

SWEDEN ACCUSED OF GROSS VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY

United States Government Publishes Fact That Neutral Legation at Argentine Was Used to Send Official Cipher Messages to Berlin.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Sweden are strained to near the breaking point as the result of a discovery that German official telegrams in cipher were forwarded to Berlin through the Swedish Legation at Buenos Ayres.

The fact that messages from German Charge d'Affaires Luxemburg at Buenos Ayres to the German Foreign Office had been forwarded through the Foreign Office at Stockholm was revealed in an official statement by the State Department yesterday afternoon.

The messages concerned the diplomatic situation in Argentina and dealt with the method to be pursued by submarines in sinking Argentine ships.

Besides revealing the means in which Germany used Sweden in her machinations in Argentina, the dispatches show how the German Charge, at the time Argentina was having a critical diplomatic controversy with Germany over submarine destruction of her ships, was sending through the Swedish Legation information of the sailings of certain vessels with recommendations that they be sunk "without leaving any trace."

In other dispatches he was informing his Government how to regard Argentina's protests against the destruction of her shipping.

It is regarded as significant that no steps have been taken by the Swedish Government, so far as the State Department knows, to punish its diplomatic representative in Buenos Ayres.

U. S. TO SEIZE NEUTRAL SHIPS

400,000 Tons of Scandinavian Vessels May be Utilized.

A despatch from Washington says: Shortage of ocean going tonnage has caused the United States to seize some four hundred thousand tons of neutral shipping now in American ports. Dutch and other Scandinavian ships which are loaded with foodstuffs may be required, it was said on Thursday, to discharge their cargoes and go to Australia and Java for wheat and sugar.

International law, officials point out, gives belligerents the right to commandeer neutral ships whenever the emergency of war requires it. Under this interpretation the American Government has just seized several Austrian ships which took refuge in American ports when the war broke out.

Dutch ships of 300,000 tons, and other Scandinavian vessels of one-third that tonnage, have lain in American ports loaded with foodstuffs ever since the Export Control Act was put into operation. Thus far the owners of the cargoes have refused to unload them, and the American Government has declined to permit the vessels to sail.

FREIGHTERS FIGHT SUBMARINES

Four Merchantmen and Three U-Boats Reported Sunk.

A despatch from an Atlantic Port says: The story of a concerted attack by seven German submarines upon a fleet of twenty-two allied merchantmen steaming westbound for American ports, was told on Thursday by officers and men of four of the vessels which have arrived here during the last few days. Four of the merchantmen—the biggest in the convoy—were sunk by German torpedoes, but before the fight was over the combined fire of the cargo steamship destroyers had destroyed three of the seven submarines.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

ALLIES JOIN UP IN EAST AFRICA

A despatch from London says: A junction has been effected between an Anglo-Belgian column and a Belgian column operating in German East Africa, the two columns getting in touch 97 miles southwest of Kilossa, says the official statement. The Belgians have crossed the Ulangi River near Mahenge.

"We inflicted severe losses on the Germans retreating towards Mahenge," continues the statement. "We are firmly established at Tunduru. Nearly 400 Germans surrendered at Kakera, northeast of Kilossa, to the colored South Africans, who had invested Kakera."

Cut out rhubarb seed stalks whenever seen, and thus throw all the strength into the plant.

STUBBORN BATTLE IS RAGING ON TABLELAND OF BAINSIZZA

Italian Troops Under Gen. Cadorna Push Enemy Beyond the Chiapovano Valley.

The Italian offensive has assumed a character of greater vigor on the tableland of Bainsizza, and is pushing the enemy beyond the Chiapovano Valley. The enemy has tried several diversions at the east of Gorizia and on the hills between Santa Catarina and San Marco, all of these attempts being utterly defeated.

