RECENT FIGHTING HAS CHANGED WHOLE ASPECT OF THE WAR

They Have Brought Eventual Victory for the Allies Within the Region of Calculable Certainty

The London Chronicle's military correspondent writes under date of October 1: "These last five days have changed the whole aspect of the war. They have brought eventual victory within the region of absolute and calculable certainty. They have shown that mastery in the west now belongs definitely to the allies in such a degree that whenever and at whatever point the hammer stroke is now delivered it will go crashing through the serried lines of fortifications upon which the enemy has spent twelve months of anxious attention and scientific ingenuity and upon the security of which all his hopes, not of victory, but of an honorable peace, as he calls it, are entirely based. Each new stroke will bring the inevitable end nearer. After a time it will cease to be a matter of chipping deeply at the surface. Suddenly a vital spot will be touched. This may happen any day, and then will come a sudden shrinking of the German line and the abandonment of a large part, perhaps all, of the occupied territory. Such a point for example, is the railway junction near Grand Pere, north of the Argonne, upon which the French are directing their efforts from Massiges. The moment that railway is reached the position of the Crown Prince in the Argonne woods will become threatened and the long and costly German effort to turn the Meuse heights from the rear will have been brought to nothing. The abandonment of the Argonne would mean in the long run a general German retirement along the whole line, probably to the line of the Sambre and the Meuse. Similarly, the British capture of La Bassee and Lens would be followed by a shrinkage of the whole German line before Lille. The tale of the booty, gratifying as it is, is nothing like so enheartening as the clear and unquestionable proof that not merely the clearing of France and Belgium, but the definite defeat of the enemy, is within our power. That is the lesson of the last five days' offensive."

FRENCH GAIN MORE GROUND

Everywhere in Champagne the Great Offensive Movement Continues.

A despatch from Paris says: More ground has been gained by the French, and everywhere in Artois and in Champagne the great offensive continues.

The booty captured in the first rush of the forward movement is growing rapidly as the work of counting is completed, so that now the seriousness of the German losses is much more clearly understood than was the case immediately after the first onslaught. The number of heavy field pieces taken in Champagne alone now totals 121.

A bombardment of unusual intensity of the newly won positions in Artois has failed completely to dislodge the French troops or even to shake the security of their hold. The latest entrenchments taken in this sector, on the heights between Souchez and Vimy, are being planted with heavy batteries.

At several points the French troops have gained a footing in the second line, and some of them even went right through, but encountering German reserves, were unable to maintain their progress. According to the German account these latter troops were captured. The Germans, however, admit the loss of Hill 191, to the north of Massiges, where the French are not far from the railway triangle, the possession of which has been of the greatest advantage to the Germans, as one of the lines has been used for supplying the Argonne army.

French Wounded in Paris.

The wounded French soldiers now in Paris say that the system of wire entanglements built by the Germans was more intricate than anything they had dreamed of. Even after the big guns had literally churned up the earth many of the stakes and entanglements remained as a serious impediment to rapid advance.

It would seem that in Champagne particularly it was the cavalry that completed the rout of the Germans from their first positions. The charge of the horsemen, say the wounded, made a fine spectacle, and was the last thing needed to turn the Germans to flight.

Many of the men are wounded in the legs. It was the machine gun fire playing on them as they advanced that made the most wounds. A great many, too, are suffering from bayonet wounds.

Already large reinforcements for the Germans are arriving on the western front, and their presence has already had the effect of slackening somewhat the allies' offensive. But there is a possibility of the offensive breaking out on some other section of this front. In fact, the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at German headquarters announces that an attack was made east of Auberville, which he says was repulsed.

Hope may bud when it is cloudy, but it blooms only in sunshine.

The Sahara Desert has an area of about three and a half million square miles.

The war lance of the Middle Ages was about sixteen feet long. The present day lance rarely exceeds eleven feet.

PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES NOW OVER 1,900,000

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The Prussian casualty lists Number 330 to Number 339, covering the period from September 17 to September 28, give the names of 63,468 men killed, wounded and missing, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, of Rotterdam. The Courant says that these figures increase the total Prussian casualties to 1,916,148.

How the severity of the fighting recently has increased, continues the paper, is indicated by the following figures:

The lists from Number 300 to Number 309 announced 49,705 casualties; the lists from Number 310 to Number 319 contained 53,396 names; the lists from Number 320 to Number 329 gave 58,445 names, and the remaining lists as above.

Besides the Prussian lists, there have been published 224 Bavarian, 199 Saxon, 274 Wurttemberg, 49 naval and four lists of Prussian officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish service.

