ITALIANS OCCUPY THE ENTIRE DOBERDO PLATEAU

The Austrians Have Been Driven Back Beyond the Line of the Vallone River.

A despatch from London says:—The Italians continue to press their advance on the lower Isonzo lines. They have now reached the line of the Vallone River, advancing, since the fall of Gorizia, about four miles on a front of 20 miles. The entire Doberdo plateau is now in their possession, according to official despatches from Rome, as well as the towns of Rubbia and San Martino del Carso. The number of Austrians taken prisoner is reported to have been increased by several thousand.

The Italians are now approaching the strong defensive line established by the Austrians in the mountains east of Gorizia, and a resumption of the desperate battles for high peaks is expected to mark the new phase of the offensive.

Vienna reports the repulse of Italian attacks east of Gorizia, as well as in the Dolomites, but Rome admits that the principal gains have been made north and south of Gorizia. Severe fighting is being waged in the Plava region, the Austrians claiming that all their lines have held.

The Austrians are still holding out on Monte San Gabriele and Monte San Marto, the Italians admit, but it is asserted that the attacking troops have reached the western slopes of the latter position, as well as the line of Vertoibizza.

Austrian aeroplanes have again raided Venice, and Rome admits that, while some damage was done to buildings, there were no casualties.

The brunt of the fighting is being borne by the Italian third army, under the leadership of the Duke of Aosta. This army, which captured Gorizia, has been in almost constant action for a week, the divisions fighting in relays day and night. Their advance in this short time is one of the most notable of the war.

GERMANS NO LONGER THE "TOP TIGER"

But They Are Fighting Like Tigers, Declares Lord Derby.

A despatch from London says: "The allies have been having a jolly good time since I saw you last," said the Earl of Derby Under-Secretary for War, in meeting the newspaper correspondents on Wednesday. Lord Derby discussed the present military situation frankly, but declined to make any prophecies beyond the assertion that he was convinced there was no possibility of the initiative again falling into the hands of the Germans.

"It is not a bit of use comparing the casualties on our front with the ground gained," continued Lord Derby. "As a whole, the problem must be considered from the standpoint of the effect on other fronts, in the first place, and in the number of Germans we are able to kill. We have prevented the sending of vast German forces to the eastern front, where the Russians are making such impressive progress, while it is indisputable that the latest offensive on the western front has relieved the pressure upon Verdun.

"You will recall that last year the Germans using their railways to the best advantage, sent reinforcements from one front to another with the utmost facility. They are not doing this now, and will never be able to do it again.

"Every Austrian killed or captured must be replaced with a German. This process cannot go on forever. The pendulum, now stopped, will not again swing for the Germans. We are killing many Germans, and this work will eventually end the war.

"It is foolish to belittle our own troops by belittling the Germans. Although they are no longer the 'top tiger,' they are still fighting like tigers. For concentrated fury nothing in the war exceeded the fight our troops had with the Brandenburgs on the Somme front.

"While I have no more information concerning the Russian victories than you read in the press, I am convinced that the operation is tremendously important, for you will notice that 2,000 Germans, not Austrians, have been taken with some of their big guns. Such a thing does not happen every day.

"We are applying pressure on all sides, and will continue to apply it until the successful conclusion of the war."

QUEEN MARY VISITS MAPLE LEAF CLUB.

A despatch from London says: Queen Mary made an unexpected call at the Maple Leaf Club of the Daughters of the Empire branch on Tuesday and was welcomed by Lady Drummond, who received a pleasing tribute from Her Majesty, on the excellent arrangements that are made for the soldiers' comfort.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS AT FORT WILLIAM.

A despatch from Fort William, Ont., says: Two cases of infantile paralysis have broken out in the city, one in the east-end of the city and the other in the municipality of Neebing. The health authorities are taking every precaution to prevent a spread. A large number of children have died within the past few days from Summer complaint.

ALLIED GUNS ACTIVE AGAINST THE BULGARS.

A despatch from Saloniki says: The heavy allied guns of the Entente allies have begun a bombardment of the Bulgarian positions at Lake Doiran, in Greek Macedonia, it was semi-officially announced here on Thursday. The bombardment was of great effectiveness.

