IF BALKANS FALL TO ALLIES GERMANY CANNOT SURVIVE

Hindenburg to Make Desperate Effort to Shatter the Russian and Roumanian Forces.

A despatch from Acqui, Italy, says: Field Marshal von Hindenburg's appointment as chief of the German general staff suggests a desperate endeavor to shatter the Russian and Roumanian forces.

The Hungarian Government regards these organizations with fear and trembling. The Hungarian press considers the coming struggle in that quarter decisive for the isolation of the Germans from their Eastren allies and for a Russian invasion of the Hungarian plain. They make it clear that the fullest apprehension prevails and that all hope has vanished.

The Hungarian journal Vilag says: "Germany can face an economic war only so long as she possesses the Berlin-Bagdad railway. If Transylvania is lost, and if the Balkans fall into the hands of her enemies, Germany cannot survive the loss."

BRITISH ARE IN POSSESSION OF WHOLE GERMAN SECOND LINE

Their Position Enormously Superior to That of the Enemy on Other Side of Watershed.

A despatch from London says: Phillip Gibb, the war correspondent, commenting in the Daily Telegraph on the recent British advance, says:

"It is not sufficiently realized that this is a very important gain. The capture of Guillemont and the ground beyond has given the British the whole of the German second line.

"The British troops had an uphill fight to seize the high ridge at Pozieres and to the eastwards. It was difficult to take and difficult to hold, and the cost was not light.

"They have now gained the crest of the ridge, and even if the offensive is brought to a dead halt, which it won't be, the position for the Winter is enormously superior to that of the Germans on the other side of the watershed."

BRITAIN TO PRESENT BIG BILL TO MEXICO

Claims Will be Made for Lives and Destruction of Property.

A despatch from London says:—That Great Britain's bill against Mexico for the murder of her nationals and the destruction of property and trade will be a formidable one, is certain, and is also the fact that it will be presented for payment through the United States. All big Mexican interests here show a significant hesitation in discussing the matter, holding that the negotiations are at present at a critical stage. For instance, a representative of a great Anglo-Mexican concern, S. Pearson and Sons, said the time was not opportune to resuscitate the matter. "Whatever claims we have," said this man, "will not be presented by us personally to the Mexican authorities, but by the British Government, and probably by the latter through the Government of the United States. At the present stage we can say no more." Enquiries at the Foreign Office led to the reply that nothing definite could be stated about the subject at this time.

BRITISH TRADE GROWS.

Exports Increased in August by About $75,000,000.

A despatch from London says: Figures given out on Thursday by the British Board of Trade for the month of August show that imports during the month were increased by £6,716,000, while the exports were increased by £15,281,000. The principal increases in imports were: Cotton, £3,000,000; and oils, seeds and fats, £2,250,000. The export increases were made up principally of manufactured articles. Of these cotton textiles increased £3,000,000, iron and steel, £2,500,000, and coal, £1,500,000.

GET CLAIMS READY AGAINST TEUTONS

A despatch from London says:—King George on Friday signed a proclamation requiring British subjects to make returns in regard to property owned by them in countries at war with Great Britain and also of claims made by them against subjects or governments of hostile countries.

BRANTFORD DRUGGISTS WILL NOT SELL LIQUOR

A despatch from Brantford says:—Local druggists have decided to serve all connections with the liquor trade once prohibition goes into effect. The Druggists' Association after meeting, unanimously decided not to sell liquor even for prescription purposes.

GOOD AVERAGE CROP IN CANADIAN WEST

Superintendent of Immigration Says Conditions Are Not Bad.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, who has returned from his annual visit to the Western Provinces, thinks that the crop will average well, although conditions vary not only as between provinces, but in each province. "Conditions," said Mr. Scott, "are not at all bad, though in some parts the yield is light, especially in Southern Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan. It depends upon cultivation and early seeding. Prices are good. I was told in the West that there would be 165,000,000 bushels of wheat. There is plenty of labor for the harvest, the farmers having asked for 40,000 men and having secured 37,000 in the first response." Speaking of immigration, Mr. Scott said that Americans of a good class were taking up land in the West.

SIXTY STEAMERS FREED.

