ALLIED OFFENSIVE CONTINUES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

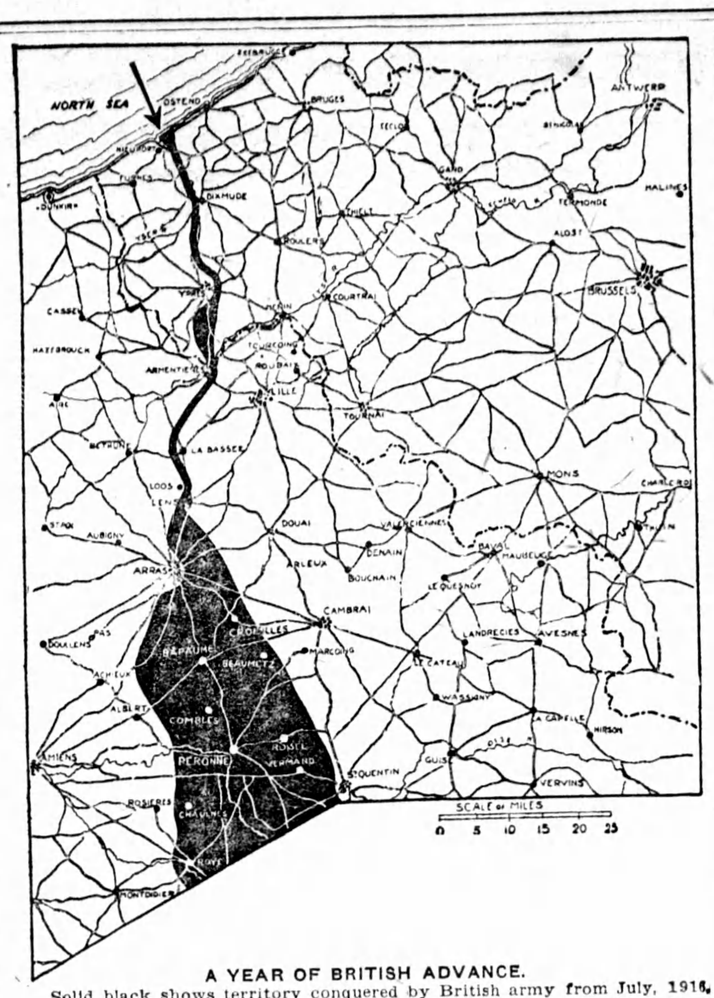
British and French Successes in Yser Canal Sector—Germans Re-Take St. Julien.

A despatch from London says:—A torrential rainfall and the resultant turning of the battlefield—already hard of negotiation at many points—into a veritable quagmire retarded, but failed to halt, during Wednesday the great allied offensive against the Germans in Flanders.

The most part of the day was spent by the British and French troops in consolidating positions won in Tuesday's spectacular drive or in putting down strong German counter-attacks, made in endeavors to wrest from their antagonists their former positions, At two points near Ypres the Germans, using great masses of men, were successful in their counter-attacks against the British, compelling the evacuation of Haig's troops of the village of St. Julien, but this advantage was offset in the Zillebeke and Yser Canal sectors, where, respectively, the British and French troops advanced their lines.

"The oil shells referred to by correspondents at the front are the latest new weapon," says an ordnance man in the Evening Standard. "They are the necessary reprisal forced by the diabolical inventions of the German oil drums or canisters. They are constructed in the form of shells, the casings of which are so thin that they burst easily after explosion, the small charge within scattering the flaming contents. They are fired from trench mortars. They are an effective reply to the flamenwerfer of the Germans, which are merely tanks carried on soldiers' backs and worked by a hand pump with fire nozzle attachment."

The newest tanks have heavier guns, says the Standard, and the recoil often tosses the huge machines literally about. The crews are now trained to avoid tank sickness, and it is necessary to get "tank legs."



A YEAR OF BRITISH ADVANCE.

Solid black shows territory conquered by British army from July, 1916, to July, 1917. A small portion near the Somme was taken by the French during the Battle of the Somme. The arrow points to the gain recently made by the Germans at the mouth of the Yser, which is also indicated in black. The thin, black line shows present battle line.