FOE'S PLACE DESPERATE ON THE EASTERN FRONT

Teutons May Try to Save the Stanislau Situation by a Flanking Movement to the South.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: The present position of the Central Powers on the eastern front is desperate, and it is within the range of possibility that desperate measures may be resorted to. Those under contemplation are of a combined political and military character, and are quite apart from calling in Turkish aid. This last is, I learn, of substantial character, writes Leonard Spray. Turkish forces concentrated at Lemberg number probably 150,000.

Shanislau is gravely threatened by the Russian advance. The Central Powers may try to save their position by a flanking movement farther to the south.

Another desperate measure concerns Poland—that is all three of the Polands. The negotiations over the Polish question between Germany and Austro-Hungary have been in hand many months, lately have been resumed in Berlin, and are nearing conclusion.

The well-informed military critic of The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant writes: "The Central Powers already have given evidence that they do not fear to take thorough measures under extraordinary circumstances, and any such measures will undoubtedly affect Poland. It may be supposed that the result of the present negotiations over Poland will be directed to securing more men for the Central Powers. The Poles might be supposed to be willing to join the Central Powers on the fighting line, in order that consolidated autonomy and partial independence be given them. If this object is to be attained the Central Powers will have to be ready to take something more than half measures.

GERMAN WARSHIPS TO SINK VESSELS WITH CONTRABRAND

Orders Given to Naval Commanders to Destroy All Bottoms Engaged in Trade Without Distinction.

A despatch from London says: The German Minister at Stockholm has issued in behalf of his Government a revised list of contrabrand, says a despatch from that city to the Morning Post. At the same time it is announced that the commanders of German warships have been instructed to sink all ships bound for enemy ports, carrying cargoes which consist wholly or in part of contrabrand, either absolute or relative.

The loss to Swedish commercial interests from the stoppage by Germany of timber exports to England and France, the despatch adds, is estimated at £6,000,000.

INCOME EQUALS BRITISH BURDEN

Chancellor of Exchequer McKenna Reveals Financial Strength of Empire.

A despatch from London says: Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was subjected to criticism in the House of Commons on Thursday on the ground of over-reliance upon Treasury bills, his critics arguing that the large amount of such bills outstanding constituted a danger, and that the Government ought to have issued another war loan.

In the course of his reply the Chancellor claimed that Great Britain was able to borrow abroad at much lower terms than any other belligerent power. He estimated the nation's total indebtedness at the end of the present financial year to be £3,440,000,000.

From that amount, said the Chancellor, the nation was entitled to deduct £800,000,000 loaned to Allies and Dominions of the empire, the sum left being a burden it could well sustain, as it was practically balanced by the national income. He declared Great Britain was in the position of a man whose income was £5,000 and whose debts amounted to £5,000, which was not an alarming position.

8,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Property Damage in West Virginia Cloudburst Very Heavy.

A despatch from Charleston, W. Va., says: Investigations conducted ever since daybreak, in the face of such obstacles as prostrated telegraph and telephone lines, vanished or impassable roads, bridges and streams, prove that the storm which swept the mining and lumber regions of Coal River and its tributaries on Wednesday took a toll of more than 100 lives, caused property damage of approximately $5,000,000 and made between 8,000 and 10,000 homeless. The flood extended over an area of nearly 400 square miles, and reached its greatest destructiveness in the valleys of Paint and Cabin Creeks, which are lined with coal mines. The mines are flooded and otherwise injured to such an extent that it may be weeks before they can again be operated.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS A BEGGARS' BRIGADE.

A despatch to The London Times from Italian Headquarters says: "The Austrian prisoners whom I have seen were made up of stalwart youths and men over forty. There seemed to be none between. They were in the worst possible condition, with nothin resembling a uniform—a veritable beggars' brigade—and they quite bore out the statements of an escaped Russian, with whom I spoke on Sunday morning, about the extremely bad equipment and food of the Austrian troops on the Isonzo. Very few of these men had more than one hundred cartridges in their belts, which goes to show how unprepared the Austrians were for an attack upon them.

MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE LANDED IN FRANCE.