DARKNESS IN LONDON IS NEARLY COMPLETE

A despatch from London says: The new regulations under which storekeepers and others must greatly reduce their illumination under pain of severe penalties became operative Friday night and brought London to the darkest stage the city has yet reached. The darkening of the street lamps following the last Zeppelin raid already had reduced the thoroughfares to a gloom which the curtaining of windows in houses and stores Friday night deepened to a shade which was the limit of safety. The insufficient screenings of the lights in saloons and small shops in certain districts drew warnings from the police which are not likely to be disobeyed in the future.

It is difficult to believe that future aerial raiders will get any guidance from the lights of London.

FRENCH HERO FAINTS IN RECEIVING MEDAL

A despatch from Paris says: The ceremony of decorating a large number of officers and soldiers assembled at the Hotel Des Invalides was marked by several incidents. Second Lieutenant Praquins, who had been badly wounded in the head, fainted in the arms of his nurses as General Cousin pinned the war cross on Praquins' breast.

Another soldier whose leg had been amputated and who was carried by comrades received the military medal, the bestowal of the medal being greeted with applause by the numerous spectators.

DUTCH AGAIN COMPLAIN OF ZEPPELIN VISITS

A despatch from The Hague says: The Dutch Government has made a serious protest to Germany concerning the passage of German airships over Dutch territory. Holland declares it expects Germany to take adequate measures to avoid violation of Dutch territory in the future.

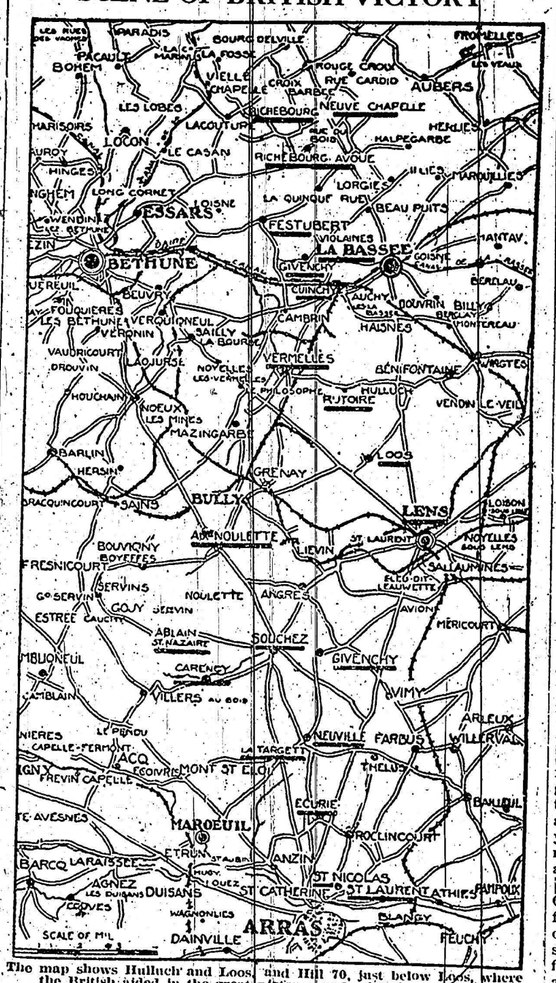
Edison has constructed a little voice-mill which will work at the bidding of the voice. If a mother fixes one to a cradle, the cradle will rock as the baby cries, and continue to do so in proportion to the outcry.

GERMANS ADMIT 47 SUBMARINES SUNK

No News Has Been Received From Crews of This Number for Some Weeks

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail learns from its correspondent in Copenhagen that a Berlin report states no news has been received in well-informed naval circles for some weeks concerning the fate of 47 submarines and that they are therefore supposed to have been lost. The Admiralty hitherto admitted only the loss of seven submersibles.

SCENE OF BRITISH VICTORY



The map shows Hulluch and Loos, the British aided in the great victory, and Hill 70, just below Loos, where the French recaptured, and Souchez, which the French recaptured.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Manitoba wheat—New crop—No. 1 Northern, 97c; No. 2 Northern, 95c, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 74c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop—No. 2 white, 37 to 38c; No. 3 white, 35 to 37c; rejected oats, 31 to 34c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 88 to 90c; wheat slightly tough, 80 to 85c; sprouted or smutty, 65 to 80c, according to samples and freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, 52 to 54c; feed barley, 43 to 45c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 85c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $5.75; second patents, in jute bags, $5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, $24 per ton; shorts, $26 per ton; middlings, $27 per ton; good feed flour, $1.80 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 25 to 27c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 30 to 31c; do., solids, 28 to 29½.

