FRESH FRIGHTFULNESS EXPECTED FROM BERLIN

Elevation of Hindenburg Stroke of Kaiser to Revive Spirits of People, Who Are Becoming Skeptical.

A despatch from London says: Well-informed opinion here is that the true measure of the effect which Roumania's entry into the war has had upon the German higher Councils is given by the removal of Gen. Von Falkenhayn and the appointment of von Hindenburg. The supersession of von Moltke after the battle of the Marne was purely military in its bearings, while the appointment of Hindenburg because of the failure of German diplomacy to keep Roumania out of the war is regarded as an "excited effort to satisfy public opinion" in Germany.

A despatch from The Hague says the change in the General Staff has caused a sensation in Germany, where the censorship so far does not allow the publication of newspaper comment. In the same despatch it is suggested that the plans of Hindenburg and Falkenhayn clashed because the latter did not wish to send troops to the eastern front, holding that the decision in the war would come only in the west, and that Roumania's move caused the Kaiser suddenly to take Hindenburg's side. The view here, however, is rather that in placing Hindenburg the Kaiser plays his last trump; that the German people are losing faith in the reports of their own press and the Kaiser hopes to revive their spirits by invoking the magic of Hindenburg's name.

Hindenburg's task in 1916 is compared with that of Napoleon in 1814. The Westminster Gazette draws attention to the fact that "von Hindenburg, von Tirpitz and von Bulow have, as the readers of the German newspapers know, become associated in the public mind with a policy of ruthless war to the end as against a hankering for peace, which is attributed to Bethmann-Holweg, Falkenhayn and the Emperor himself. The latter has apparently thought it necessary to clear himself by a dramatic stroke from complicity with the moderates, and with Hindenburg in supreme control and all the extremists raging at Bethmann-Holweg we may look out for a fresh bout of frightfulness."

ROUMANIA SHARES ALLIES' RESOURCES

Men, Money and Munitions to be Handed Over Freely for the War.

A despatch from London says: Roumania already is being taken into the heart of the Entente alliance and is beginning to experience the great benefits of having an open account with such powers as France, Great Britain and Russia. She is sharing in the funds and general resources of the allies.

A consignment of French 75-millimetre guns and munitions for the Roumanians has been shipped from Russia into Roumania. Other French war material, consigned eventually to Roumania, has been lying at the port of Vladivostok, and has now been ordered immediately routed to Roumania.

France's chief contribution to Roumania is thus in the form of war material. Roumanian artillery is at present equipped in great part with Krupp guns, many of which were received during the last six months in part payment for the 681 cars of grain and fresh meat sent from Roumania to Germany.

Russia's contribution will be in the form of troops. Besides undertaking to guarantee Roumania's security on the side of the Eastern Carpathians and apart from the prospective operations of Russian forces through Roumania against Bulgaria, Russia is to provide 200,000 men to co-operate with the Roumanians in Transylvania.

ERASE KAISER'S NAME FROM ROMAN PALACE.

A despatch from Rome says:—Workmen on Tuesday chopped off the marble memorial names of Emperor William and the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, which had been placed in the Senatorial Palace on the ancient Capitol hill during a visit of the German Emperor to Rome twenty years ago. The names were ordered removed by the city Government.

OLD AGE PENSIONERS TO GET AN INCREASE

A despatch from London says:—In response to prolonged agitation regarding the hardships suffered by Government old age pensioners by reason of the increase in the price of necessaries, the Government has decided in special cases to make an additional allowance not exceeding half a crown per week.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF HER NEW ALLIES

A despatch from Paris says:—For the first time since Italy entered the war the French Government on Wednesday ordered that flags be raised on all official bulidings in recognition of the declaration of war by Italy against Germany, and by Roumania against Austria-Hungary.

FOE TROOPS HAVE A NEW DRILL

Prisoners Say They Have Had Enough of War—Shell Craters Are Ponds.

