

ASIA MINOR AND SYRIA COASTS OBJECTIVE OF THE ITALIANS

Two More Hours of Darkness and Turks Would Have Been Cut Off on Gallipoli

A despatch from Paris says: The Official Journal publishes the declaration of a blockade of the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria from the island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier, to date from August 25. This conveys the first hint of the proposed landing place of the Italian expeditionary force against Turkey.

Stories of wounded men who have arrived at Alexandria tell of how nearly the allies came to gaining a great success in one of their attacks. An Austrian officer declared that if the allied forces had had two more hours of darkness they could have covered six hundred yards of ground which separated them from the Sari Bahr hill, generally known as Hill 971. Once this hill was in the allies' hands, the officer declared, the Turkish communications would have been cut and it was for the possession of this hill that the dominion troops fought so bravely but futilely.

BRITISH AIRMAN SANK SUBMARINE

Single Handed, He Dropped Bombs on Undersea Craft Near Ostend.

A despatch from London says: From out of the sky came a weapon that destroyed an undersea boat last week, recording in the annals of history the first time that an aircraft sent a submarine to the bottom.

Lieut. Commander Bigsworth won for himself the distinction of having accomplished this feat. Single-handed, while on an "air patrol" near Ostend, Belgium, he tackled a German U boat and within a few minutes his victim, completely wrecked, submerged for the last time.

"It is not the practice of the Admiralty to publish statements regarding the losses of German submarines, important though they have been, in cases where the enemy has not other source of information as to the time and place at which these losses have occurred."

In the case referred to above, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron Commander Bigsworth was performed in the immediate neighborhood of the coast in occupation of the enemy, and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German destroyer."

Concerning the recent bombardment of Zebrugge, Belgium, by a British fleet, the Amsterdam Tidj says it has learned that a large number of soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet, and that 90 severely wounded men were brought to Ghent. The material damage done, it adds, was apparently very great, as a shed built for submarines was completely destroyed and with it some submarines.

The significant announcement in the Admiralty report that it is not the practice of the Admiralty to publish accounts regarding the losses of German submarines, together with the statement of the Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in the course of an address to a deputation of agricultural landowners that the navy now has the submarine menace well in hand, lends color to recent official reports to the effect that the British have of late months captured a very large number of these submersible vessels, and that many others have been sunk. The number sunk has been variously stated at from 20 to 40, but this statement is the only official admission that there were others than those previously announced by the Admiralty as having been destroyed.

MUNITIONS MOVING TO EUROPE RAPIDLY

June Figures Were About a Quarter of the Entire Year's Business.

A despatch from Washington says: That a great part of Europe's enormous orders for arms and ammunition did not begin to move from the United States until comparatively recently was indicated by export figures issued by the Department of Commerce. The statistics, covering the 21 months ending with June, showed that, while exports of war supplies increased tremendously over the preceding year, the greater part of the increase—in some cases from one-fifth to one-third of the entire year's exports—left the United States in June.

The twelve-month period showed exports of explosives valued at \$41,476,188, as against \$6,272,197 in the preceding year. More than one-fourth of that total—\$11,689,744—was shipped during June. Gunpowder showed exports of \$3,234,549 in June, compared with \$5,091,542 for the year.

Sixty-two aeroplanes were exported in June. In the preceding year only 94 were shipped. Nearly eight times as many automobile trucks were exported in June as in the entire year ended June 30, 1914. June exports of both passenger automobiles and trucks were valued at \$13,364,800, and for the year at \$60,254,635. In the preceding year they were \$26,574,574. Figures for barbed wire, harness and saddles showed similar export conditions.