Eggs—No. 1, 26 to 27c per dozen, in case lots; extra at 28 to 30c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $1.50 to $2.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 20c; fowl, 16 to 17c; ducklings, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 22 to 24c.

Cheese—14¾ to 15c; twins, 15 to 15¼c.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with car lots quoted at 65c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 14 to 14¼c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18½ to 19c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 23 to 24c; boneless backs, 25 to 25½c.

Lard—The market is easier; pure lard, tubs, 12 to 12¼c; do., pails, 12¼ to 12½c; compound, tubs, 9¾ to 10c; do., pans, 11½c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, ton, $15 to $16.50; No. 2, ton, $13 to $14; baled straw, ton, $6.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 79c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 43¾ to 44c; No. 3 local white, 42¾ to 43c; No. 4 local white, 41¾ to 42c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.85; seconds, $5.35; strong bakers', $5.15; Winter patents, choice, $5.50; straight rollers, $4.80 to $5; do., bags, $2.25 to $2.35. Rolled oats—Bbls., $4.90 to $5; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.25 to $2.30. Bran, $23 to $25. Shorts, $25 to $27. Middlings, $30 to $31. Mouillie, $30 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17 to $18. Cheese—Finest westerns, 14⅞ to 15c; finest easterns, 14½ to 14¼c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 31¼ to 31½c; seconds, 30½ to 30¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 24 to 25c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 65c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13.75 to $14. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28 to $28.50; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27 to $27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11½ to 12c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12½ to 13c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 99⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 95⅞c to 98⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 87⅞ to 95⅞c; September, 96⅝c; December, 91¾c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65½ to 66½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32¾ to 33½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Oct. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 95½c; No. 1 Northern, 95⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 93⅛; Montana No. 2 hard, 97c; September, 96c; December, 92½c. Linseed—Cash, $1.82; September, $1.82; December, $1.77½c.

New York, Oct. 5.—Flour easier. Spring patents, $5.75 to $6.15; Spring clears, $5.40 to $5.55. Rye flour quiet. Hay steady. Hops quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Live Stock Market.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Best heavy steers, $7.75 to $8; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.60 to $7.75; do., good, $7.10 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.50 to $7; do., common, $5 to $5.40; butcher bulls, choice, $6.25 to $7; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.45 to $6.75; do., good, $5.25 to $6; do., medium, $5 to $5.75; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.25; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7; canners and cutters, $3.25 to $4.75; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $95; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $55; Springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $5 to $6; sheep, heavy, $4.25 to $4.75; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., $8.50 to $8.75; clves, medium to choice, $7.25 to $11; hogs, off cars, $10.10 to $10.25; do., fed and watered, $9.75; do., f.o.b., $9.40.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—A feature of the cattle trade to-day was the increased offerings of canning stock, and an active trade was done in bulls at $3.75 to $4.25 and in cows at $3 to $3.25 per cwt. The best steers offered sold at $6.50 to $6.75, and the lower grades from that down to $5.50, while cows and bulls brought from $4.50 to $6 per cwt. The trade in small meats was active. Lambs, Ontario stock, at $7.75 to $8, and Quebec at $7 to $7.50 per cwt. Ewes, $4.75 to $5, and bucks and culls at $4 to $4.50 per cwt. Calves, $3 to $13 each, as to size and quality. Hogs, choice selected lots, $9.75 to $10, and rougher and poorer lots $8.75 to $9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES RAID SERBIAN TOWN

A despatch from Nish says: The following official statement has been issued at the Serbian War Office:

"Hostile aeroplanes flew over Podjervatz, dropping 22 bombs and killing three men, but doing no damage of military significance. On the second visit they again dropped bombs, killing one man. The same day enemy detachments tried vainly to cross the Drina near Resnik. A similar attempt was made near Porachnitz."

TURKS FLEE UP THE TIGRIS PERSUED BY BRITISH FORCES

Additional Details of the British Success Against the Ottoman Forces in Mesopotamia

A despatch from London says: J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, gave out additional details of the British success against the Turks in Mesopotamia, in which the previous report said that the Ottoman forces were in full retreat toward Bagdad, with the British in hot pursuit.

The statement says the British cavalry entered Kut-el-Amarna, 90 miles south-east of Bagdad, on the Tigris River, last week. The town was found to be deserted and the Turks in flight toward Bagdad by road and river. Along the river gunboats and steamers with an Indian brigade aboard are in pursuit. An aeroplane dropped bombs on one of the Turk steamers.

