

# WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

## Act Is Looked Upon As a Deliberate Challenge to Neutrals—Grave Near Lusitania

A despatch from London says: The White Star liner Arabic, one day out from Liverpool, was sunk 30 miles off Queenstown by a German submarine, the torpedo sending her to the bottom within ten minutes after the explosive missile pierced her side.

Four hundred and twenty-three souls were on board—180 passengers and 243 crew.

After floating around in lifeboats for some hours the victims were picked up by the steamer Primrose and taken to Queenstown in the morning. This first big victim of the German submarine since the Lusitania was sent to the bottom had no warning, and the fact that there was no great training and discipline of the crew under Captain Finch, White Star officials say there were 26 Americans aboard, 10 passengers and 16 of the crew. So far as can be learned the Arabic carried no securities.

Two British ships reached Queenstown with about 375 survivors. Of these 174 were passengers and 217 crew. The rescued included 140 British, 26 residents of the United States, three French, one Belgian, three Russians, one Spaniard and one New Zealander.

Passengers arriving in Queenstown were in practically an exhausted condition, due to fright and exposure. None were able to save any belongings, being ordered to take to the boats some time before the torpedo actually hit the steamer.

The Arabic was struck on the starboard side about 100 feet from the stern, one torpedo being sufficient to

# POWERFUL NEW GUN FOR USE OF ALLIES

## One Explanation of the Delay in Launching the British Advance

A despatch from New York says: Recent arrivals from England are able to afford some explanation of the delayed British advance, which, as much in England as throughout the rest of the world has caused considerable bewilderment.

Their explanation is that Lord Kitchener has been waiting to launch "his great surprise," and this surprise lies in the completion of new guns and a new type of shell which it is believed will revolutionize artillery operations and make the path of the allies to Berlin more possible than hitherto.

Soon after the beginning of the war it became known that high explosives were to be the dominating factor in the struggle for victory, the combined efforts of British chemists and ordnance experts invented a shell unquestionably more powerful than any previously used. In destructive power it was without doubt superior to any previously known. A variation in explosive composition rendered it likely to supersede all types in use.

The Government ordered experiments to be made with big guns then being manufactured at Woolwich Arsenal.

As far back as last November Government experts were at work on this problem. They experimented with various alloys of steel, trying to find one that would stand the strain of such a shell. Finally they succeeded. They produced a shell of such a type that would suit this purpose. Various experiments have been made and are believed to have been entirely successful. It is stated that the shell will be carried 25 miles and will work havoc on a scale entirely unprecedented.

This is answered the question why no advance was made when Warsaw was about to fall and the main bulk of the German troops were concentrated on that front. It also explains why after the great movement of Kitchener's army to France early in July the troops were not used. Nothing was to be done until these guns, which the great armament factories of Britain have been working on for six months had been delivered in sufficient quantities at the front.

# Markets Of The World

## Breakstuffs

Toronto, Aug. 24.—No. 1 Northern, \$1.37 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.28 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.25 1/2; on track lake ports; 2c more for immediate delivery.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 61c; No. 3 C.W., 58c; extra No. 1 feed, 58c, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 57 to 58c; No. 3 white, 56 to 57c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, nominal, \$1.15; net, \$1.04 to \$1.05, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$7; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.30; Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90c per cent, patents, \$4.40; do, new, \$4.10; do, 57c; do, 56c; do, 55c; do, 54c, according to freights outside.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Bran, \$27 per ton; shorts, \$29 per ton; middlings, \$30 per ton; good feed flour, \$1.90 per bag.

## Country Produce

Butter—Fresh dairy, 25 to 26c; inferior, 20 to 22c; creamery prints, 28 to 29 1/2c; do, solids, 26 to 27c.

Eggs—No. 1, 22 to 23c per doz.; in case lots, extras at 24 to 25c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11 1/2c; do, retail, 12 1/2 to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$2; No. 2, \$1 to \$2.

Poultry—Chickens, 20 to 21c; fowls, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 17 to 18c.

Cheese—Large, 15 to 15 1/2c; 12 1/2c for twins. Old cheese, 21 1/2c.

## Provisions

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14 1/2c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18 1/2c; do, heavy, 14 1/2 to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 22c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 25 to 26c.

Lard—The market is quiet; pure lard, tubs, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c; do, 10 to 10 1/2c; do, pails, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c.

## Baled Hay and Straw

Baled hay—New, No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$19; No. 2, ton, \$15 to \$16; baled straw, ton, \$7.

