MUTINY ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

45 of the Ringleaders Arrested by the Germans and Taken to Constantinople in Chains

A despatch from London says: "Strained and increasingly bad relations between the German and Turkish army officers have led to a serious crisis. On quite indisputable authority a few days ago a quarrel among staff and other officers at the front in the Gallipoli Peninsula led to a mutiny of formidable dimensions against the Germans. The latter were forced to take the strongest measures to quell the insurrection, and with considerable difficulty arrested the ringleaders and some other officers involved. These numbered 45. They were sent in chains to Constantinople, where they would be shot, but the German commander heard rumored threats of revolt, and did not feel himself in a strong enough position to do so immediately. The arrests caused a great sensation throughout the ranks of the army, and tended to increase the very considerable indignation against the Germans, who now have few real friends even among the most prominent young Turks.

In spite of optimistic statements from Constantinople, the Turkish ammunition supplies are nearing exhaustion as the result of repeated attacks by the allied forces at the Dardanelles. Private advices received at Athens said that the German and Turkish diplomats have renewed their efforts to obtain consent of the Balkan States for the passage of munitions to Turkey.

Boatloads of wounded from the fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula continue to arrive at Constantinople. It is estimated that 120,000 Turkish wounded are now in the Constantinople hospitals.

A despatch from Galata says: "French and British aeroplanes have flown over Constantinople. They threw bombs on Galata, causing heavy casualties.

Galata, on the north side of the Golden Horn, near Seraglio Point, is Constantinople's largest suburb.

FRENCH WIN SEVERAL AERIAL COMBATS

Half a Dozen German Machines Forced to Descend in Damaged Condition

A despatch from Paris says: French aviators are reported to have distinguished themselves recently in several aerial combats with German machines. A French craft reconnoitring above Colmar was attacked by a German machine, which it forced to descend within the German lines in Alsace, evidently damaged by shots.

The same day two German planes were chased back from above French positions in Artois, while two French patrols attacked and apparently damaged another German aeroplane. An Albatross machine was forced to the ground in the same way on Wednesday.

A squadron of ten German aeroplanes which attempted a bomb attack on Toul and Nancy was forced to retreat by French machines, dropping the projectiles they carried upon open fields.

345 FACTORIES ARE UNDER "CONTROL"

Excess of Employers' Profits Over Fixed Limit to be Paid Into the Imperial Exchequer

A despatch from London says: David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, announces that 345 establishments have been declared "controlled establishments" under the Munitions of War Act. As a result of this control the profits of employers are limited. Any excess over such a limit becomes payable to the National Exchequer. "By this provision," says Mr. Lloyd-George, "Parliament has assured that sacrifices made by workmen are made for the nation as a whole and not for the advantage of individuals. On the other hand, during the period of the war, any rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in controlled establishments."

WAR SUPPLIES TO THE ALLIES

President Wilson Tells Austria That Shipments Will Not Be Restricted.

A despatch from Washington says: Austro-Hungary and Germany now know officially that there is no hope of the United States discontinuing or even restricting shipments of war supplies to the allies.

This the Teutonic Governments have learned from the note which the State Department has sent to Austria and which has been made public. This communication in the form of a reply to the Vienna protest against the business being done by Americans in war munitions sets forth the attitude of this Government clearly and firmly. Austria is notified flatly that this Government will not even consider acceding to her request. So strong is the stand taken by the Washington Government that this note not only will probably end the diplomatic exchanges on the subject, but will operate as a distinct check upon sentiment developing in this country in favor of an embargo. While President Wilson in this note, as in all others to European Governments on the war issues, takes his stand firmly upon the principles involved and upon usage of nations, he introduces another feature which by many is regarded as the most striking in the note. The President bases his refusal to consider the Austrian suggestion on the practical grounds of its effect upon the ability of the United States to meet a foe in the event of war.

