

WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Act Is Looked Upon As a Deliberate Challenge to
Neutrals—Grave Near Lusitania

A despatch from London says: The White Star liner Arabic, one day out from Liverpool, was sunk 30 miles off Queenstown by a German submarine, the torpedo sending her to the bottom within ten minutes after the explosive missile pierced her side.

Four hundred and twenty-three souls were on board—180 passengers and 243 crew.

After floating around in lifeboats for some hours the victims were picked up by the steamer Primrose and taken to Queenstown in the morning. This first big victim of the German submarine since the Lusitania was sent to the bottom had no warning, and the fact that there was not greater loss of life is due to the wonderful training and discipline of the crew under Captain Finch. White Star officials say there were 26 Americans aboard, 10 passengers and 16 of the crew. So far as can be learned the Arabic carried no securities.

Two British ships reached Queenstown with about 375 survivors. Of these 174 were passengers and 217 crew. The rescued included 140 British, 26 residents of the United States, three French, one Belgian, three Russians, one Spaniard and one New Zealander.

Passengers arriving in Queenstown were in practically an exhausted condition, due to fright and exposure. None were able to save any belongings, being ordered to take to the boats some time before the torpedo actually hit the steamer.

The Arabic was struck on the starboard side about 100 feet from the stern, one torpedo being sufficient to

do the work. Fortunately for those on board, the weather was fair and the sea calm. But the item which counted for most in saving so many of the passengers was the splendid team work and efficiency of the crew, who managed to load 16 lifeboats and lower them safely before the steamer turned over.

The Arabic's grave is about forty miles south of the spot where the Lusitania lies. She went down 65 miles south-east of Fastnet Rock and 55 miles south of Old Head of Kinsale, in a region where German submarines have been active since the opening of the war zone decreed.

Saw Vessel Torpedoed. Some survivors, according to reports received here, say that they had just witnessed the torpedoing of a British steamer, presumably the Dunstable, and that this had caused great alarm on board the Arabic. In their fright the passengers had rushed for life preservers and had barely adjusted them when the German submarine turned its torpedo against the vessel's side.

Ten lifeboats and a number of life rafts were quickly got over the side of the steamer, and into these a large number of passengers and members of the crew scrambled. Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water, but they got hold of the rafts and clung to them and later were rescued. One woman who fell into the sea screamed pitifully for help. The weather and tidal conditions being favorable, two sailors swam to her assistance and succeeded in lifting her upon a raft.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—No. 1 Northern, \$1.37½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.28½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.25½, on track lake ports; 2c more for immediate delivery.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 61c; No. 3 C.W., 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 58c, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 57c, to 58c; No. 3 white, 56c to 57c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, nominal, \$1.15; new, \$1.04 to \$1.05, according to freight outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 60c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots.

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, \$4.10; sea-board, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Bran, \$27 per ton; shorts, \$29 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; extras at 24 to 25c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do, retail, 12½ to 16c. Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$2; No. 2, \$1 to \$2.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; fowl, 14 to 15c; ducks, 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 19½c; do, heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; 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, per ton, \$17 to \$19; No. 2, ton, \$15 to \$16; baled straw, ton, \$7.

LONDONERS RUSH TO ENLIST FOLLOWING ZEPPELIN RAID

500 Join Colors at One Point and Similar Reports
Were Received From Other Parts of City

A despatch from London says: When London knew about the recent Zeppelin raid, which killed ten persons, thousands walked or rode in taxis and trams to the scene. The vast throng had every appearance of a crowd out on a bank holiday. If the Zeppelins were intended to frighten the populace the raid has had a con-

trary effect, and simply stirred up the public as no other event of the war has done. Recruiting has taken a sharp spurt all over London. At the Horse Guards' parade nearly 500 enlisted and were despatched to the various depots before the following morning. Similar reports were received from other parts of the city.

