PREPARE FATHERLAND FOR REVERSE IN WEST

German Correspondents With Troops in France Magnify Horrors of Fighting Against Allied Artillery.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Max Osborne in a despatch from the Somme front to The Vossische Zeitung, says:

"Day and night the British and French guns continuously hurl their murderous lead. Shells burst all around, many exploding before positions where masses of dead are lying. They fling sand and stone splinters over the defenders. They fling, too, torn-off limbs, so when day comes and the men are able to eat the very sight of meat is horrible to them.

"The noise tears to pieces all nerves and senses. It continually drums in one's ears. Not a few find their hearing completely gone. The worst of all is the effect of the heavy mines. True, they can be seen coming and one can get out of the way, but if one runs to the right there is a hostile flyer above the trenches who directs the fire of the guns so one has to run to the left.

"So it goes on, and one is hunted up and down like a wild beast. There are times when our men curse and are homesick, but in the moment of fighting all their feelings disappear. The sense of duty and discipline holds them together and they are ready with iron decision and bitter courage."

George Wagener, in a despatch to The Koelnische Zeitung, says:

"The present line held by the Germans consists only of a chain of shell holes instead of the girdle of strongly built and fortified trenches. Immovable men crouch in these holes, with no cover from the sun or rain and not the slightest protection against the shells from above.

"Hostile flyers cover the positions at a low height. They see the men in the holes and direct the Anglo-French fire with a deadly certainty upon them or else they fire themselves with machine guns.

"Everything has to be done at night: the bringing up of reinforcements, removing the wounded and burying the dead. To procure warm food for the men lying out in those horrible conditions is seldom possible. The want of drinking water is leading the men to drink dirty water out of the shell holes where there are human bodies and other things.

"When an attack begins the terrors of these places are beyond description. Like the fire rain in Gomorrah the drum fire of the enemy pours from heaven. The little shelter that there is in the trenches or holes is quickly flattened out. With thundering roar heavy shells from the gigantic mine wipe out everything in the neighborhood with their explosion. At the same time a rain of shrapnel falls and poisonous gases roll forward."

BRITISH GAIN NEW SUCCESS

Advance Their Front on Both Sides of Guillemont-Flers Road.

A despatch from London says:—A new success was won by General Haig's British troops during Friday night on the Somme front. By a strong attack in the Guillemont sector they advanced their front several hundred yards on both sides of the Guillemont-Fleury road, bringing it on even terms with the French advance through Maurepas. The German salient which was left at the point where the British and French fronts join was flattened out and several hundred prisoners taken. In addition to the north, the British extended their trench progress along the Leipsic salient, taking an additional 300 yards of strongly-defended position.

Meanwhile the French, by strong artillery fire, repulsed German counter-attacks south of Maurepas, especially in the region of Hill No. 121. This height is now completely in the hands of the French troops.

Military experts attach great importance to the capture of Maurepas by the French. Not only does it put into their hands one of the principal supporting points of the German front between the Somme and the Albert-Bapaume high road, but it brings their advance within two miles of Combles, which powerfully-fortified town they are steadily flanking.

It is reported from Paris that the German corps defeated on Thursday by the French was led in person by the Kaiser's second son, Prince Eitel Friedrich.

On the Verdun front the Germans during the night attempted to storm Fleury. The French War Office reports their complete repulse.

The Germans made a new assault on the French line at the tip of the famous salient of St. Mihiel, but have been repulsed after gaining a footing in French trenches.

MUTILATED SOLDIERS TO BECOME TEACHERS

A despatch from Paris says:—With a view of enabling war-mutilated soldiers to become teachers in the elementary schools, the Government has opened special colleges for their rapid training.

BRITAIN AND SWEDEN NEARING THE BRINK?

Latter Persisted in Blocking Parcels to Russia.