The Government tells Austria that it has been the policy of the United States from the founding of the Republic not to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or stores of arms and ammunition, that the United States has in fact always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack.

GERMANS ARE DROWNED IN EFFORT TO ESCAPE

A despatch to Christiania says: Twenty-five members of the crew of the German converted cruiser Berlin, interned at Trondhjem last November, attempted to escape by swimming across the Trondhjem fjord, but they were observed by a guard and caught. All were provided with bundles of civilian clothing, money and knives. Several were drowned.

Three German citizens have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for attempting to smuggle copper into Germany.

The Berlin, which carried a crew of 450 men, entered the Norwegian port of Trondhjem on Nov. 17, to escape British warships after attempting to escape from the North Sea to act as a commerce raider in the Atlantic.

Rumors of German Peace Overtures Confirmed

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Nova Vremya confirms the rumors of German overtures for separate peace. It is alleged that Germany offered Russia Galicia and the Dardanelles, with a guarantee of the integrity of her frontiers, Germany stipulating for Egypt on the pretext of ceding the same to Turkey and for a free hand to deal with Russia's allies.

"This attempt testifies," says the journal, "that in spite of her brilliantly organized espionage Germany entirely fails to discount the sentiment of the Russian authorities and of the whole Russian people."

Sir David Beatty Appointed Vice-Admiral

A despatch from London says: The Official Gazette announces that Sir David Beatty has been promoted to be a vice-admiral. Sir David Beatty during the present war commanded the British fleets which in August, 1914, sank four German warships off Heligoland and won a victory over a German squadron in the North Sea the following January. In this fight the German cruiser Bleucher was sent to the bottom. Vice-Admiral Beatty is only 45 years old, and the youngest officer ever promoted to the rank of a vice-admiral in the British navy.

EUROPE AFTER FIRST YEAR OF THE GREAT WAR

The black portions indicate the territory held by the Allied Powers; the white, territory occupied by Germany or her allies, and the shaded portions, the territory of the neutral nations. The broken lines mark the boundaries before the war and serve to show the areas of the enemy's country held by the several belligerents. Germany holds nearly all Belgium and the northeast section of France, while with her ally she has taken a considerable area in Russian Poland. On the other hand, France has won a portion of Alsace; Italy has captured a fringe of Austria-Hungary along the frontier; Russia still holds part of Galicia; and the Allies have won the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The map, of course, takes no account of the former German colonies which have been conquered by, or have surrendered to, the British or French forces.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.38½; No. 2 Northern, $1.37½; No. 3 Northern, $1.34½, track, lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 63c, track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 84½c, nominal, track, lake ports.

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

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

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.12 to $1.15; do., new, $1.02 to $1.04, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.50, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.60; do., new, $4.10, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, $29; middlings, $30; good feed flour, per bag, $1.90.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery prints, 27 to 28½c; do., solids, 26 to 27c.

Eggs—The market is quiet, with straight stock selling at 21 to 22c per dozen, in case lots, and selects at 23 to 24c.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 20 to 22c; fowl, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 17 to 18c.

Cheese—15½c for large, and at 15¾c for twins. Old cheese, 21½ to 21¾c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at $7 a ton, in car lots, delivered on track here.

Hay—No. 1 new hay is quoted at $17 to $19; No. 2 at $15 to $16.

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 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 25 to 26c.

Lard—The market is quiet; pure lard, tubs, 11¾ to 12¼c; do., pails, 12 to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10¼c; do., pails, 10¼ to 10½c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, August 16. — Corn — American No. 2 yellow, 90 to 91c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 61c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 61c; do., No. 2 local white, 60¼c; do., No. 3, 59¼c; do., No. 4, 58¼c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; do., seconds, $6.60; do., strong bakers', $6.40; do., Winter patents, choice, $6.25; do., straight rollers, $5.60 to $5.80; do., bags, $2.65 to $2.75. Rolled oats—Barrels, $6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $26 to $26.50. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $22. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13½c; do., easterns, 13c. Butter — Choicest creamery, 27½ to 27¾c; do., seconds, 26½ to 26¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 27 to 28c; do., selected, 26c; do., No. 1 stock, 23c; do., No. 2 stock, 20c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13.75 to $14. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; do., Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; do., wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; do., pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 13 to 13½c; do., wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12 to 12½c.