"The total prisoners captured aggregated 1,650," says the statement, "but more are coming in. The Turkish force, which is commanded by Nureddin Pasha, is estimated at some 8,000 regular troops, who are assisted by a considerable number of tribesmen.

"The captured positions showed the trenches had been constructed with remarkable thoroughness, having communication trenches extending for miles and a system of contact mines."

GERMAN DEAD PILED FOUR DEEP

Capture of Loos One of the Most Glorious Exploits of the British Army.

A despatch from London says: A correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following despatch from British headquarters describing the fighting in the great offensive of the allies on the western front:

"The first charge made by our men from the Vermelles trenches in the grey light of morning, which carried them right through the village of Loos and to the summit of Hill 70 and beyond this, will rank as one of the most glorious exploits of the British army.

"Nothing could stop them. Two German trenches defending the village fell first; then a race across open country and they were in the streets of Loos. Some hand-to-hand fighting with bombs and bayonets, and then out of the village to the slope of Hill 70, about half a mile to the east. The last desperate rush took them to the summit, some going even beyond until checked by a strong earthwork defence with numerous machine guns.

"The enemy's batteries had by this time begun to concentrate on the slopes of the hill, and therefore our men were ordered to dig in about a hundred yards from the summit.

"Fierce fighting continued around the hill on Sunday and Monday. The new army battalions played an important part in the attack; men who had no experience in real fighting sprang forward to the sound of the officers' whistles with a dash and gallantry which nothing could stop. Paying no heed to the terrible fire poured on them from the hidden guns, they pressed forward at a steady pace, making their way through the barbed wire entanglements, forcing the enemy's trenches and bayoneting the Germans in them.

"Germans caught hiding in cellars, from which they kept up a steady fire on the men dashing through the streets of the village, were hauled forth; machine guns firing through holes in the walls of cottages were charged and captured.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED DURING MOSCOW RIOT

A despatch from Petrograd says: A proclamation issued by the prefect of Moscow exhorts the inhabitants of that city to avoid a repetition of the regrettable incidents of the last two days, when five persons were killed and a number slightly wounded as a result of unwarranted interference with the police.

The prefect also requests the people not to gather in crowds, saying that ruffians await opportunities to begin disorders wherever people assemble, however casually. The proclamation has had the desired effect.

It is universally admitted that the disorders began without the police in any wise being to blame, and also that there was no political design connected with them.

LISTED POTS AND PANS IN THE KAISER'S HOME

A despatch from Geneva says: The Emperor's palace in Berlin was visited recently by the commission having in charge the seizure of metals for Government use and a list of the metals at the Court was demanded. The Court chamberlain ordered all the members of the royal family to make individual lists. By the orders of Emperor William all metals not in actual necessary use will be seized.

SUDDEN STROKE TO BE LAUNCHED

French Close Swiss Frontier and Restrict Other Communications.

A despatch from Paris says: The War Office announced that the German casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners are in excess of three army corps, 120,000 on the fifth day of fighting on the western front. The amount of booty is enormous. Already 79 cannon have been dragged to the rear of the French lines with a mass of uncounted material, including rifles, machine guns, ammunition and supplies.

The battle continues without pause. In Artois the French troops gained forward step by step until they had reached the dominating heights known as Hill 140, and the extensive orchards to the south. This hill, the highest in the vicinity, commands a great expanse of country to the north, and once the French guns are placed on its summit the German communications for miles around will be imperilled.

In Champagne the struggle continues no less furiously. French troops are gradually making their way up the Tahure heights and are closing along the approaches to the village itself. These heights, like the crest of Hill 140 in Artois, will afford the French guns a clear sweep towards the German communications at Vouziers, and will make it possible to embarrass the German operations unless a continued defence of that region will be very difficult.

East of Tahure and north of Massiges, where the fighting was as fierce as at any other point on the entire front, the French made fresh gains in spite of the furious resistance offered by the Germans. There is no doubt of the character of this resistance. The Germans are doing the stiffest fighting yet displayed by them in the west.

Perhaps the heaviest fighting since the offensive began is now going on for the British are attacking the German third line of defence south of La Bassee Canal, and the Germans have brought up reinforcements. Meanwhile both the British and the French are making every effort to retrieve the lost ground. Belgium despatches from Holland say, has been denuded of troops, while German detachments are even being removed from the eastern front to meet the greatest effort made in the west since the armies took up their present positions from Belgium to Switzerland.