A despatch from London says: The British Government, following the lead of Sweden, has made public the entire correspondence with Sweden concerning British seizures of Swedish parcel-post with the United States and Swedish retaliation in stopping all British parcels in transit to Russia. The correspondence disclosed that the situation has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Some of the letters and notes teem with language so sharp as to indicate that the relations of the two countries at one time approached the breaking point. As a result of the negotiations Sweden recently released 60,000 parcels to Russia under agreement with the British Govrnment to submit the matter to arbitration after the war.

OPEN HUNGER RIOTS IN HAMBURG PORT

People There Also Clamor for Peace—"Those at the Top Need War."

A despatch to The London Chronicle from Amsterdam, says:

"For a week past the port of Hamburg has been in a state of revolution. One who has just 'escaped,' as he expressed it, tells an extraordinary story of the gradually rising exasperation of the population, until early last week they broke out into open hunger riots and peace demonstrations. The authorities appear to have been taken by surprise, for the police were unable and perhaps unwilling to quell the disturbances. They were completely overpowered, and before the soldiers could arrive angry crowds had forced their way through several of the principal streets and smashed every shop and business house window. Only vigorous military measures were able to restore order. The utmost severity is shown to all who venture outdoors, except during strictly limited daylight hours."

It is estimated that 200,000 people from the United States annually visit the Canadian National Exhibition.

GERMAN FRONT OVERWHELMED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY STORM

Trenches Filled With Troops Brought Up Especially for Counter-Attacks Were Obliterated.

A despatch from Paris says: The latest news from the Somme front emphasizes the methodical character of the French offensive. Wise in past experience, General Foch leaves nothing to chance; he initiates no movement before taking all measures to ensure its complete execution.

The recent German counter-attacks, combined with aeroplane activity on a scale unusual since the beginning of July, indicate not only the arrival of reinforcements, but a determination to check at all costs, if possible, the French tide that is steadily swamping their fortifications.

Consequently, the whole German front from Guillemont to Soyecourt was overwhelmed for 72 hours by a French artillery storm which eye-witnesses describe as far surpassing anything hitherto experienced. The bombardment was first directed chiefly upon a cluster of buttresslike hills, seamed by steep valleys, north of the Somme. It spread after 24 hours to the flatter country south of the river and along the front from Lihons to Lassigny (a total distance of 30 miles). The German trenches were first cut off from reinforcements or supplies by the concentration upon communication trenches. Escape was impossible, and the German casualties must have been exceptionally heavy, because the German trenches were filled with troops brought up especially for counter-attacks.

BOYS LIKE "WAR BOOTS."

Wooden-soled Shoes Fail to Suit German Girls, However.

Berlin women and girls are reported as not being over-enthusiastic about the wooden soled shoes which German shoe manufacturers are said to have produced to fill the gap in foot-wear due to the scarcity of leather caused by the war, but the boys are taking to them more kindly. The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger declares that new shoes with wooden soles are so comfortable that "they can be worn even by persons afflicted with flat feet or varicose veins."

The authorities of Charlottenburg, one of the largest and wealthiest of Berlin's residential suburbs, have decided that in view of the necessity of using practically all the leather in the country for military purposes the use of the wooden-soled boots and shoes must be popularized, so they have started to fit out the poorer residents with these "war boots."

NEW CANADIAN LOAN AROUSES MUCH INTEREST.

Terms to be Announced About the Middle of September.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Already numerous inquiries are being made as to the date and terms of the new Canadian war loan to be floated by Sir Thomas White within the next two months. The terms, etc., cannot of course be announced until the prospectus is ready for publication, about the middle of September. In the meantime the Minister and his department are giving the question painstaking consideration, market conditions are being studied, and advice from experts in the financial and investment world.

ALBERTA WILL YIELD 38 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

The Crop Is Almost Equal to Bumper One of 1915.

A despatch from Calgary, Alberta, says:—"The wheat fields of southern Alberta will average thirty-eight bushels to the acre. Along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway the yield will be better than forty bushels to the acre. In other parts the yield will be well over thirty bushels to the acre for all Alberta." This was the opinion expressed on Thursday morning by a prominent official of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Farmers' Elevator Company of this Province.

FRENCH TO CALL KAISER TO ACCOUNT

Chamber Will Discuss Measures to be Taken Against Him.