GOVERNMENT TO NATIONALIZE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Will Also Make a Cash Advance of $7,500,000 to Grand Trunk Pacific.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Canadian Northern Railway System, including its branch lines, terminals, telegraph and express services, grain elevators, steamship lines on the Great Lakes and other subsidiary undertakings, will be acquired by the Government on behalf of the Canadian people. Further, the Government will lend to the G. T. P. Railway Company $7,500,000, repayable on demand with interest 6 per cent., and secured by a mortgage on the corporation's assets.

The railway proposals in brief:

Purchase of the outstanding $60,000,000 stock of the Canadian Northern Railway, giving the Government complete ownership of the C.N.R. system and all subsidiary enterprises.

Appointment of three arbitrators to determine the value of the stock acquired, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court by either the Government or the owners or pledgees of stock in the event of failure by the arbitrators to reach an unanimous determination.

Canadian Northern to retain its corporate identity with operation and administration under a board of directors named by the Government.

At least five-sixths of the outstanding shares to be transferred by agreement. Government to take the right to compel the transfer of the remaining shares.

Demand loan of $7,500,000 at 6 per cent., secured by mortgage, to be made to the G.T.P. Railway. Government to take power to constitute a board of directors.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS EVERYWHERE REPULSED BY BRITISH

Heavy Rains Stay Offensive—Enemy Forces Move Headquarters Further East.

A despatch from London says:—While the rain and the morass have served to hold the allied forces in leash, preventing a resumption of the great offensive of Tuesday, they have not been effective to keeping the Germans from throwing counter-attacks with large forces of men against several newly won sectors of the front held by the British and French troops nor in bringing about a cessation of the violent artillery duel along the entire line.

The army of Crown Prince Rupprecht evidently considers the British gain north-east of Ypres the most important made in Tuesday's battle, for upon this territory he has concentrated the strongest of his counter-offensive operations in an attempt to regain the lost ground. His efforts, however, have gone for naught, the British artillery and infantry fire raking the advancing forces mercilessly, putting an end to the attacks and adding materially to the already heavy casualties the Germans have suffered. The battlefield is said to be literally strewn with German dead.

There is no indication in either the British or French official communications just when their combined push again will be started, but it is possible that at least a day of warm sunshine will be necessary to dissipate the quagmire so that the big allied guns may be realigned and to permit the airmen to relocate the positions the foe is holding.

Reports coming from Holland declare that the Germans are moving their headquarters further east, which bears out earlier stories that the Kaiser's generals feared their lines might be broken and the forces in Belgium isolated.

FRENCH BUILD 29 BRIDGES UNDER FIRE

A despatch from London says:—A Reuter despatch from British Headquarters in France, after describing the victorious advance of the British, says that the Yser was crossed in many places.

The bridging work was prodigious. One division alone, in the course of a single day, succeeded under fire in throwing seventeen bridges on its front.

"The accomplishment of the French troops," continues the correspondent, "evoked the greatest admiration. They threw twenty-nine bridges across the Yser, pushed on, and repeatedly made deep advances."

TO INCREASE THE PAY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

A despatch from London says: The trade unions have taken up the question of soldiers' pay, which is now miserable compared with that of the Australians and Canadians. At a meeting of 60 members of Parliament it was urged that it be fixed at 3s. daily. Lord Beresford declared that the pay of the navy had not been raised in 60 years. The sailors are included in the movement. A powerful committee has been appointed.

Be sure to serve the threshers with some strongly acid fruit,—plums or cherries are good. The juice cuts the dust that is sure to lodge in the workers' throats.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Aug. 7—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.38; No. 2 Northern, $2.35, nominal, store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 85c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No official quotations.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.55 to $2.60; No. 3, $2.53 to $2.58, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

Barley—Malting, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $12.90; second patents, in jute bags, $12.40; strong bakers', in jute bags, $12.00.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $11.20, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, per ton, $41; middlings, per ton, $44 to $45; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $11.50 to $12.00; mixed, per ton, $9 to $10, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.00, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 34½ to 35c; prints, per lb., 35 to 35½c; dairy, per lb., 29 to 30c.

Eggs—Per doz., 37 to 38c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 22½ to 23c; twins, 22¾ to 23¼c; triplets, 23 to 23¾c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30½c; triplets, 30½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 34 to 35c; creamery prints, 38 to 39c; solids, 37½ to 38c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 44 to 45c; out of cartons, 42c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; fowl, 30c; squabs, per doz., $4 to $4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, spring, 20c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 20c; hens, 16 to 18c; ducks, Spring, 13c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Beans—Prime white, $9.50 per bush.; Imported, hand-picked, $10.50 per bush.; Limas, per lb., 18 to 19c.