## Business in Montreal

Montreal, Aug. 24.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 90 to 91c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, 61 1/2 to 62c; Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 61 1/2 to 62c; No. 2, local white, 61c; No. 3 local white, 60c; No. 4, local white, 59c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.10; seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.40; winter patents, \$6.25; straight rollers, \$5.60 to \$5.80; straight rollers, bags, \$2.65 to \$2.75. Rolled oats, barrels, \$3.85; do, bags, \$3.50. Shorts, \$2.85. Middlings, \$3.30 to \$3.40. Moultrie, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, \$16 to \$17. Cheese, finest western, 12 1/2 to 13c; finest easterns, 11 1/2 to 12c.

# U. S. Markets

September, \$1.04 1/2; December, \$1.03 1/2. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.51 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.43 1/2 to \$1.51 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.39 1/2 to \$1.48 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 79 1/2 to 80c. Oats—No. 3 white, new, 42 to 43c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Aug. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.53 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.48 1/2 to \$1.50 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.46 1/2; Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.06 1/2; September, \$1.06 1/2; December, \$1.05 1/2. Linseed, cash, \$1.63 1/2; September, \$1.63; December, \$1.63.

## Live Stock Market

Toronto, Aug. 24.—Best heavy steers, \$8.60 to \$8.85; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8 to \$8.35; do, good, \$7.40 to \$7.60; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7.20; do, common, \$5.25 to \$5.80; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, good bulls, \$6 to \$6.50; do, rough bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.75; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6.35 to \$6.50; do, medium, \$5.25 to \$6; do, common, \$4.50 to \$5; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.25; heifers and cutters, \$4 to \$5.25; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$100; do, common and medium, each, \$35 to \$50; Springers, \$50 to \$95; light ewes, \$6 to \$7; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4; Spring lambs, cwt., \$9 to \$9.40 calves, \$8.50 to \$10.70; hogs, off car, \$9.15 to \$9.40; do, fed and watered, \$9 to \$9.10; do, f.o.b., \$8.65 to \$8.70.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—The demand from local buyers for the best steers on the market was good and sales of 86 grades ranged from that down to \$5.50, while butchers' cows brought from \$4.50 to \$7, and bulls from \$4.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. The demand for packing stock was good and sales of hogs were made at \$7.75, and the lowest grades ranged from that down to \$5.50, while butchers' cows brought from \$4.50 to \$7, and bulls from \$4.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. The demand for packing stock was good and sales of hogs were made at \$7.75, and the lowest grades ranged from that down to \$5.50, while butchers' cows brought from \$4.50 to \$7, and bulls from \$4.50 to \$7.50 per cwt.

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Redbank, N.J., will not allow autos to tour within 500 feet of churches during service.

Three cases of poisoned feet from dyed shoes at Akron, O., have caused an investigation.

Dr. C. H. Clark, of Huntingdon, Pa., specialist, was jailed for six months for beating his blind wife.

Joseph Curley, Long Island beach policeman, resigned because, while he slept, persons blacked his face.

Mrs. H. T. Griffin is president of the Board of Education of White Plains, N.Y.; the first in the State.

Hibbing, Minn., with \$750,000 payable, is bankrupt because eleven mining companies refuse to pay up.

The American Consul-General at Shanghai says Washington a substantial reduction in the export of opium.

Dr. Mary L. Ambrook, of Boulder, Cal., feeling death near, diagnosed her own case and sat down to die quietly.

U.S. Marine R. A. Whitby, when arrested at Chester, Pa., was protected by a parrot which defied the police.

Atlantic City women donated bathing garbs rather than pay hold-up prices to cabmen during a heavy rainstorm.

Thieves raided the home of Wm. D'Olier, at Philadelphia, to find nothing; they dropped a \$5 note on their way out.

Wm. Denby, 50, fisherman all his life at Port Clinton, O., fell into 7 feet of water and was drowned; he couldn't swim.

W. Guttmiller, of Philadelphia, said to have misplaced vital organs, suicided in fear of surgical curiosity and operations.

Miss Dorothy Southard found an old picture in an attic at Toledo, O., discovered it to be worth \$50,000—Ruebens or Van Dyke.

In trying to raise one chick an old hen makes exactly as much fuss as six would in bringing up a dozen.

## GERMAN SHIPMENTS ARE ALLOWED TO PASS

A despatch from London says: The request of A. G. Hays, attorney for the American consignees, Great Britain has issued permits for the shipment of some consignments of German goods which were ordered before March 1, but were not paid for.

The consignments, some of which already are in Rotterdam awaiting left Germany, are valued at several millions of marks.