Allied Vessels Out of Baltic After Jutland Battle.

A despatch from Galveston, Texas, says: The British steamer Veraston, which arrived on Friday after being interned in Petrograd for two years, reported that she and fifty-nine other steamers of allied nations were able to escape from the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, through the Baltic, Cattegat and Skaggerack, immediately following the naval battle off Jutland. The Veraston's captain said the battle was a great British victory, and that in addition to the three-score ships coming out with him many others followed.

IMPERIAL EFFORT TO AID RESTORATION

A despatch from London says:—Dr. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, has crossed to France as Canadian delegate to the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund. He will visit the ravaged areas The Duke of Portland has a scheme for the whole Empire making a joint effort to lend assistance for the rehabilitation of these lands in Belgium, France and Serbia at the conclusion of hostilities, by the provision of seed, implements and money.

LOSSES OF BRITISH FOR HALF OF AUGUST.

A despatch from London says: Casualty lists for the first two weeks of August show that the British army lost 600 officers killed, 1,702 wounded, and 204 missing, a total of 2,506. This brings up the losses since the beginning of the war to 38,922 officers, of whom 1,442 have been killed or died of wounds, 24,680 wounded and 2,800 are missing. In the fortnight six lieutenant-colonels were killed.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT VERDUN GAINS A MILE OF TRENCHES

Nearly 300 Germans, Including Six Officers, Were Made Prisoners By Gen. Joffre's Troops.

A despatch from Paris says: Gen. Joffre's troops struck a powerful blow on Thursday on the Verdun front. Here German trenches on a mile front were captured in a storming action delivered from Vaux-Chapitre to Chenois. It was in this sector that the Germans came nearest to effecting a serious breach in the Verdun defences. The French captured 280 prisoners, including six officers.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.73; No. 2 do., $1.71; No. 3, do., $1.66, on track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 57c.; extra No. 1 feed, 57c; No. 1 feed, 56½c. on track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 98½c. on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New, No. 2 white, 52 to 54c; No. 3 do., 51 to 53c, according to freights outside.

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

Peas—No. 2, $2.00 to $2.10, nomial, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting barley, 85 to 90c, nominal; feed barley, 80 to 83c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, $1.15 to $1.17; 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, $5.60 to $5.70, nominal, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; new, $5.50 to $5.60, nominal, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $29; middlings, per ton, $30; good feed flour, per bag, $2.25.

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

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

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 30 to 31c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 35 to 37c; solids, 34 to 35c.

Eggs—New-laid, 31 to 32c; do., in cartons, 35 to 38c.

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, 14 to 16c.

Potatoes—Jerseys, per bag, $2.50; Ontarios, $2.35 to $2.40; British Columbia Rose, per bag, $2; New Brunswick, cobblers, per bag, $2.

Honey—Extra fine quality, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 11½c; 60-lb. tins, per lb., 10½c.

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, 52 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. 12.—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; seconds, $8.00; strong bakers' $7.80; Winter patents, choice, $7.50; straight rollers, $6.90 to $7.20; straight rollers, bags, $3.25 to $3.40. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.05; bags, 90 lbs., $2.90. Bran, $25. Shorts, $27. Middlings, $29. Mouille, $31 to $34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $11 to $13. Cheese, finest westerns, 19¾c to 20c; finest easterns, 19½ to 19¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34¾ to 35c; seconds, 33¾ to 34c. Eggs, fresh, 37c; selected, 35c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 27c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Cash quotations: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.64¾; No. 2 northern, $1.62¾; No. 3 northern, $1.57¾; No. 4, $1.49¾; No. 5, $1.42¾. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 51⅜; No. 3 C.W., 50⅜; extra No. 1 feed, 50⅜; No. 1, 50⅛; No. 2, 49⅜. Barley—No. 3, 86; No. 4, 83; rejected, 76⅛; feed, 76⅛. Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., $1.34; No. 2, C. W., $1.31.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Sept. 12.—Wheat—September, $1.60¼; No. 1 hard, $1.67¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.61¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.57¾ to $1.62¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 84½ to 85½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45¼ to 45¾c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$21 to $22.