Potatoes, on track—Red Star, new, bbl., $5.00 to $5.25; North Carolinas, new, bbl., $5.00 to $5.25; seconds, bbl., $3.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 36c; backs, plain, 36 to 37c; boneless, 39 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 26 to 26½c per lb; clear bellies, 25 to 26c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26¾c; compound, tierces, 21c; tubs, 21¼c; pails, 21½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Aug. 7—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 85c; do., No. 3, 84c; extra No. 1 feed, 83 to 84c. Barley—Malting, $1.26. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $13; do., seconds, $12.50; strong bakers', $12.30; Winter patents, choice, $13; straight rollers, $12.40 to $12.55; do., in bags, $6 to $6.15. Rolled oats—Barrels, $9.15 to $9.35; bag of 90 lbs., $4.45 to $4.55. Millfeed—Bran, $35; shorts, $40; middlings, $50; moullie, $60 to $61. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $10 to $10.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; do., easterns, 21¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 39 to 39½c; seconds 38½c. Eggs—Fresh, 46 to 48c; selected, 44c; No. 1 stock, 40c; No. 2, do., 36 to 38c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1 to $2.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Aug. 7—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.38; No. 2, do., $2.35; No. 3, do., $2.30; No. 4, $2.19; No. 5, $1.94; No. 6, $1.68; feed, $1.58. Basis contract—August (first half), $2.30. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 75c; No. 3, do., 74c; extra No. 1 feed, 74c; No. 1 feed, 72c. Barley—No. 3, $1.20; No. 4, $1.15; rejected, $1.09; feed, $1.09. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $3.26; No 2 C.W., $3.21; No. 3, do., $3.09.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Aug. 7—Wheat—September closed $2.18. Cash—No. 1 Northern, $2.95 to $3.00; No. 2, do., $2.90 to $2.95. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.24 to $2.25. Oats No. 3 white, 76 to 77c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$35.50 to $36.00.

Duluth, Aug. 7—Linseed—$3.28; September, October and November, $3.30.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Aug. 7—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.90 to $12.20; choice heavy steers, $10.50 to $11.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good, $9.50 to $9.85; do., medium, $8.50 to $9; do., common, $7.10 to $7.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.25 to $9.00; do., good bulls, $7.50 to $7.75; do., medium bulls, $6.75 to $7.00; do., rough bulls, $5.00 to $6.00; butchers' cows, choice, $8 to $8.50; do., good, $7.35 to $7.60; do. medium, $6.50 to $6.75; stockers, $6.40 to $8.25; feeders, $7.75 to $8.75; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6; milkers, good to choice, $80 to $100; do., com. and med., $40 to $50; springers, $80 to $120; light ewes, $8.50 to $9.50; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.25; yearlings, $10 to $11.50; calves, good to choice, $13 to $14.50; spring lambs, $15.50 to $16.30; hogs, fed and watered, $16.75; do., weighed off cars, $17; do., f.o.b., $15.50 to $15.75.

Montreal, Aug. 7—Choice steers, $10.50 to $10.75; good, $10 to $10.25; lower grades, $8.50 to $9.50; butchers' cows, $6 to $8; bulls, $6.50 to $8.50; canners, $4.50 to $6; lambs, $13 to $13.50; sheep, $7.50 to $8.50; calves, $7 to $12.

$1,500 BONUS TO THE AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: The Senate has given third reading to the Soldiers' Repatriation Bill.

The Australian Senate Repatriation Bill provides a maximum grant of £500 to each settler on land. It is estimated that £32,000,000 will be required to provide this bonus, not including the sum for British soldiers, who are to participate equally in the grant as far as finances will allow.

WEIGHT TO BE GIVEN ON FOOD PACKAGES.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Legislation to require that all packages containing human food or other commodities sold in original containers must bear the name of the fillers and the weight or measure of the contents was introduced in the House on Thursday by Sir George Foster. The resolution upon which the bill is based was passed without amendment after a short discussion.

Drive Germans From Africa.

A despatch from London says:—British troops have driven the Germans from their positions on the Lugungu River, in German East Africa, and also are pushing forward in the Kilwa region, says an official statement issued by the British War Office.

