PREPARE FATHERLAND FOR REVERSE IN WEST

German Correspondents With Troops in France Magnify Horrors of Fighting Against Allied Artillery.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Max Osborne in a despatch from the Somme front to The Vossische Zeitung, says:

"Day and night the British and French guns continuously hurl their murderous lead. Shells burst all around, many exploding before positions where masses of dead are lying. They fling sand and stone splinters over the defenders. They fling, too, torn-off limbs, so when day comes and the men are able to eat the very sight of meat is horrible to them.

"The noise tears to pieces all nerves and senses. It continually drums in one's ears. Not a few find their hearing completely gone. The worst of all is the effect of the heavy mines. True, they can be seen coming and one can get out of the way, but if one runs to the right there is a hostile flyer above the trenches who directs the fire of the guns so one has to run to the left.

"So it goes on, and one is hunted up and down like a wild beast. There are times when our men curse and are homesick, but in the moment of fighting all their feelings disappear. The sense of duty and discipline holds them together and they are ready with iron decision and bitter courage."

George Wagener, in a despatch to The Koelnische Zeitung, says:

"The present line held by the Germans consists only of a chain of shell holes instead of the girdle of strongly-built and fortified trenches. Immovable men crouch in these holes with no cover from the sun or rain and not the slightest protection against the shells from above.

"Hostile flyers cover the positions at a low height. They see the men in the holes and direct the Anglo-French fire with a deadly certainty upon them or else they fire themselves with machine guns.

"Everything has to be done at night: the bringing up of reinforcements, removing the wounded and burying the dead. To procure warm food for the men lying out in those horrible conditions is seldom possible. The want of drinking water is leading the men to drink dirty water out of the shell holes where there are human bodies and other things.

"When an attack begins the terrors of these places are beyond description. Like the fire rain in Gomorrah the drum fire of the enemy pours from heaven. The little shelter that there is in the trenches or holes is quickly flattened out. With thundering roar heavy shells from the gigantic mine wipe out everything in the neighborhood with their explosion. At the same time a rain of shrapnel falls and poisonous gases roll forward."

BRITISH GAIN NEW SUCCESS

Advance Their Front on Both Sides of Guillemont-Flers Road.

A despatch from London says:—A new success was won by General Haig's British troops during Friday night on the Somme front. By a strong attack in the Guillemont sector they advanced their front several hundred yards on both sides of the Guillemont-Fleury road, bringing it on even terms with the French advance through Maurepas. The German salient which was left at the point where the British and French fronts join was flattened out and several hundred prisoners taken. In addition, to the north, the British extended their trench progress along the Leipsic salient, taking an additional 300 yards of strongly-defended position.

Meanwhile the French, by strong artillery fire, were repulsing German counter-attacks south of Maurepas, especially in the region of Hill No. 121. This height is now completely in the hands of the French troops.

Military experts attach great importance to the capture of Maurepas by the French. Not only does it put into their hands one of the principal supporting points of the German front between the Somme and the Albert Bapaume high road, but it brings their advance within two miles of Combles, which powerfully-fortified town they are steadily flanking.

It is reported from Paris that the German corps defeated on Thursday by the French was led in person by the Kaiser's second son, Prince Eitel Friedrich.

On the Verdun front the Germans during the night attempted to storm Fleury. The French War Office reports their complete repulse.

The Germans made a new assault on the French line at the tip of the famous salient of St. Mihiel, but have been repulsed after gaining a footing in French trenches.

MUTILATED SOLDIERS TO BECOME TEACHERS

A despatch from Paris says:—With a view of enabling war-mutilated soldiers to be come teachers in the elementary schools, the Government has opened special colleges for their rapid training.

BRITAIN AND SWEDEN NEARING THE BRINK?

Latter Persisted in Blocking Parcels to Russia.

A despatch from London says: The British Government, following the lead of Sweden, has made public the entire correspondence with Sweden concerning British seizures of the Swedish parcel-post with the United States and Swedish retaliation in stopping all British parcels in transit to Russia. The correspondence disclosed that the situation has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Some of the letters and notes teem with language so sharp as to indicate that the relations of the two countries at one time aproached the breaking point. As a result of the negotiations Sweden recently released 60,000 parcels to Russia under agreement with the British Govrnment to submit the matter to arbitration after the war.

OPEN HUNGER RIOTS IN HAMBURG PORT

People There Also Clamor for Peace—"Those at the Top Need War."