A Tremendous Offering of Peaches to the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



THE JORDAN HARBOR PEACH RANCH WILL COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 1ST TO PACK AND SHIP 100,000 GALLON HOSPITAL SIZE SANITARY CANS, EACH CONTAINING 6½ TO 7 LBS. OF SUPERB BRAND PEACHES FOR DISTRIBUTION THROUGH THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY TO OVERSEAS HOSPITALS IN BRITISH ISLES, FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

This undertaking is of such magnitude, representing fifty car loads of FRESH FRUITS and the employment of over Two Hundred men and women during the PEACH SEASON; PACKING DAILY 5,000 LARGE HOSPITAL CANS.

These peaches are peeled, pitted and halved, then packed in large HOSPITAL SANITARY CANS, IN HEAVY SYRUP, then crated (six cans in each crate), to be forwarded to destination through the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY. The total cost is FIFTY CENTS per CAN (50c), this charge includes all expenses. These fruits are packed EXCLUSIVELY for the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY AND CANNOT BE PURCHASED BY THE GENERAL PUBLIC, as they are prepared and delivered to the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY AT ACTUAL COST.

By remitting 50 Cents through the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, or direct to the JORDAN HARBOR PEACH RANCH, JORDAN STATION P.O., Ontario, it insures one of these Large Cans of BEAUTIFUL SUPERBA BRAND PEACHES going forward to our sick and wounded soldiers.

Don't delay in accepting this OPPORTUNITY. THESE FRUITS are URGENTLY NEEDED and will be much appreciated by our Gallant Defenders.

All SUBSCRIPTIONS will be duly acknowledged, and should be completed by September 1st. Remit now.

Contributions are being received from all parts of Canada. THINK OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED DEFENDERS IN OVERSEAS HOSPITALS. IT'S UP TO YOU TO "DO YOUR BIT" AT ONCE. WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

NEW YORK PRESS ON THE SITUATION

"Only One Road Remains Open"
Declares the New York Tribune.

A Despatch from New York says: Under the caption "Deliberately Unfriendly," the New York Tribune says editorially:

"In every detail the German attack upon the Arabic fulfills President Wilson's definition of an act 'deliberately unfriendly' to the United States."

"Since this is the case, only one road remains open to Mr. Wilson; there is only one course that he can follow with dignity and with honor. Without delay, further protest, any diplomatic exchange whatsoever, the German Ambassador in Washington should receive his passports, the American Ambassador in Berlin should be recalled."

"It is time to have done with a nation which has repudiated every scrap of international law. It is time to have done with a State which has adopted a policy which is alike a challenge to humanity and a negation of all that civilization means. If the would-be murderer misses, if his bullet goes astray, does society less certainly incarcerate him? It is not the fault of the German commander that every American on the Arabic was not drowned. All that the assassin could do was done. All that the butcher could do to make the massacre complete was done. If chance spared Americans, it was chance alone."

"The time has come now to act. To talk further is to encourage, not avoid, murder. It is to compound with infamy and continue relations with savagery. It is to write ourselves down willing victims, as consenting to the continued slaughter of Americans. In the crime of the Arabic the last thin disguise has slipped from the German beast, and we see the fact as it is—be it what we see it unfriendly."

The World says editorially: "Is the destruction of the Arabic Germany's official reply to the American note?"

OVER 1,300 CANADIANS ARE PRISONERS OF WAR

A despatch from London says: A return received here gives the total number of Canadian prisoners of war in all parts of Germany up to last week as 1,305.

Six hundred and thirty-six of these are at Giessen, 168 at Hanover, 157 at Munster, 53 at Sennelager, 87 at Meschede, 48 at Paderborn, 45 at Ohdruf, and 14 at Oberhausen. The remainder are distributed among Belgium and North-West Germany.

Alpaca is so called after a Peruvian animal, of the llama species, from whose wool the fabric is woven.

14 PASSENGERS LOST ON ARABIC

Among the Number Were Two Citizens of the United States.

A despatch from London says: At least five passengers, two of whom were Americans, and 40 members of the crew, lost their lives when the White Star liner Arabic was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off Fastnet last week. Nine other passengers are missing and are believed to have perished.

