the specifications. Mr. Marshall had not seen the work of construction, and he would like to have him.

"Mr. Marshall should see this work," was Dr. Shaw's opinion. "He saw the work on the hydro shop the other evening, and declared that better stuff was going into the pavements in London than into the hydro shop."

"The board is not to be taken at the present time," said Controller Moore. "Prof. Marshall told the mayor that the sand and gravel were perfectly good, and that the pavements were all right," said Controller Saunders.

Mayor Stevenson could not recall the conversation. "If more than an additional inspector be put on Adelaide street," declared Controller Moore.

"That is, an extra man over the one we have," asked Controller Saunders. This was answered in the affirmative, and the extra man will be named.

"I move that the specifications of the American and Canadian Good Roads Associations be secured," declared Controller Moore.

The board agreed to this. "We want to see what is what in this matter," he stated.

"We will run the price of pavements up here," was the opinion of Controller Saunders.

It was also decided to have Prof. Marshall come to London when the next paving is done on Adelaide street.

"Mr. Marshall has never seen how we put down pavements," said Mr. Brazier. "I would like to have him come here."

He will be asked to come here. It was also decided to stop pavement construction with the completion of the Adelaide street pavement to Central avenue.

"We have been held up because of the lack of broken stone," explained Mr. Brazier. "We have 33 days' work more for the surface gangs, and that will run us until cold weather."

The board may later decide to put down a pavement on Richmond street, from Bathurst to the T. R. tracks, but if this is done it will be constructed by day labor.

TRAINS ARE TIED UP FOR LACK OF FIREMEN

A shortage of railroad firemen, which has become more acute during the past two weeks, is tying up the trains at the terminals several Grand Trunk freight trains. The scarcity is due, it is claimed, to so many men having overseas, and others having laid off owing to long runs.

The class of freight held up is known as "dead freight," live freight, such as stock, war munitions, coal and iron ore being moved in preference to ordinary merchandise.

BRIDGES DOWN AS COUNCIL TRIES TO AWARD CONTRACTS

KINCARDINE, Aug. 23.—The town council has been busy trying to award contracts for the three bridges. At a meeting on Monday evening the council decided to award the contract for the three bridges on Broadway and Durham streets were awarded to the firm of J. H. & J. H. for \$2,000 for the former, and \$3,200 for the latter.

It was found that the contractors had taken the engineer's estimate of quantities, which were wrong, and the firm refused to sign up for the work. The other tender was from the Hunter Bridge and Boiler Company. Keyes offered to put in the extra cement at \$4 per yard. This brought its offer under its competitors.

within the city, which is rapidly approaching the point where it will furnish most inhospitable quarters for the enemy.

Despite heavy counter-attacks from the enemy during the night, the British today were holding strongly the positions which they reached yesterday along the front varying in depth from a few hundred yards to half a mile.

In the other part of the front, before Lens, the Canadians last night and this morning made still further advances on their southwest front, of the Souchez River.

Push Forward in Night. Last night the Canadians also pushed forward toward two strong fosses adjoining the Green Crassier to the northwest. The situation at Lens has been more or less quiet as a whole since yesterday morning.

Fighting still continues east and northeast of Ypres. The British line runs approximately through a point in the centre of Inverness Cope from north and south, but north of it the Germans are in possession of a large machine gun position, which dominates the northern portion of the wood, and these guns add to the difficulties of the situation for the British.

Through Hall of Bullets. The British made their advance into Inverness in the face of an extremely severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

In a bigger battle farther north the British reduced many exceedingly strong German concrete redoubts and strongholds, which had figured in much of the fighting heretofore. One of these, which was the scene of a strenuous struggle before the British finally subdued its garrison, was counter-attacked determinedly by the Germans later in the day. The counter-attack was driven off with considerable loss to the Germans.

