

# ASIA MINOR AND SYRIA COASTS OBJECTIVE OF THE ITALIANS

## Two More Hours of Darkness and Turks Would Have Been Cut Off on Gallipoli

A despatch from Paris says: The Official Journal publishes the declaration of a blockade of the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria from the island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier, to date from August 25. This conveys the first hint of the proposed landing place of the Italian expeditionary force against Turkey.

Stories of wounded men who have arrived at Alexandria tell of how nearly the allies came to gaining a great success in one of their attacks. An Austrian officer declared that if the allied forces had had two more hours of darkness they could have covered six hundred yards of ground which separated them from the Sari Bahr hill, generally known as Hill 971. Once this hill was in the allies' hands, the officer declared, the Turkish communications would have been cut and it was for the possession of this hill that the dominion troops fought so bravely but fruitlessly.

# BRITISH AIRMAN SANK SUBMARINE

## Single Handed, He Dropped Bombs on U-Boat Near Ostend

A despatch from London says: From out of the sky came a weapon that destroyed an undersea boat last week, recording in the annals of history the first time that an aircraft sent a submarine to the bottom.

Lieut. Commander Bigsworth won for himself the distinction of having accomplished this feat. Single-handed, while on an "air patrol" near Ostend, Belgium, he tackled a German U-boat and within a few minutes his victim, completely wrecked, submerged for the last time.

"It is not the practice of the Admiralty to publish statements regarding the losses of German submarines, important though they have been, in cases where the enemy has no other source of information as to the time and place at which these losses have occurred.

In the case referred to above, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron Commander Bigsworth was performed in the immediate neighborhood of the coast in occupation of the enemy, and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German destroyer.

Concerning the recent bombardment of Zeebrugge, Belgium, by a British fleet, the Amsterdam Tids says it has learned that a large number of soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet, and that 90 severely wounded men were brought to Ghent. The material damage done, it adds, was apparently very great, as a shed built for submarines was completely destroyed and with it some submarines.

The significant announcement in the Admiralty report that it is not the practice of the Admiralty to publish accounts regarding the losses of German submarines, together with the statement of the Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in the course of an address to a deputation of agricultural landowners that the navy now has the submarine menace well in hand, lends color to recent unofficial reports to the effect that the British have of late months captured a very large number of these submersible vessels, and that many others have been sunk. The number sunk has been variously stated at 20 to 40, but this statement is the only official admission that there were others than those previously announced by the Admiralty as having been destroyed.

# ALLIED AIRMEN RAID BELGIUM

## Sixty French, British and Belgian Aeroplanes Participate in Raid

A despatch from Paris says: Sixty-two aeroplanes rose from behind the French lines into a grey dawn recently, wheeled and manoeuvred into four groups, and sped away towards Rhenish Prussia. It was the biggest and most formidable squadron of fliers that had ever set out as a body to bombard an enemy position.

Saarbrücken, over the heights of Delingen, a small town in Rhenish Prussia, was the objective, for at Saarbrücken is a great German factory where shells and armor-plate are being made. From the moment that the outflankers, the scouts, crossed the German front until the army of aerial invaders had returned the crack of anti-aircraft guns was incessant.

The losses, if any, are not stated by the War Office, nor is the probable damage. But it is hoped and expected here that the damage was great, as it seems it must have been, from the huge quantity of explosives carried by so many aeroplanes and dropped on a single target.

The raid was duplicated by one of equal proportions against the wood of Monthulst, north of Ypres, in Belgium. In the squadron which sailed forth there were 62 machines, but they were not all French. British and Belgian aeroplanes participated. Heavy fires were observed as the fliers turned and began their flight back.

So far as official reports have disclosed, there never had been previously an air raid of such magnitude, so far as concerns the number of machines employed. In a few earlier ventures of the kind 30 or more aeroplanes were used. Press despatches have indicated that the principal belligerents have built great numbers of aeroplanes, and as a result of the development of this branch of the service since the outbreak of the war these machines are now sent forth in flotillas for organized assaults on a large scale instead of being despatched singly or in pairs, principally for observation purposes.