A despatch from Paris says:—What measures can be taken at the proper time against the Emperor of Germany and other persons held to be answerable for compelling inhabitants of the invaded cities of Northern France to work in the fields, and the immediate steps which France might take in behalf of these people, are questions to be raised in the approaching session of the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Bouyssou, in a letter to Premier Briand, in which he severely criticized the act of the Germans toward the population of the invaded region, gave notice that he would interpellate the Premier on these subjects.

AUTO JUMPED BRIDGE FOUR PERSONS DROWN

A despatch from Digby, N.S., says:—Four were drowned at Metighan River forty miles west of here, late Wednesday night when an automobile ran amuck on the bridge and plunged with its occupants into the water. Names of the dead: Mr. and Mrs. Leo Amiro, both of Saulnierville; Mary Lombard, 25, of Metighan River, and Monique Comeau, 20, Saulnierville. Frank Saulnier, driver of the car, managed to escape, though badly injured. He says he lost control of the car while on the bridge. All bodies were recovered.

AVIATOR DROPS WREATH FOR HIS FATHER'S GRAVE.

Enemy Airman Answers Saying That Favor Had Been Accomplished.

A despatch from Paris says: Aviator Lieut. Fevre, flying over Sainte Marie aux Mines, in German Alsace, dropped a wreath and letter requesting the curate of the village to place the wreath on the tomb of his father, Col. Fevre, of the 221st Regiment of French infantry, who was killed in that locality during the French offensive of 1914. A German aviator, flying over the French lines, dropped the curate's answer saying that the favor had been accomplished.

AMOUNT OF GOLD HELD IN TREASURY VAULTS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The monthly statement of circulation and specie shows that on July 31 the amount of gold held by the Minister of Finance was $119,266,085, of which $113,877,073 was held for the redemption of Dominion notes and the remainder against savings banks deposits.

Canadian National Exhibition City has its own post-offices, telegraph and express offices, police station, fire department, hospital, bank and electrical plant.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.66; No. 2 Northern, $1.64; No. 2 Northern, $1.61, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 57½c; No. 3 C.W., 56½c; extra No. 1 feed, 56½c; No. 1 feed, 56c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 97c, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 52 to 53c, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

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

Barley—Malting, nominal; feed, nominal, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, $1.02 to $1.05; 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, $5.70 to $5.80; nominal, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; new, according to sample, $5.60 to $5.70, nominal, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $25 to $26; shorts, per ton, $27 to $28; middlings, per ton, $28 to $29; good feed flour, per bag, $2.00 to $2.25.

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, 28 to 29c; inferior, 21 to 26c; creamery prints, 33 to 34c; solids, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—New-laid, 29 to 30c; do., in cartons, 33 to 35c.

Live chickens were selling at from 18 to 20c, and fowl at 15 to 16c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 18½ to 19c; twins 19c to 19½c; triplets, 19½ to 19½c.

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, per bag, $2.35 to $2.40.