A despatch to The London Chronicle from Amsterdam says:

"For a week past the port of Hamburg has been in a state of revolution. One who has just 'escaped,' as he expressed it, tells an extraordinary story of the gradually rising exasperation of the population, until early last week they broke out into open hunger riots and peace demonstrations. The authorities appear to have been taken by surprise, for the police were unable and perhaps unwilling to quell the disturbances. They were completely overpowered, and before the soldiers could arrive angry crowds had forced their way through several of the principal streets and smashed every shop and business house window. Only vigorous military measures were able to restore order. The utmost severity is shown to all who venture outdoors, except during strictly limited daylight hours."

It is estimated that 200,000 people from the United States annually visit the Canadian National Exhibition.

GERMAN FRONT OVERWHELMED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY STORM

Trenches Filled With Troops Brought Up Especially for Counter-Attacks Were Obliterated.

A despatch from Paris says: The latest news from the Somme front emphasizes the methodical character of the French offensive. Wise in past experience, General Foch leaves nothing to chance; he initiates no movement before taking all measures to ensure its complete execution.

The recent German counter-attacks, combined with aeroplane activity on a scale unusual since the beginning of July, indicate not only the arrival of reinforcements, but a determination to check at all costs, if possible, the French tide that is steadily swamping their fortifications.

Consequently, the whole German front from Guillemont to Soyecourt was overwhelmed for 72 hours by a French artillery storm which eye-witnesses describe as far surpassing anything hitherto experienced. The bombardment was first directed chiefly upon a cluster of buttresslike hills, seamed by steep valleys, north of the Somme. It spread after 24 hours to the flatter country south of the river and along the front from Lihons to Lassigny (a total distance of 30 miles). The German trenches were first cut off from reinforcements or supplies by the concentration upon communication trenches. Escape was impossible, and the German casualties must have been exceptionally heavy, because the German trenches were filled with troops brought up especially for counter-attacks.

EVERY ATTACK BRITISH GAIN

Thiepval and the Leipsic Redoubt Slowly Being Won by Haig's Troops.

A despatch from London says:—The two most powerfully fortified German positions north of the Somme-Thiepval and the Leipsic redoubt—are slowly being won by the British. Despite the utmost efforts of the Teutons to win back their lost ground in these two vital sectors, General Haig's territorial troops not only are repulsing all German attacks, but are steadily increasing their gains. They have won a further 600 yards of trenches along the Thiepval-Courcelotte road and, despite the great concentration of German troops in the neighborhood have further pressed in both east and south-west of Mouquet farm.

The Prussian Guard, proudest corps of the Fatherland, has been sent to the threatened front, but despite their most desperate efforts have been unable to win back any of the important terrain which has been taken in the British advance, according to a report from General Haig.

Attacks were delivered not only in the Thiepval region, but against the British lines west of Guillemont and the French front south of Maurepas. All these attacks were repulsed.

Hand-to-hand fighting of the greatest violence continued throughout Saturday around the ruins of the Mouquet farm, General Haig reports. On this sector, as well as in the new trenches south of Thiepval, Worcestershire and Wiltshire men hold the British lines. It was these troops who repulsed the Prussian Guard.

Following heavy fighting during the greater part of the night, there was little but artillery activity on the Somme front Sunday, bad weather hindering operations. The British in a strong attack gained a further 200 yards of trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit, capturing a machine gun. For the greater part however, all attacks on both sides resulted in no change of front.

German surprise attacks in the Arracourt sector, in Lorraine and in the Apremont forest were repulsed, Paris announces, while at Verdun there was only artillery fighting. In several sectors, especially on the Thiaumont-Fleury line, the big gun duels reached a high pitch of intensity.

ITALY CONFISCATES AUSTRIAN PALACE

Palazzo di Venezia Seized for Violations of International Law.

A despatch from Rome says:—The famous Palazzo di Venezia, property of the Austro-Hungarian Government since 1797, has been seized by Italy as an act of retribution for the violation of international law by Austria, it was announced here on Sunday. The Palazzo di Venezia, a historic and magnificent structure dating from the year 1455, when it was begun by Cardinal Piestro Barbo, who later became Pope Paul II., was presented in 1560 by Vius IV. to the Republic of Venice, with which it came in 1797 into the possession of Austria. Since then up to the break between Italy and Austria it served as the residence of theAustrian Ambassador to the Vatican.