The Athenian Areopagus, or court of law, used to sit in darkness.

# ACROSS THE BORDER

## WHAT IS GOING ON OVER IN THE STATES

Latest Happenings in Big Republic Condensed for Busy Readers.

Philadelphians report no increase of school pupils over last year.

Real estate men say Cleveland will become a great centre for war supplies.

A goat fought Patrolman Petus for possession of an infant abandoned in Brooklyn.

Carl M. Pihl, of Phillipsburg, N.J., says he was arrested in Nova Scotia as a German spy.

David R. Greens, of Chicago, left \$5,000 by his will for the care of his dog "Nellie."

A Cleveland citizen asks the city to cut the weeds and relieve sufferers from hay fever.

Edith Dunlop, aged 6, an Edmontan girl, died at Entiat, Wash., from a rattlesnake bite.

A lone bandit held up the cashier of Cedar Rapids National Bank and got away with \$22,000.

C. A. Johnson, a university graduate, at 83, is a newspaper seller in the street of Lompasas, Tex.

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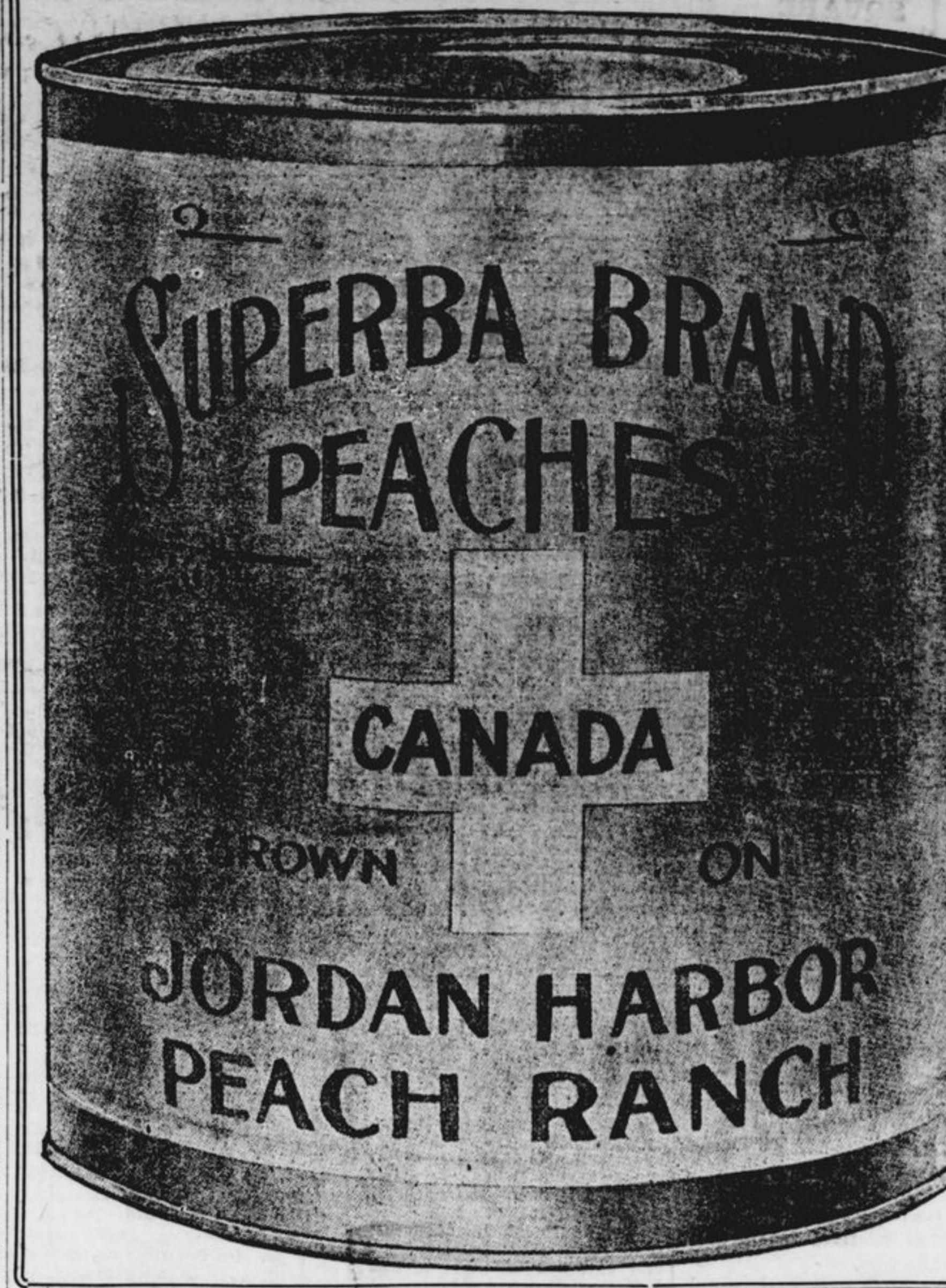
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# A Tremendous Offering of Peaches to the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



