

ITALIANS STRIKE TREMENDOUS BLOW AT ENEMY ON ISONZO FRONT

Austrians Lose 100,000 Men—Splendid Aerial and Artillery Work of Italians Demoralizes Foe.

Rome, Aug. 25.—The Italian troops on the Isonzo front are marching to complete victory. The battle along the Isonzo has developed further brilliant successes. General Cadorna's men, who at the beginning of the offensive effected a new crossing of the river north of Gorizia, at a point where the Austrians believed such a feat was impossible, have won another spectacular victory by scaling Monte Santo, 2,245 feet high, and placing their flag there.

The official communication on the result of the battle shows that the demoralization of the Austrian troops is in part due to the extraordinary aerial and artillery work of the Italians,

which has destroyed not only the lines of communication, but has resulted in the burning of all the main food supply stations of the Austrians, who for the past week have been starving at many points between Tolmino and the sea. This also accounts for the unusual number of prisoners and wounded.

The total losses of the Austrians from all causes are reckoned at nearly 100,000, the most important of which, in the Carso region, have not yet been officially announced. It is said that among the losses of the Austrians are many men of the famous Twelfth division, popularly known as the "iron division."

GENERAL HAIG'S TROOPS ADVANCE NORTH OF ST. QUENTIN

British Storm and Capture Strong German Points to a Depth of Half a Mile Along a Mile Front, Also Advance in Flanders.

London, Aug. 26.—British troops to-day made an advance of half a mile along a mile front east of Margicourt (north of St. Quentin), storming and capturing strong points at Cologne and Malakoff farms, according to the official report from British headquarters in France to-night.

The British last night attacked and drove the Germans out of a portion of

the trench northeast of Gillemont Farm in Flanders, which the enemy had captured in the morning, re-establishing the British former positions. A German counter-attack later was repulsed. The statement tells further of a repulse by Portuguese troops of a German raiding party south-east of Laventie, and of the capture of an enemy trench position west of Lens.

NEW SWISS-GERMAN PACT IS ARRANGED

Teutons Seek Loan From Swiss In Return For Supply of Coal.

A despatch from Paris says: A wireless despatch from Zurich says a new economic convention between Switzerland and Germany was concluded and signed on Monday evening at Berne.

Recent despatches from European capitals indicated that a hitch in the economic relations between Germany and Switzerland had been straightened out by Switzerland agreeing to advance Germany 40,000,000 francs monthly for nine months at the rate of 5 p.c. Germany in return was to supply Switzerland with 200,000 tons of coal monthly.

The financial expert of the Berlin Tageblatt, referring to this financial arrangement, said it was inspired by the fact that Germany's imports from Switzerland were so considerable as to outweigh the value of Germany's coal and iron exports, even at the increased prices. The writer said Germany also had perfected a similar arrangement with other neutrals, notably Holland.

TURNING OUT SHIPS IN AMERICAN YARDS

A despatch from Washington says:—In addition to the new ships which will be built there are nearly two million tons of shipping now building in American yards, which has been commandeered by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. A large part of the Government fleet and of the commandeered fleet will have been completed by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1918. Building, commandeering and purchase of vessels will total about two billion dollars.

167,780 PRISONERS CAPTURED BY ALLIES IN PAST THREE MONTHS

British Have Taken 102,218 Germans Since Beginning of War and Have Lost 43,000 to Germany.

A despatch from London says: The British, French, Italians and Russians have captured 167,780 war prisoners since April 9, when the 1917 campaign opened, according to a statement issued by the British War Department. The text of the statement follows:

"The number of prisoners captured by the Entente allies since April 9, when the 1917 campaign opened with the battle of Arras, up to Aug. 22 is: German war prisoners captured by British 46,155 German war prisoners captured by French 43,723 Chiefly Austrian prisoners captured by Italians 40,681 Chiefly Austrians captured by Russians 37,221 Total 167,780

"The total number of German war prisoners captured by us since the beginning of the war is 102,218.

"The total number of British prisoners, including Indians, captured by the Germans, is approximately 43,000, but exact information as to small captures made by the enemy in recent fighting cannot be given until the necessary information is received from Germany.

"The total number of prisoners captured by us in all the war theatres since the beginning of the war, exclusive of African natives, is 131,776.

