

FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON SOMME SHOWS MASTERLY PRECISION

Steady Gains Being Made While Losses in Operations Have Been Reduced to Minimum.

A despatch from Paris says:—"The operations on the Somme on Wednesday were merely a detail of the offensive and of only local bearing." A high military officer explained to the Associated Press, "but significance is derived from the fact that the Germans did not counter-attack as usual. Never before have they failed to react when successfully attacked, and their failure to do so in this case is either a sign of weakness, or, more likely, because of confusion of orders. "The precision with which the French offensive has been carried out is shown by the fact that every objective designated in advance of an action has been reached. At Maurepas a certain number of houses were selected, and every one of them was captured and occupied; it never was intended to attempt the occupation of the entire village. "One consequence of this precision in the French operations is the reduction of losses to a minimum. The operations in Artois and in Champagne cost five times more than all the ground gained on the Somme. The purpose is to destroy the German forces, and the Franco-British defensive also has accomplished the feat of holding on the western front the greater possible portion of the German forces. "It is fallacious to figure out the probable duration of hostilities on French soil by computing the average surface of ground gained per day. Every time an action takes place, even though the gain may be no more than a hundred yards or so, the opposition is beaten. He loses heavily and the weakening moral effect cannot be measured in yards. It is a cumulative effect which sooner or later will wear the enemy down so that he will be unable to hold the French gains to a few hundred yards."

RUSSIANS READY FOR NEW DRIVE

Troops on Central Portion of Front Are Splendidly Equipped.

A despatch from the Russian Army on the Central Russian front says: The continued success of General Brusiloff's two powerful movements, which gradually are enveloping Kovel and Lemberg, have begun to have a marked effect on the situation in the central portion of the front which, except for small Russian gains in the lake region of Dvinsk, has remained virtually unaltered since the Russians fell back last August to the line from Dvinsk to the Pinsk marshes. The Austrian line now has receded so far before the repeated thrusts of the south-western Russian forces in Southern Poland and Galicia that the Germans are in danger of a flanking movement from the south and the automatic retirement of the forces opposed to the Russian centre. Despite the desultory bursts of activity at various points Russian officers say there are many indications that the Germans are prepared to abandon their present line on this part of the front at any moment.

GERMANS FLED IN FACE OF FIRE

Losses in Counter-Attacks on the Somme Described as Enormous.

A despatch from London says: The nightly despatch from British headquarters on the Somme front describes the sanguinary defeat of powerful German counter-attacks on Thursday. In one of these attacks the Germans advanced six deep, but were taken under so heavy a fire that they fled in retreat before even reaching the British lines. Their losses are described as enormous. General Haig also announced the seizure of a 100-yard trench north-west of Enzoutin-le-Petit at the prow of the British advance toward the Martinpuich heights. Counter-attacks directed from the latter region, he asserts, were unsuccessful. The French announce that they spent the day in consolidating the captured ground, while General Haig reports the further penetration for 300 yards of the German front west of the High Wood.

POISONING HORSES INTENDED FOR BRITAIN

A Plot to Poison the Big Shipment of Horses from Kansas City for the Use of the British Government, is Being Investigated by Secret Service Operators of the Santa Fe Railroad and Other Roads which Transport the Horses to Newport News, where they embark for England.

A despatch from New York says: A plot to poison the big shipment of horses from Kansas City for the use of the British Government, is being investigated by secret service operators of the Santa Fe Railroad and other roads which transport the horses to Newport News, where they embark for England. For more than a month a great number of horses, although leaving Kansas City in perfect condition, have been arriving at Covington, Ky., the first stopping place, either ill or dead. Autopsies by British veterinarians disclose arsenic poisoning. More than 10,000 horses a month are leaving the Lathrop, Missouri, concentration camp over the Santa Fe Railway and the work of the mysterious poisoner already has cost the British Government more than \$100,000.

WANT MAXIMUM FIDELITY

Quebec Labor Council Petitions Sir Robert Borden.