The Germans are trying to divert the allies by a heavy artillery bombardment north and south of the Aisne, but, plans having been made by Gen. Joffre, the French are striking with all their forces at their command at the points selected. It is reported that the German Emperor has arrived at the western front to confirmed, and he has already dismissed some of his generals for allowing their lines to be pressed back almost the breaking point.

GREAT BRITAIN ISSUES DUMBA'S SAFE CONDUCT

A despatch from Washington says: Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, personally delivered to Acting Secretary Polk at the State Department a safe conduct under which Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, will return to Vienna. The department asked for the safe conduct some days ago when Dr. Dumba telegraphed from the Spanish Embassy at Lenox, Mass., that he had been ordered home, and requested that arrangements for his safe passage be made.

German Submarine Campaign Crushed

A despatch from Washington says: Great Britain has discovered and put into effective operation means of combatting the submarine, which, according to official reports to the United States Government, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between 50 and 70 German submarines. The reports declare that the British Admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea campaign. New methods of offensive defence that may revolutionize warfare have been adopted. In the last three weeks confidential reports from representatives in European capitals of neutral as well as belligerent countries have convinced the British Admiralty's view the effective means of dealing with the submarine has been found.

ENGLISH NURSES IN FRANCE

ARE VERY POPULAR WITH THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Over 200 Have Been Working Since Last December Along the French Line.

We have grown accustomed to the form of the English nurse in the streets of Paris as she goes about her duties, the khaki of the British soldier, as he is seen in France, though they are in greater numbers now than ever before since the French Red Cross began last winter, the nurses, many hundreds of them, have not left us altogether, and we still speculate on the meaning of their different uniforms, which, Paris correspondent.

The French people speak very highly of the "Nurses Anglaises" and in the hospitals behind the lines, where British or American nursing prevails, the French soldiers consider themselves very lucky. The comfort they provide them, and they are treated to the hospital, over accounts of their there are some British nurses whom we have heard of, though that little is of great account. They are the nurses of the French front, who are the fruit of French military hospitals working under orders of the French military authorities and who are paid by the French Government.

Very quickly an English lady had to organize a staff of nurses for this purpose, and, French military authorities, so that since last December British nurses have been working all along the French lines, been in bombardments, fought with diseases, they have ably made their methods acceptable to the French people.

Hardships and Dangers.

They are paid at the rate of £40 a year, and they pay all their expenses themselves. If they fall ill they are cared for; that is all they is done for them. The rank as officers and have the mess and whatever private personal comfort may be comforts are exactly the same as of the armies, and the private British nurses have adopted the same. They work in batches of six, and they have orderlies to them and a certain number of professional nurses. The work was among the typhoid and their value in such cases is easily imagined, particularly to learn the benefit of experience in the hastily improvised hospitals where they were to do their best. One

"This is certainly a night. One has seen in this blood, and one of the orderlies men are chasing them out, stuff them out of their

From other parts we get French reports of British and Canadian officers under shell fire. The patients into the cellars, they carried it was impossible to move cases they showed a cheerfulness which proved a veritable balm to the nurse who had been on for many weeks, and who beyond description, day, after some difficulty, derly who did not understand broken French, she got the fact of a soldier lied and sob, "I must go home. it any longer. It's too which the soldier just put down on his pillow and child. "Sir, of course," said the "I couldn't go. If they find us as useful as that, no sacrifice is too great to make for them."

Difficulties of Language.

The difficulties of the language have caused many nurses to have experiences which are both comical and serious, as they make for misunderstandings. To translate from English into French is extraordinarily difficult. "Je veux," says a nurse to an orderly, and he hesitates, with a vacancy; whereas, if she only knew enough to use the verb in the other tense, the orderly would be as obedient as she could wish. The food is yet another drawback, for there is no human being alive who appears to attach more importance to an English breakfast than the British nurse.

Great praise is given to the Canadian and the French trained Eng[illegible] for their to adapt their [illegible] everywhere [illegible] to the [illegible] to be [illegible] if you [illegible] and how [illegible] them [illegible] ing and [illegible] stand [illegible] military and [illegible] the British [illegible] quickly [illegible] working [illegible] standards [illegible] military [illegible] nursing [illegible] rate of [illegible] confidence they feel [illegible] them. They have [illegible] nursing [illegible] doctors.

The Markdale STANDARD

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Daily Star	[illegible]
Daily World	[illegible]
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G. R. MILLER, M.B., M.D., C.M. Rocklyn, Ont. Graduate of the Medical Faculty, Queen's University, Kingston. Late House Surgeon in the Toronto and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound. Phone 213r3 and 51r3, Rocklyn.