# MUNITIONS MOVING TO EUROPE RAPIDLY

## June Figures Were About a Quarter of the Entire Year's Business

A despatch from Washington says: That a great part of Europe's enormous orders for arms and ammunition did not begin to move from the United States until comparatively recently was indicated by export figures issued by the Department of Commerce. The statistics, covering the 21 months ending with June, showed that while exports of war supplies increased tremendously over the preceding year, the greater part of the increase—in some cases from one-fifth to one-third of the entire year's exports—left the United States in June.

The twelvemonth period showed exports of explosives valued at \$41,476,188, as against \$6,272,197 in the preceding year. More than one-fourth of that total—\$11,689,744—was shipped during June. Gunpowder showed exports of \$3,234,549 in June, compared with \$5,091,542 for the year.

Sixty-two aeroplanes were exported in June. In the preceding year only 34 were shipped. Nearly eight times as many automobile trucks were exported in June as in the entire year ended June 30, 1914. June exports of both passenger automobiles and trucks were valued at \$13,364,800, and for the year at \$60,254,635. In the preceding year they were \$26,574,574. Figures for barbed wire, harness and saddles showed similar export conditions.

# DIVISION IN RANKS OF TURKISH CABINET

A despatch from London says: The Times Ministry correspondent says there has been a split in the Turkish Cabinet owing to the alleged persecution of Greeks and Armenians in Turkey. The Grand Vizier, according to the correspondent, has threatened to resign unless the reported treatment of the Greeks and Armenians ceases. Enver Pasha, the War Minister, offered the Grand Vizier to Rifat Pasha, President of the Senate, but Rifat declined the office and is now trying to bring about peace in the Cabinet.

# GERMANY'S THREAT TO THE BULGARIANS

## Fate of Belgium Promised If Country Sides With the Allies

A despatch from London says: The Balkan correspondent of the Times says reports have been received there from many quarters to the effect that the Austro-German forces which are being concentrated along the northern bank of the Danube for the projected invasion of Serbia will enter that country through Bulgarian territory via Widin, Belogradchik and Sofia.

The Times correspondent, who usually is well informed, declares he has reason to believe the Bulgarian Government has been notified of this intended aggression with the admonition that opposition would be futile and the suggestion that it co-operate with the central powers. The fate of Belgium, he says he has heard, has been cited as well reasoned, that which might happen if resistance were offered, while Bulgaria has been told that if she acquiesces in the plan she will be given a free hand in dealing with Serbia.

Much will depend, the correspondent asserts, upon the attitude of Roumania, whose intentions are unknown, but who is believed to be averse to another Balkan conflict, and to disapprove an attack upon Serbia.

# RUSSIANS HASTEN TO LEAVE GERMANY

## Most Powerful Army World Has Ever Seen

A despatch from Geneva says: The Tribune says, under a Bucharest date line, that thousands of Roumanian workmen in all parts of Germany have been given notice to leave the country and are returning to Roumania. Roumanian banks at Arad, Temesvar, and other cities in Austria, have been closed, the Tribune asserts, while passports have been issued to large numbers of Roumanians in Kronstadt.

Germany Admits It.

In the German answer to the Bryce Commission report on atrocities in Belgium it is seriously stated that old men, women and children were spared to the greatest possible extent. But the world will ask what possibility imaginable could require the sacrifice of children as a measure necessary to the safety of the German army. Such a statement is a confirmation in itself of the Bryce report.—Baltimore American.

# GERMANY CALLS OUT LANDSTURM RESERVES

A despatch from Amsterdam says: As a result of the serious situation facing the Teutonic allies in the Balkans, Germany is preparing to mobilize more troops. Advances from Berlin state that the Landsturm reserves have been notified to be ready to respond to a call to the colors.

# GARIBALDI'S GRANDSON WOUNDED AT THE FRONT

A despatch from Udine, Italy, says: Elio Garibaldi, son of Gen. Biondetti Garibaldi, and grandson of the great Garibaldi, has been severely wounded in the face during the fighting with the Austrians.

A man of seventy has renewed his finger nails 186 times, and has grown 7 ft. 9 in. in all on each finger.

# HOLY WAR DECLARED

A despatch from Athens says: Advances from Turkey state that the Sheikh-Ul-Islam, chief priest of the Mohammedans, has declared a holy war against Italy.