A despatch from Brest says: Another contingent of Russian troops has been landed here. The soldiers were given an enthusiastic welcome. The first Russian troops to land in France arrived at Marseilles on April 20, having sailed half way round the world from Vladivostok. They were followed by three other contingents, and after a short rest were sent into the trnches in Champagne. Nothing has been made public officially as to the number of this Russian expeditionary force, but unofficial estimates have placed the strength of the first contingent at not less than 20,000 men.

GOVERNMENT HELP TO FIRE SUFFERERS.

Federal Authorities Contribute $100,000 to Relief Associations.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A message has been received by the Government from the president of the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Association expressing his thanks at the generous contribution of $100,000 to the fire sufferers, and asking the Government to nominate a member of the board which is to supervise the distribution of the relief. This the Government does not think necessary, as it is confident the money will be wisely expended.

PROPOSAL TO CLOSE LUTHERAN SCHOOLS.

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: The Government of Victoria has under consideration a proposal to close all the Lutheran schools in the State. It is expected that action will be taken in the near future.

$25,000 FROM CANADA FOR KITCHENER FUND.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government has contributed $25,000 to the Kitchener Memorial Funr, which is being raised throughout the Empire in commemoration of the great British soldier. The thanks of the committee which is handling the matter have been received.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.59; No. 2 do., $1.57; No. 3, do., $1.52, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 55½c; No. 3, do., 54½c; extra No. 1 feed, 54½c; No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 2, do., 54c, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 98c, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 51c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.13 to $1.15; No. 2 do., $1.10 to $1.12; No. 3, do., $1.03 to $1.05; feed, 95 to 97c, according to freights outside. New crop, No. 2, $1.15 to $1.17.

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

Barley—Malting, nominal; feed, nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 96 to 98c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7.50; second patents, in jute bags, $7; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New, Winter, according to sample, $5 to $5.10, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; $5.20 to $5.30 bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $23; shorts, per ton, $25 to $26; middlings, per ton, $26 to $27; good feed flour, per bag, $1.75 to $1.85.

Hay—New, No. 1, per ton, $10 to $12; No. 2, $9 to $9.50, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $6 to $7, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 27 to 28c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; solids, 30 to 31c.

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

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

Cheese—New, large, 18¼ to 18½c; twins, 18½ to 18¾c; triplets, 18¾ to 19c.

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

Live Poultry—Chickens, 20 to 22c; fowl, 18 to 19c.

Potatoes—Virginia, new, barrel, $3.75 to $4.00.

Honey—Five-pound tins, 12½ to 13c; do., 10-lb., 12 to 12½c.

Maple syrup—$1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Bacon—Long Clear, 18 to 18½c per lb.

Hams—Medium, 24 to 25c; do., heavy 20½ to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19½c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 25c; boneless backs, 27 to 28c. Cooked ham, 35 to 36c.

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

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 99c to $1.00. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 57c; No. 3, 56½c; extra No. 1 feed, 56½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.20; seconds, $7.70; strong bakers', $7.50; Winter patents, choice, $7.00; straight rollers, $6.20 to $6.40; do., bags, $2.90 to $3.00. Rolled oats—Bbls, $5.35 to $5.55; do., bags, 90 lbs, $2.55 to $2.65. Bran, $24.00. Shorts, $26.00. Middlings, $28.00. Mouillie, $31.00 to $34.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.50 to $18.50. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 18 to 18½c; finest easterns, 17½ to 17¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 32 to 32½c; seconds, 30½ to 31c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 32c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.51½; No. 2 Northern, $1.49; No. 3 Northern, $1.44½; No. 4, $1.40¾; No. 5, $1.34¾. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 49½c; No. 3 C.W., 48¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 1 feed, 49½c; No. 2 feed, 48c. Barley—No. 3, 79c; No. 4, 75c; rejected, 66½c; feed, 66½c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.90; No. 2 C.W., $1.80.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 15.—Wheat, September, $1.49¾; December, $1.49¾ to $1.50; No. 1 hard, $1.55¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.50¾ to $1.53¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.46¾ to $1.51¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43¼ to 43¾c. Flour, fancy patents, $7.90 wood; first clears, $6.20; other grades unchanged. Bran, $19.00 to $20.50.

