CENTRAL SPAN OF QUEBEC BRIDGE BOLTED INTO PLACE

Successful Accomplishment of Vast Engineering Feat Gives Canada Largest Structure of its Class in the World.

A despatch from Quebec says:—The steel structure of the greatest cantilever bridge ever designed was completed at 3.28 p.m. on Thursday when the big central span of the Quebec bridge was bolted into position. After 11 years of work and two accidents, which cost the lives of 78 men, the bridge is practically finished, but it will be some months yet before trains can be run across it. It will be about three years before the final touch is put to the structure, which has yet to be painted at a cost of $35,000. The bridge, which is 3,239 feet in length, cost in the neighborhood of $20,000,000 to build, and the total weight of the steel structure is 180,000,000 pounds. Work was begun in 1906, and the engineers at that time planned to throw out the two great cantilever arms until they met 150 feet above the water in midstream. In 1907, when the south cantilever arm was all but completed it collapsed, precipitating more than 100 men into the river. Of these, 70 lost their lives. The bridge was then redesigned and the engineers determined to avoid the menace of collapse from cantilever arms of such great length by building the central span on pontoons, floating it into position and hoisting it to its place. Last year the attempt to hoist the central span ended disastrously, when the lifting apparatus broke. This accident cost the lives of eight more men.

The pinning up of the central span to the hangers that are to permanently support it marks the successful accomplishment of an engineering feat without equal in the annals of cantilever bridge building, and gives to Canada the credit of possessing a structure the largest of its class in the world.

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig Telling Lloyd George of Progress.

This remarkable group photographed on the front in France shows several of the mightiest men of Great Britain and France. In the group are from left to right: Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, operating in France, and the man who is directing the great drive in Flanders; Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne; and Lloyd George, the British Premier, who is the directing genius of the British Empire in the war. General Sir Douglas Haig is shown telling Lloyd George of the progress of the war, and from the expression on his face and his gesture it can be gained that he is speaking most optimistically. Marshal Joffre is ready to affirm any of the British General's assertions, for Joffre is perhaps better acquainted than any of the French and British officers with the strategic moves planned and being carried out at the present moment.

GEN. HAIG'S NEW OFFENSIVE IS BIGGEST IN RECENT MONTHS

Marked Success Attended Advance of British Troops in Crucial Sector Between Ypres-Roulers Railway and Hollebeke.

A despatch from the British Armies in France and Belgium says: The British at daybreak on Thursday launched a heavy offensive against the German defences about the Ypres salient along an extended front, which has its centre around Inverness Copse, and astride the Ypres-Menin road, a little south-east of Hooge. From the first moment of going over the top the assault proceeded with marked success, especially in the crucial sector between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke, where the British early in the day had forced their way forward over marshy ground and through woods filled with machine-guns to a considerable depth, and were continuing the bitter fight in the neighborhood of the famous Inverness Copse, Nun's Wood and Glencorse Wood, where much blood has been shed since the allies began the Battle of Flanders on July 31.

Thursday's attack was another fine success for British arms. Our troops penetrated to a depth of a mile, which is a wonderful achievement, considering the ground advanced over. The troops reached the Sennebeke-Gheluvelt line, and also advanced beyond the central parallel of Polygon Wood. We are now bombarding the Germans, who are massed for a counter-attack.

It is believed that the number of prisoners will reach four figures. Every shell-hole yielded about a dozen prisoners, sometimes surrendering without resistance and sometimes fighting stubbornly. In one instance the inmates of a semi-concealed crater held up our troops for some time by bombing. In other instances the enemy came out with fixed bayonets, as the barrage crept towards them.

A despatch from London says: The number of German prisoners taken by the British in Thursday's fighting on the Belgian front now exceeds 3,000, according to the British War Office statement. The British repulsed several strong counter-attacks of the enemy, who suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

British Headquarters in France says: German officers taken prisoner in Menin road battle were impressed greatly with the magnitude of the British success, and have expressed keen dissatisfaction with their own higher command. They freely admit the great efficiency of the British artillery preparation before the attack, and characterize as awful those tremendous barrages which swept over the German territory ahead of the assaulting troops. The vast number of German bodies which lie in the muddy shell holes within the territory traversed by the British and the devastation wrought by the big guns give added strength to their testimony.

CHINA OFFERS 300,000 SOLDIERS

Would Send Troops to France if Desired.