On the east the British penetrated to an extreme depth of half a mile, thus clearing much ground they had failed to hold in the bitter battle of last Monday.

severe machine gun fire from the wood and from points to the north and south. The ground here is marshy and hard for the infantry to traverse, and the British forced their way forward to the wood, where they threw themselves on the Germans with bayonets and bombs and drove the enemy back.

Heavy counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the line where they finally rested half way through the wood.

Similar sanguinary fighting also occurred a little north in the Giencon wood, where there was a nest of machine guns.

In the Ypres-Menin road sector of the fighting the British penetrated the German defences to a depth of about 500 yards over a front of about a mile. Strongholds are reduced.

FREE PANTS

Most Daring Clothes Offer Ever Made!

IN LONDON

The Event Which Marks the Step From
Summer To Fall

Suits and Overcoatings

Yes! A Pair of Pants Absolutely Free!

FREE! FREE! With every Suit or Overcoat. That is the proposition in brief but emphatic language. A pair of Pants FREE at this time of the season, when the cost of woollens is soaring in price and scores of other firms are unable to secure goods. Men of London, stop and think what this means to you. Every yard of the cloth on display comes direct to us from the mills. And from us to you. That's the secret of it all. That's why we can make this great Made-to-Measure tailoring offer. Not the tawdry, trashy ready-made clothing, picked up in some foreign clothing factory, where disease germs live and thrive on dust and dirt. No! Not cheap cloth either, but the best of imported cloth. Weaves and patterns that the high-priced tailor will envy and cannot offer you at any price. Patterns made exclusively for our own clientele. New in the season's stock to meet the trend of correct fashion for Fall and Winter. Hundreds of the smartest designs and new color effects. And you can select your style from 37 of the new fashion plates. Any style you wish in Suit or Overcoat, and not a single penny charged for extras. The price you pay will cover all extras. And the tailoring and trimmings will not be skimmed. Your clothes will be cut and tailored by our most careful and capable tailors and cutters. Every thread and button by our own staff.

One Day Only---Saturday!
We Invite You To Come!

OUT-OF-TOWN MEN

If you cannot come to the store on Saturday, we will hold this offer open to you until last mail on Monday, up to which time a letter from you with a small deposit, will entitle you to the full Free Pants benefit. We will send you full assortment of samples, together with the latest Fashion Plates, simple self-measuring chart, by which you cannot make a mistake, and if we should fail to satisfy you, your money will be returned.

REMEMBER, A PAIR OF PANTS EXTRA WITH EVERY SUIT OR OVERCOAT FROM THE FINEST RANGE OF FALL AND WINTER FABRICS IN LONDON.

Store Opens at 8:30 a.m., Closes at 10 p.m.

This Offer Holds Good in Any of the Scotland
Woolen Mills Stores Named Here

Scotland Woolen Mills Company, Hamilton; H. E. Douglas, Woodstock; J. A. McDonald, St. Catharines; J. R. Joyce, Welland; King Edward Clothing Company, Guelph; E. Miller, Windsor; S. Madger, Sudbury; J. T. Mitchell, Sault Ste. Marie; T. Dunbar, Sarnia; E. C. Sprague, Belleville; P. N. Hourigan, Peterboro; H. S. Warwick, Kingston; Scotland Woolen Mills Company, Ottawa; Scotland Woolen Mills Company, London; Scotland Woolen Mills Company, Toronto.

Scotland Woolen Mills Co.
199 DUNDAS STREET

Retail Store: 139 Yonge Street. Factory: 50-52 Richmond Street E., Toronto.

Continued From Page One

COMBAT FOR LENS

to the strength of the British line, which has continued to tighten steadily about the heart of the city. The crassier is really a great slag heap which has been accumulating over a considerable area between three groups of railway yards, from which coal trains were sent south and west. It lies only about three hundred yards south of the central railway station of Lens, and overlooks it.