A despatch from the British Front in France says: An Army officer and ninety Germans surrendered in a body near Guillemont on Wednesday. They were sent out as usual with orders to stick under the British shell fire and against British infantry attacks to the last man. But when the British worked their way up on either side of the exposed trench they held up a white flag without making any fight for it. They said that they had suffered enough hardship and had had enough of war and preferred to be taken prisoners. The heavy downpour of rain continued all day, making ponds of the shell craters and turning the trenches into mudholes.

While the German press is saying that Roumania's entry will lengthen the war, prisoners taken say that it will shorten it, as is evident now that Germany cannot win and had better compromise than prolong the struggle.

"But we are not going to consider any compromise," the British soldiers tell them.

The British who have received the surrender of Germans say that with characteristic organization they now have what the British call a "surrender drill." When they come out of their dugouts to give themselves up, as in the case of the body on Wednesday, they have all their letters, papers and valuables in their hands, ready as a peace offering to their captors.

TWO LEPROSY CASES FOUND IN VICTORIA, B. C.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: Hardly had the medical authorities taken in charge one case of the dreaded disease leprosy, in the person of a Chinese who had been a resident of the local Chinese colony for the last year, than the discovery was made of another case, one more serious than the first. Within the last day or two this second case, that of a man who has been a resident of Canada for some years, and who is in a deplorable condition through the ravages of the malady, was discovered by the Dominion medical authorities, and is now incarcerated at the Isolation Hospital.

THIRTY TEUTON GENERALS HOISTED.

A despatch from The Hague says: Despatches from Berlin received here on Wednesday state that thirty German Generals have been dismissed as a result of the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as Chief of the General Staff. Field Marshal von Hindenburg recently removed the Austrian Major-General Puhallo from command of the army corps defending the Kovel section of the front in Volhynia, and gave the command of the troops there to Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi, the famous author.

BRITISH MACHINE-GUN FIRE SMOTHERS PROJECTED ATTACK

French Extend the Allied Front South-West of Soyecourt Wood, in Picardy.

A despatch from London says: A French advance south of the Somme, resulting in the extension of the allied front south of Estrees and south-west of Soyecourt wood, was the only change of position the past 24 hours have brought to the battling armies of Picardy. North of the river, a German grenade attack was easily repulsed.

A projected German infantry attack near High wood was smothered by British machine gun fire. The German War Office report admits the loss of a trench on Wednesday.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.60; No. 2, do., $1.58; No. 3, do., $1.54, track, Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 56c; No. 3, do., 55½c; extra No. 1 feed, 55½c; No. 1 feed, 54¾c, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 95c, track, Toronto.

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

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.15 to $1.17; No. 2, do., $1.11 to $1.13; No. 3, do., $1.07 to $1.09, according to freights outside. New crop, No. 2, $1.20 to $1.22.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, nominal; feed nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, new, $1.05 to $1.08, according to freights outside; No. 1 commercial, nominal.

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, $5.35 to $5.45, nominal, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment; $5.25 to $5.35, nominal, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $29; middlings, per ton, $30; good feed flour, per bag, $2.15.

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, 29 to 30c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 34 to 36c; solids, 33 to 35c.

Eggs—New-laid, 30 to 31c; do., in cartons, 34 to 36c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20c; twins, 19¾ to 20¼c; triplets, 20 to 20½c.

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, $2.35 to $2.40; British Columbia Rose, per bag, $2.

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

Provisions—Wholesale

Bacon—Long clear, 18 to 18½c per lb.