A despatch from Quebec says: The Quebec District Council of Federated Trades and Labor at a meeting on Tuesday night decided to petition the Right Hon. Premier Borden, asking his Government to fix a maximum price for the sale of meat, potatoes, bread and all everyday life necessities. The prices lately have been on a constant soar in the district, while the wages have not kept pace with the cost of living. The Government building at the Canadian National Exhibition has 48,400 square feet of exhibit space.

SUBMARINE WARFARE RESUMED AGAINST MERCHANT SHIPS

Campaign Follows German Note to the United States Respecting Boats Carrying Guns.

A despatch from Paris says:—"Germany's submarine warfare against merchant ships is again in full swing, according to the naval expert of the Paris Temps. The Temps declares that this new submarine campaign follows the German note to the United States of Feb. 10, in which it was said: "Merchant ships carrying guns cannot be considered as peaceful ships." According to the Temps, the Germans are now acting under this notice, and it says that three days ago the Italian ship Plata repulsed with gunfire attacks of an enemy submarine. The article concludes with an emphatic declaration that a similar course will be followed by other commanders of allied merchant ships, undismayed by "the murder of Capt. Fryatt."

VERY EXTENSIVE FOOD FRAUDS ARE UNEARTHED IN GERMANY

Traffickers, Several of Whom Were Government Officials, Sold at Profit of 300 Per Cent.

A despatch from The Hague says: The new German "War Usury Bureau" has justified its existence by revealing surprising details of widely ramified food frauds, according to reports received here. The frauds are said to involve a half-dozen leaders and a hundred accomplices. These men are said to have smuggled hundreds of tons of wheat, rye, and barley flour from the province of West Prussia to Berlin, where it was sold at a profit of 300 per cent.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Aug. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 44¢; No. 2 do, 41¢; No. 3 do, 38¢; on track bay ports. Manitoba—No. 1, 41¢; No. 2, 38¢; No. 3, 35¢; extra No. 1 feed, 51¢; No. 2 feed, 48¢; on track bay ports. American corn—No. 3 yellow, 94¢; on track Toronto. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 51¢ to 52¢; nominal according to freight outside. Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 2 do, \$1.15 to \$1.17; No. 3 do, \$1.10 to \$1.12; feed, 98¢ to \$1.00 according to freight outside; new crop, No. 2, \$1.22 to \$1.25. Peas—No. 2, nominal, \$1.55 to \$1.55, according to freight outside. Barley—Malt, nominal, according to freight outside. Buckwheat—Nominal, according to freight outside. Rye—No. 2, new, 98¢ to \$1.00; No. 1 commercial, nominal, according to freight outside. Manitoba flour—First patents, in 48 lbs. bags, \$5.50 to \$5.60; second patents, 53 lbs. bags, \$7.50; strong bakers', in 48 lbs. bags, \$7.75. Toronto. Ontario flour—New Winter according to sample, \$5.50 to \$5.60; nominal, in bags, 53 lbs., \$7.50; nominal, bulk, 50 lbs., \$7.25; nominal, delivered Montreal, 53 lbs., \$8.00; 50 lbs., \$7.75; 48 lbs., \$7.50; 45 lbs., \$7.25; 42 lbs., \$7.00; 40 lbs., \$6.75; 38 lbs., \$6.50; 35 lbs., \$6.25; 32 lbs., \$6.00; 30 lbs., \$5.75; 28 lbs., \$5.50; 25 lbs., \$5.25; 22 lbs., \$5.00; 20 lbs., \$4.75; 18 lbs., \$4.50; 16 lbs., \$4.25; 14 lbs., \$4.00; 12 lbs., \$3.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 8 lbs., \$3.25; 6 lbs., \$3.00; 4 lbs., \$2.75; 2 lbs., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$2.25. Hay—New, No. 1, per ton, \$10 to \$12; No. 2, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50; on track Toronto. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$6 to \$7; on track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Wholesalers were yesterday making the following quotations: Butter—Fresh, choice, 27 to 28¢; inferior, 24 to 25¢; creamery prints, 32 to 33¢; solids, 31 to 32¢. Eggs—New-laid, 29 to 30¢; do, in cartons, 27 to 28¢. Beans—4½ to 5¢, the latter for hand-picked. Cheese—New York, 18¢ to 18½¢; twins, 14 to 15¢; rippled, 12 to 13¢; dressed, 10 to 11¢. Chickens, 27 to 29¢; turkey, 30 to 32¢. Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16 to 17¢; cake, 17 to 17½¢; 12 to 13¢; Compound, 14 to 14½¢.