The two Americans who went down with the ship were Mrs. Josephine Bruguere, of New York, and Edmund T. Woods. The former was thrown into the water and was kept afloat for some time by her son, Louis, who was forced to relinquish his hold when he was struck by a piece of wreckage. Nothing was seen of Woods after the steamer was struck.

Most of the missing members of the crew belonged to the engineers' staff. They remained at their posts and went down with the ship.

Captain Finch and the other officers of the Arabic assert the submarine gave them no warning. They declare the torpedo was fired as they were going to the rescue of the steamer Dunstable, which had just been torpedoed, presumably by the same submarine.

A statement made by Louis Bruguere, a passenger on the Arabic, indicates there is no doubt that his mother, Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguere, an American, was drowned. Mr. Bruguere said his mother disappeared after being in the water for about 20 minutes.

Mr. Bruguere said he and his mother were the last to leave the promenade deck. They reached this deck after the last boat had left the ship. This boat was too far away to be reached by his mother.

When they were swept into the water, Mr. Bruguere said, he swam for 20 minutes with his mother. Then his head was struck by a piece of wreckage and he was forced momentarily to release his hold on his mother.

When he came again to the surface Mrs. Bruguere had disappeared. Half an hour later the son was dragged aboard one of the ship's small boats.

TURKS LEVY WAR TAX ON ALL FOREIGNERS

A despatch from Rome says: Despatches from Salonika received by the Giornale d'Italia and the Tribuna declare that the Turkish authorities in addition to prohibiting the departure of Italians from Smyrna have levied a heavy war tax which foreigners never before have been required to pay, and which many Italians in Smyrna, being almost destitute, are quite unable to pay.

KITCHENER VISITS THE FRONT AND INSPECTS THE BATTLE LINE

Particular Attention Was Paid to Conditions in the Champagne and the Woivre

A despatch from Paris says: A year of war the enemy no longer has illusions of winning. He predicts internal dissensions among his enemies which he hopes will occur. Already he is endeavoring to incite neutrals and places before belligerents veiled innuendoes of peace.

"Let me assure you France is united. People, Parliament and Government never have been more firmly determined, in close accord with our heroic and faithful allies, never to lay down our arms until the day arrives when we shall have attained our goal, and if the road to Tipperary is long, the price is sufficiently high to justify us paying for all the delays, difficulties and sadnesses along the road, because the price is the liberation of the world."

Lord Kitchener, speaking in French, thanked M. Millerand for his kindness in extending an invitation to visit the French front, and said that after seeing the splendid troops of Gen. Joffre he could understand the French victories. He closed by declaring that Great Britain was resolved to make the greatest possible effort to aid France and to carry the war to a finish.

Speaking at the close of a dinner M. Millerand declares he felt highly honored by Lord Kitchener's visit to France, and was glad to learn from the British Field Marshal's own lips of the complete accord uniting the two nations. Addressing the British War Minister directly, he said: "Yours is not the only voice which praises our soldiers, for the enemy also gives them their due. After a

FORTRESS RAZED IN TWO WEEKS

Russian Stronghold on the Vistula—Narew Rivers Has Been Captured.

A despatch from London says: The garrison of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk which was left behind by Grand Duke Nicholas when he commenced the evacuation of Poland to delay the advance of German invaders, after accomplishing its task for just a fortnight, has succumbed to the heavy siege artillery of the Germans, which throughout the war has made every fort attacked by it untenable.

The official German statement announces that the complete garrison consisted of 85,000 men and six generals. "Of these more than 20,000 were captured in the final battle

alone," continues the statement. This raises the question as to whether the rest of the garrison succeeded in escaping and joining the main Russian forces, which are believed to be still intact and retreating in good order. Over 700 guns were captured.

The spoils have not yet been estimated, but they probably are large, as it had been hoped by the Russians that the earthworks around the fortified camp would enable it to hold out much longer than it has done. It is now expected by the military observers that the other Russian fortresses, such as Brest-Litovsk, Grodno and Ossowetz, either will be captured or given up.

After the fall of Kovno Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army commenced again an offensive along the whole front from the Gulf of Riga to Kovno, with the object of taking Riga and the whole Warsaw-Petrograd railway from Vilna northward.