SOLDIER SETTLERS AFTER THE WAR

Scheme Suggested is Back-to-the-Land Principle, Preferably in Canada

A despatch from London says: The report of the After-the-War Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute to be published shortly will unfold a scheme for the settlement of soldiers. The main feature will be the back-to-the-land principle, preferably in Canada, but with the option of the other colonies or in Great Britain.

The question who will provide the money is the chief problem for the committee. The committee wants the Imperial and overseas Governments to provide not merely the land and transportation, but sufficient money to tide the soldier settlers over the non-productive period.

An emigration agent who has just completed a tour of Scotland reports a marked revival of interest in Canada. Many enquiries were received from young crofters regarding prospects in the Dominion after the war.

AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE THE TURKS

Osrova Violently Bombarded, but the Attempted Landing is Successfully Repulsed

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at Bucharest reports that the Austrians violently bombarded the Serbians at Osrova, but that an attempt by the Hungarians to land at Ogradena was unsuccessful. In this connection it is recalled that it is generally reported that 100,000 Germans and Austrians and a large number of guns have been concentrated near Osrova with the intention, it is assumed, of cutting their way through Serbia and going to the relief of the Turks.

U. S. Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.42⅛ to $1.53⅛; No. 2 do., $1.38⅛ to $1.50⅛; September, $1.07⅛; December, $1.06⅞; No. 1 hard, $1.53⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 82 to 82½. Oats—No. 3 white, 53½ to 54c. Flour unchanged, except second clears, reduced to $3.60. Bran, $21.50.

Duluth, Aug. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.50⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.45⅛ to $1.49⅛; No. 2 do., $1.43⅛; September, $1.10⅛; December, $1.08⅝.

New York, Aug. 16.—Flour firm. Rye flour steady. Hay firm. Hops steady. Hides quiet. Leather firm.

Cattle Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—The quotations were:—Best heavy steers, $8.60 to $9; butchers' cattle, choice, $8 to $8.35; do., good, $7.40 to $7.60; do., medium, $6.50 to $7.20; do., common, $5.25 to $5.80; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do., good, $6.35 to $6.50; do., medium, $5.25 to $6; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $95; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6 to $7.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6.50 to $8; Spring lambs, cwt., $8 to $10; calves, $4.50 to $10.75; hogs, off cars, $8.90 to $9.15; do., fed and watered, $8.75; do., f.o.b., $8.40.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—Fairly good steers sold at $7.25 to $7.50; fair stock sold at $6.75 to $7, and the common and the medium at from $5.50 to $6.50 per 100 pounds. A few bunches of choice butchers' cows brought $7 to $7.25, and the lower grades sold from that down to $5.25, while bulls changed hands at prices ranging from $5.50 to $7.25 per 100 pounds. The demand from packers for canning stock was active, and all the offerings met with a steady sale at $4.75 to $7.25 for bulls, and at $4 to $4.50 for cows. Lambs sold at $8.25 to $9.25, and sheep at $5.25 to $6 per 100 pounds, as to quality. Calves, $3 to $15 each, as to size and quality. Hogs, choice selected lots, $9.50 to $9.60, and rougher lots at $9 to $9.40 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

TEN YEARS METED OUT TO ESSEX DYNAMITER

A despatch from Windsor says: William Lefler, of Detroit, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary for causing an explosion in the Peabody overall factory here a few weeks ago and for conspiracy to wreck the Windsor Armory. At the time of the explosion the factory was turning out supplies for soldiers.

In Germany a mile is four times as long as in England.