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

Maple syrup—$3.50 per Imperial gallon.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Bacon—Long clear, 18 to 18½c per lb.; Hams—Medium, 24 to 26c; do, heavy, 21 to 22c; rolls, 19 to 20c; bacon, 25 to 27c; boneless backs, 28 to 29c. Cooked ham, 35 to 37c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16½ to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 17½c; compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Aug. 29—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 98 to 99c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 60c; do, No. 3, 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 1 feed, 58½c; No. 2 local white, 58½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.50; seconds, $8; strong bakers', $7.80; Winter patents, choice, $7.50; straights, $7.20; bakers', $6.90 to $7; do., in bags, $3.25 to $3.40. Rolled oats—Barrels, $6.05; bag of 90 lbs., $2.90. Millfeed—Bran, $25; shorts, $27; middlings, $29; moyille, $31 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16 to $17. Cheese—Finest westerns, 19 to 19½c; finest easterns, 18 to 18½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34 to 34½c; seconds, 33 to 33½c. Eggs—Fresh, 30c; selected, 34c; No. 1 stock, 31c. Poultry—Dressed hogs—Abattoir-killed, $17 to $17.50. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, $34 to $36; Canada short cut back, 45 to 55 pieces, $32 to $33. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 16 to 16½c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Aug. 29.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.58½; No. 2 do., $1.56½; No. 3 do., $1.52½; No. 4, $1.49½; No. 5, $1.29½; No. 6, $1.09½; No. 2 C.W., 56½c; No. 3 C.W., 53c; No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 2 feed, 53c. Flax—No. 1 N.W., $2.89.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 29.—Wheat—September, $1.56½; No. 1 hard, $1.56½; No. 1 Northern, $1.53 to $1.63; No. 2 Northern, $1.564 to $1.614. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 86 to 87c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34 to 35c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$19.50 to $21.00.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $8.75; Butcher steers: choice, $8.00 to $8.45; good, $7.75 to $8; do., medium, $7.50 to $7.60; do., common, $6.75 to $7.00; Heifers, choice, $8.25 to $8.75; do., good, $7.50 to $8.00; do., medium, $6.75 to $7.25; do., common, $6.50 to $6.75; Butcher cows, choice, $7.25 to $8.25; do., good, $6.75 to $7.00; do., medium, $6.50 to $6.75; do., canners, $5 to $5.40; Butcher bulls, choice, $8.00 to $8.50; do., medium, $7.50 to $7.75; Feeders, $7.50 to $8.25; Stockers, $5.50 to $7.00; Stockers, $6.75; do., med., $6.50; Light, 600 to 700 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; Canners $3.75 to $4.75; Cutters, $4.25 to $5.50; Bulls: Bologna, $7.25 to $8.50; Sheep, light, clipped, $7.50 to $8.25; do., heavy, clipped, $5.00 to $5.50; do., yearlings, clipped, $8.25 to $9.75; Lambs per lb., 11 to 12c; Calves, $7.50 to $10.00; Spring lambs, $9 to $15.25; Hogs, fed and watered, $12.00 to $12.25; do., fob., $11.50 to $11.75; do., weighed off cars, $12.25 to $12.50; do., fob., $11.50 to $11.75; do., weighed off cars, $12.25 to $12.50.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—Butchers' steers, good, $7.50 to $8; fair, $7 to $7.25; medium, $6.50 to $6.75; common, $5 to $6.25. Butchers' cows, good, $6 to $7; fair, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $5 to $5.25; canners, $2.50 to $4.50; Butchers' bulls, best, $6.50 to $7; good, $6 to $6.50; fair, $5.50 to $6; canners, $3.50 to $5; Sheep, 6c to 7½c lb.; lambs, 9c to 10c lb.; Calves; milk fed, 8c to 10c lb.; grass fed, 5c to 6c lb. Hogs, selects $12.50 to $12.75; roughs and mixed lots, $11 to $12; sows, $10.50 to $10.75; all weighed off cars.

HALF POUND OF MEAT ALLOWED WEEKLY.

Berlin Government Issues a Decree Providing Meat Cards.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Government has issued a decree providing for the introduction of meat cards for the whole empire on Oct. 2. Families butchering for their own consumption are subject to the card system. They will be required to procure permission from local authorities before butchering animals for household consumption. The maximum amount of meat provided for under the new card system will be 250 grams (slightly more than half a pound) weekly.

DISMISS FROM ARMY GORIZIA'S DEFENDER

Gen. Riedel, Who Was in Command of Austrians, Loses His Rank.

A despatch from Berne, Switzerland, says:—A wireless despatch received from Austria says that a court-martial sitting at Klagenfurt has sentenced General Riedel, who was in command at Gorizia when the city was captured by the Italians, to dismissal from the army and loss of his rank and pension.

ALL THAT REMAINS TO GERMANY IS ARTIFICIAL NATIONAL UNITY

The Allies Are in Twofold Superiority to the Teutons, Japanese Admiral Says—German Advantage No Longer Exists.