Duluth, Sept. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.68; No. 1 Northern, $1.66 to $1.67; No. 2 Northern, $1.62 to $1.63. Linseed, on track and to arrive, $2.02½; September, $2.01¾, nominal; October, $2.02½ asked; November, $2.03½ asked; December, $2.02½ nominal.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Choice heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.85; good heavy steers, $8.00 to $8.10; Butchers' cattle, good, $7.50 to $7.90; 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 850 lbs., $6.00 to $6.50; choice feeders, dehorned, $6.30 to $7.00; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.25; 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 $8.35; sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.35; spring lambs, per lb., 9 to 10½c; calves, good to choice, $10.50 to $12.00; do., medium, $9.00 to $10.00; Hogs, fed and watered, $11.75 to $11.85; do., weighed off cars, $12.00 to $12.10; do., f.o.b., $11.15.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Butchers' steers, good, $7.10 to $7.60; fair, $7; medium, $5.50 to $6 per cwt. Butchers, cows, good, $6 to $6.50; fair, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $4 to $5; canners, $3.50 to $3.75; cutters, $3.75 to $4.50. Butchers' bulls, best, $6 to $6.50; good, $5.50 to $6; fair, $5 to $5.25; canners, $4.50 to $5. Sheep, 6 to 7c per pound; lambs, 9½ to 10½c per pound. Calves, milk-fed, 8 to 9c per lb; grass-fed, 5c per lb. Hogs, selects, $11.75 to $12; roughs and mixed lots, $10 to $11.25; cows, $9.75 to $10.00, all weighed off cars.

BULGAR REGIMENT MUTINIES; ITS LEADERS ARE SHOT.

A despatch from Rome says: An Athens despatch to The Tribuna states that the Fifty-second Bulgarian Regiment mutinied and was removed from the front and the leaders were shot. The Twelfth and Thirtieth Regiments, it is added, were overwhelmed by the Serbians near Ostrovo.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS FIGHTING THE WAR

Circulate Leaflet Urging the Masses to Refuse to Support Struggle.

A despatch from London says: German Socialists are circulating an anti-war leaflet asserting that the Germans are slowly starving, blaming the Government for starting the war, accusing speculators of cornering food and urging the masses to refuse to support the war.

GERMANS TO RESUME U-BOAT WARFARE.

A despatch from London says: It is asserted in naval circles here that German submarine activity in the English Channel and in the Mediterranean indicates that Germany will shortly resume her submarine warfare.

RUSSIANS WIN LEMBERG GATE

Austrian Garrison Abandons Halicz Under Fire

London, Sept. 10.—The Austro-German forces defending Halicz, the fortified city 6 miles south of Lemberg, have blown up the remaining fortifications of the town, and some of them have been occupied by the Russians, according to a Reuter despatch from Petrograd late to-night. The fall of Halicz is a matter of hours.

The despatch adds that the great bridge across the Dniester has been blown up and that the Russians hold the left bank of the river, heavily shelling the retreating Teutons. Two troop trains were wrecked by the Russian fire.

To-night's official Austro-Hungarian war statement admits that the Russians in the Carpathians east of the Cibo valley "succeeded in taking isolated portions of our front.

The Turkish army which was recently reported to have gone to Galicia to aid the hard-pressed Austro-Hungarians, assisted in the defence of Halicz.

The official bulletins from both Petrograd and Berlin to-day indicate that the struggle around there has been a desperate one.

An unofficial despatch from Petrograd likewise enlarges on the fierceness of the fighting around Halicz and along a twenty-five mile front northward from that point.

ICE CREAM PARLOR CARS ON THE C.P.R.

The Ice Cream Parlor plays such an important part in the life of people that Dr. W. A. Cooper, of the Canadian Pacific Dining Car Service, has decided to incorporate it into railway travel and has initiated what may be called the Ice Cream Parlor Car on the chief trains between Montreal and Ottawa, that is to say on the trains which carry a Buffet-Library-Observation-Parlor-Car. It is now possible on such cars to obtain soft drinks, ice-creams and sundaes, and though the service has been in existence only a few days, its popularity has been so pronounced that it will no doubt be extended to other services in the near future.