Further south the Austrians under look repeated counter-attacks in great numbers, with no result. Major Morath, commenting in The Pester Lloyd, says the dash of General Cadorna's army in the recent battle of the Isonzo has surpassed anything attempted before.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Sept. 11.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2, do., \$2.21; No. 3, do., \$2.18; No. 4, do., \$2.15. In store Port William, nominal.
Manitoba oats—No. 1 C.W., 64c. in store Port William, nominal.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 60c. nominal; No. 3, do., 58c. nominal, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—New, No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.20, according to freight outside.
Barley—Malt, new, \$1.20 to \$1.22, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$11.90; 2nd, do., \$11.80; strong bakers', do., \$11.70.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.20; new, do., \$10.20; in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.
Milled—Car lots—Delivered, old, freight, bags included, bran, per 100 lb., \$12.42; new, do., \$12.40; middlings, do., \$4.45 to \$4.46; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.
Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, \$11.00 to \$11.50; mixed, do., \$8 to \$9.50, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton; \$7 to \$7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 39 to 39 1/2; prim, per lb., 39 1/2 to 40c; dairy, per lb., 32 to 33c.
Eggs—Per doz., 32 to 40c.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Cheese—New, large, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; twins, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Car lots—Delivered, old, large, 20c; twins 30c; triplets, 30c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 35 to 40c; creamery, 42 to 45c; middlings, 42 to 43c.
New laid, in cartons, 52 to 54c; out of cartons, 45 to 46c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducks, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, Spring, 25c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 1b. 20 to 22c; hens, 15 to 20c; ducks, Spring, 17c.
Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$2.25; No. 4, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Beans—No Canadian beans on market until last of October; imported, hand-picked, \$3.50 per bush; Lima, per lb., 15 to 16c.
Potatoes, on track—Ontario, bag, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 20 to 21c; do, heavy, 20 to 21c; corned beef, 12c; roasts, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 35 to 40c; backs, plain, 37 to 38c; boneless, 40 to 42c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 27 1/2 lb.; clear bellies, 28 1/2 to 27 1/2 lb.; ham, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2 lb.; corned beef, 12c; roasts, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 35 to 40c; backs, plain, 37 to 38c; boneless, 40 to 42c.
Hams—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c; No. 3, 16c; No. 4, 14c; No. 5, 12c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 8c; No. 8, 6c; No. 9, 4c; No. 10, 2c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Sept. 11.—Cane—Canadian Western, No. 2, 75 to 76c; No. 3, 74 to 75c; extra, 76 to 77c.
Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, \$11.50; No. 1, \$11.50; No. 2, \$11.50; No. 3, \$11.50; No. 4, \$11.50; No. 5, \$11.50; No. 6, \$11.50; No. 7, \$11.50; No. 8, \$11.50; No. 9, \$11.50; No. 10, \$11.50.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—Cash quotations: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.22; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.18; No. 4 Northern, \$2.15; No. 5 Northern, \$2.12; No. 6 Northern, \$2.09; No. 7 Northern, \$2.06; No. 8 Northern, \$2.03; No. 9 Northern, \$2.00; No. 10 Northern, \$1.97.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, Sept. 11.—Flour—Fancy patents, 25c lower, quoted at \$11.50. Other grades unchanged. Bran—\$2.10 to \$2.12. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$2.20 to \$2.22. Oats—No. 3 white, 55c to 56c. Flax—\$3.24 to \$3.26.
Duluth, Sept. 11.—Lined—\$2.39; September, \$2.33; asked: October, \$2.35; asked: November, \$2.38 bid. December, \$2.34 bid.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, Sept. 11.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12.40; choice heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11.40; butchers' cattle, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9.40 to \$10.30; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$9.40; common, \$7.50 to \$8.40; butchers' bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.40; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.40; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7.40; do, rough, \$5.50 to \$6.40; butchers' cows, \$8.25 to \$9.10; do, good, \$7.25 to \$8.10; do, medium, \$6.25 to \$7.10; do, rough, \$5.25 to \$6.10; feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.10; do, good, \$3.25 to \$4.10; do, medium, \$2.25 to \$3.10; do, rough, \$1.25 to \$2.10; milkers, good to choice, \$5.25 to \$6.10; do, com. and med., \$4.25 to \$5.10; do, poor, \$3.25 to \$4.10; hogs, \$10 to \$11.50; sheep, heavy, \$6 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$4 to \$5.50; lambs, \$11 to \$12.50; spring lambs, \$15 to \$16.50; hogs, fed and choiced, \$15.25 to \$16.75; do, weighed off cars, \$15.50 to \$16.25.