A PARTY OF GERMAN DRAGOONS IN ACTION



Having left their horses in the rear this party of German Dragoons had just taken up a position behind a barricade of cartwheels to engage an enemy outpost. The photograph is from the eastern front.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Aug. 31.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.23½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21½, on track lake ports; No. 3 Northern, \$1.13½; Port McNicoll. These quotations are on a "prompt settlement" basis.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 55c, on track lake ports, "prompt settlement."
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 85c, on track lake ports.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 51 to 52c; No. 3 white, 50 to 51c, according to freights outside; new oats, 40 to 42c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, nominal, \$1.15; new, \$1 to \$1.02, according to freights outside. Cereal wheat \$1.05. Sprouted or smutty wheat 75 to 85c, according to sample.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Good malting barley, No. 3 feed or better, 52c, nominal.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$7; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.30; Toronto, in cotton bags, 10c more.
Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent, patents, \$4.60; do., new, \$4, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, for prompt shipment.
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, Bran, \$27 per ton; shorts, \$28 per ton; middlings, \$30 per ton; good feed flour, \$1.90 per bag.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, 25 to 26c; inferior, 20 to 22c; creamery prints, 28 to 29½c; do., solids, 26 to 27c.
Eggs—No. 1, 22 to 23c per doz., in case lots; extra at 24 to 25c.
Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c.
Combs (wholesale), per doz., No. 1, \$1.50 to \$2; No. 2, \$1 to \$2.
Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; fowls, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 17 to 18c.
Cheese—Large, 15 to 15½c; 15½ to 15¾c for twins. Old cheese, 21½c.

Provisions.
Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 22c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 25 to 26c.
Lard—The market is quiet; pure lard, tubs, 11½ to 12½c; do., pails, 12 to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10½c; do., pails, 10½ to 10¾c.

Baled Hay and Straw.
Baled hay, new, No. 1, ton, \$17 to \$19; No. 2, ton, \$15 to \$16; baled straw, ton, \$7.50.

Business in Montreal.
Montreal, Aug. 31.—Corn, American, No. 2 yellow, 90 to 91c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 2 local white, 58c; No. 3 local white, 57c; No. 4 local white, 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.10; seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers', per doz., No. 2, \$6.25; straight rollers, \$5.40 to \$5.60; do., bags, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Rolled oats, barrels, \$6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$26 to \$26.50. Shorts, \$28. Middlings, \$33 to \$34. Mouille, \$35 to \$40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.50 to \$18.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 12½ to 12¾c; finest easterns, 11½ to 12½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28¼ to 28½c; seconds, 27¼ to 27½c. Eggs, fresh, 27 to 28c; selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20c. Dressed hogs, abattoir kills, \$13.50 to \$14. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., \$5 to 45 pieces, \$29; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 37½ lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12½ to 13c.

U. S. Markets.
Minneapolis, Aug. 31.—Wheat—September, 96c; December, 95½c; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.16½; No. 1 Northern,

\$1.06 to \$1.16; No. 2 Northern, \$1.03 to \$1.13. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 74½ to 75c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 to 45½c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$20. Duluth, Aug. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.10½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04 to \$1.07; Montana, No. 2 hard, 97½c; September, 97½c bid; December, 96c bid. Linseed cash, \$1.61½; September, \$1.61 asked; December, \$1.61 bid.

Live Stock Market.
Toronto, Aug. 31.—Best heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$8.65; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.75; do., good, \$7.30 to \$7.45; do., medium, \$6.40 to \$7.40; do., common, \$5 to \$6.65; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.25; do., good bulls, \$5.90 to \$6.25; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.35; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do., good, \$5.25 to \$6; do., medium, \$5 to \$5.25; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.25; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$8; spring hams, cwt., \$9 to \$9.30; calves, \$8.75 to \$11; hogs, old cars, \$9.15 to \$9.40; do., fed and watered, \$9 to \$9.10; do., f.o.b., \$8.65 to \$8.70.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—There was a fair demand for steers and sales of fair sized lots of good quality were made at \$8 to \$8.25, while fair stock brought from \$7 to \$7.75 and common from \$5.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. Butcher's cows from \$5.25 to \$7.25 per cwt; canning stock, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt. The demand for lambs was good and sales were made at \$7.50 to \$8.50, while sheep brought from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Calves from \$5 to \$20 each, as to size and quality. Hogs firm, choice selected lots at \$9 to \$9.40 per cwt., weighed off cars.