A despatch from Pekin says: Announcement is made in Government circles that the Chinese Cabinet, provided the Entente powers approved, is willing to send 300,000 soldiers to France in compliance with the French request.

An appeal has been made to the United States to aid China, as the Entente allied powers were helped, financially, to equip her troops.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Chinese Government has sounded Japan on the proposed despatch of Chinese troops to Europe and the indications are that Japan will offer no opposition to such action on the part of China.

Commenting on the advocacy abroad of Japan's participation in the land fighting, the semi-official Times declares that as Japan is not directly menaced by Germany no sufficient reason exists to send troops and the allies should be satisfied with Japan's naval and other assistance.

DOZEN BRITISH SHIPS SAVED BY THE SMOKE-BOX SYSTEM

A despatch from London says:—The Press Association hears on high naval authority that the new defensive measures against submarine warfare are meeting with success, justifying the hope of a further reduction in the losses, and says it can be stated on official authority that the results of the methods adopted in the past month give cause for growing confidence.

According to an Admiralty statement dozens of ships have been saved by the smoke-box system, which the Admiralty during the past few months has supplied a majority of British merchantmen.

CHECK TO BE PUT ON POTATO PRICE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A check is to be put on the speculator in potatoes. The Food Controller announces steps to prevent inflation of prices.

From information obtained through the Fruit and Vegetables Committee, the Food Controller considers that in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and other centres in Ontario and Quebec the price of Ontario and Quebec potatoes to the consumer should be about $1.25 per bag of 90 lbs. There appears to be an ample supply now assured to meet a largly increased consumption, which will doubtless follow a drop in prices.

REFUSE SAFE CONDUCT FOR GERMAN DIPLOMAT.

A despatch from London says: It is learned that Great Britain does not at present intend to approve any application for a safe conduct for Count von Luxburg, the German Minister to Argentina, whose passports have been handed to him by the Argentine Government.

CHINESE ARMY FOR FRANCE

Trial Division of 24,000 Soldiers Will Reach Front by January 1st.

A despatch from Pekin says: The President and the Cabinet have agreed to the plan of sending a trial division of 24,000 Chinese soldiers to France, if money, equipment and shipping are available. The Entente allies have approved the proposition, and France is eager to receive the contingent.

The Chinese probably could reach France by January 1. An abundant number of fairly trained soldiers is immediately available for the expedition.

MORE WASTED THAN WOULD FEED ARMY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The enormous wastage in food throughout the Dominion is indicated in statistics compiled by the Food Controller. It is estimated that, owing to carelessness and inefficiency, there is wasted in garbage every year food to the value of $56,000,000, or about $7 per head of the total population.

By complete national organization and rigid economy, it is thought, the cost of living can be reduced by five cents per day for each individual. Counting in the elimination of garbage waste, this would mean an annual saving of $25.55 per head, or a national grand total saving of $204,400,000, enough to feed an army of one million men for a year.

The estimated preventable waste in garbage alone is more than sufficient to feed all Canada's soldiers overseas.

Were one million Canadian families to save one slice of bread per week there would be a weekly saving of 71,250 one-pound loaves—enough to feed 3 1-3 divisions of soldiers for a day.

COAL DEALERS WARNED ABOUT RAISING PRICE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The office of the Dominion Fuel Controller on Friday repeats the warning to coal dealers throughout the country that objection will be taken to any advance in the price of coal being made without notification first being sent to the Fuel Controller. The view of the Fuel Controller is that the coal dealers had a liberal profit last summer, sufficiently so to enable them to continue the present prices into the winter, and give the smaller users of coal the same price, notwithstanding any increase that the mines may make at this time.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON RIGA FRONT

A despatch from Petrograd says:—The Russians on Wednesday on the Riga front repulsed an attack by the Germans with great losses to the invaders, according to the statement issued by the Russian War Office. The Rumanians were compelled to abandon enemy positions that they had occupied in the region of Ocna.

BIG INCREASE IN CANADA'S TRADE

Total For First Five Months of Fiscal Year $1,128,274,119

A despatch from Ottawa says: Trade figures for August and the first five months of the present fiscal year, made public by Hon. J. D. Reid, show that Canada's great trade expansion continues unabated. Last fiscal year Canada's trade aggregated two billion dollars, but at the present rate the trade for the present fiscal year should be at least five hundred million more than last year's great record. For the first 5 months of the previous fiscal year our total trade was $768,635,214, while for the corresponding period this year it is $1,128,274,119. The trade balance in our favor for the first five months of the present fiscal year is $180,000,000.