Montreal, Sept. 11—Choice steers, \$10.25 to \$10.75; good, \$9.75 to \$10; lower grades, \$8 to \$9.50; butchers' cattle, \$6 to \$7.50; hogs, \$12 to \$13.75; bulls, \$6.15 to \$6.25; cows, \$5 to \$5.25; lambs, \$12.75 to \$13.75; sheep, \$8.50 to \$9.50; choice milk-fed calves, \$13 to \$14; do, good, \$11 to \$12; grass-fed calves, \$10.50 to \$11; selected hogs, \$17.25 to \$17.75; rough and heavy-weights, \$16.75 to \$17.25.

TROOPS AT THE FRONT WANT MORE MEN SENT

A despatch from London says: Gen. Sir Arthur Currie says that the troops in the field want more men, whether it be by conscription or raised by voluntary methods.

So far the morale of the Canadian troops has been well maintained, stated the General, by the knowledge that reinforcements are always forthcoming.

In the last action our casualties were only one-third of the German losses, as we had accounted for 69 of their battalions. The enemy had lately retaliated with numerous counter-attacks, but these had been successfully met by new plans.

THANKSGIVING DAY SET FOR OCTOBER 8

A despatch from Ottawa says: The date of Thanksgiving Day has been set by the Secretary of State for Monday, October 8.

ANOTHER AMERICAN LOAN TO ALLIES

A despatch from Washington says: Loans of \$100,000,000 each to Great Britain and France were made by the Government, bringing the total advanced the Allies up to \$2,266,400,000.

GERMANS BEATEN IN EAST AFRICA

Defeated All Along the Line, Says Report Reaching London.

London, Sept. 9.—Defeats for the Germans all along the line in German East Africa are reported in an official statement to-day. The text reads: "Telegraphing on September 8 the General Officer commanding in chief in East Africa reports that on that day the enemy resistance at Mpandas, fifty-three miles south of Mahenge, was overcome and all the German positions were occupied. Our troops are in pursuit."

"Belgium columns have passed the Ulangi River, moving towards Mahenge from the north. A German force, driven successively from Mpandas, sixty-five miles southwest of Mahenge, and from Malinje, eighteen miles north-north-east of Mpandas, retired southeastward and is being pursued by our columns from Lupembe. "In the southern area the German forces dislodged from Tumburu have retreated towards Liwali. It is reported that at present there are no German forces in Portuguese Nyasaland south of the Royma River."

MORE ADVANCE BY CANADIANS

Area Within Lens Still Remaining in German Hands is Further Reduced.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France, says:—Another of the small surprise attacks which almost nightly reduce the area within the Lens still remaining in the enemy's hands took place at 3.30 this (Thursday) morning and resulted in the capture of a row of houses occupied by four companies of the First Regiment, First Guard Reserve Division. Men from British Columbia, accustomed in civil life to finding their way about, did the work, and did it well, sustaining few casualties themselves while inflicting a considerable number on the enemy.

TEUTONS ABANDON COUNTER-ATTACKS

Austrians Remain on the Defensive on Isonzo Front.

A despatch from Udine, Italy, says: About 30,000 prisoners have been taken to date by the Italians in their present offensive, while the total losses of the Austrians are estimated at 120,000.

The Austrian plan now seems to be to abandon counter-attacks and remain on the defensive along the eastern ridge of the Bainsizza plateau, where their positions, such as Cercek, Draga and Volnik, about 1,000 feet high, dominate those occupied by the Italians by several hundred feet, at the same time centring the efforts of their best troops on the Carso in the hope of checking the slow but determined march of the Italians towards Trieste.

25 PER CENT. OF OUR BACON STILL REQUIRED BY BRITAIN

A despatch from Ottawa says: A statement from the Food Controller's office says: "Great Britain and our allies still require at least 25 per cent. of Canada's output of bacon, which will be purchased through the Government buying agency established in the United States for the purchase of Canadian and American bacon, butter, ham and lard. A glance at the following figures will show what Canada has already done: of bacon, to the United Kingdom, France and Italy in pounds for fiscal years ending March 31st:

1913	36,032,597
1914	23,620,861
1915	72,042,299
1916	144,228,501
1917	207,284,673

LOYD GEORGE'S ARMAGEDDON.