Provisions—Wholesale.
Cured meats and lard were quoted as follows: Bacon—Long clear, 18 to 18½¢ per lb. Ham—Medium, 24 to 25¢; do, heavy, 26 to 27¢; rolls, 19 to 19½¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27¢; backs, plain, 25¢; ham, 27 to 28¢; cooked ham, 25 to 26¢. Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16 to 17¢; cake, 17 to 17½¢; 12 to 13¢; Compound, 14 to 14½¢.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, August 22.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 56 to 57¢. Oats—Canadian, Western No. 2, 48 to 49¢; No. 3, 45 to 46¢; No. 4, 42 to 43¢; No. 5, 39 to 40¢; No. 6, 36 to 37¢; No. 7, 33 to 34¢; No. 8, 30 to 31¢; No. 9, 27 to 28¢; No. 10, 24 to 25¢; No. 11, 21 to 22¢; No. 12, 18 to 19¢; No. 13, 15 to 16¢; No. 14, 12 to 13¢; No. 15, 9 to 10¢; No. 16, 6 to 7¢; No. 17, 3 to 4¢; No. 18, 1 to 2¢; No. 19, 1 to 2¢; No. 20, 1 to 2¢.

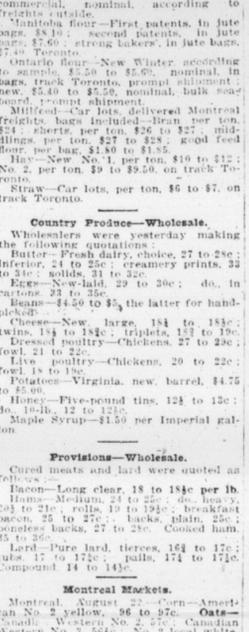
United States Markets.
Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—Wheat—September, \$1.45; December, \$1.47; to \$1.49; No. 1 hard, \$1.50; No. 2 hard, \$1.47; No. 3 hard, \$1.44; No. 4 hard, \$1.41; No. 5 hard, \$1.38; No. 6 hard, \$1.35; No. 7 hard, \$1.32; No. 8 hard, \$1.29; No. 9 hard, \$1.26; No. 10 hard, \$1.23; No. 11 hard, \$1.20; No. 12 hard, \$1.17; No. 13 hard, \$1.14; No. 14 hard, \$1.11; No. 15 hard, \$1.08; No. 16 hard, \$1.05; No. 17 hard, \$1.02; No. 18 hard, \$0.99; No. 19 hard, \$0.96; No. 20 hard, \$0.93; No. 21 hard, \$0.90; No. 22 hard, \$0.87; No. 23 hard, \$0.84; No. 24 hard, \$0.81; No. 25 hard, \$0.78; No. 26 hard, \$0.75; No. 27 hard, \$0.72; No. 28 hard, \$0.69; No. 29 hard, \$0.66; No. 30 hard, \$0.63; No. 31 hard, \$0.60; No. 32 hard, \$0.57; No. 33 hard, \$0.54; No. 34 hard, \$0.51; No. 35 hard, \$0.48; No. 36 hard, \$0.45; No. 37 hard, \$0.42; No. 38 hard, \$0.39; No. 39 hard, \$0.36; No. 40 hard, \$0.33; No. 41 hard, \$0.30; No. 42 hard, \$0.27; No. 43 hard, \$0.24; No. 44 hard, \$0.21; No. 45 hard, \$0.18; No. 46 hard, \$0.15; No. 47 hard, \$0.12; No. 48 hard, \$0.09; No. 49 hard, \$0.06; No. 50 hard, \$0.03.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Aug. 22.—Choice heavy steers, \$18 to \$18.50; good heavy steers, \$17 to \$17.50; butchers' cattle, good, \$17 to \$17.50; do, medium, \$16 to \$16.50; do, common, \$15 to \$15.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$17 to \$17.50; do, good, \$16 to \$16.50; do, medium, \$15 to \$15.50; do, common, \$14 to \$14.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$15 to \$15.50; do, good, \$14 to \$14.50; do, medium, \$13 to \$13.50; do, common, \$12 to \$12.50; butchers' pigs, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$8 to \$8.50; do, common, \$7 to \$7.50; butchers' lambs, per lb., 12 to 13¢; calves, good to choice, \$10 to \$12.00; do, medium, \$8 to \$10.00; do, poor, \$6 to \$8.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$12.00; do, weighed off cars, \$12.25; do, f.o.b., \$12.00.