Duluth, Aug. 15.—Linseed on track, $2.13 to $2.13½; to arrive, $2.13; September, $2.13 asked; October, $2.19 asked; November, $2.14½ asked; December, $2.12 bid. Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.53½; No. 1 Northern, $1.51½ to $1.52; No. 2 Northern, $1.48 to $1.49; September, $1.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—Choice heavy steers, $8.15 to $8.85; good heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.00; butchers' cattle, good, $7.90 to $8.15; do., medium, $7.25 to $7.50; do., common, $6.35 to $6.60; 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, $6.85 to $7.10; do., good, $6.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.75 to $6.10; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs, $6.00 to $6.40; choice feeders, dehorned, $6.30 to $7.00; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $70.00 to $90.00; do., com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $90.00; light ewes, $7.65 to $8.75; sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.35; spring lambs, per lb, 11c to 11½c; calves, good to choice, $10.50 to $11.50; do., medium, $9.00 to $10.00; hogs, fed and watered, $12.50 to $12.65; do., weighed off cars, $12.75 to $12.85; do., f.o.b., $11.75.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Good steers, $8 to $8.25; fair at $7 to $7.75, and the lower grades down to $6 to $6.25; butcher cows, from $5.25 to $7, and bulls from $5.50 to $7.25 per cwt.; lambs at $10.50 to $11 per cwt. Sheep, $6.50 to $7.25 per cwt., and calves 4½ to 7c. Hogs at $12.75 to $13, and short-run heavy weights and rough stock at $11.75 to $12.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

ANTHRAX IN MICHIGAN.

Animal Near Fremont in Newyago County a Victim.

A despatch from Lansing, Mich., says: A case of anthrax, the most dreaded disease known to the cattle world, has been discovered in Michigan. An animal near Fremont, in Newyago county died last Saturday with it. The case was reported and investigated at the time of the animal's death, but no announcement was made until Wednesday, when laboratory tests and the injection of the blood of the dead animal into rabbits and guinea-pigs proved beyond any question that the trouble was anthrax.

1,500,000 Tons of Ships Building.

A despatch from London says: Lloyd's Shipping Register shows that there were 440 merchant vessels of a tonnage of 1,500,000 gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June.

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FRENCH TROOPS NOW STRADDLE MAUREPAS-HEM HIGHROAD

British Gain Additional Ground North of Bazentin le Petit and North-West of Pozieres.

A despatch from London says:—The French and British continue their steady work of extending and consolidating their positions in the German second line and preparing for a powerful thrust at the third. There has not been a let up of an hour on the western front now in weeks, the allies here realizing that they must keep the Germans busily engaged to prevent the withdrawal of men to other fronts where the offensives of the other Entente powers are sweeping back the Germans and Austrians.

As on other days this week, the British and French concerned themselves principally with attacks beyond Pozieres and in the district of Hem wood. Some particularly brilliant actions occurred on the French front, resulting according to the official report of the French War Office on Friday, in the further advance of the French between the Somme and Maurepas. The ridge for which Gen. Foch's troops have been fighting for more than a week is now completely in their hands, the summit having been reached in a dashing charge this afternoon. The French now straddle the Maurepas-Hem highroad and hold the most dominant position in this sector.

Night fighting enabled the British to gain some additional ground north of Bazentin le Petit and north-west of Pozieres, where the apex of the British wedge is now approaching the Martinpuich ridge. Haig's report on Friday night deals principally with aerial adventures, in which 68 British machines carried out extensive bombing operations against the German concentrations at Brussels, Namur, Mons, Bussigny and Courtrai, all points far behind the Kaiser's front

On the Verdun front the respite continued for another day, broken only by small raiding actions, in which the French gained minor successes on both banks of the Meuse. The artillery combat continues with violence, and another German aeroplane has been shot down by a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps.

Two more British aeroplanes also have been lost as a result of their daring exploits behind the German lines.

NEW BRITISH LOAN FOR $200,000,000

Will be Floated in the United States About a Month Hence.