The total imports for August amounted to $91,931,000, as against $72,331,014 for August last year. For the five months of the present fiscal year, ending with August, our total imports were valued at $474,031,859, and for the same period last year $322,198,881. With this increase in our import trade has come a corresponding increase in revenue for August of $3,075,000, and for the five months, $17,540,000.

The export trade shows a corresponding increase of from $96,832,161 in August last year to $152,563,345 during the corresponding month this year. For five months our export trade totalled $672,022,649, an increase of $217,291,385 over the same period last year. Fisheries show an increase for the month of $200,000 in export, animals and the produce $8,000,000, agricultural products $25,000,000 and manufactures $27,000,000. There was a slight decrease in exports of minerals, and $2,000,000 decrease in products of the forests.

LOTS OF CRUDE OIL FOR U. S. AND ALLIES.

A despatch from Atlantic City, N.J., says: There is not the slightest danger of a deficiency in the supply either of crude oil or its products, kerosene and gasoline, for the use of the United States or its allies in the war, in the opinion of A. C. Bedford, of New York, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Bedford expressed that conviction in an address he delivered here before the War Convention of the American Chamber of Commerce.

MUCH CANADIAN FOOD NEEDED

Britain Wants 10,000,000 Tons From Canada and U.S.

A despatch from London says: Inauguration of a new food economy campaign in Great Britain was announced on Thursday by Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller. "If voluntary measures fail," he said, "I shall have no compunction in putting the nation on compulsory rations."

Baron Rhondda added that the danger of the situation did not lie in the submarine peril, but in the world's shortage of cereals, meats and fats.

Baron Rhondda made this statement to correspondents, after telling them that the minimum food stuff requirements from Canada and the United States during the forthcoming twelve months would be more than 10,000,000 tons, representing an expenditure of £250,000,000.

ARGENTINA TO DECLARE WAR AND SEND TROOPS TO FRANCE

A despatch from Buenos Ayres says: The Chamber of Deputies late on Friday postponed discussion until to-morrow of the crisis with Germany caused by the unfriendly action of Count von Luxberg, the dismissed German minister. This postponement was taken after receipt of a statement from Foreign Minister Pueyrredon that the Government has received information which he will present to the Congress to-morrow. After a meeting of the Ministry on Friday afternoon it was announced that the Government was prepared to take grave and rapid measures in view of certain new developments. A high Government official declared that these measures probably would include an immediate declaration of war against Germany, to be followed by the despatch of troops to Europe.

RUMANIAN SOLDIERS' WOUNDS DRESSED WITH SAWDUST.

A despatch from Washington says: Rumania is so short of medical supplies that wounds of her soldiers are being dressed with sawdust, says a cablegram received here from the American Red Cross Commission to Rumania. The cablegram adds that the Rumanian railroad system is badly crippled, and that there is urgent need for ambulance transport, with drivers and mechanics.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 25—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.21; No. 2, do., $2.18; No. 3, do., $2.15; No. 4 wheat, $2.10, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 67, in store, Fort William.

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

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 60c, nominal; No. 3, do., 59c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2, $2.17 to $2.20, according to freights outside.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malting, new, $1.18 to $1.20, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.70, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.50; 2nd do., $11.00; strong bakers', do., $10.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.20; in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, do., $42; middlings, do., $45 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, $11.00 to $11.50; mixed, do., $8 to $9.50, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $7 to $7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 39 to 39½c; prints, per lb., 39½ to 40c; dairy, per lb., 33 to 34c.

Eggs—Per doz., 40 to 41c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23½c; twins, 23¾ to 23¾c; triplets, 23½ to 24c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30½c; triplets, 30½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 39 to 40c; creamery prints, 42 to 43c; solids, 41½ to 42c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 52 to 54c; out of cartons, 46 to 47c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; fowl, 20 to 22c; squabs, per doz., $4 to $4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, Spring, 22c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 22c; hens, 20 to 22c; ducks, Spring, 20c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., $3.25; 12 oz., $2.75; No. 2, $2.40 to $2.50. Strained—Tins, 2½'s and 5's, 17c per lb; 10's, 16½c; 60's, 15½ to 16c.