Hams—Medium, 24 to 26c; do., heavy, 22 to 23c; rolls, 19 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless backs, 28 to 29c. Cooked ham, 35 to 37c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 17 to 17¼c; tubs, 17¼ to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 17¾c. Compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 60c; do, No. 3, 59½c; extra No. 1 feed, 59½c; No. 3 local white, 54c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.50; do., seconds, $8; strong bakers', $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, $5.05; bag of 90 lbs, $2.90. Millfeed—Bran, $25; shorts, $27; middlings, $29; mouillie, $31 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16.50 to $17.50. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 20 to 20¼; do., easterns, 19½ to 19¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34¾ to 35c; seconds, 33¾ to 34c. Eggs—Fresh, 36 to 37c; selected, 34 to 35c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2, do., 27c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.52⅜; No. 2 Northern, $1.50; No. 3 Northern, $1.46; No. 4., $1.39½; No. 5, $1.34½; No. 6, $1.24½; feed, $1.17½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 49¾c; No. 3 C.W., 49c; extra No. 1 feed, 49c; No. 1 feed, 48c; No. 2 feed, 47¾c. Barley—No. 3, 82c; No. 4, 79c; rejected, 73c; feed, 73c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.87; No. 2 C.W., $1.84.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5.—Wheat—September, $1.49⅝; No. 1 hard, $1.56⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.50⅛ to $1.53⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.46⅝ to $1.51⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 86 to 87c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43½ to 44c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$21.00 to $22.00.

Duluth, Sept. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.54¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.52¼ to $1.53¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.48¼ to $1.50¼; September, $1.40¼ bid. Linseed—On track and to arrive, $2.06; September, $2.06¼ bid; October, $2.07; November, $2.07 bid; December, $2.06.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Choice heavy steers, $8.15 to $8.75; good heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.00; butchers' cattle, good, $7.35 to $7.75; do., medium, $7.00 to $7.15; do., common, $6.00 to $6.15; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $4.50 to $5.00; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $6.75; do., good, $6.00 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.50 to $5.85; stockers, 700 to 800 bsl ., $6.00 to $6.50; 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 $8.50; sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.35; spring lambs, per lb., 10c to 10½c; calves, good to choice, $10.50 to $12.00; do., medium, $9.00 to $10.00; hogs, fed and watered, $11.65 to $11.75; do., weighed off cars, $11.90 to $12.00; do., f.o.b., $11.15.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Butchers' steers, good, $7 to $7.50; fair, $6.50 to $7; medium, $5.50 to $6; common, $4 to $5, cwt.; butchers' cows, good, $6 to $7; fair, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $4 to $5; butchers bulls, best, $6.50 to $7; good, $6 to $6.50; fair, $5.50 to $6; canners, $4.50 to $5; sheep, 7c per pound; lambs, 9½c to 10½c per pound; calves, milk-fed, 8c to 9c per pound; grass-fed, $5 per cwt.; Hogs, selects, $11.75 to $12; roughs and mixed lots, $10 to $11.25; sows, $9.75 to $10; all weighed off cars.

PHENOMENAL RISE IN CUSTOMS INCOME.

Receipts for the Month of August Show Increase of $3,610,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A further phenomenal rise in customs indicating the maintenance of this year's remarkable trade increases is shown in the monthly statement issued by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs. The August revenue from customs reached a total of $11,941,000 as compared with $8,330,000, an increase of $3,610,000. For the five months of the fiscal year the increases in customs revenue has been $21,723,000, the receipts having risen from $36,731,000 in 1915, to $58,454,000 during the present year.

MORE MEN NEEDED FOR GERMAN ARMIES

All Men of Military Age Hitherto Exempted are Being Examined.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the meeting of Socialist electrical unions of Greater Berlin proposed for on Tuesday, when Deputy Haase intended to speak on peace, was prohibited. The Kreuz Zeitung says that a general examination of all men of military age in Germany who previously were exempted is now taking place. German officials who heretofore had been declared indispensable, the newspaper says, also are being examined.

FOOD PROSPECT GOOD GERMANS ALLEGE

A despatch from Berlin says:—The outlook for the food supply and the general economic situation in Germany are highly satisfactory at the present, and there are no indication that these considerations will assume at any time an aspect which will influence the military plans and operations of the Empire; said Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, to the Associated Press on Wednesday.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET FRIENDLY WITH ALLIES

A despatch from Petrograd says:—According to despatches from Teheran a new Persian Cabinet has been formed under the Premiership of Vossough-ed-Dowleh, who also will take the post of Foreign Minister. All the other Ministers in the Cabinet belong to the Moderate party and are reported to be friendly disposed towards Russia and Great Britain.