A despatch from Paris says: Admiral Akiyama, who as aide to Admiral Togo, planned the Battle of Tsushima, is on the way to New York after visiting all of the allied countries.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the allies are in twofold superiority to the Germans," said the Admiral before sailing. "To be perfectly truthful, the Germans were a nation much stronger than we ever imagined. What they have done in the last two years will remain a marvellous monument in the history of the world.

"But what has made them so strong is their organization and preparation in military matters. Their advantage no longer exists. The allies by practice and experience have now equished all the Germans had perfected.

"All that remains to Germany today is her national unity, which is the fundamental element of her strength. But I have come to wonder how long such unity can withstand the strain of the dangers which threaten. German unity is artificial rather than natural. Their discipline lacks elasticity, and can't last. Anyway, the development of the war is entirely favorable to the allies."

NO OVERTURES ON BEHALF OF PEACE

Such Proposals Would Have to Come From the Enemy.

A despatch from London says: No peace overtures have been made to Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade and Parliamentary Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday. Lord Robert's statement was made in response to a question by Sir James Henry Dalziel, in regard to "peace rumors," and the situation in the Balkans. "No overtures have been made for peace," said Lord Robert. "There is only one way in which overtures for peace could be made, and that is from an enemy to the Government of this country. If any such overtures were made the first thing we would do would be to consult with our allies, but no communication of the kind has been made." As to the Balkans, Lord Robert said the most important factor consisted of the operations from Salonica. The allies' relation with the new Greek Government, he stated, were thoroughly satisfactory.

ANOTHER NEW STAMP.

A Two-cent One, Brown in Color, Said to be About to Issue.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Considerable complaint having been made as to the difficulty experienced in distinguishing between the ordinary two-cent postage stamp and the two-cent postage and war tax stamp, it has been decided to issue a new stamp of the value of two cents and surcharged in a manner similar to the one now in use, the only difference being the color, which is brown.

BRITISH PROGRESSING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

A despatch from London says:—An important advance in the campaign for the conquest of German East Africa is reported in a Reuter despatch from Nairobi, British East Africa. The despatch says that British troops under Lieut.-Col. Vanderventer on August 22 entered the town of Kilossa, near the Wami River. The British sustained few casualties.

MUSH RETAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS

Previously Captured by the Grand Duke, but Lost to Enemy on Aug. 5.

A despatch from London says: The armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas have scored two important victories in the Caucasus. Forces operating in Southern Turkish Armenia have recaptured Mush, which was captured by the Turks on Aug. 8, and in the direction of Mosul part of a Turkish division was surrounded and 2,000 prisoners taken.

The Russian official report reads: "Caucasus front: Our troops pursuing the enemy in the region west of Lake Van, entered Mush, where they took some prisoners.

"In the direction of Mosul our valiant troops defeated four Turkish divisions in the region of the village of Bachta. We surrounded portions of the division, and took prisoners the whole of the 11th Turkish Regiment, consisting of its commander, officers and 1,600 of the rank and file, as well as nearly all of the regiment of the 10th Turkish Regiment, consisting of two staff officers, several officers and 650 Asiaris. We captured in this battle three cannon and three machine guns."

The repulse of a Russian force of Turkish positions along the Caucasian front with a loss of 3,000 Russian troops, is reported in the Turkish official statement of Thursday's announcement, as follows:

"Front: On our right wing, separate attacks on the Turkish advanced positions were repulsed by counter-attacks with considerable casualties. In the Ognot sector along the Russians lost 3,000 men, and in front of the Turkish position at Mush we counted 400 killed."

GERMAN MILITARY WORKS ARE HEAVILY DAMAGED

A despatch from Amsterdam says: German military works at Lichtervelde, Ardoye and Thielt were heavily damaged in the recent air raids by the allies over West Flanders, says The Echo de Belge.

Over 1,000 persons will take part in the performance daily in front of the Grand Stand at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

MONSTER SUPER-ZEPPELINS TO HAVE LENGTH OF 780 FEET

Baron Montagu Says New Machines Germany is Building Capable of Carrying Five Tons of Bombs.