South of Kovno as far as Grodno the Russian armies, after the fall of Kovno, fell back toward the Niemen River.

POWERFUL NEW GUN FOR USE OF ALLIES

One Explanation of the Delay In
Launching the British
Advance.

A despatch from New York says: Recent arrivals from England are able to afford some explanation of the delayed British advance, which as much in England as throughout the rest of the world has caused considerable bewilderment.

Their explanation is that Lord Kitchener has been waiting to launch "his great surprise," and this surprise lies in the completion of new guns and a new type of shell which it is believed will revolutionize artillery operations and make the path of the allies to Berlin more possible than hitherto.

Soon after the beginning of the war, when it became patent that high explosives were to be the dominating factor in the struggle for victory, the combined efforts of British chemists and ordnance experts invented a shell unquestionably more powerful than any previously used. In destructive power it was without doubt superior to any previously known. A variation in explosive composition rendered it likely to supersede all types in use.

The Government ordered experiments to be made with big guns then being manufactured at Woolwich Arsenal.

As far back as last November Government experts were at work on this problem. They experimented with various alloys of steel, trying to find one that would stand the strain of such a shell. Finally they succeeded. They produced a 17-inch gun that would suit this purpose. Various experiments have been made and are believed to have been entirely successful. It is stated that the shell will be carried 25 miles and will work havoc on a scale entirely unprecedented.

This is answered the question why no advance was made when Warsaw was about to fall and the main bulk of the German troops were concentrated on that front. It also explains why after the great movement of Kitchener's army to France early in July the troops were not used. Nothing was to be done until these guns, which the great armament factories of Britain have been working on for six months had been delivered in sufficient quantities at the front.

The second Canadian contingent, numbering 45,000 picked troops, an overwhelming majority of whom have seen previous service, are now in France. With their despatch Kitchener's movement was ready to begin. The result may soon be apparent.

GREEK PREMIER'S POLICY.

Union of Territories Can Only Be
Effectuated by Fighting Turkey.

A despatch from Rome says: Advice of a confidential nature received here from Athens outlines what is declared to be the policy decided upon by former Premier Venizelos, who has been asked by King Constantine to form a Cabinet, and has announced his readiness to do so. The outline is substantially as follows:

M. Venizelos affirms that he has no preconceived bias against the central empire. What he wishes to achieve, the advice states, is the union of all Greek territories, which, in his view, is only obtainable now by fighting Turkey.

Accomplishment of Greek aspirations by co-operation with the Entente allies would, in the view of Venizelos as outlined from Athens, have been easier before Italy entered the war, because of the occupation by Italy of Aegean islands claimed by Greece, and now further complicated by Greek expansion in Epirus, in Southern Albania, thus arousing Italian jealousy.

M. Venizelos, it is declared, may consent to territorial concessions in the Balkans on the condition that Greece maintain a predominant position in the peninsula, but her participation with the Entente allies now implies a greater demand, in the represented view of Venizelos, since Austro-German successes augment the value of her intervention.

The former Premier's object, the Athens advices declare, is to obtain for Greece what Cavour achieved for Italy, and he feels that she must have her national aspirations of becoming a great power in South-eastern Europe satisfied, or risk nothing.

GERMAN SHIPMENTS.

WESTERN CROP YIELD.

The following telegraphic advice from the Department of Agriculture of Alberta at Edmonton was received at the head office of the Canadian Northern Railway in Toronto:

Southern district: Ideal harvest weather past week; cutting commenced and will be general by end of this week.

Central district: Weather warm with local showers; cutting commenced; livestock in splendid condition.

Northern district reports good harvest weather; wheat and oats turning; barley harvest started.

Peace River district: Harvesting general.

All reports signify bumper yield, and if present weather continues, grade will be largely number one.

Turkey Threatens a Separate Peace With Allies

A despatch from Rome says: Despatches from Bucharest assert that Turkey is threatening to make a separate peace with the allies unless the Teutonic powers succeed in supplying her with ammunition.