291 HUN PLANES SHOT DOWN IN JULY

British Bagged 247 of This Total —Belgian Record is 9.

A despatch from London says: According to the official communiques 420 aeroplanes were lost on the western front in July. The Times admits that the figures are inexact, owing to the variations in French and German methods of announcement. Four hundred and twenty is the third highest total of the war, compared with 392 in June, 713 in May and 717 in April. Of the 420 no less than 291 were German and 129 allies (89 British). It is right to say the British figures of 89 are probably incomplete. Of the German 291 the British bagged 247, the French 35, and the Belgians 9. This is a Belgian record.

ALLIED FORCES LEAVE GREECE

French and British Troops Have All Been Withdrawn.

A despatch from Athens says:—Withdrawal of the allied forces from Old Greece, Thessaly and Epirus in accordance with the decision of the Balkan conference at Paris is being rapidly carried out. The withdrawal from Corinth and other occupied points was previously executed. The Italians are similarly preparing to leave Janina and other sections of Piraeus, retaining only a small triangle near Avlona, in Albania.

The unanimity of the allied action is a source of satisfaction, as the Italian aspiration desired a wider field, but yielded in the interest of the united action to withdraw all and leave Greece to the Greeks.

Preparations are under way to call out the classes of 1916 and 1917, aggregating 60,000 men. The Greek Government is highly gratified at the result as showing the allies are recognizing the territorial integrity of Greece.

DECLINED $7,500 SALARY TO SERVE PUBLIC FREE

MR. JOHN G. KENT, a man of wealth and extensive business interests, who has refused to accept any remuneration whatever for his services as General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, preferring to serve the public free of charge. He is President of the Toronto Board of Trade and has been on the Exhibition Board since 1905, always showing a close interest in the work. He was President in 1912-13, the two best years in the history of the institution. Mr. Kent is head of the Boy Scouts in Toronto and is identified with many philanthropic enterprises. Long and continued illness has compelled Dr. Orr, Manager since 1903, to seek a long rest.

Italians Build 8,000 Ton Ships.

A despatch from Rome says:—The construction of merchant ships of a uniform type and measuring 8,000 tons has been commenced in the Italian shipyards. The first launching will take place the end of this month, and others will follow without interruption.

GENERAL KORNILOFF GIVEN CHIEF COMMAND OF RUSSIAN ARMIES

Has Inaugurated Iron-Handed Discipline in Dealing With Troops —Forbids Meetings of Soldiers in War Zone.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—Gen. Alexis A. Brussiloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has resigned. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies on the south-western front, has been appointed generalissimo. Gen. Tcheremissoff, commander of the eighth army, has been appointed to succeed Gen. Korniloff on the south-western front.

Gen. Korniloff inaugurated iron-handed discipline on Thursday in assuming his place as commander-in-chief. He issued formal order prohibiting meetings of soldiers in the war zone, and warning that disobedience would mean instant execution. He forbade any of the soldiers' committees from assembling to discuss this order.

Russian army commanders had a conference at headquarters recently, and virtually sent an ultimatum to Premier and War Minister Kerensky that unless the army was kept outside of politics and treated merely as a first war machine they would resign as being unable to carry on the war victoriously. The correspondent believes the ultimatum will be accepted.

Gen. Vassilkovski, a Cossack officer, has been appointed to command the troops in Petrograd.

GEN. HAIG WORKS ACCORDING TO SYSTEM USED AT YPRES

No Canadian Troops Participated in Big Battle of Flanders—English Troops Did Most of Fighting.

A despatch from London says:—Major-General Maurice, of the War Office, on Thursday said that the British commander's next move in Flanders was to determine another objective, and then, after the customary process of preparation, to proceed similarly to achieve it.

"In cases of this kind," said the Director of Military Operations, "the objective line depends mainly upon the range of the artillery. The attacks must be patient and methodical. In this way we can gain ground and inflict heavy losses on the enemy without heavy losses to ourselves. That is the system used at Arras and at Messines, and the one now being used in Flanders.

"In this week's battle we co-operated with the French. There were about six times as many British troops as French soldiers. Of the British, four-fifths were purely English, and one-fifth Anzac (Australians and New Zealanders), Welsh and Scotch. No Irish or Canadian troops participated."

The Doings of the Duffs.