BRITISH AUXILIARY SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

Twenty-two Men Lost With Boarding Steamer Duke of Albany.

A despatch from London says: The torpedoing in the North Sea of a British naval auxiliary, with the loss of 23 men, was announced officially Saturday as follows: "The British armed boarding steamer, Duke of Albany, was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea on Thursday by an enemy submarine. The commander and twenty-two men were lost. Eleven officers and seventy-six ratings were saved."

SIXTY ALLIED DIVISIONS ON THE SOMME FRONT?

A despatch from Berlin says: A semi-official announcement issued on Sunday says that between February and July there were engaged in the Verdun sector sixty-six divisions (nearly 800,000 men) of French troops. In the battle of the Somme, the announcement says, the French thus far have engaged twenty-three divisions and the British thirty-seven.

NEW BRITISH ZEPPELINS CAUSE GERMANS ANXIETY.

A German despatch to The London Express says the appearance of the new British Zeppelins causes much anxiety in Germany. Patrolling off Denmark, the British dirigibles completely outpaced the German Zeppelins. The Germans purpose to build smaller and faster airships to cope with the British, but the Kaiser's sanction is necessary for the change.

The exhibit in the Fine Arts Gallery this year at the Canadian National Exhibition will comprise 200 masterpieces of French art representing all the schools of the present day.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.66; No. 2 Northern, $1.64; No. 3 Northern, $1.61, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 57½c; No. 3 C.W., 56½c; extra No. 1 feed, 56½c; No. 1 feed, 56c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 97c, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 52 to 53c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New crop, No. 2, $1.28 to $1.30; No. 1 commercial, $1.22 to $1.24; No. 2 commercial, $1.18 to $1.20; No. 3 commercial, $1.14 to $1.16; according to freights outside.

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

Barley—Malting, nominal; feed, nominal, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, $1.02 to $1.05; No. 1 commercial, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $8.40; second patents, in jute bags, $7.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, $7.70, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to sample, $5.70 to $5.80; nominal, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; new, according to sample, $5.60 to $5.70, nominal, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included:—Bran, per ton, $25 to $26; shorts, per ton, $27 to $28, middlings, per ton, $28 to $29; good feed flour, per bag, $2.00 to $2.25.

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

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

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 29c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 33 to 34c; solids, 32 to 33c.

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

Live chickens were selling at from 18 to 20c, and fowl at 15 to 16c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 18¾ to 19c; twins 19to 19¼c; triplets, 19¼ to 19½c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 18 to 20c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 18 to 20c; fowl, 15 to 16c.

Potatoes—Jerseys, per bag, $2.50; Ontarios per bag, $2.35 to $2.40.

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 26c; do, heavy, 21 to 22c; rolls, 19 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26c; boneless backs, 28 to 29c. Cooked ham, 35 to 37c.