THANKSGIVING DAY TO BE OCTOBER 9th

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Thanksgiving Day has een definitely fixed for Monday, October 9, by an order-in-Council.

CHOLERA IN TOKIO.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Ten cases of Asiatic cholera are reported in Tokio. The disease is abating at Nagasaki, but increasing at Osaka, where the cases now number 406.

The "Contemptible Little Army."

Willie: But, daddy, why don't you sweep away the contemptible little army?

Kaiser: Go away, and don't worry me, Willie! Go to—Verdun! From "The Westminster Gazette."

BULGARIA IS DISTRUSTED BY THE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

Betrays Eagerness to Allow Her No Time to Reflect or Attempt Secret Negotiations.

A despatch from Milan says: The latest information from trustworthy sources leaves little doubt that the political situation in Bulgaria has been profoundly affected by Roumania's intervention. Persons in touch with diplomatic conditions declare that events may be following in rapid evolution in Sofia.

King Ferdinand's journey to Vienna to join the High Council of War on the new and grave situation created in the Balkans is natural, but his traveling incognito is mysterious.

Another strange factor is the indecent haste of Germany to declare war on Roumania, as if to create another situation de facto in the Balkans.

The imperative summons of the German and Austrian press to Bulgaria to declare war against Roumania is a further curious symptom of the general uneasiness. It betrays considerable eagerness to leave Bulgaria no time to reflect or attempt secret negotiations.

TWELVE-STORY FARMS.

Rocky Island of Greece Supports 25,000 People.

"It is easier to build a house than to build a farm in Andros," declared Prof. J. Irving Manatt recently; and, since he describes a "twelve-story farm," but no house of more than three stories, it is easy to believe that he is right.

Andros, one of the famous "isles of Greece" of Byron and Homer, is a mountain island twenty-one miles by eight, which supports twenty-five thousand people, to whom both wealth and poverty are unknown. Every foot of land must be made to produce to the uttermost where farms are half quarried, half built on a rocky mountain side. So, in a lesser degree, are the farmhouses.

"To get foundations you simply quarry out a section of rock slope until your horizontal and perpendicular meet, and you have a fine rock shelf with floor and back wall that will never need repairing. In fact, you may sometimes economize your end walls out of nature in the same way; but as a rule that is avoided for sanitary reasons."

Quarrying the cellar for a house usually affords the main part of the building material for the house walls; and quarrying to make the flat ledges for a terraced farm provides stone to build the necessary retaining walls. Andrian industry "has through patient ages, turned the bleak mountains into smiling gardens. God gives the rocks and the rigorous winters and sweeping summer winds. Where a thousand shiftless souls would starve, twenty thousand and more by toil and thrift have enough and to spare."

The island rocks are slate, which sucks in water like a sponge, yielding it again in abundant springs; moreover, as they disintegrate they weather into fruitful soil. The farmer, his terrace and aqueduct ready, "when he has got his footing, so to speak, in one little shelf of soil or a dozen of them, plants his olive, fig and vine, his bit of barley or wheat, his patch of onions, potatoes and beans. Against the north wind he sets his break of cypress trees with intertwining vines, or of tall reeds in triple ranks. He keeps half a dozen goats and sheep for wool, milk and cheese. . . . There is always, too, the household pig, to be salted and pickled for winter. After the Feast of Saint Demetrius in October follows the pigsticking throughout the island, and in this land of simple living a bit of pickled pig is a luxury. A well-to-do household will have its donkey, possibly a cow or two for draft and breeding, rarely for milk."

Fruit, especially lemons, of which the annual yield is estimated at twenty millions, is the leading crop. Professor Manatt pays tribute to the island housewives when he declares that "this commerce might be increased and the world given a new delight" if they would only export their "preserve of green lemons no bigger than a walnut, and still more delicious lemon-blossom sweets." There are figs, too, and grapes, with the picturesque festivals of the vintage and fig-stringing.