British Zeppelins Attain Great Speed.
New Airships Are Superior to the German Dirigible.
A despatch from London says: The Daily Express features an article by its naval expert on "our new Zeppelins," which says: "During the past week I have watched the great British airships at work, and, although I am unable to make practical comparisons with the German Zeppelins, our new airships certainly seem marvellously rigid and beautifully designed. Mariners who have made close observations of German dirigibles consider our new airships capable of being handled more readily, of finer model and altogether less cumbersome than the German type. The British airships, moreover, attain an amazingly high speed."

TO FIX CENTRE SPAN OF QUEBEC BRIDGE.
A despatch from Ottawa says: It is expected that between Sept. 14 and 16 the great centre span of the Quebec bridge will be floated into position. This will pave the way for the opening of the structure early next year.

GERMAN LABORING CLASSES ARE ON THE VERGE OF REVOLT
Authorities Endeavoring to Trace Some of Pamphlets Advocating Peace at Any Price.



Brig. General Bird, C.B.

Photographed at a recent vestiture by the King at Buckingham Palace. Picture shows Brigadier-General Bird, C.B., wearing the gold uniform on his left arm to show he has been wounded.

TURKEY DESIRES SEPARATE PEACE

INFLUENTIAL OTTOMANS AND BULGARIANS HAVE SOUND-ED THE ALLIES.

A despatch from Rome says:—Reports are coming from east, west, north and south concerning efforts by Turkey and Bulgaria to make a separate peace with the allies. However, the papers warn the public not to put too much faith in such rumors as, while there is a grain of truth in them, the Governments of those countries have taken no steps to that end. The fact seems to be that certain influential persons of both Turkey and Bulgaria have sounded England and France and even Russia, for the purpose of ascertaining on what terms separate peace would be granted, but that the allies replied evasively, intimating that they could only treat with the responsible Governments and on the understanding that the countries desiring peace would fully acknowledge the victory of the allies. Real negotiations are still a long way off, but interested observers in Turkey are working for this result.

ROMANIA FRIENDLY TOWARD BULGARIA

A despatch from London says:—Bulgarian and Rumanian relations have become more friendly, according to a telegram from Sofia, transmitted by Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent. The readiness of the Rumanian Government to agree to the exchange of goods between the two countries is very favorably commented upon in the Bulgarian capital, says the despatch.

GERMANY MAY DEMAND RECALL OF U. S. ENVOY.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Germany is seriously considering the advisability of asking for the recall of United States Ambassador James W. Gerard, according to reports in diplomatic circles here. Mr. Gerard's approval of the British censorship and his criticisms of Germany are said to have displeased the German Government.