Green is an ill-becoming color for brunettes to wear.

CROWN PRINCE AGAIN REPULSED

Fruitless Attacks Result in Heavy Losses to His Force.

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans have evidently received large reinforcements in Belgium, and attempted to assume the offensive at Nieuport. They were, however, repulsed by the French infantry fire, and the attack was abandoned.

The German Crown Prince continues his attempts to pierce the French line. He has had a few local successes, but the losses he has sustained in the series of attacks have been very heavy.

The present position at Hill 60, which the British military authorities recently admitted had lapsed back into German possession, is peculiar and of great interest.

The hill is really nothing but a knoll of gently rising ground that forms the end of the Klein-Zillebeke ridge. The German trenches run in a double tier along the crest and upper slope, while the British trenches form an irregular line along the edge of the lower slope. The Germans are at the top of the hill, while the British are a little way up the side of it.

The whole face of the hill presents a picture of the wildest confusion. Everywhere are huge craters, the result of mine explosions on the night of the British attack. Torn and gaping sandbags are scattered in profusion; broken rifles, odds and ends of equipment of all kinds, smashed barbed wire, and a mass of other debris lie in bewildering variety down the hillside, the whole half hidden in the long grass that has sprung up between the trenches.

The trenches twist and wind in a remarkable manner. At one point there is an old communication trench running from the British lines straight into the heart of the German position, and down this two barricades have been erected, one on the English side and one on the German side. Here the opposing forces came within six yards of each other. Between the rival barricades there stretches a short patch of ground shut in on either hand by the crumbling walls of the old trench.

ENEMY ATTACKS ARE REPULSED

Severe Fighting in Argonne Results In Heavy Losses for the Germans.

A despatch from Paris says: After violent hand-to-hand fighting near Puisalenne, in the region between the Oise and Aisne Rivers, French troops succeeded in occupying the excavation caused by the explosion of a mine under a German trench, according to the statement issued by the French War Department. Exceptionally violent artillery duels are reported in the Artois, the Champagne and the Lorraine districts.

A squadron of 19 aeroplanes bombarded the German parks and depots in the Valley of Spada. The aviators dropped 108 shells on their objective. All the aeroplanes returned without incident.

Two energetic German attacks in Argonne, near Marie Therese, were completely checked by the French. The first one, delivered under cover of darkness, was of an extremely violent character. The second one, delivered after daybreak, was much weaker. The German losses were apparently very heavy.

SEIZE GERMAN PROPERTY.

Paris Authorities Take Over Realty Worth $40,000,000.

A despatch from Paris says: The civil tribunal of the Seine has sequestrated the property of the German millionaire, Herr Jellinek. This property, consisting for the most part of real estate in Paris and the Riviera, is worth about $40,000,000.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SUNK

Enemy Warships Bombard Southern Italian Ports —Little Damage is Occasioned

A despatch from Rome says: It is officially announced that the Austrian submarine U-12 has been torpedoed and sunk with all hands in the upper Adriatic Sea by an Italian submarine. The announcement was made in a statement issued by the Navy Department, which added: "Two Austrian torpedo-boat destroyers bombarded Bari, Santo Spirito and Molfetta (Southern Italy, on the Adriatic). One civilian was killed and seven were wounded. There was no appreciable material damage."

Author of Song of Hate Sorry He Wrote It

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Even Ernst Lissauer appears to be becoming ashamed of the song of hate. He writes to the Berlin Tageblatt saying he agrees with its view that the song is not intended for the young, and has often advised against its publication in school books. "The song of hate," he writes, "was written as the result of a passionate impulse in the first week of the war, when the impression created by England's declaration of war was fresh. The song of hate is a political poem directed not against individual Englishmen, but collectively against the English will to destruction which threatens Germany. In the excitement of those days my feelings were deeply stirred by this. Whether these feelings can continue with the cool consideration of practical politics is another question."