RIGID RESTRICTION OF ENTRY OF ALIENS

A despatchfrom London says:—The Official Gazette on Friday prints an amendment to the order-in-Council governing the restrictions imposed upon aliens, by which, after October 1, the written sanction and approval of the Board of Trade must be obtained for the admission to the United Kingdom of any alien who works in any other capacity than munitions work. A rigid application of this order, some officials says, apparently would exclude from the United Kingdom foreign actors, singers, musicians, and all others who do not come to work in munitions factories.

HURLED HAND GRENADE INTO GLASGOW CROWD.

A despatch from Glasgow says: James O'Hara, a wounded and discharged soldier, learned the art of bomb throwing at the front and grew callous in regard to the results. Early on Saturday a crowd of men and women in the rear of his tenement became noisy. O'Hara asked for quiet, and when he received a derisive reply, hurled a hand grenade into the crowd. One man and a girl of nine years were were killed and a dozen other persons were wounded. When O'Hara was arrested it was discovered that he had in his possesson a quantity of ammunition.

DUTCH BRING DOWN GERMAN MONOPLANE

A despatch from Amsterdam says: According to the Maestricht Les Nouvelles, a German monoplane after being hit in the wings and petrol tank by bullets of Dutch soldiers, while flying over Dutch territory landed in the Dutch village of Roosterin. The aviator, who was uninjured, and his machine were interned. The newspaper says the aviator probably lost his way, while on a reconnaissance.

CONVERTED PRISONERS INTO STRETCHER-BEARERS.

London, Sept. 10.—Philip Gibbs, telegraphing to the London Daily Telegraph, states that of the German garrison of 2,000 at Guillemont hardly one escaped. All were dead, wounded or prisoners. Two battalions were wiped out. One British sergeant, hit in the hip by a shell, captured four without help, and ordered them to carry him on a stretcher to the dressing station. He arrived smoking a cigarette, with his prisoners as stretcher-bearers.

ENEMY SHIPS SEIZED WORTH $5,000,000.

Odessa, Russia, Sept. 10.—The value of enemy ships seized in Greek ports is ten million roubles.

Chronic complaining does not make a hard lot softer.

BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURE GINCHY IN NEW THRUST

Combles Under Fire From Three Sides—Its Fall Believed a Matter of a Few Days.

London, Sept. 10.—The village of Ginchy, the last remaining fortified place separating the British from the important German railway centre of Combles, to-day fell to the troops of Sir Douglas Haig.

Combles is now under fire from three sides, by the British from the north-west and west, and by the French from the south-west. Its fall is now believed to be a matter of a few days.

Winding up a week of incessant hammering of the German lines in the initial phases of which, last Sunday, part of Ginchy and the whole of Guillemont were taken by storm, the British Saturday attacked on a front of 6,000 yards, between High Wood and Leuze Wood. As a result, they completed the capture of Ginchy and took all of the ground between the village and Leuze Wood. Furthermore, they pushed their lines forward 300 yards on a front of 500 yards east of High Wood.

Simultaneously, successfully crushing in the northern tip of the salient formed by the Somme drive, the British gained an additional 600 yards to the north-east of Pozieres. The headquarters statement issued to-night tells of heavy casualties suffered by the Germans, particularly while massing for a counter-attack during the British action near Pozieres, the Teutons being caught by the British artillery fire.

The French forces on the Somme contented themselves with minor actions to-day. They captured some German trenches east of Belloy-en-Santerre, south-west of Barleux, taking 30 prisoners, and earlier in the day took a small wood east of this village, and made further progress east of Deniecourt. Including to-day's captures, the French have taken more than 8,000 prisoners since last Sunday.

At every vital point of the Somme battle line the Germans to-day launched counter-attacks of frantic bitterness. Everywhere their attempts to regain the ground lost since the resumption of the allies' big push a week ago to-day broke down with severe losses, according to the French and British official reports. They were unable to wrest from the Entente troops an inch of the lost terrain.

Only at one point between Belloy-en-Santerre and Barleux, did the Germans make as much as a temporary gain. They were immediately driven out of the trench in which they had won a foothold, by a vigorous French counter-attack. The short-lived success was scored, according to the French afternoon communique, with the aid of jets of liquid fire.