Belgian Troops Capture Karema

A despatch from Havre says: A brigade of Belgian troops has captured and occupied the Port of Karema on the eastern bank of Lake Tanganyika, German East Africa, says an official Belgian announcement. Karema is about 125 miles south of Ujiji.

Smallest day's attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1915, 28,000 on Opening Day; largest, 141,000 on Labor Day.

INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM - MADE IN CANADA

GERMAN LABORING CLASSES ARE ON THE VERGE OF REVOLT

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Throughout Germany the authorities have their hands full confiscating and trying to trace the source of pamphlets advocating peace at any price. This symptom of revolt among a large section of the people recently assumed alarming proportions. A few days ago there was a house-to-house search in Berlin, resulting in the arrests of an editor and printer associated with the Socialist organization. Strongest measures, however, failed to suppress this form of agitation against war, which is so widespread as to baffle the efforts of the military and police. It is proof of the existence of a great undercurrent of discontent which approaches rebellion among the working classes of Germany. The well informed Cologne correspondent of the Tyl writes: "Complete removal of the censorship may be expected shortly, as the authorities can no longer oppose the increasing stream of protests and the bitter agitation among the people. The only result of the Government's measures of suppression is the appearance in succession of secretly produced pamphlets distributed from hand to hand, which are increasing the prevailing unrest and the general feeling of collapse. Removing the censorship would be a safety valve, for the feeling is now increasing in bitterness among the laboring classes."

FARMER IS OWNER OF GRAIN IN STORAGE

Question Which Has Arisen in Interpretation of Grain Act.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Prof. A. Magill, chairman of the Grain Commission, and Mr. Staples, of the same body, are in the capital conferring with the Government relative to an important question which has arisen in connection with the interpretation of the Grain Act. The issue is whether grain dealers are empowered to treat grain, in storage with them as their own. Hitherto they have been doing this, selling the grain and replacing it with other grain of the same grade. The farmers claim that they have no right to do this, that they can move the grain, but not sell it without authority. The matter has been taken up with Hon. Arthur Meighen, who, it is understood, has given his opinion in favor of the farmers' contention, and has been referred to the Justice Department.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES ARE BECOMING COLOSSAL

Men Taken from Garrisons in Serbia, Montenegro and Albania.

A despatch from Rome says: According to an Austrian source several battalions of Landsturm have been taken from the Austrian garrisons in Serbia, Montenegro and Albania, also from the cities of Prague, Budapest and Vienna and other towns, to be sent to the Italian front, where the Austrian losses are truly colossal. Archduke Eugen has assumed direct command of the forces on the Isonzo-Carso line.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GUNS UNITED IN THEIR THUNDER

German First Line Was Broken Everywhere and the Second at Many Points

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—With the skies clear for artillery observations, following the heavy rains, the English and French attacked the German lines on Friday afternoon along the entire front from the Anvre to the Somme, where their blows during the past two weeks have broken the German first line everywhere and the second line at many points. From the ridge above Pozieres, where the battered stone ruins of a windmill stand, to the highest point on the horizon, along the edges of bloody High Wood, and thence along Delville or Devil's Wood to the lower levels of the river valley, where there has been no cessation in the fighting or the pounding of the guns, day after day, there was a continuous cloud of smoke from the bursting shells as the British and French guns united in their thunders. The British made gains on either side of Guillemont, where the Germans still hold the fortifications of their old second line and have their heaviest concentration of guns.

TRANSFER SMELTING INDUSTRY FROM GERMANY TO BRITAIN

England Enters Into Agreement With Australia for Supply of Zinc Concentrates and Spelter.

A despatch from London says: An agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Australia, under which Great Britain contracts to purchase 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates and 45,000 tons of spelter annually from Australia during the period of the war, and for ten years afterward. The effect of the agreement will be to ensure the transfer of the smelting industry from Germany to British hands. The amount involved in the agreement exceeds £25,000,000, covering more than half of Australia's annual output. The remainder of the output is expected to be taken over by France and Belgium.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Capt. Phillip Cruickshank, of Armagh, and editor of the "Tyrone Constitution," is reported killed in action.