"The total number of prisoners lost by us since the beginning of the war, exclusive of African natives, but including Indians, is approximately 56,500."

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Aug. 28.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.40; No. 2 Northern, \$2.40; No. 3 Northern, \$2.40; No. 4 white, \$2.36, nominal, in store Port William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 70c, nominal, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.40.

Ontario wheat—New crop, No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.20, nominal.

Peas—No. 1, nominal, according to freight outside.

Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.20 to \$1.22, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$12.00; second patents, in jute bags, \$12.40; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$12.00.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.20, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; new crop, \$10.20.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight bags included—Bran, per ton, \$36; shorts, per ton, \$43; middlings, per ton, \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.00; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$10, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 39 to 39½; prints, per lb., 39½ to 40c; dairy, per lb., 39 to 39½.

Eggs—Per doz., 39 to 40c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 23c; twins, 22½ to 23c; triplets, 23 to 23½; old, large, 30c; twins, 30c; triplets, 30½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 36 to 37c; creamery prints, 42 to 43c; solids, 41 to 41½c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 49 to 50c; out of cartons, 44 to 45c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; fowl, 20c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, Spring, 22c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 20 to 22c; hens, 18 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 to \$2.25; tins, 2½ and 5½, 15c per lb.

Beans—Prime white, \$8.50 per bush; imported hand-picked, \$9.25 per bush; Limas, per lb., 16 to 17c.

Potatoes, on track—Red Star, bbl., \$5.25; North Carolinas, bbl., \$5.25; Ontario, bag, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do, heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, plain, 37 to 38c; boneless, 40 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 26 to 26½c per lb.; clear bellies, 25 to 26c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 25½ to 26c; pails, 26 to 26½c; compound, tierces, 20½c; tubs, 20½c; pails, 21c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Aug. 28.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 74 to 75c; No. 3, 73 to 74c; extra No. 1 feed, 73 to 74c.

Man. feed, \$1.26. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$13.00; seconds, \$12.50; strong bakers', \$12.30; Winter patents, choice, \$13.00; straight rollers, \$12.40 to \$12.55; do, bag, \$12.50 to \$12.65.

Rolls, 20c; shorts, \$9.00 to \$9.25; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.50. Bran, \$35 to \$37. Shorts—\$40 to \$43. Middlings—\$48 to \$50. Moullie—\$60 to \$61. Hay No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$9.50 to \$10.

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GERMANS DRIVEN BY HEAVY GUNS INTO CENTRE OF LENS

Canadians Gradually Surrounding the Foe in Coal Capital and Are Inflicting Heavy Losses.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France (via London) says:

The operations about Lens assume more and more the characteristics of a siege. The city is not encircled by our troops, but as the result of the continuous fighting of the past ten days the Germans in the environs have been driven in upon the thickly-built central portion of Lens, which now forms a wedge-shaped intrusion in our battlefield, with the point of the wedge almost due west of the cathedral.

The enemy is seeking, by the most desperate fighting, to secure more room in the open to both the north and south of the wedge, because at the present time thousands of men who form the garrison of Lens are forced to remain in cellars, mine galleries and wrecked houses, where life is one long horror. This we know from prisoners who have described the conditions under which the Germans in Lens are now living. Night and day they are in imminent peril from huge shells that fall into the city in a never-ending stream. These shells are frequently from super-howitzers of twelve and fifteen-inch calibre. The rending power of the high explosive in such shells is terrific, and even the deepest dugouts, reinforced with ferro-concrete, cannot indefinitely resist their impact. An officer recently captured states that a single company of a battalion which was sent in to strengthen the garrison lost thirty-five men on their first day in the city through a wall falling in upon them during the bombardment.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters in France, says:—An-

other turn of the screw was made on Thursday morning on the south-west front of Lens. At three o'clock, after a short, but intense bombardment, the Manitoba troops attacked the Green Grassier, a huge heap of pit refuse on the north banks of the Souchez River, by which our advance into Lens from the south was barred. The Fosse St. Louis, which consists of a tangle of pithead machinery, shot to pieces by many bombardments, was also attacked.