A despatch from New York says: Several prominent financial interests in this and other large cities, it was learned on Wednesday from authoritative sources, have been approached by J. P. Morgan and Company, financial agents of the British Government, regarding a new loan to that Government of between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000.

The negotiations thus far have not been in the form of general terms, but simply as feelers as to how a loan of this sort would be taken in the near future. The credit, it was learned, probably will take a similar form to the French loan recently floated by the same institution. Nothing definite could be learned regarding the terms. Wall Street does not look for an announcement for at least another month.

It is generally expected that the new loan will be secured by American stocks and bonds which the British Government have been mobilizing through the borrowing process.

According to information available at present, an American corporation owned American securities. This corporation will issue its own debentures will be formed to hold the British-against the collateral, as in the case of the recent French loan.

ENGLISH CLERGYMAN FOUGHT IN RANKS.

A despatch from London says: Capt. Thomas Riley, who has just died in France from wounds, was minister in charge of Kennington Mission in British Columbia when the war broke out. With his bishop's permission he returned to Burnley, his native town in Lancashire, and was gazetted captain in the R.F.A., having previously held the rank of major in the Territorials.

KILLING OF BABES HAS BEEN RESUMED

Ten Zeppelins Raid the English and Scotch Coast.

A despatch from London says: From seven to ten Zeppelins took part in the air raid early on Wednesday on the east coast of England and south-eastern Scotland, according to an official statement in the afternoon. About 160 bombs were dropped and 23 casualties were caused. The commanders of the airships seemed in doubt as to their whereabouts, as they frequently shut off the engines and hovered in the air for minutes at a time.

The raider which visited Scotland flew over a sparsely populated distrist and its bombs were dropped in fields and on hillsides. Another raider dropped twenty-six bombs in the open ground between two villages. One man, two women and three children were killed in a north-eastern town. Five men, six women and six boys were injured.

Correspondents in the districts visited by the Zeppelins telegraph that the airships flew at a great height. They were subjected to a very heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns, which compelled them to make a hasty retreat. One airship dropped twenty and another incendiary bombs, some of which fell into the sea. As on all recent raids, many of the bombs fell on open ground or into the water as the airships were making off.

MINISTRY OF LABOR IN BRITISH CABINET.

A despatch from London says: Arthur Henderson's new position as labor adviser to the Government will be made regular by legislation. In labor circles it is understood that the retention of Mr. Henderson in the Cabinet will mean the creation of a Ministry of Labor, the problems of labor and trade after the war rendering such a step desirable.

STANISLAU CAPTURED IN THE RUSSIAN SWEEP

Great Railway Centre in Galicia Taken by General Letchitsky's Army.

A despatch from London says:—Stanislau, next to Lemberg the most important railway city in Galicia, has fallen to the Russians.

Gen. Letchitzky's army, which has been hammering at the city's gates for more than a week, taking one fortified barrier after another, captured its objective on Thursday, in a swift dash across the River Czarna Bystritza. The city's fall was officially announced by Petrograd on Friday, and is admitted by the Austrian War Office which in its statement says:

"We evacuated Stanislau without a fight."

The garrison and the army which had been defending the city's eastern approaches escaped. Fleeing northwards along the Stanislau-Lemberg railway, the Teuton forces are hotly pursued in the direction of Halicz, another important railway town 15 miles to the north. The capture of this town is believed to be only a matter of hours.

Meanwhile the Russian left wing, acting in conjunction with Letchitzky's Stanislau army, resumed its drive against the Teuton Carpathian forces and captured Delatyn, their main base, according to official admission on Friday night. Petrograd is silent on this success, but all indications are that the long and bitterly-fought-for Russian aim, to separate the Teuton southern wing from the northern armies is near its realization, if it is not already acomplished.

GOVERNMENT MAY CONFISCATE ALL GERMAN-OWNED PROPERTY

This Action Is to Ensue in Retaliation for the Execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt.

A despatch from London says: That the British Government is contemplating the confiscation of all the German-owned property in England in retaliation for the execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt of the English liner Brussels, was revealed in the House of Lords on Wednesday b Lord Lansdowne. He stated that Government was consulting with ancial houses as to the advisab of taking the step. The German perty in England runs into many hundreds of millions of dollars.