Rev. T. Bradley, C.C., Killinkera, Ballisboro, has volunteered as a chaplain with the British Expeditionary forces.

Mr. Henry P. Brennan has been appointed Crown Solicitor for King's County, in succession to the late Mr. Richard Fitzwilliam Barry.

Maze Races, Ireland, have been abandoned as a mark of sympathy for the relatives of Ulster soldiers who fell in the recent fighting.

Lieut. Col. Ross Smyth, officer commanding a battalion of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, has arrived at his home, Ardmore, Londonderry, wounded in action.

The impending retirement of Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain from the position of Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, is announced.

The debris in the Sackville Street area is turning in handy around the port of Dublin. About 800 tons have already gone to ballast on a sailing ship to Australia.

A deputation from the Dublin Corporation, with reference to the reconstruction of Dublin, was received by the Prime Minister at the House of Commons.

Mr. Charles Edmund Fair, L.L.D., has been appointed Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the County of Westmeath, in succession to the late Mr. Patrick Robert Kelly.

The police hut at Fairmount, in the Castlereagh district, has been discontinued. The hut was erected in 1902, when the De Freyne estate was the scene of "land war agitation."

At the meeting of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle, Sir David Harrel was sworn a Lord Justice for the vacancy in the office of Lord Lieutenant.

While engaged with his son in excavating building material in a quarry on his farm at Dreehan, Ather, Patrick Ahern was killed by a portion of the embankment giving way.

Among those who have been killed in the Canadian Contingent is Mr. R. W. Moran, third son of the late Very Rev. E. B. Moran, Dean of Down, who was for many years rector of Killybegh.

A soldier of the Royal Irish Regiment, Pte. Dooly, died at the King George V. Hospital, Dublin, as the result of a bullet wound accidentally received during rifle practice at the military range, Sligo.

A delegation of the Dublin Municipal Council has gone to Paris to study the methods of reconstruction employed in invaded towns, and was received by the Committee of the Exposition, which is now being held at the Tuilleries.

In reply to the request of the Roscommon Town Commissioners that military be stationed in Roscommon, a reply has been received from Major Long stating that the request will receive the consideration of the General officer Commanding-in-Chief.

A shocking occurrence is reported in Ennis county on a Sunday, when during Mass at a local church in Ballinaw, Mr. Patrick Hegarty, of the Clan County Council, was suddenly attacked from behind by another member of the congregation, who inflicted terrible gashes with a razor. His assailant escaped.

TREATY PROTECTS BIRDS.

Canada and United States Guard Insect Destroyers.

A despatch from Washington says: A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insect-destroying birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary was signed at the State Department on Wednesday by Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Spring-Rice. The treaty is very broad and covers practically all kinds of bird life. Its administration will be left to local authorities. So far as it is known, this is the first treaty of the kind ever signed.

BRITAIN MORE POTENT THAN SHE EVER WAS.

A despatch from London says: "Britain's honor is not dead, her might is unbroken, her destiny unfulfilled, her ideals unshattered by her enemies," declared Secretary of War Lloyd George, in addressing Welsh singing societies at the Eisteddfod at Aberystwith on Thursday. "Britain is more alive, more potent, she has greater dominions, her influence is wiser, her purpose deeper and more exalted than ever. Why should not her children sing?"

Forty Million Bushels.

A despatch from Calgary says: Returning from several weeks of travel among the farmers in the Province and elevator men at line elevators of the Alberta Farmers' Elevators Company, C. F. Brown, Vice-President of that corporation on Wednesday stated that the crop of this province would give a wheat yield alone of 40,000,000 bushels.

Tommy's Jam Comes High.

A despatch from London says: During the past year the Government spent \$10,000,000 for jam for the British soldiers, it was announced in the Commons to-day.

The Canadian National Exhibition grand stand has a seating capacity of 16,800, with room for 8,000 more on the lawn.