THE JORDAN HARBOR PEACH RANCH WILL COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 1ST TO PACK AND SHIP 100,000 GALLON HOSPITAL SIZE SANITARY CANS, EACH CONTAINING 1/2 TO 7 LBS. OF SUPERB BRAND PEACHES FOR DISTRIBUTION THROUGH THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY THROUGH OVERSEAS HOSPITALS IN BRITISH ISLES, FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

This undertaking is of such magnitude, representing fifty car loads of FRESH FRUITS and the employment of over Two Hundred men and women during the PEACH SEASON, PACKING DAILY 5,000 LARGE HOSPITAL CANS.

These peaches are peeled, pitted and halved, then packed in large HOSPITAL SANITARY CANS, IN HEAVY SYRUP, then crated (six cans in each crate), to be forwarded to destination through the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY. The total cost is FIFTY CENTS per CAN (50c), this charge includes all expenses. These fruits are packed EXCLUSIVELY for the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY AND CANNOT BE PURCHASED BY THE GENERAL PUBLIC, as they are prepared and delivered to the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY AT ACTUAL COST.

By remitting 50 CENTS through the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, or direct to the JORDAN HARBOR PEACH RANCH, JORDAN STATION P.O., Ontario, it insures one of these Large Cans of BEAUTIFUL SUPERBA BRAND PEACHES going forward to our sick and wounded soldiers.

Don't delay in accepting this OPPORTUNITY. THESE FRUITS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED and will be much appreciated by our Gallant Defenders. All SUBSCRIPTIONS will be duly acknowledged, and should be completed by September 1st. Remit now.

Contributions are being received from all parts of Canada. THINK OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED DEFENDERS IN OVERSEAS HOSPITALS. IT'S UP TO YOU TO "DO YOUR BIT" AT ONCE. WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

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# GREEK PREMIER'S POLICY

## Union of Territories Can Only Be Effectuated by Fighting Turkey

A despatch from Rome says: Advice of a confidential nature received here from Athens outline what is declared to be the policy decided upon by former Premier Venizelos, who has been asked by King Constantine to form a cabinet, and has announced his readiness to do so. The outline is substantially as follows:

M. Venizelos affirms that he has no preconceived bias against the central empires. What he wishes to achieve, the advice state, is the union of all Greek territories, which, in his view, is only obtainable now by fighting Turkey.

Accomplishment of Greek aspirations by co-operation with the central empires, in the view of Venizelos as outlined from Athens, have been easier before Italy entered the war, because of the occupation by Italy of Aegean islands claimed by Greece, and now further complicated by Greek expansion in Epirus, in Southern Albania, thus arousing Italian jealousy.

M. Venizelos, it is declared, may consent to territorial concessions in the Balkans on the condition that Greece maintain a predominant position in the peninsula, but her participation with the Entente allies, now implies a greater demand, in the represented view of Venizelos, since Austro-German successes augment the value of her intervention.

The former Premier's object, the Athens advices declare, is to obtain for Greece what Cavours achieved for Italy, and he feels that she must have her national aspirations of becoming a great power in South-eastern Europe satisfied, or risk nothing.

OVER 1,500 CANADIANS ARE PRISONERS OF WAR

A despatch from London says: A return received here gives the total number of Canadian prisoners of war in all parts of Germany up to last week as 1,505.

Six hundred and thirty-six of these are at Giessen, 168 at Hanover, 157 at Munster, 63 at Sennelager, 87 at Meschede, 48 at Paderborn, 46 at Ohrdruf, and 14 at Oberhausen. The remainder are distributed among Belgium and North-west Germany.

TURKS LEVY TAX ON ALL FOREIGNERS

A despatch from Rome says: Despatches from Salonika received by the Giornale d'Italia and the Tribuna declare that the Turkish authorities in addition to prohibiting the departure of Italians from Smyrna have levied a heavy war tax which foreigners never before have been required to pay, and which many Italians in Smyrna, being almost destitute, are quite unable to pay.