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

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 98 to 99c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 60c; do, No. 3, 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 3 local white, 54c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.50; do., seconds, $8; strong baker's, $7.80; Winter patents, choice, $7.50; straight rollers, $6.90 to $7.20; do., in bags, $3.25 to $3.40. Rolled oats—barrels, $6.05; bag of 90 lbs., $2.90. Millfeed—Bran, $25; shorts, $27; middlings, $29; mouillie, $31 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16 to $17. Cheese—Finest westerns, 19 to 19½c; do., easterns, 18¾ to 19c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34¾ to 35c; seconds, 33 to 33½c. Eggs—Fresh, 36c; selected, 34c; No. 1 stock, 31c; No. 2, do., 27c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir-killed, $17 to $17.50. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, $34 to $35; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, $32 to $33. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 16 to 16½c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Aug. 29.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.58⅝; No. 2, do., $1.56¼; No. 3, do., $1.52¾; No. 4, $1.45; No. 5, $1.39¾; No. 6, $1.29¾; feed, $1.21¾. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 50⅞c. Barley—No. 3, 79c; No. 4, 75c; rejected, 69c; feed 69c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.92; No. 2 C.W., $1.89.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 29.—Wheat—September, $1.59¼; No. 1 hard, $1.65¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.59¾ to $1.63¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.56¼ to $1.61¼. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 86 to 87c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44½ to 45c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$19.50 to $21.00.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $8.75; Butcher steers, choice, $8.00 to $8.15; do., good, $7.75 to $7.95; do., medium, $7.50 to $7.60; do., common, $6.75 to $7.00; Heifers, good to choice, $7.70 to $8.00; do., medium, $7.50 to $7.75; Butcher cows, choice, $6.60 to $6.80; do., medium, $5.25 to $6.25; Butcher bulls, choice, $6.85 to $7.35; do., good, $6.50 to $6.85; do., medium, $6.75 to $7.00; Feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $6.50 to $7.00; do., bulls, $5.50 to $6.00; Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; do., med., 650 to 750 lbs., $6.75; do., light, 600 to 650 lbs., $6.00 to $6.50; Canners, $3.75 to $4.75; Cutters, $4.25 to $4.50; Sheep, light, clipped, $7.25 to $7.50; do., heavy, clipped, $5.00 to $5.50; do., light, unclipped, $3.25 to $3.75; do., yearlings, $9.50 to $10.00; Spring lambs, per lb., 11 to 12c; Calves, $7.50 to $12.00; Hogs, fed and watered, $12.00 to $12.25; do., f.o.b., $11.50 to $11.75; do., weighed off cars, $12.25 to $12.50.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—Butchers' steers, good, $7.50 to $8; fair, $7 to $7.25; medium, $6.50 to $6.75; common, $5 to $6.25; Butchers' cows, good, $6 to $7; fair, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $5 to $5.25; canners, $3.50 to $4.50; Butchers' bulls, best, $6.50 to $7; good, $6 to $6.50; fair, $5.50 to $6; canners, $4.50 to $5; Sheep, 6c to 7½c lb.; lambs, 9c to 10c lb.; Calves; milk fed, 8c to 10c lb; grass fed, 5c to 6c lb. Hogs, selects, $12.50 to $12.75; roughs and mixed lots, $11 to $12; sows, $10.50 to $10.75; all weighed off cars.

HALF POUND OF MEAT ALLOWED WEEKLY.

Berlin Government Issues a Decree Providing Meat Cards.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Government has issued a decree providing for the introduction of meat cards for the whole empire on Oct. 2. Families butchering for their own consumption are subject to the card system. They will be required to procure permission from local authorities before butchering animals for household consumption. The maximum amount of meat provided for under the new card system will be 250 grams (slightly more than half a pound) weekly.

DISMISS FROM ARMY GORIZIA'S DEFENDER

Gen. Riedel, Who Was in Command of Austrians, Loses His Rank.

A despatch from Berne, Switzerland, says:—A wireless despatch received from Austria says that a court-martial sitting at Klagenfurt has sentenced General Riedel, who was in command at Gorizia when the city was captured by the Italians, to dismissal from the army and loss of his rank and pension.

ALL THAT REMAINS TO GERMANY IS ARTIFICIAL NATIONAL UNITY

The Allies Are in Twofold Superiority to the Teutons, Japanese Admiral Says—German Advantage No Longer Exists.

A despatch from Paris says: Admiral Akiyama, who as aide to Admiral Togo, planned the Battle of Tsushima, is on the way to New York after visiting all of the allied countries.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the allies are in twofold superiority to the Germans," said the Admiral before sailing. "To be perfectly truthful, the Germans were a nation much stronger than we ever imagined. What they have done in the last two years will remain a marvellous monument in the history of the world.

"But what has made them so strong is their organization and preparation in military matters. Their advantage no longer exists. The allies by practice and experience have accomplished all the Germans had perfected.

"All that remains to Germany today is her national unity, which is the fundamental element of her strength. But I have come to wonder how long such unity can withstand the strain of the dangers which threaten. German unity is artificial rather than natural. Their discipline lacks elasticity, and cannot last. Anyway, the development of the war is entirely favorable to the allies."

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Formal Announcement is Made Through the Swiss Government.

Rome, Monday, Aug. 28.—Italy today is at war with Germany. The declaration of hostilities was made by Italy. Following information that it had reached the Imperial German Government through Switzerland, announcement of the Government's action was made here late yesterday.

The intolerable situation created by the fact that Italy was at war with Germany's ally and the fact that Germany loaned all possible support to that ally, Austria-Hungary, against Italians and their interests, led the Government to its decision. That decision was made public in the following announcement:

"The Italian Government declares in the name of the King that Italy considers herself to be in a state of war with Germany as from August 28, and begs the Swiss Government to convey this information to the Imperial German Government."

