CZAR'S SECRET SERVICE HEAD WAS HIMSELF A GERMAN SPY

Betrayed Weak Points of War Preparations to Very Men He Was Expected to Arrest

A despatch from London says: A prominent Russian who is here in connection with war contracts for his Government revealed the astounding fact that the man at the head of the Russian special investigation service entrusted with the work of discovering German spies in Russia was himself a German spy. This man had been known to the Russian court for years, and only proofs of the most indisputable nature led to his exposure. Then prompt action was taken. He was tried by court-martial and convicted of having betrayed the weak points of the Russian war preparations to the very Germans he was expected to arrest. His execution followed immediately.

GERMAN FORCES TO FIGHT ITALY

Combined Supreme Effort on the Part of Teutonic Allies Has Been Planned.

A despatch from Rome says: A general Austrian offensive against the Italians is now looked for as the result of the arrival of considerable German reinforcements. The object of the expected attack will be to check the Italian advance which the Austrian troops, unaided, failed to halt.

Reliable information is to the effect that Germany is prepared to aid the Austrians, so that a combined cupreme effort on the part of the Teutonic allies is expected on the Italian front. Such an effort, it is believed, is aimed by the central powers at favorably influencing the Balkans.

It is an open secret that the Italian general staff since the outbreak of hostilities with Austria has expected German aid to the Austrians, hence the Italian military chiefs are prepared for such an event, and it is confidently asserted in military circles here that even if the reinforcements to the Austrians are stronger than reported they will not alter the situation on the Italian front, now so favorable to Italy.

Italian Mountaineer detachments made raids against the Austrian positions 10,000 feet high at Villa Corna and other peaks in the upper Genova valley. Climbing the most difficult ground and glaciers, the Alpines reached the enemy's entrenchments and partly destroyed them. They returned to their own positions without being seriously assailed. Analysis of the explosive bombs being used by the Austrians has revealed the presence of large quantities of prussic acid.

TURKS LOST 5,000 AT HILL NO. 60

It Took the British Forces Three Full Days to Oust the Enemy Forces.

A despatch from London says: A description of the fighting in the Anzac region on the Gallipoli Peninsula during the last week in August and the result achieved during this period is given by the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The capture of Hill No. 60 was important, as it is the last crest of the last ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north, and thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvla plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to high ground beyond it.

The Turks clung to the hill with the utmost determination, and when they were thrown out of their trenches would fight their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the lost ground, with the result that when the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead. It took three days to oust the Turks, and the ground around is still thickly strewn with their bodies and those of British soldiers who fell in the assaults.

It is computed, declares the correspondent, that the Turks lost five thousand men before they surrendered the position. The Indian brigade and the Connaught Rangers took part in the fighting with the Australians and New Zealanders.

Russia's Wheat Crop.

Taking all crops together, the yield will be about 2,000,000,000 bushels. The winter-sown grain is harvested already and also a large proportion of spring-sown crops. The figures arrived at are 446,000,000 bushels better than last year's total, and 291,000,000 bushels in excess of the five-year average. Of wheat altogether there will be harvested 571,000,000 bushels. For export there will be available some 450,000,000 bushels.

No Mote in His Eye.

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.

"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye."

FRENCH BLOW UP SUPPLY DEPOTS

Allied Fire Against German Organizations Continues Efficacious.

A despatch from Paris says: German infantry made an attack in the region of Faye, south-west of Peronne, following the explosion of a mine described in the French communique as "very powerful." The French infantry, supported by artillery fire, repulsed the attack, according to the official statement, and took a number of prisoners.

British men-of-war undertook a bombardment of the German positions in the region of Nieuport, on the Belgian coast. The German coast batteries replied, and the French heavy artillery joined with the British ships in the attack.

Three infantry attacks were made by the Germans against the bridgehead held by the French at Sapigneul, on the Aisne-Marne Canal, but the French maintained their positions.

The German artillery fire in Champagne has lessened in intensity, the enemy replying only feebly to the French fire. To the east of Champagne, in the region between the Aisne and the Argonne, however, the Germans continued violent cannonading. Explosions in four German ammunition depots were caused by the French artillery on the eastern part of the line. A French aeroplane, aided by concentrated firing from anti-aircraft guns below, caused a German aeroplane to descend suddenly inside the German lines at St. Mihiel.

Activity about St. Mihiel, at the point of the German wedge which has been so stubbornly maintained, is again reported after a long period of calm in this region. It was the French artillery which resumed the contest in this sector, and it won an important point in the destruction of the great bridge, a pontoon bridge and three foot bridges over the Meuse. The importance of the success in destroying these bridges lies in the possibility of cutting off the Germans across the river at Chauvoncourt, the only point at which the enemy has been able to retain a hold on the west bank of the river south of Verdun.

RESIST ASPHYXIATING GAS.

French Army Carries Travelling Laboratories to Fight Poisons.

A new service has been installed in the French army, that of travelling laboratories. New weapons with which the enemy is fighting, asphyxiating gas and poisons in other forms, caused the French authorities to make preparation for combating them in the most effective way.

Much secrecy was observed about the arrangements, but already in June forty travelling laboratories had been distributed among the armies. In July more than ninety were in operation.

German estimates of the number of Russians captured are undoubtedly exaggerated, although the number of killed and wounded is probably somewhere near correct.

Against these figures must be placed the German losses, which close observers state must reach three-quarters of a million in killed, wounded and prisoners. This does not include the Austrian losses, of which no accurate estimate is possible.

Saved His Life.

It is probable that no class of men is lampooned more unjustly than doctors. Many of the stories at their expense, however, are both amusing and good-natured. A recent addition to the list is the tale told by London Tit-Bits about the Chinaman who was asked if there were good doctors in China.

"Good doctors!" he exclaimed. "China have best doctors in world. Hang Chang one good doctor; he great, he saved my life."

"You don't say so! How was that?"

"Me velly bad," he said. "Me callee Doctor Han Kon. Give some medicine. Get velly, velly ill. Me callee Doctor San Sing. Give more medicine. Me grow worse—going to die. Blimebly callee Doctor Hang Chang. He no got time; no come. He saved my life."

THANKSGIVING DAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 11

A despatch from Ottawa says: Monday, October 11, was fixed as the date of Thanksgiving Day at a Cabinet Council.

Stone Barricades Thrown Up by Germans to Keep French Out of Alsatian Village

THESE stone barricades were erected by the Germans in the Alsatian village of Requieville after it had been taken from the French. They were placed at regular intervals in order to prevent any attempt by a French battery to storm the village.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.03½; No. 2 do., $1.01½, on track lake ports, prompt shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., nominal, on track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 83c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 84c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 38 to 39c; No. 3 do., 36 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 90 to 92c; slightly tough, 80 to 85c; sprouted or smutty, 70 to 85c, according to sample.

Barley—Good malting barley, 52 to 54c; feed barley, 45 to 48c, according to freights outside.

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

Rye—No. 2, nominal, 75 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $5.75; second patents, in jute bags, $5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $25; shorts, per ton, $27; middlings, per ton, $28; good feed flour, per bag, $1.80.

Country Produce.

Butter—The receipts are fairly good, with prices steady. Fresh dairy, 24 to 27c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 29 to 30c; do., solids, 27 to 28½c.

Eggs—No. 1, 23 to 24c per dozen, in case lots; extra at 26 to 27c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 12½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per doz., No. 1, $2.50 to $3; No. 2, $1.50 to $2.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; fowl, 16 to 17c; ducklings, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 22 to 24c.

Cheese—The market is steady; large, 14¾ to 15c; do., twins, 15 to 15¼c.

Provisions.

Cured meats are quoted as follows: Bacon, long clear, 14 to 14¼c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18½ to 19c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 23 to 24c; boneless backs, 25 to 25½c.

Lard—The market is firm; pure lard, tubs, 12 to 12¼c; do., pails, 12¼ to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10½c; do., pails, 11½c.

Hay Market.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, ton, $15 to $16.50; No. 2, ton, $13 to $14; baled straw, ton, $6.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Sept. 21.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 89 to 89½c. Oats, No. 2 local white, 43c; No. 3 local white, 42c; No. 4 local white, 41c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.85; seconds, $5.35; strong bakers', $5.15; Winter patents, choice, $5.50 to $6.25; straight rollers, $5 to $5.50; do., bags, $2.10 to $2.45. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.35 to $5.40; bags, 90 lbs., $2.45, $32 to $33. Mouillie, $32 to $37. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17 to $18. Cheese, finest Westerns, 15 to 15¼c; finest Easterns, 14⅜ to 14½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 29¼ to 29½c; seconds, 28½ to 28¾c. Eggs, fresh, 30 to 31c; selected, 28 to 29c; No. 1 stock, 23 to 24c; No. 2 stock, 21c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.75 to $14.25. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28 to $28.50; Canada, short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, 27 to $27.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 12½ to 13c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.00½; No. 1 Northern, 95½ to 99½c; No. 2 Northern, 92½ to 96½c; September, 93½c; December, 91⅞. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72½ to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32½ to 33c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Sept. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.01½; No. 1 Northern, $1.00½; No. 1 Northern, 98½c; Montana, No. 2, hard, 98½c; September, 96½c; December, 92⅜ to 93½c. Linseed, cash, $1.61¼; September, $1.64; December, $1.64.

GERMANY AGREES TO YIELD UNITED STATES DEMANDS

Count Bernstorff Declares All Difficulties Will Be Settled at the End of a Fortnight.

A despatch from New York says: Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, states that all the difficulties between this country and Germany concerning German guarantees of safety for American ships and passengers will be satisfactorily settled at the end of two weeks' time. He told reporters at the Ritz Carlton that, while he had no statement to issue, he could state definitely that he would receive no more advice from his Government for a fortnight. He and Secretary of State Lansing, he said, are in perfect accord as to the method to be used in settling the remaining difficulties that still exist between the two countries and recommended that the American people be counselled to patience.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Best heavy steers, $7.75 to $8; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.40 to $7.60; do., good, $7 to $7.20; do., medium, $6.25 to $6.75; do., common, $5 to $5.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.50 to $7; do., good bulls, $5.90 to $6.25; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $7; do., good, $5.25 to $6; do., medium, $5 to $5.75; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.25; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $5; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.50; spring lambs, cwt., $8 to $8.45; calves, medium to choice, $7 to $10.50; hogs, off cars, $9.65 to $9.90; do., fed and watered, $9.50; do., f.o.b., $9.15.

Montreal, Sept. 21.—A few small lots of good steers sold at $7.50 to $7.75; fair at $6.50 to $7.25, and common and medium at $5 to $6, while some small lots of choice butchers' cows brought $6.75 to $7, and the lower grades from $5 to $6.50; and bulls sold at from $5 to $7 per cwt. There is a steady demand from canners for canning stock, and a fair trade was done in bulls at from $4.25 to $4.50, and cows at from $3 to $3.50 per cwt. Ontario lambs sold at $7.50 to $7.75, and Quebec stock at $6.75 to $7. Sheep brought from $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt; calves from $5 to $20 each as to size and quality; hogs, selected lots were made at $9.75 to $9.90 per cwt., weighed off cars.

BELGIANS FORBIDDEN TO BOYCOTT GERMANS

A despatch from Brussels says: Gen. von Bissing, the Governor-General of Belgium, has issued an order against the boycotting, blacklisting, insulting or threatening otherwise to injure Germans or persons showing German sympathies or trading with German firms. The maximum penalty for infractions of the order is two years' imprisonment or a fine of 10,000 marks ($2,500). The term of imprisonment can be extended to five years when disobedience is offered by several persons in collusion.

TOTAL LOSSES 87,630 AT THE DARDANELLES

A despatch from London says: British casualties at the Dardanelles up to August 21 were 87,630. The number of killed in that time was 17,608.

These figures were included in the grand total of British casualties published earlier in the week.

The announcement says that the number of officers killed was 1,130, and the number of men 16,479; wounded, 2,371 officers and 59,257 men; missing, 373 officers and 8,021 men.

CONSCRIPTION SURE LONDON BELIEVES

A despatch from London says: The principle of compulsion is now admitted on nearly all sides as being necessary within a short time, the speeches of both Premier Asquith and Lord Kitchener being so interpreted. It is believed that compulsion will be held back to try the effect of approaching the men registered on the pink forms, that is, those eligible for service. If this step fails, there will be no alternative to conscription.

THE NEW ARMIES READY TO FIGHT

Kitchener Says 210,000 Men Sent to France Have Been Well Tested.

A despatch from London says: Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords read a carefully prepared and optimistic speech on military operations. In the course of his address the Secretary of State for War made the interesting disclosure that the German attacks with gas, liquid fire and asphyxiating shells, lacking, as they do now, the element of surprise, have failed in their object, and have lost much of their offensive value owing to the steps taken to counteract them.

Lifting the veil of secrecy, he announced that eleven divisions of the new army had reinforced Field Marshal French's force in France, and others would follow quickly. He, too, spoke optimistically of the situation on the various fronts, expressing the opinion that "the Germans have shot their bolt" in their offensive against Russia without achieving their object of destroying the Russian army.

As far as the Turks are concerned, Lord Kitchener said there was an abundance of evidence of "the process of demoralization having set in." In Mesopotamia the resistance of the Turks had terminated.

WOMAN RAISES FUNDS FOR 1,196 AMBULANCES

A despatch from London says: Miss Mary Booth, a relative of the principals of the Booth Line steamers, has succeeded in collecting funds to provide 1,196 motor ambulances, now being used at the front, as a memorial of the Lusitania disaster. She is now collecting funds for a hospital for paralyzed and other permanently injured soldiers as a further memorial of the same event.

DOG TRAINED TO PHONE APPROACH OF ENEMY

A despatch from Paris says: According to the Gazette de France, a certain French regiment possesses a dog which is sent out from advanced sentry posts at night with a telephone strapped over his mouth and a wire connecting the instrument with the post. If the dog hears the Germans approaching he barks quietly into the telephone.

RESPA INDICTED FOR DYNAMITING

Will Be Tried on Charge of Plotting to Destroy Factories in Windsor.

A despatch from Windsor, Ontario, says: Charles Respa, held in connection with the dynamite plot in Windsor last June, was committed for trial after receiving his preliminary hearing at Walkerville before Magistrate Miers.

The feature of the hearing was the appearance as a witness of William Lefler, former night watchman of the Peabody plant, one of the buildings wrecked, and who is now serving ten years in the penitentiary at Kingston after being found guilty of assisting in the outrages.

Lefler was a witness for the Crown, and a very willing one. He declared that he had first met Respa in the office of Albert Kaltschmidt in Detroit, and that he was given two suitcases to take across to Windsor. He said Respa and Mrs. Charles Schmidt appeared on the night previous to the explosion, and that he had given them the suitcases. Respa, he said, told him to be careful, as the grips contained dynamite. He declared that Respa and the woman left in the direction of the river, and that a few hours later the explosion followed.

He said he met Respa and Kaltschmidt a little later in Detroit, and that the latter said: "Well, we jarred them a little, and we will do it some more. We are going to blow up the whole town."

AN APPEAL.

On Behalf of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund.

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national benefactions is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the Fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August $700,000 was expended, that the reserves are being materially decreased, and that the national Executive Committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian Public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all, the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fail. It is the duty of the Government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the Federal authorities give to the Patriotic Fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them as they went forward: "Go and we will care for the wife and kiddies." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken.

The national organization, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st. 1915.

Truth.

Mrs. Exe—Here's an invitation from Mrs. Boreleigh to one of her tiresome dinners. I hate them.

Exe—Why not plead that you have a previous engagement?

Mrs. Exe—That would be a lie. Edith, dear, write Mrs. Boreleigh that we accept with pleasure.

What Was He After?

"He is a man after my own heart," said Julia, referring to her Augustus, who had only just left the house after an unusually long stay.

"Nonsense," replied the major domo, "he is a man after the money your uncle left you." And then all was quiet.

He is a poor sign painter who is unable to make a name for himself.

Troops Gathering on Swiss Frontier

A despatch from Basel says: French and German armies near the Swiss frontier are showing uncommon military activity. Heavy reinforcements are arriving, and artillery duels are becoming fiercer daily. On both the French and German frontiers between the town of Delle and Basel civilians are being moved from the border villages and towns.

Czar Grants Amnesty to All Political Prisoners

A despatch from Rome says: It i[illegible] has ordered amnesty for all politica[illegible] persons affected is said to be about on[illegible] s stated that the Emperor of Russia [illegible] l prisoners in Russia. The number of [illegible] e hundred thousand.