A despatch from Birkenhead, Eng., says: In the course of a notable speech here on Friday, Premier Lloyd George said:

"The war began in the East and not in the West," said Mr. Lloyd George. "Russia was the first in, because she undertook to champion the cause of Serbia. France was brought in because she had undertaken a solemn treaty obligation to stand by Russia in case of an attack. Belgium was brought in because she was on the direct road to France. Great Britain was brought in because she had given her word to defend Belgium."

THANKSGIVING DAY FIXED FOR OCTOBER 1.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—It is understood that Monday, October 1st, has been named by the Government as Thanksgiving Day.

New Zealand has seven government forest nurseries, the output of which varies from 2,600,000 to 6,000,000 trees annually.

GERMANS SEARCH OUT HOSPITALS AS OBJECTIVES FOR BOMBING

Travel Considerable Distances to Carry Out Policy of Night Raids on the Hospitals.

A despatch from London says: Perry Robinson, telegraphing on Friday, says: "The Germans persist in their famous policy of night raids on hospitals, of which I have already told you, and which prisoners confess to be deliberate."

"In one of their latest raids they selected a series of hospitals near the coast, of which two are American. They dropped three bombs on the Harvard Hospital, which has been a point

of excellent work. One officer of the American army medical corps was killed and three wounded. Five American members of the staff were also wounded, besides ten patients, two of the latter having since died. It must be clearly understood that the Germans do not merely not seek to avoid hospitals in their night raids. They purposely search them out and travel considerable distances to bomb them."

FIGHT RENEWED IN VERDUN SECTOR

Strong Attacks by Crown Prince Smashed by Petain's Armies.

London, Sept. 9.—Again the French and the Germans are engaged in extremely heavy fighting in the Verdun sector, with the Germans trying to recoup their losses of the end of last week on the right bank of the Meuse, but with General Petain's forces holding them back almost everywhere and covering the ground with their dead.

Over a front of nearly two miles the Germans Sunday morning, following unsuccessful attacks Saturday night in the sector of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois des Cailleries, returned to the fray with renewed vigor, especially around Hill 344. At some points French trenches were captured by the Germans, but from these later they were driven out and the French lines were entirely re-established. In the fighting around the Bois des Fosses Saturday night the Germans left nearly 1,000 dead on the ground before the French positions.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR ST. QUENTIN

Slight Advance North-East of St. Julien—Bombardment in Flanders.

London, Sept. 9.—At various points on the front held by Field Marshal Haig the British troops have delivered successful attacks, especially north-west of St. Quentin, where German positions on a front of several hundred yards were captured and prisoners taken. North-east of St. Julien the British lines were slightly advanced. In Flanders the British guns are still raging in the mighty bombardment that has been in progress for more than a fortnight, but as yet the infantry has not been loosed for the impending dash into the enemy territory.

GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET STEAMING ACROSS THE BALTIC

Stockholm, Sept. 9.—It is reported by the Svenska Dagbladet that German naval forces of considerable strength have been observed in the Southern Baltic, taking a northerly course. The leading squadron, it says, consists of submarines and torpedo boats, with cruisers following. It is believed to be the German Baltic fleet, reinforced by part of the high seas fleet. A great naval attack on Russian Baltic coast towns is expected.

BRITAIN INDEPENDENT OF FOREIGN FOODSTUFF

London, Sept. 9.—Baron Rhondra, the Food Controller, in an interview with the London Correspondent of the Amsterdam Handelsblad, declares that the submarine campaign is no longer causing anxiety regarding England's bread supply.

"In one respect," remarked the Food Controller, "the submarine campaign is a blessing. It has acted as a stimulus to cultivation, so that within a year the United Kingdom will be practically independent of imports, so far as the chief foodstuffs are concerned."

Prisoners From Russian Front Captured by the Italians

Udine, Italy, Sept. 9.—Violent storms have transformed peaceful streams into torrents, torrents into rivers and plains into lakes of mud on the Isonzo front. Notwithstanding these conditions the cannonade continues, while raiding parties make daring dashes to snatch minor positions from the enemy. Each party brings back a certain number of prisoners belonging to regiments just arrived from the Russo-Rumanian front. Some Austrian gunners who have been captured declare they have been brought here from the western front.