The complete cessation of all communication between Italy and Germany brought about by the Austro-Italian war, made it necessary for Italy to convey through Switzerland her declaration of war to Germany.

It is believed here that Roumania, with which nation Italy long has had an entente, will follow the Italian Government in a declaration of war against the Central Empires and their allies.

AMOUNT OF GOLD HELD IN TREASURY VAULTS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The monthly statement of circulation and specie shows that on July 31 the amount of gold held by the Minister of Finance was $119,266,085, of which $113,877,073 was held for the redemption of Dominion notes and the remainder against savings banks deposits.

ANOTHER NEW STAMP.

A Two-cent One, Brown in Color, Said to be About to Issue.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Considerable complaint having been made as to the difficulty experienced in distinguishing between the ordinary two-cent postage stamp and the two-cent postage and war tax stamp, it has been decided to issue a new stamp of the value of two cents and surcharged in a manner similar to the one now in use, the only difference being the color, which is brown.

BRITISH PROGRESSING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

A despatch from London says:—An important advance in the campaign for the conquest of German East Africa is reported in a Reuter despatch from Nairobi, British East Africa. The despatch says that British troops under Lieut.-Col. Vanderventer on August 22 entered the town of Kilossa, near the Wami River. The British sustained few casualties.

MUSH RETAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS

Previously Captured by the Grand Duke, but Lost to Enemy on Aug. 8.

A despatch from London says: The armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas have scored two important successes in the Caucasus. Forces operating in Southern Turkish Armenia have reoccupied Mush, which was captured by the Turks on Aug. 8, and in the direction of Mosul part of a Turkish division was surrounded and 2,300 prisoners taken.

The Russian official report reads:

"Caucasus front: Our troops, pressing the enemy in the region to the west of Lake Van, entered Mush, where they took some prisoners.

"In the direction of Mosul our gallant troops defeated four Turkish divisions in the region of the village of Bachta. We surrounded portions of the division, and took prisoner the whole of the 11th Turkish Regiment, consisting of its commander, 56 officers and 1,000 of the rank and file, as well as nearly all of the remnants of the 10th Turkish Regiment, consisting of two staff officers, several other officers and 650 Askaris. We also captured in this battle three cannon and three machine guns."

The repulse of a Russian attack on the Turkish positions along the Caucasus front with a loss of 3,400 Russian troops, is reported in the Turkish official statement of Thursday. The announcement follows: "Caucasus front: On our right wing, separate attacks on the Turkish advanced positions were repulsed by counter attacks, with considerable enemy loss. In the Ognot sector alone the Russians lost 3,000 men, and in front of the Turkish position at Mighi we counted 400 killed."

ALLIED AIRMEN RAID FLANDERS

Squadron Heavily Bombards the Ghent Region, Also the Town of Namur.

A despatch from London says: A squadron of allied aeroplanes bombarded the neighborhood of Ghent Friday morning, according to The Echo Belge, says a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam. The bombardment had continued thirty-five minutes when there was a terrific explosion, shattering windows throughout the city. It is supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of an ammunition depot. A little later a second explosion, equally severe, was heard. The newspaper says it is reported there were many victims. An ammunition depot at Meirebeke also was blown up and a Zeppelin was seriously damaged.

Canadian National Exhibition City has its own post-offices, telegraph and express offices, police station, fire department, hospital, bank and electrical plant.

MONSTER SUPER-ZEPPELINS TO HAVE LENGTH OF 780 FEET

Baron Montagu Says New Machines Germany is Building Capable of Carrying Five Tons of Bombs.

A despatch from London says: In a speech delivered at Bury St. Edmunds on Wednesday night, Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, former vice-chairman of the joint Naval and Military Board, told of new monster super-Zeppelins which Germany is building.

"We have obtained some details of the super-Zeppelins which Germany is now building," said Baron Montagu. "The principal features of the craft are a capacity of two million cubic feet, a length of 780 feet, a beam of 80 feet, a maximum speed of 80 miles an hour, a cruising speed of 35 miles an hour and a radius of action of 3,000 miles. The engines, six or seven of them, have a total of 15,000 horse-power.

"The airships can carry a load of bombs of five tons. They are able to ascend 17,000 feet. They are armed with machine guns at bow and stern and on top of the envelope. They carry a crew of 35 men.

"These particulars show how largely the Germans are relying on Zeppelins as a means for harrassing us. Two of these new craft have already been completed, and four will be available in October."