The crassier is an important buffer between the main German defences of the city proper, and the Germans reach it through tunnels connected with the network of passages and dugouts beneath Lens. Part of ground about the crassier is inundated, due to the waterworks nearby having broken its banks, and this in conjunction with the great number of machine gun emplacements on the elevation has made it a particularly difficult position for attack.

Surprise for Enemy. The Canadians made their assault before dawn this time, and their attack was preceded by a protracted and exceedingly intense bombardment of the German positions. The Germans, exhausted by the long strain of constant counter-attacks which they have been delivering, found the Canadians in their midst with little warning. But the defenders did not give up without a struggle, and there was considerable bayonet fighting.

An advance upon two German colliery positions adjoining the crassier to the northwest earlier in the night also involved stiff hand-to-hand fighting. About the crassier are numerous shell-shattered buildings, many of which have been strongly fortified by the Germans.

The Canadians this morning bombed their way systematically through the defences, silencing the machine guns and clearing out the underground.

Canuck Force Undiminished. The Canadians thus far have not attempted to advance into the heart of Lens, but today's fighting was on the edge of the city proper, rather than in the suburbs. There seems to be no diminution in the strength of the Canadian attacks, despite the tremendous labor they have performed in the last few days. They have worked steadily and methodically, gradually weaving a net around the Germans, who live miserably in their underground positions.

The Price of Peace Is Prussianism Destroyed

"There can be no peace until Prussianism is destroyed," says the New York World, in answer to the Pope's peace proposal. "Whether it is destroyed from without or from within rests mainly with the German people themselves, but destroyed it must be if there is to be peace in the world. That is now the beginning and the end of the war aims of the Allies, and unless achieved, autocracy has triumphed and German militarism is master of civilization."

"Germany must be beaten and know she is beaten," says the Louisville Post. And the Chicago Herald warns us that a peace on the Pope's terms "would be a truce, not a peace."

Not only do strong supporters of the war dismiss the "Pope's Peace" as a German peace, while they urge strenuous waging of war till Germany is made either "powerless or free," but pacifists, Socialists and German-Americans agree in predicting the failure of the new papal efforts at mediation.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 25 is an interesting article reflecting the opinion of the press of the country on this newest of the peace proposals.

Elihu Root's Faith in the Russian Republic

"We Bring Back an Abiding Faith That This Great Free Self-Governing Democratic Government Shall Be Maintained Intact," says Elihu Root; and Others of the Commissioners Are Similarly Quoted in "Russia and Ourselves," an interesting Article in This Issue. Other Articles in This Valuable Number Are:

Why Victory Shall Be Ours
Triumph of Reserve Officers' Camps
How To Save Ireland
Foreign Friends of Germany
Canadian Hierarchy Fighting
Conscription
Italy's War Aims
A New Theory of Life
Diet by Price
Chicago's "Kaiserized" Speller
Another Poet Fallen in Battle
Religion in the Trenches
Spiritualized Labor in France

Numerous Interesting Illustrations, Including Cartoons and Maps

Form Your Opinions From Unbiased Reports by Reading "The Digest"

The average man easily gets into a "news-rut." He reads the same newspapers morning and evening and forms the habit of looking at world-events always from the same angle. Too often this means unfair partisanship and prejudice. Let him read THE LITERARY DIGEST—for in its pages he

will find the cream of the world's news, impartially presented in the form of original quotations from the most diverse sources, with no attempt at editorial instruction. Why do YOU not read "THE DIGEST" and base your judgments on the actual facts?

AUGUST MOTOR NUMBER—104 PAGES

August 25 is an important week in the Digest's motor calendar. This issue is replete with the 1918 announcements of automobiles, motor-trucks and accessories. Information about the latest mod-

els and newest accessories that should save time and money to prospective purchasers is a feature of the Digest's advertising pages. If you are a motorist it is important that you buy this number.

August 25th Number on Sale Today—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a
Mark of
Distinction to
Be a Reader of
The Literary
Digest

The
Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK