FRESH DIVISIONS LEAVE TRAINS ONLY TO BE MOWED DOWN

German Losses in Men and Guns in Desperate Fighting on Russian Front Are Colossal.

A despatch from Russian Army Headquarters on the Stokhod says: Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress on all positions of our front. The Germans, driven to desperation by their losses in guns and men, have been launching counter-attacks almost without cessation.

Monday and Tuesday they were pouring in fresh divisions which proceeded from the trains to the battlefields, where they were mowed down by the Russian fire. With huge losses in all attacks which so far have been delivered, they have been beaten back. Cannonading continues night and day, at times reaching such violence that it is impossible to distinguish individual events. It is simply a continuous roar like thunder.

At night the whole sky is illuminated by bursting shells, searchlights and star bombs. The towns are filled with German and Austrian wounded. The Stokhod position is extremely strong.

Allied victories both in the east and west have not sufficiently reduced the morale of the Germans to give ground for supposition of a sudden collapse of their military strength. The bitterness here is extremely great on account of the persistence with which enemy flyers are bombing hospitals and dressing stations, which occurs on an average of twice daily.

All of the German and Austrian armies on the eastern front have been placed under the supreme command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to a despatch quoting a Berlin official announcement. This decision was reached during the Emperor's recent visit to the eastern front. A similar announcement, the despatch says, has been made in Vienna.

CROP PROSPECT FOR DOMINION

Official Review Issued at Ottawa of End of July Conditions.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A special press bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office reports on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of July in part as follows:

Ontario—In the peninsula (Essex county) a large crop of hay has been harvested in splendid shape. Wheat and barley are harvested, but are not quite a standard yet. Oats will be below average. Corn and hoed crops are fair, though later than usual. In eastern Ontario crops are suffering from lack of moisture. Wheat is little grown, its condition is fair and it is beginning to ripen. Barley is poor, rather late and very uneven. Oats, the most important crop of the district, shows some great divergence, some crops being far advanced, others only a few inches high. About three-quarters of the hay is harvested and the crop is a very good one. Corn is poor; potatoes are healthy.

Northwest Provinces—The weather conditions of July have been generally favorable, although local hailstorms have done some damage. Grain crops continue to show fine promise, especially on bearing and summer fallow. Grain on the stubble is not so good. In southern Alberta crops are all good, and harvesting will commence sooner than was expected a month ago. Wheat cutting is expected to begin about August 20; hay, roots and potatoes are good.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island report all crops as making good growth. In Quebec the hay crop is abundant, but grains have suffered from drought. British Columbia reports cereal crops growing well.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS TO SLEEP 'NEATH MAPLES.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canadian maples are to be planted around the graves of Canadian soldiers in France. Seed of the red and silver maple, ripened at Ottawa, has been sent to London by Dominion Horticulturist W. T. Macoun and planted in Kew Gardens. After the war the little trees from these seeds are to be transplanted in France. Seeds of the large-leaved maple of British Columbia are to be sent to London for the same purpose as soon as ripe.

The prize list for the Canadian National Exhibition amounts this year to approximately $63,000. It practically all goes to the agricultural classes.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS CALL FOR BIG VOTE.

British Parliament to be Asked to Provide $30,000,000.

A despatch from London says: Parliament will be asked to vote £6,000,000, including £1,000,000 already voted, to provide the full estimated cost of supplementary pensions of widows and dependents of non-commissioned officers and men, of partially disabled non-commissioned officers and men. This sum, William Hayes Fisher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, explained in the House of Commons on Thursday, is estimated on a number of deaths not exceeding 220,000, but if this number is exceeded, the amount would be increased proportionately. An additional grant would be made for officers and men whose general circumstances warranted assistance.

FORCED TO REMOVE BUST OF EMPEROR.

A despatch from London says: The German administration of Belgium has imposed fines amounting to 10,000 marks on the Belgian committee in charge of the recent municipal art exhibition, according to a Rotterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. At the request of the German administration, says the despatch, the bust of the Emperor was exhibited among other sculptures. It caused such a hostile demonstration on the part of the visitors to the exhibition that it had to be removed.

GOVERNMENT TO AID FIRE SUFFERERS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government will contribute some substantial form of assistance to the sufferers from the Northern Ontario bush fires of last week. In connection with the exact form of that assistance, however, the Government is still awaiting a report from Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in the Ontario Government, who has gone up to the north country to investigate the situation and ascertain its needs.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF MANITOBA APPOINTED.

Sir James Aikins Succeeds Sir Douglas Cameron

A despatch from Ottawa says: Sir James Aikins, ex-M.P. of Winnipeg, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, succeeding Sir Douglas Cameron, whose term of office expired last week.

If one man in ten thousand pays any attention to what you say you are in luck.

Railway men give the Canadian National Exhibition credit for being the greatest creator of traffic on the North American Continent.

WORLD'S BIGGEST BATTLE MAKES BRITAIN GREATER

The British Race Is the Greatest in Numbers, Duration and Sacrifice.—Historical Facts.

A despatch from the front says: A month has passed since the beginning of the great battle in the Picardy, says Philip Gibbs. We who have been out here and saw the beginning, and day by day followed the progress of the British fighting men, knowing their difficulties and dangers from hour to hour, take breath now for a moment and look back upon its lifetime counting its gains and losses, with any glory it may have and any tragedy.

It has been a stupendous month. Delville Wood, as I have described several times, has been taken and retaken after some of the fiercest fighting in all this battle, and is now firmly in British hands. The British hold part of High Wood, and on the left they captured Pozieres and the high ground about it. So in a month, by the greatest battle of history, the British race is the greatest in numbers, duration and sacrifice. They have taken eleven hostile strongholds. They have won back for France a patch of soil eight miles wide by three miles deep. They have brought back about 13,000 German prisoners. They have killed or wounded an immense number of Germany's finest troops, at least 100,000 surely.

Those are the plain, historical facts of one month's fighting in the first part of the battle in the Picardy, which has not yet ended. Beyond and above these plain facts are others not so easy to tell. They are impossible to tell.

A Photo Which Shows the Odds Our Men Are Surmounting.

German gun crew operating machine gun from bomb-proof shelter of earth, grass, and timber. The gun fires 600 bullets a minute, and is raking the enemy's rifle pits, two hundred metres away. The gun is mounted on an elevation made of planks and filled with earth, and is covered with a bomb-proof shelter.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.41½; No. 2 Northern, $1.39½; No. 3 Northern, $1.35, on track, Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 53c; No. 3 C.W., 52½c; extra No. 1 feed, 51½c; No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 2 feed, 51c, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 93½c, on track, Toronto.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.05 to $1.07; No. 2, $1.02 to $1.04; No. 3, 96 to 98c; feed wheat, 91 to 92, according to freights outside.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 48 to 49c, outside.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, $1.75 to $1.85; according to sample, $1.25 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting barley, nominal, 66 to 68c; feed barley, nominal, 62 to 64c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 70 to 71c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 96 to 97c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.90; second patents, in jute bags, $6.40; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.20, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to sample, $4.50 to $4.60, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; $4.60 to $4.70, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $22; shorts, per ton, $24 to $25; middlings, per ton, $25 to $26; good feed flour, per bag, $1.75.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 27c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; solids, 30 to 31c.

Eggs—New-laid, 29 to 30c; do., in carton, 33 to 35c.

Beans—$4.50 to $5, the later for hand-picked.

Cheese—New, large, 17½c; twins, 17¾c; triplets, 18c.

Maple syrup—$1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 23 to 25c.

Potatoes—New Brunswicks quoted at $2 per bag; Western, $1.85.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 18 to 18½c per lb. Hams—Medium, 24 to 25c; do., heavy, 20½c to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19½c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless backs, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16¾ to 17c, and pails, 17¼ to 17½c; compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 92½ to 94½c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 54½c; do., No. 3, 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 53½c. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.20; seconds, $6.70; strong bakers', $6.50; Winter patents, choice, $6.25; straight rollers, $5.70 to $5.75; do., bags, $2.50 to $2.60. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.05 to $5.45; do., 90 lbs., $2.40 to $2.60. Bran, $22. Shorts, $24. Middlings, $26. Mouillie, $30 to $32. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.50 to $19. Cheese, finest westerns, 16¾ to to 17¼c; do., easterns, 16¼ to 16½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 31½ to 32c; seconds, 30¼ to 30½c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 26 to 27c.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—Cash quotations—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.33½; No. 2 Northern, $1.31½; No. 3 Northern, $1.26¾; No. 4, $1.23¼; No. 5, $1.17½; No. 6, $1.10½; feed, $1.04. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 45c; No. 3 C.W., 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 44c; No. 1 feed, 44c; No. 2 feed, 43½c. Barley—No. 3, 73½c; No. 4, 69c; rejected, 62c; feed, 62c. Flax, No. 1 N.W.C., $1.90½; No. 2 C.W., $1.86½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Wheat—September, $1.34½; December, $1.34½; No. 1 hard, $1.39½; No. 1 Northern, $1.34¾ to $1.36¾; No. 2, do., $1.31½ to $1.24½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 81½ to 82½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39½ to 40c. Flour—Fancy patents, $7; first clears, $5.70; second clears, $3.20. Bran—$19.50.

Duluth, Aug. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.38; No. 1 Northern, $1.36 to $1.37; No. 2, do., $1.31 to $1.38; September, $1.35 asked; December, $1.34¾ asked. Linseed—On track, $2.15 to $2.18½; to arrive, $2.15; September, $2.15 asked; October, $2.15; November, $2.15; December, $2.13 bid.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—Choice heavy steers, $8.15 to $8.40; Good heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.00; Butchers' cattle, good, $7.90 to $8.15; do., medium, $7.35 to $7.60; do., common, $6.40 to $6.75; Butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.65 to $6.75; do., rough bulls, $4.50 to $5.00; Butchers' cows, choice, $7.10 to $7.40; do., good, $6.75 to $7.00; do., medium, $6.00 to $6.25; Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; choice feeders, dehorned, $6.40 to $7.25; Canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; Milkers, choice, each, $70.00 to $80.00; do., com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; Springers, $50.00 to $90.00; Light Ewes, $7.65 to $8.65; Sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.35; Spring lambs, per lb., 11½c to 12c; Calves, good to choice, $10.50 to $11.75; do., medium, $9.00 to $10.00; Hogs, fed and watered, $12.25; do, weighed off cars, $12.50; do., f.o.b., $11.60 to $11.75.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Butchers' steers, choice, $8.25 to $8.50; good $7.74 to $8; fair, $7.25 to $7.50; medium, $6.75 to $7; comon, $6 to $6.50; butcher cows, good, $5 to $7.50; fair, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $5 to $5.25; butcher bulls, best, $5.35 to $7.50; good, $6 to $6.50; fair, $5.50 to $6; canners, $4.50 to $5.25; sheep, 6c to 7½c; lambs, 10½c to 12c; calves, milk fed, 8c to 10c; grass fed, 5c to 6c; hogs, select, $12.50; rough and mixed lots, $11 to $11.75; sows, $10 to $10.50; all weighed off cars.

CURE DISCOVERED FOR ERUPTIVE TYPHUS.

A despatch from Paris says: A cure for eruptive typhus, the disease which made such terrible ravages in Serbia, has been discovered by Doctors Nicolle and Blaisot. The physicians described their discovery to the Academy of Medicine. It is a serum which they found after exhaustive experiments. So far thirty-eight serious cases have been treated by injections, which were followed by rapid recovery in a number of patients. In addition, the injections of the serum prevented complications so frequent in this disease and reduced the death rate from twenty-five to three per cent.

SECOND MILITARY CROSS WON IN ONE FAMILY.

A despatch from Vancouver says: To the second member of the Bell-Irving family has come the honor of being decorated with the Military Cross, according to private advices received in Vancouver. This time it is Roderick Bell-Irving, acting Major in the 16th Canadian Scottish, and is in recognition of his gallantry in leading his company to the attack and the eventual capture of an entrenchment which had been taken from the British by the Germans.

NEW ZEALAND DECIDES FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE.

A despatch from London says: New Zealand has decided in favor of the compulsory military service bill, which is applicable "to men of any age not less than twenty and more than forty-six." The only important amendment to the measure by the Legislative Council was the stringent religious objectors exemption clause. The Governor has given assent to the bill.

THE SERBS PREPARE FOR A BIG DRIVE.

A despatch from Saloniki says: Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, accompanied by the Minister of War, had a long conversation this morning with the French Commander-in-chief, Gen. Sarrail. They discussed the military situation and operations. In the evening he talked with Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, Commander-in-chief of the British fleet in eastern waters.

2,000 ACRES LEVELED SOUTH OF SASKATOON.

A despatch from Saskatoon says: A hailstorm of unusual severity struck the country eight miles south of this city at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. Two thousand acres of crop in the vicinity of Victor schoolhouse were wiped out completely. One farmer reports a loss of $2,500, and many other farmers suffered heavy loss. The storm appears to have been purely local.

Bersaglieri Speediest Soldiers.

"Prometheus," Vienna military publication, presents some interesting figures about the marching of the various armies now at war. According to these statistics, the Italian Bersaglieri are by far the speediest soldiers in the world, the Russians the slowest. The former take 140 strides to the minute, the latter 112.

No horse is allowed in the judging ring at the Canadian National Exhibition until it has been examined and pronounced sound by the Association's veterinary surgeons.

FRENCH TRIUMPH AT VERDUN: RETAKE VILLAGE OF FLEURY

General Nivelle's Troops Remove All Danger of the Enemy Getting the Fortress.

A despatch from London says: The French counter-offensive north-east of Verdun on Thursday reached its climax in a powerful blow which has resulted in the complete recapture of Fleury and the whole system of highly-organized defences from south-east of Thiaumont to the Froid Terre ridge.

After a series of almost uninterrupted attacks during the night and in the forenoon on the four-mile front from the Meuse to the woods west of Damloup, the French concentrated all their power in a tremendous thrust on the one-mile Thiaumont-Fleury line. They smashed forward on this point for a distance of about a quarter of a mile through the most powerful field works on the western front. Thursday night they had counted more than 650 prisoners.

The village of Fleury was attacked from two sides, the north-west and south-east. In previous attacks the French had advanced as far as the ruined railway station against furious resistance. Then after the big guns had been given time to clear a path the infantry again went forward, this time to complete victory.

All the gains made by the Germans in their attacks of Tuesday have been swept away. In an attack simultaneous with that on Fleury the French in the Chenois sector drove the Teutons from the trenches they had seized in this wooded region, capturing more prisoners. Berlin previously had admitted the loss of ground recently taken in Laufee forest.

Captured 1,750 Prisoners.

In the last three days the French have captured more than 1,750 unwounded prisoners. They have also taken a large quantity of military supplies, but from all indications they have done far more than that. With the descent of the lull on the Somme the Germans seriously resumed their operations against Verdun. They had large forces at their disposal and all of their powerful artillery. But before they could get well under way the French launched their counter-offensive. In other words, they "beat them to the punch."

The French have regained a footing on two of the most important heights which look down on Verdun-Pepper Hill and the Froid Terre. The crest of the former is a No Man's Land, constantly swept by shell-fire. But from the latter the Germans held artillery control of the heart of Verdun. They made much of the capture of Froid Terre, declaring it the most important position on the north-eastern front. Now the French are working their way up to the crest again. The communique from the War Office at Paris reports that French troops are fighting at the edge of Hill No. 320, one of the heights of the Froid Terre ridge.

Fighting on the Somme.

Stubborn fighting on many parts of the eighteen mile front both north and south of the Somme is reported in the official communications.

The British have made further gains across the plateau north of Bazentin le Petit, but the greater part of their energy was directed towards consolidating the ground already won. During the night the Germans sent four strong detachments toward Delville wood. These were allowed to approach to close range before fire was opened. All were repulsed with heavy losses, and at one place fifty Germans were caught in massed formation by the British machine gun fire and annihilated. A German strong point between Pozieres and Thiepval was bombarded by heavy artillery and the garrison, fleeing across the open, came under the field gun fire of the British guns. Throughout the day the German artillery maintained a barrage west and south-west of Longueval and Mametz and Calupillar wood intermittently.

There was some activity elsewhere along the line, Germans shelled villages near Arras and Armentieres and dropped bombs on the outskirts of some of the villages without doing any damage. In the Loos salient there was trench mortar activity on both sides.