On a front of about 700 yards the Manitobans went forward from 200 to 400 yards and opened the way towards the heart of the city on the south as the other advances of the past week had done on the north and west.

The possession of Green Grassier will also enable our men to sweep with their machine guns a wide tract of country to the south of the Souchez River, now occupied by the enemy, including the mining village of St. Antoine.

Canadian Army Headquarters, Aug. 26.—Another carefully planned minor operation by the Alberta Battalion, which holds that part of the line east of St. Theodore, in the region known by our men as the Cricket Pitch, on account of its flatness, gave us possession of 250 yards of German front line with light casualties yesterday. The attack was made at two o'clock this morning and the enemy resistance was weak, compared with former defensive efforts in this sector. The trench captured and a communication trench nearby were found to contain a large number of dead Germans, many of them killed in bomb fighting two days ago, when we failed to drive them out.

CROWN PRINCE APPEALS FOR AID

Germans Reeling Under Blows at Lens and Verdun.

A despatch from London says: Reuter's correspondent at British army headquarters in France telegraphs: "The Germans are assuredly reeling under the smashing blows at Lens and in Flanders, where they have massed troops to the weakening of other parts of the line. The magnificent success of the French at Verdun is causing the Germans the gravest concern, and there is reason to believe that the Crown Prince is calling upon Prince Rupprecht for succor."

The German prisoners now total 7,639, while 24 guns were also captured.

TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN TROOPS

Paris Newspapers Praise Gen. Currie's Troops.

A despatch from Paris says:—The newspapers of the French capital all pay glowing tributes to the splendid work of the Canadian troops. Le Petit Parisien says:

"If it were known what human misery, abnegation and self-sacrifice were involved in those 13,000 metres of trenches recently captured by the Canadians in this corner of hell, in which every German soldier fought like a wild beast, the people would be touched and thrilled. An enemy officer remarked of the Canadians, only once have I known a class of soldiers as brave and thoroughly trained, namely, von Kluck's men in 1914."

FRENCH TROOPS DEAL SMASHING BLOW IN VERDUN SECTOR

Strongly Attack Teuton Positions Between Mormont Farm and Bois le Chaume and Win All Objectives.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Another smashing blow by the French to-day, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, netted a gain of about two-thirds of a mile on a front of two miles and a half, giving the French possession of the Fosses and Beaumont woods and bringing them to the outskirts of the village of Beaumont.

The official report from the War Office, to-night, also records artillery fighting of great violence around Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse. The text of the statement reads:

"On the right bank of the Meuse our troops this morning strongly attacked between the Mormont farm and the Bois le Chaume. Our attack was completely successful and

FISH FROM NORTHERN LAKES

People of Ontario to be Supplied Direct From Lake Waters.

A despatch from Toronto says: Fish has become so popular an article of diet in Ontario that it is to receive immediate Government recognition, and the nationalization of the finny denizens of the inland waters is well under way.

Hon. F. G. Macdormid, Provincial Minister of Public Works, in co-operation with the Food Controller, has announced the intention of the Ontario Government to develop large areas of the reserved waters of Ontario as a permanent source of fish food supply for the people of the Province. As a beginning of this important national undertaking, lakes like Nipissing and Nepigon will be immediately developed. The resources of these important waters have been ascertained, and while it is not at present possible to state with exactness the quantity of fish obtainable for public use, it is known that the added food supply which will be secured for the people of Ontario will in the aggregate amount annually to several million pounds. The chief fish of these waters are whitefish, trout, pickerel and sturgeon, of which whitefish is the most abundant.

FIRE IS RAGING IN SALONICA STREETS

A despatch from Athens says:—A second fire is burning in Salonica, where great damage was done last week by a conflagration which destroyed a considerable part of the city, making 60,000 persons homeless. Thus far a thousand houses have been destroyed.

gave us possession of all our objectives, despite the stubborn resistance of the Germans. We captured their lines of defence on a front of four kilometres. All of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois Beaumont, situated further to the north, is in our hands. Pushing further forward our troops reached the southern outskirts of the village of Beaumont.

"A violent counter-attack, debouching from the Waville wood, was caught under the fire of our artillery and repulsed with heavy losses. We took a number of prisoners who have not yet been counted.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting was characterized at times by great violence in the region north of Hill 304."