RUMANIANS AGAIN REPULSE ATTEMPTS TO PIERCE FRONT.

A despatch from London says: An official Rumanian communication dated Sept. 4 reports an enemy attempt to break through the Rumanian front between Varnitza and Monastir, which was repulsed after fierce fighting.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain George Robertson Lipp, son of G. Lipp, chemist, Fochaber. The land owned by the Duke of Sutherland has an acreage of 1,850,545, and gives an income of £141,667. A discharged soldier named Lough, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, rescued two ladies from drowning recently at Spittal.

Another £100 has been sent by the Edinburgh Red Cross stall to the Lord Provost's Fund, which now amounts to £3,850.

Four thousand and fifty-six fat cattle were sold during a recent week in the Calthness markets, and realized high prices.

John Keir has resigned the chairmanship of the Aberdeen School Board, and has been appointed manager of the Blind Institute.

Sergeant John Alexander, of the Canadians, and a son of Wm. Alexander, North Watten, won the Military Medal at Vimy Ridge.

Robert McGowan, of Elgin, who has taken up military duty, was presented with a substantial cheque by a number of his friends.

An additional war bonus of three shillings a week has been granted to the sergeants and constables of Elgin, and to the county police force.

According to the Edinburgh Observatory, on the warmest day this year, so far, the thermometer registered 78 degrees in the shade.

Captain the Hon. Ronald In Macdonald, Cameron Highlanders, and son of Lord and Lady Macdonald, Skye, has been awarded the Croix de Chevalier.

The St. Lawrence Cricket Club have very kindly placed their new cricket grounds at the disposal of the wounded soldiers at the V.A.D. Hospital.

A goodly sum was realized at a concert given by the children of the Montpelier and Viewforth district of Edinburgh, in aid of the British Red Cross.

Sergeant Major Wm. Cameron, of the Gordons, and a native of Dyce, received the D.C.M. and the French Military Medal for gallantry in the field.

Through the aid of the Courant Fund, eight thousand of the poor and destitute children of Edinburgh were given one of the brightest days that come into their lives.

The last execution of a Scotch witch took place at Dornoch in 1792, and the sentence was pronounced by the Sheriff Depute, Captain David Ross, of Little Dean.

Miss Ong, of Thrasher Little, has collected in that district one hundred and fourteen dozen of eggs, which she has sent to wounded soldiers in the military hospitals at Aberdeen and Cromarty.

AN AEROPLANE UNDER FIRE.

One of the Most Spectacular Effects of the Whole War.

As the sun sank lower and lower in the west, said Dr. William Boyd in With a Field Ambulance at Ypres, the ominous pall of smoke that hung over the town took on the most glorious colors, deep orange and gold, fading away at the margins into darkest purple.

In the meantime an aeroplane had been coming behind us, and continued to make for the German lines, soon dwindling to a mere black dot against the brilliant blue of the sky. Suddenly, in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, a little white ball about the size of your hand appeared against that brilliant blue close to the aeroplane. One moment there was nothing except the immense blue dome, the next, although you heard nothing, a flash of something coming, there was that little fleecy cloud hanging high in mid-air.

That is one of the most spectacular effects in the whole war. When you have been out here for some time you are likely to grow somewhat blasé, but the sight of an aeroplane being shell-ed never loses its fascination. The appearance of the first puff of pure white shrapnel smoke against the deep blue of a cloudless sky is one of the most dramatic things you can imagine.

The aeroplane was travelling at a good speed and soon there was a long string of little white clouds to mark its course. Now and then we lost sight of it and would fear that it had been hit, but on listening intently we could hear the faint drone of the engine coming down from the great height. Suddenly it made an abrupt, right-angled turn, thus indicating the position of the hostile battery that it had been observing, and a moment later our big guns began to speak. All round us were hycanthus and speed-wells and forget-me-nots, and the red sun was sinking in golden splendor in the west. And still the shrapnel burst round the aeroplane, and still those great columns of black smoke rolled up from burning Ypres.

The effect of this garden campaign cannot be overestimated. It has increased production beyond the wildest dreams of its initial promoters. It is a big factor in the food preparedness programme.