NORWAY HAS DEMANDED RETURN OF HER MAILS

A despatch from Christiania, Norway, says: The halting of the Norwegian mail steamer Haakon VII. and the seizure of mails on board by a German submarine have been followed by a protest to Berlin and a demand for the return of the mails to Norway. The Haakon VII. was bound from Bergen to England.

"What do you think of the two candidates?" asked one elector of another during a recent election. "What do I think of them?" was the reply. "Well, when I look at them I think Heaven that only one of them can get in."

# KITCHENER VISITS THE FRONT AND INSPECTS THE BATTLE LINE

## Particular Attention Was Paid to Conditions in the Champagne and the Woevre

A despatch from Paris says: A joint inspection of parts of the western battle line was made by Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's Secretary of War, and Alexander Millerand, the French War Minister. They were accompanied part of the time by Gen. Joffre and Sir John French, Commanders-in-Chief of the French and British armies. The military leaders paid particular attention to conditions in the Champagne and the Woevre.

An official note, which gives details of the trip, says Lord Kitchener and Mr. Millerand were greatly impressed by the splendid appearance of the troops and their high morale. Several conferences were held, but the nature of them is not disclosed.

Speaking at the close of a dinner Mr. Millerand declares he felt highly honored by Lord Kitchener's visit to France, and was glad to learn from the British Field Marshal's own lips of the complete accord uniting the two nations. Addressing the British War Minister directly, he said: "You are not the only voice which praises our soldiers, for the enemy also gives them their due. After a year of war the enemy no longer has illusions of winning. He predicts imminent dissensions among his enemies which he hopes will occur. Already he is endeavoring to incite neutrals and places before belligerents veiled innuendoes of peace.

"Let me assure you France is united. People, Parliament and Government never have been more firmly determined, in close accord with our heroic and faithful allies, never to lay down our arms until the day arrives when we shall have attained our goal, and if the road to Tipperary is long, the price is sufficiently high to justify us paying for all the delays, difficulties and sadnesses along the road, because the price is the liberation of the world."

Lord Kitchener, speaking in French, thanked Mr. Millerand for his kindness in extending an invitation to visit the French front, and said that after seeing the splendid troops of Gen. Joffre he could understand the French victories. He closed by declaring that Great Britain was resolved to make the greatest possible effort to aid France and to carry the war to a finish.

SPYING AN ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

The German System the Most Highly Organized.

Since the war broke out, we have just begun to understand how important and how continually busy are the secret services of the various European nations. The "spy" is employed by all the military offices of Europe, and although the German system is believed to be the most highly organized and efficient of them all, there has been many a clever bit of spying work done by the agents of England, France and Russia.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the well-known founder of the Boy Scouts, has some of the most exciting exploits in question to his credit, and he describes several of them in his book, "My Adventures as a Spy." This is the story of his mission to get information about a new power house and a drydock in an unnamed foreign country:

It was early morning, and several carts were waiting to come in. Noticing that the policeman at the gate was leaning over to the driver, I followed him, and by accident or design, stood at the foot of the ladder by which I had come; so I climbed down the shorter ladder to the lower story, and from there I quickly swarmed down a scaffolding pole and landed safely on the ground. Here I was out of sight of the man guarding the ladder, and taking care to keep the corner of the building between us, I made my way out of the gate without being seen.

Meanwhile my pursuers, satisfied that I was not in the interior of the power house, proceeded to examine a shed close by. One man went into it, while the other, by accident or design, stood at the foot of the ladder by which I had come; so I climbed down the shorter ladder to the lower story, and from there I quickly swarmed down a scaffolding pole and landed safely on the ground. Here I was out of sight of the man guarding the ladder, and taking care to keep the corner of the building between us, I made my way out of the gate without being seen.

Sunflowers are sometimes used in the manufacture of cigars.

To put an egg into a bottle without breaking the shell, soak the egg, which must be fresh, for several days in strong vinegar. The acid of the vinegar will eat the lining of the shell, so that while the egg looks the same it is really very soft.

# LONDONERS RUSH TO ENLIST FOLLOWING ZEPPELIN RAID

## 500 Join Colors at One Point and Similar Report Were Received From Other Parts of City

A despatch from London says: When London knew about the recent Zepplin raid, which killed ten persons, thousands walked to the scene. The taxis and tramcars were full of volunteers who appeared for the first time on a bank holiday. If the Zepplins were intended to frighten the populace the raid has had a contrary effect, and simply stirred up the public as no other event of the war has done. Recruiting has taken a sharp spurt all over London. At the Horse Guards' parade nearly 500 enlisted and were despatched to the various depots before the following midday. Similar reports were received from other parts of the city.