DROPPED 2,000 FEET FROM FLYING SEAPLANE

A despatch from London says: Sub-Lieut. John McLarty, of the Royal Naval Flying Corps, was killed while flying a seaplane over Southampton Water on the English coast. The machine met with a mishap, and McLarty fell out, dropping 2,000 feet.

THE GULLIES OF GALLIPOLI CHOKED WITH TURKISH DEAD

Correspondent Describes the Desperate Battle for Possession of Sari Bair Hill

A despatch from London says: The battle for Sari Bair hill, which the Australian and New Zealanders captured, but were compelled to evacuate because the troops on their left did not advance far enough, was a most desperate one, according to the correspondent, who says:

"The dead lie thick everywhere. The Turks came down in great numbers from the ridge above and tried to sweep our men off the hill entirely. They themselves were driven back, however, with frightful losses. Being unable to bury their dead, the Turks throw their bodies down the gully until they are stopped by the nature of the ground, while others thrown after them are stopped by the first. Consequently the whole gully is choked with Turkish dead."

BRITISH CONSUL AND ESCORT WERE ATTACKED IN PERSIA

Armed Band Was Led by German Consular Agent at Tabriz—Britishers Suffered Some Losses

A despatch from London says: "A telegram received here from Teheran, Persia, reports that the Russian and British Consuls and their military escort have been attacked at Kenghever by an armed band led by M. O. Schunemann, the German Consular Agent at Tabriz. The Britishers de-

SHELL CRISIS OVER, DECLARES RUSSIA

All Necessary Supplies Are Now Going Forward With Promptness.

A despatch from London says: The shell crisis in Russia is over, according to an announcement made by Chairman Shingraff, of the Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent. The quantity of munitions, the statement continues, has been more than doubled, and all necessary supplies are going forward promptly. The Russian army now is in splendid fighting condition, it is stated, and the machinery of the international administration is gradually being adapted to the new conditions.

"The work 'evacuation,'" says the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, "is losing its terrors in the minds of the people, who are beginning to regard the idea of somewhat protracted mobility as a measurable military scheme."

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent also telegraphs in an optimistic vein. He says a new phase of the Russian operations is now beginning, in which the Russians will have two useful allies, namely, autumn mist and autumn mud.

"Already," says the correspondent, "seven Teutonic armies in many places are floundering through marshy districts, where there is a thick fog in the morning and evening, and where the rains are turning the roads into deep mud. Amid the lakes and bogs, where the operations must now take place, the Germans will often be obliged to move in narrow causeways under the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery, which thus will be able to inflict terrible losses at small cost. The foggy weather will prevent the German airmen feeling out the Russian positions."

"An indication of what the Russians will do next is given in an official announcement that the time has come for the Russian armies to select a suitable position upon which to remain until it can be made to serve as a point of departure for a decisive advance. In other words the Russians now plan to dig themselves into a fortified defensive front such as exists in the west."

GOOD PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES

Objective Aimed at Not Yet Gained, But a Decided Advance Has Been Made.

A despatch from London says: Recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula have enabled the British troops to extend materially the area in their position and to connect their lines along a front of more than 21 miles, according to an official statement.

The statement indicates also that additional troops have been landed on the peninsula, although no details are given on this point, and it is stated simply that "further reinforcements have arrived." It is stated that the losses have been very heavy, but that the Turks suffered more severely than the British.

The report sets at rest rumors which have been in circulation for several days crediting the British troops with having either cut off or outflanked the Turkish forces.

In the first attacks the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summits of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr, commanding positions on the west coast of the peninsula, but through the failure of the new landing party at Suvla Bay to make the progress expected the troops from the dominions were compelled to fall back. Another attack was made last Saturday, but on this occasion, having lost the advantage of surprise, the British could not reach the summit.

The Turks are making a very stubborn defence of their positions, but the allies have confidence that with the strong forces at their command and the assistance of the fleet the Dardanelles will be forced before the arrival of the unfavorable weather, which is due towards the end of September.

ABOLISH MARTIAL LAW THROUGHOUT PARIS

A despatch from Paris says: Martial law has been abolished everywhere in Paris outside of the zone of military activities. The decision of the Government in this respect is interpreted on all sides as a sign of confidence in official circles that the interior administration of France will not be disturbed again by military operations.