INVASION OF BELGIUM.

Proof That It Was Planned Many Years Ago.

Some of the German press comment on the death of General Von Moltke is of considerable interest. The Berlin Lokalanzeiger has entirely forgotten the elaborate German fictions about the sudden and imperative need for the invasion of Belgium and about the supposed intentions of France and calmly writes:

"In the splendid successes of the first part of the campaign in Belgium and France we can recognize gratefully fruits which were probably in no small measure due to the joint labors of Schlieffen and Moltke—the tremendous march of victory into the heart of France, and the equally tremendous war of resistance against superior enemy force in the enemy's country and not on the Rhine. The roots of the great scheme which—because of the French girdle of fortresses which has still not been overcome—saw salvation in carrying forward our own offensive in the west, may be sought in the mind of the old Moltke; but Schlieffen and the nephew of the strategic genius ripened the seed in wonderful fashion. Belgium alone—the same Belgium which long before the war had concluded an agreement with those who attacked us—supplied the base for this offensive to cover our country in the west."

The casual reference to Belgium's supposed agreement with France and England is quite irrelevant, seeing that, to say nothing of the schemes of the elder Moltke, Schlieffen left office 10 years ago, and not even the German Foreign Office will venture to say that Belgium—so aptly described by the Berlin Lokalanzeiger as "the only base" for the German plan—was then in league with her present allies.

ALLIES USE MANY GUNS.

Seven Forms of Artillery Are Employed in War.

No fewer than seven different kinds of artillery are taken into the field by a modern army—mountain, horse and field guns, light and heavy howitzers, position guns and siege artillery, says The Glasgow Herald. The most famous of the European field guns is the French "75." Its special excellence consists in its recoil buffer. Most modern guns are placed on carriages designed to absorb the shock of recoil without allowing the carriage to move. In this way great rapidity of fire is attained, as the gunners have not to lay it after each shot. The French gun is held in position by a spade at the end of the trail, and the wheels are strongly braked. The gun when it recoils slides along a cradle and is stopped by the ingenious pneumatic buffer, which operates with marvelous smoothness. The gunner keeps the sights, which do not move with the gun, on the target all the time.

RETREAT ONLY WAY OF ESCAPE

Russian Nut-Cracker Is Slowly, but Irresistibly, Closing In.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The ultimate Russian occupation of Kovel and Lemberg and the retirement of the Austro-German line of defence beyond the Bug River are now regarded here as a foregone conclusion. The armies of Generals von Boehm-Ermolli and von Linsingen, which have been badly crippled in their efforts to hold back the advancing right wing of General Brussiloff's forces, have been forced to retreat to a point which leaves open the approaches to these two important centres, and the Russians in both regions have begun an encircling movement, which is slowly, but apparently irresistibly closing in upon the two cities.

The German loss of the Stokhod crossings and the recently-announced Russian crossing of the river leaves no important line of defence before Kovel except a natural barrier consisting of a wide swamp, which undoubtedly will retard the Russian progress. But this movement from the west along the route midway between the Sarny-Kovel and Rovno-Kovel railways, in conjunction with the Russian pressure brought from the south in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, both of which are successfully developing, despite all German counter-attacks, is considered as making the outcome assured.

The operations against the Germans are also having an important effect in facilitating the advance against the Austrians defending Lemberg, since they enable the Russians to exert pressure against the Austrian left flank and increase that brought up on Lemberg from Brody and from the south, where Gen. Letchitzsky's troops are successfully traversing the flooded Dneister region and are threatening the Galician capital along the route leading through Stanislau and Halich.

It is unofficially reported that the Germans have already begun their retirement from Kovel and are preparing to fall back on Brest-Litovsk, Cholm, and the general line of defence following the Bug River.

GERMANS BOMBARD RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian official statement is as follows: "An enemy aeroplane bombarded a transport containing wounded near Dusitchi, on the Vladimir-Volynski-Lutsk route, killing one and injuring twenty already wounded men. The same aeroplane also bombarded the divisional hospital in Dusitchi, killing one and injuring eight hospital orderlies. Caucasian front: Our advance continues."