Beans—No Canadian beans on market until last of October; imported handpicked, $7.75 per bush; Limas, per lb., 15 to 16c.

Potatoes, on track—Ontario, per bag, $1.80 to $1.85.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 36 to 40c; backs, plain, 38 to 39c; boneless, 42 to 43c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 27½c lb; clear bellies, 26½ to 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c; compound, tierces, 20 to 20½c; tubs, 20¼ to 20¾c; pails, 20½ to 21c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Sept. 25—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 77½c; No. 3, 76½c; extra No. 1 feed, 76½c; No. 2 local white, 70c; No. 3 local white, 69c. Barley—Manitoba feed, $1.29; malting, $1.33. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; Winter patents, choice, $12.00; straight rollers, $11.50 to $11.80; do., bags, $5.60 to $5.75. Rolled oats—Bbls., $8.70 to $9.00; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.20 to $4.40. Bran, $34.00 to $35.00. Shorts, $40.00. Middlings, $48.00 to $50.00. Mouillie, $55.00 to $60.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $10.50 to $11. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 21¾c; finest Easterns, 21¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 42½ to 43c; seconds, 41½ to 42c. Eggs—Fresh, 53 to 54c; selected, 47 to 48c; No. 1 stock, 43 to 44c; No. 2 stock, 40 to 41c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.55 to $1.60.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Sept. 25—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 2 Northern, $2.18; No. 3, do., $2.15; No. 4, $2.10; No. 5, $1.91; No. 6, $1.81; feed, $1.70. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 67c; No. 3, do., 65c; extra No. 1 feed, 65c; No. 1 feed, 64c; No. 2, do., 63½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.20; No. 4, $1.16; rejected, $1.12; feed, $1.12. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $3.27; No. 2 C.W., $3.21; No. 3, do., $3.10.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Sept. 25—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.06 to $2.08. Oats—No. 3 white, 58 to 59½c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$30.50 to $32.

Duluth, Sept. 25—Linseed—$3.44½; September, $3.44½ bid; October, $3.44½ bid; November, $3.43½ bid; December, $3.90½ bid.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 25—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.10 to $12; do., good heavy, $10.25 to $10.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $9.75 to $10.25; do., good, $9 to $9.40; do., medium, $8.25 to $8.65; do., common, $6.75 to $7.40; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.30 to $8.65; do., good bulls, $7.40 to $7.85; do., medium bulls, $6.85 to $7.10; do., rough bulls, $5 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $8 to $8.25; do., good, $7.35 to $7.60; do., medium, $6.60 to $6.75; stockers, $7.50 to $9.25; feeders, $8 to $9; canners and cutters, $5 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $100 to $135; do., com. and med., $75 to $85; Springers, $90 to $135; light ewes, $9.50 to $11.50; sheep, heavy, $5.75 to $7.50; yearlings, $11 to $12; calves, good to choice, $14.50 to $15.25; Spring lambs, $15.75; hogs, fed and watered, $17.50 to $18; do., off cars, $17.75; do., f.o.b., $16.50.

Montreal, Sept. 25—Choice steers, $10.50; good, $9.75 to $10; lower grades, $8; butchers' cows, $6.50 to $8.50; bulls, $7.25 to $9.00; canning bulls, $6 to $6.25; cows, $5 to $5.25; Ontario lambs, $14.75 to $15.25; Quebec lambs, $13.50 to $14.50; sheep, $8.50 to $10; choice milk-fed calves, $14 to $15; lower grades, $9 to $13; selected hogs, $17.50 to $18.

COSTA RICA BREAKS WITH TEUTONS.

A despatch from San Jose, Costa Rica, says: The Costa Rican Government by an official act on Friday afternoon severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Passports were handed to the diplomatic and Consular representatives of Germany here and the Costa Rican legation and Consuls in Germany were recalled. The people and the newspapers strongly approved of the Government's action.

A despatch from San Jose said that diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Germany were considered severed because President Tinoco had discovered that German residents there had joined with the followers of former President Gonzales in conspiring against the Government.

BLOCKADE MEASURES WILL BE MORE RIGID.

A despatch from London says: Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, and Albert Metin, under-secretary of the French Foreign Office in charge of blockade matters, had a conference here with the object of gaining closer co-operation from the United States in a policy which aims at exercising more rigid pressure on the enemy. This policy will be carried out without interference with the economic condition of neutral countries.

The Doings of the Duffs.