Police officials, whose prerogatives have been somewhat confused during the period of military rule, show great satisfaction at the removal of all danger of conflict of authority and at the possibility of pursuing reconstructive measures.

GARIBALDI'S GRANDSON WOUNDED AT THE FRONT

A despatch from Udine, Italy, says: Ezio Garibaldi, son of Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, and grandson of the great Garibaldi, has been severely wounded in the face during the fighting with the Austrians.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Nelson is having all overhead wires placed in underground cables. The oat crop of the Yukon will be poor this year from lack of rain. British Columbia is supplying a good deal of paper to Australia. Victoria tax rate last year was 20 mills; this year it will be 18 mills net.

Nanaimo has a complete company of miners recruited and may have a second. Kaslo impounds chickens running at large and charges 25 cents for their release. Revelstoke still works for and expects to get an internment camp established there.

Interned aliens who were incapable of military duty, were freed from the camp at Fernie.

Dependents of soldiers enlisted at Fernie are drawing \$700 a month from the Patriotic Fund.

Steel in the Pacific Great Eastern Railway has been laid to a point eleven miles above Lillooet.

All the provincial constables in Fort George district except the chief have enlisted in the militia.

About 750 school teachers took the special course at the High and Normal Schools at Victoria.

The East Kootenay Lumber Company is working two shifts at their Jaffray mill on railway grain doors.

Telegraph rates between White Horse and Skagway are reduced from a dollar to 50 cents for ten words.

Promise of an abundant fruit crop in the Okanagan Valley caused the B. C. Government to look to the marketing.

Vancouver Council must spend another \$60,000 to relieve its unemployed, the city is supporting 625 families.

A cargo of British Columbia Douglas fir has gone to Hudson's Bay, via the Panama Canal, for the railway work there.

The fur trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Stikine River have been reduced owing to the war conditions.

Giuseppe de Cesare, sent from Nelson to New Westminster for life for murder, has been sent back insane; it is doubted, too.

Private Walter Smith, of the Canadian Scottish, killed while at ambulance work in the trenches, was a Prince Rupert boy.

W. A. Aldritt, prisoner of war in Germany, recommended for the Victoria Cross, was once physical director of Revelstoke Y.M.C.A.

The liner Titan had to refuse to carry two 58-ton guns from Victoria to the Philippines for the U. S., as she had no machinery to lift them aboard.

Assistant Fire Chief Thompson of Vancouver says the city will get a shock if a big fire breaks out; there aren't enough men to handle the apparatus.

MOST POWERFUL ARMY WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

Universe Will be "Dumb with Admiration" When It Realizes Fact.

A despatch from Paris says: "The Government now has under control all factories able to produce cannon, rifles, projectiles and explosives," said David Lloyd-George, British Minister of Munitions, in an interview with Charles Humbert, new editor of the Journal. From what Mr. Lloyd-George showed him, Mr. Humbert believes British preparations in many ways are more ample than those of the French. He declares the army now in training will be one of the most powerful the world has ever seen, and when, later, it will be possible to tell what has been accomplished by the British, the universe will be "dumb with admiration."

DIVISION IN RANKS OF TURKISH CABINET

A despatch from London says: The Times Mitylene correspondent says there has been a split in the Turkish Cabinet owing to the alleged persecution of Greeks and Armenians in Turkey. The Grand Vizier, according to the correspondent, has threatened to resign unless the reported treatment of the Greeks and Armenians ceases. Enver Pasha, the War Minister, offered the Grand Vizierate to Rifaat Pasha, President of the Senate, but Rifaat declined the office and is now trying to bring about peace in the Cabinet.

58 UNDERSEA CRAFT IN THE GERMAN FLEET

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The German undersea fleet at present comprises fifty-eight submarines, according to a neutral authority who has just returned to Denmark from Germany. Germany's Baltic fleet, according to the same authority, consists of 38 warships. Six thousand marines from Kiel have been sent to the eastern fighting front to reinforce the pioneer service of the army, it is stated.