The British have taken 350 prisoners during the last 24 hours. They repulsed a violent counter-attack north-east of Pozieres and another north of Ginchy. In reviewing the week's advance, the afternoon statement issued at headquarters says the British since last Sunday have pushed their front forward 6,000 yards to a depth varying between 300 and 3,000 yards. The important points netted by the seven days' advance are the Falfemont farm, Leuze Wood and the villages of Guillemont and Ginchy.

$50,000 PER MONTH FROM AMUSEMENT TAX.

A despatch from Toronto says: According to the Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, the amusement war tax has been bringing in so far an average of $50,000 a month. This is well up to expectations, and some are confident that in the winter months the Treasury will benefit to an even greater extent. The Treasurer's estimate at the time the graded tax was initiated was that the annual revenue from this source would be $600,000.

ROUMANIA HAS SEIZED MANY TEUTON FACTORIES

A despatch from Vienna to the Exchange Telegraph Company, London, says the Roumanian Government has seized the Austrian and German factories in Roumania, as well as industrial and financial establishments of the Central Powers and four large petrol companies. The Roumaensche Kreditbank and the Banque Generale Roumaine have been taken over by the Bucharest Government.

PARENTS' SAD AFFLICTION.

Lost Three Children Within a Couple of Days.

A despatch from Vancouver says: Mr. and Mrs. W. P Bosunworth of North Vancouver, buried their infant daughter Tuesday, and on Wednesday saw the lifeless bodies of their other two children, six and eight years, taken from the bathing beach at English Bay.

TO ENSURE FITNESS OF MEN ENLISTING

Age Limit to be Enforced and Unfit Applicants Rejected.

A despatch from Ottawa says: New regulations are being provided for ensuring the fitness of men accepted for service in the expeditionary force. Recruiting officers are to be required to make certain that men entering the force are within the age limits, and medical officers will also be called upon to exercise great care against the admission of unfit men. A recruit will be examined first by the local medical officer at the place of enlistment and on reaching the mobilization centre he will be re-examined by a medical board, after he is finally attached for overseas service. If there is any doubt as to his condition, he may be re-examined on request by the medical officer. Steps are being taken also to keep some sort of record of men rejected for unfitness, probably by obtaining from such men signed cards, certifying to their rejection. This is for the purpose of preventing men once rejected from applying at other places, a common practice.

It is surprising how much work a man can find to do that he does not want to do.

RECAPTURE OF DOUAUMONT AIM OF GEN. NIVELLE'S ARMY

The Whole System of Trenches in Front of the Fort Taken in an Attack on Saturday.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The French in a violent attack Saturday wrested from the Crown Prince a whole system of trenches east of the village of Fleury, north-west of Verdun, on the right bank of the Meuse. The night communique representing this success, says the trenches won are "in front of Douaumont." This indicates that Gen. Nivelle is preparing for a determined effort to regain that fort, which was the first to fall into German hands in the initial phase of the Verdun drive last February. The French captured two officers and 300 men.

The Germans tried again vainly to reconquer the positions lost three days ago in the Vaux-Chapitre wood. All attacks broke down under the French curtain of fire. Violent artillery duels rage on the whole front west of the Meuse.

The German statement admits the French penetrated German positions south of Thiaumont field work and east of Fleury, but asserts they were driven out by a counter-attack.

TRENCHES TENANTED BY DEAD KILLED BY THE FUMES OF GAS

Frightful Effects of the New Russian Gas Shell Is Shown in the Recent Fighting.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The recent attack at Svinjuchi, 20 miles south-east of Vladimir Volynski, was heralded by a dramatic incident. During the artillery preparation in this part the Teutons were treated liberally to the new Russian gas shell. The Austrian fire was suddenly silenced. The Russians, pushing forward, found the trenches tenanted only by dead, grimly grotesque figures lying or leaning, evidently killed instantly, by the fumes of the gas. The number of Austrians who thus perished is several hundred.

Thursday morning there was a five-hour artillery preparation. By two o'clock in the afternoon three lines of Teuton trenches had been captured along a front of 20 miles. Three thousand prisoners, many of them Germans, have arrived at Lutzk.