A fig-stringing, which occurs after the figs have been gathered and dried upon the housetop by being spread upon beds of clean rushes, is, he explains, a sort of sewing bee. A jolly company of women and girls gather in a great room heaped with the dried fruit, like a garner full of corn, each vying with the rest in transforming the piled confusion into graceful and convenient garlands. They string the figs upon reed grass, used as thread, and fastened into hoops, gossiping and laughing as their fingers fly, and celebrating the close of the task with a simple feast and dancing.

NO BOOZE ON TRAINS AFTER SEPTEMBER 16th

A despatch from Toronto says:—The nine railway companies operating in the Province, in reply to a communication from the Ontario License Board, have given the assurance that when prohibition comes into effect they will discontinue the sale of liquor on their trains. This decision removes any notions that may have been entertained that the railway companies might take steps to contest the authority of the act in reference to such sales.

Some folks will do anything for money except go to work for it.

SERBS DEFEAT BULGAR ARMY

Latter Attacked Entente's Left Flank With Most Disastrous Results.

A despatch from London says:—While official reports from the fighting front in Greece and Macedonia are very brief, from other sources the news comes of severe encounters. In these, which have occurred principally on the allied extreme left, held by the Serbians under their Crown Prince, the Bulgars, according to an Athens despatch, have suffered a repulse.

The Athens despatch says the Bulgars attacked in close formation, and it is estimated, lost 15,000 in dead, wounded and prisoners. They were compelled to call for reinforcements from Kastoria and Valbankeni.

The Bulgarian regiments attacked the Serbians in close formation after the German style, near Borovitz, and suffered severely. They were compelled to ask for reinforcements from Valbankeni and Kastoria.

The Serbians appear to be masters of the situation at Gomicheve, says the Athens correspondent, and Bulgarian officers of Roumanian origin who deserted said the Bulgarians called Gomicheve "another Verdun."

KAISER LOVER OF PEACE.

Says: "I Don't Envy the Man Who Caused the War."

The Berne correspondent of the London Daily News quotes an eminent neutral who recently was in Berlin and had an audience with the Kaiser. According to this authority the Kaiser said:

"It is curious how the British theory that I am responsible for the war seems to fascinate my enemies. Yet the people who accuse me of having caused the war are the very people who previously testified to the earnestness of my desire for peace.

"I do not envy the man who has the responsibility for this war upon his conscience. I, at least, am not that man. I think history will clear me of that charge, although I do not suppose that history will hold me faultless.

"In a sense every civilized man in Europe must have a share in the responsibility for this war, and the higher his position the larger his responsibility. I admit that and yet claim that I acted throughout in good faith and strove hard for peace, even though war was inevitable.

"Why do you neutrals always talk about German militarism and never about Russian despotism, the French craving for revenge and English treachery? I think the next generation will strike a juster balance in apportioning the blame."

In the course of the interview, according to the dispatch, astonishment at and admiration for the discipline and unity of the German people was expressed. The Kaiser replied:

"That is the impression most foreigners get, even hostile foreigners. I suppose for one thing that the contrast between the Germany depicted by our enemies, the Germany which is supposed to be restive, war-tired, half-famished, and the united, enthusiastic, still prosperous country actually seen must cause them a great deal of astonishment."

The Berne dispatch quotes the same neutral as saying:

"The Kaiser did not strike me at all as a man who was suffering intense mental anguish or who had an intolerable burden upon his conscience. I have seen many men whose rent was overdue look much more worried. There are deep lines certainly across his forehead, and his hair contains many gray streaks, but the same might be said of most men of his age."

Disobeying Orders.

The porter of a small hotel being attacked by illness while on duty, his kind employer sent him upstairs to be and called a physician. When the doctor came down after having attended his patient, the proprietor accosted him:

"Well, doctor, how did you find him?" he asked.

"He's coming down with the grip," was the doctor's reply.

"If he does, I'll send him back to bed. I warned him not to take any more baggage to-day."