A despatch from London says: In a speech delivered at Bury St. Edmunds on Wednesday night, Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, former vice-chairman of the joint Naval and Military Board, told of new monster super-Zeppelins which Germany is building.

"We have obtained some details of the super-Zeppelins which Germany is now building," said Baron Montagu. "The principal features of the craft are a capacity of two million cubic feet, a length of 780 feet, a beam of 80 feet, a maximum speed of 80 miles an hour, a cruising speed of 35 miles an hour and a radius of action of 3,000 miles. The engines, six or seven of them, have a total of 15,000 horse power.

"The airships can carry a load of bombs of five tons. They are able to ascend 17,000 feet. They are armed with machine guns at bow and stern and on top of the envelope. They carry a crew of 35 men.

"These particulars show how earnestly the Germans are relying on Zeppelins as a means for harrassing us. Two of these new craft have already been completed, and four will be available in October."

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences In the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

An officer and a [illegible] killed as the result of military airplane [illegible]. Middlesbrough [illegible] 500 towards a [illegible] research and [illegible]. The Prince of [illegible] recently celebrated his [illegible]ding at Cambridge. Mr. Asquith [illegible] count of the pension [illegible]ing, old age pensions [illegible] greased.

His Highness [illegible] has offered to [illegible] ment fourteen [illegible] a total cost of [illegible]. The key with which [illegible] opened the new [illegible]pital was not [illegible] as a measure of [illegible]one.

At Warwick [illegible] the military [illegible] that there were [illegible]ary age hiding [illegible] country.

A military [illegible] was exempted [illegible]self as sexton, [illegible] wheelwright, [illegible] overseer.

The death has [illegible] Daly, who was [illegible] penal servitude [illegible] connection with a [illegible] in England.

Since the [illegible] into force only [illegible] alcoholic [illegible] treated in Wandsworth infirmary.

Two new [illegible] been produced [illegible] photographic [illegible] largely used [illegible] and in kinematography. Between [illegible] members, preceded [illegible] including unit [illegible] the famous [illegible] recently in [illegible].

The late Sir [illegible] Knightsbridge [illegible] $125,000 [illegible] benevolent [illegible] of London [illegible].

The autograph [illegible] Kitchener [illegible] in May, 1915, was [illegible] Pall Mall, for [illegible] the British [illegible].

In the Prize [illegible] officers and [illegible] were were [illegible] 1,429, in [illegible] the German [illegible] Kaiser Wilhelm [illegible].

The Army [illegible] notice to [illegible] all [illegible] special with [illegible] present will [illegible].

While [illegible] moorland [illegible], a big [illegible] rushed [illegible] a wall [illegible] and the [illegible] Army [illegible] office, a [illegible] it has [illegible] provisions [illegible] children of [illegible] which [illegible] J. [illegible] received [illegible] house in [illegible] wreck [illegible] filled at [illegible] Sir Wm [illegible] officers of [illegible] Higher Education [illegible] between [illegible] members of [illegible] Bradley—more than [illegible] have joined the [illegible] fallen [illegible] wounds.

[illegible] 3,521 RETURNED IN [illegible]

[illegible] despatch from [illegible] recruiting [illegible] weeks of August [illegible] enlistment [illegible] period from [illegible] Kingston Military [illegible] Eastern Ontario [illegible]. The number [illegible] the colors in [illegible]: Alberta, [illegible]; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, [illegible]; Montreal, 446; Brantford, [illegible]; London, 202; Ottawa, [illegible]; Quebec, 41.

NEW BRITISH [illegible] CAUSE GERMAN [illegible]

[illegible] German [illegible] Express says the [illegible] new British Zeppelin [illegible] anxiety in Germany. [illegible] Denmark, the British [illegible] completely outpaced the [illegible] Zeppelins. The Germans [illegible] build smaller and faster [illegible] cope with the British, [illegible] sanction is [illegible] change.

THE CHAPLAIN IS TOMMY'S [illegible]

CHRISTENED BY COMMON [illegible] SENT THE "PADRE"

Securing the Soldier Through [illegible] in the Hour of Death.