# A PARTY OF GERMAN DRAGOONS IN ACTION



Having left their horses in the rear this party of German Dragoons had just taken up a position behind a barricade of cartwheels to engage an enemy outpost. The photograph is from the eastern front.

# The Leading Markets

## Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.23 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21 1/2, on track lake ports; No. 3 Northern, \$1.13 1/2, Port McNicoll. These quotations are on a "prompt settlement" basis.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 55c, on track lake ports, "prompt settlement."

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 85c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 51 to 52c; No. 3 white, 50 to 51c, according to freights outside; new oats, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, nominal, \$1.15; No. 1, \$1.02, according to freights outside. Cereal wheat \$1.05. Sprouted or smutty wheat 75 to 85c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, No. 3 feed or better, 52c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 87; second patents, in jute bags, 85.50; strong bakers, in jute bags, 86.30; Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 cent patents, \$4.60; do, new, \$4, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, 60 cent prompt shipment.

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.

# GOOD PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES

## Objective Aimed at Not Yet Gained, But a Decided Advance Has Been Made.

A despatch from London says: Recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula have enabled the British troops to extend materially the area in their position and to connect their lines along a front of more than 21 miles, according to an official statement.

The statement indicates also that additional troops have been landed on the peninsula, although no details are given on this point, and it is stated simply that "further reinforcements have arrived." It is stated that the losses have been very heavy, but that the Turks suffered more severely than the British.

The report sets at rest rumors which have been in circulation for several days crediting the British troops with having either cut off or outflanked the Turkish forces.

In the first attacks the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summits of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr, commanding positions on the west coast of the peninsula, but through the failure of the new landing party at Suvla Bay to make the progress expected the troops from the dominions were compelled to fall back. Another attack was made last Saturday, but on this occasion, having lost the advantage of surprise, the British could not reach the summit.

The Turks are making a very stubborn defence of their positions, but the allies have confidence that with the strong forces at their command and the assistance of the fleet the Dardanelles will be forced before the arrival of the unfavorable weather, which is due towards the end of September.

# FROM SUNSET COAST SHELL CRISIS OVER, DECLARES RUSSIA

## WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Nelson is having all overhead wires placed in underground cables. The oat crop of the Yukon will be poor this year from lack of rain. British Columbia is supplying a good deal of paper to Australia. Victoria tax rate last year was 20 mills; this year it will be 18 mills net.

Nansaimo has a complete company of miners recruited and may have a second.

Kaslo impounds chickens running at large and charges 25 cents for their release.

Revelstoke still works for and expects to get an interment camp established there.

Interned aliens who were incapable of military duty, were freed from the camp at Fernie.

Dependents of soldiers enlisted at Fernie are drawing \$700 a month from the Patriotic Fund.

Steel in the Pacific Great Eastern Railway has been laid to a point eleven miles above Lillooet.

All the provincial constables in Fort George district except the chief have enlisted in the militia.

About 750 school teachers took the special course at the High and Normal Schools at Victoria.

The East Kootenay Lumber Company is working two shifts at their Jeffrey mill on railway grain doors.

Telegraph rates between White Horse and Skagway are reduced from a dollar to 50 cents for ten words.

Promise of an abundant fruit crop in the Okanagan Valley caused the B. C. Government to look to the marketing.

Vancouver Council must spend another \$60,000 to relieve its unemployed, the city is supporting 625 families.

A cargo of British Columbia Douglas fir has gone to Hudson's Bay, via the Panama Canal, for the railway work there.

The fur trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Sitkine River have been reduced owing to the war conditions.

Giuseppe de Cesare, sent from Nelson to New Westminster for life for murder, has been sent back insane; it is doubted, too.

Private Walter Smith, of the Canadian Scottish, killed while at ambulance work in the trenches, was a Prince Rupert boy.

W. A. Aldritt, prisoner of war in Germany, recommended for the Victoria Cross, was once physical director of Revelstoke Y.M.C.A.

The liner Titan had to refuse to carry two 58-ton guns from Victoria to the Philippines for the U. S., as she had no machinery to lift them aboard.

Assistant Fire Chief Thompson of Vancouver says the city will get a shock if a big fire breaks out; there aren't enough men to handle the apparatus.

# HOW BRITAIN FEEDS HER ARMY

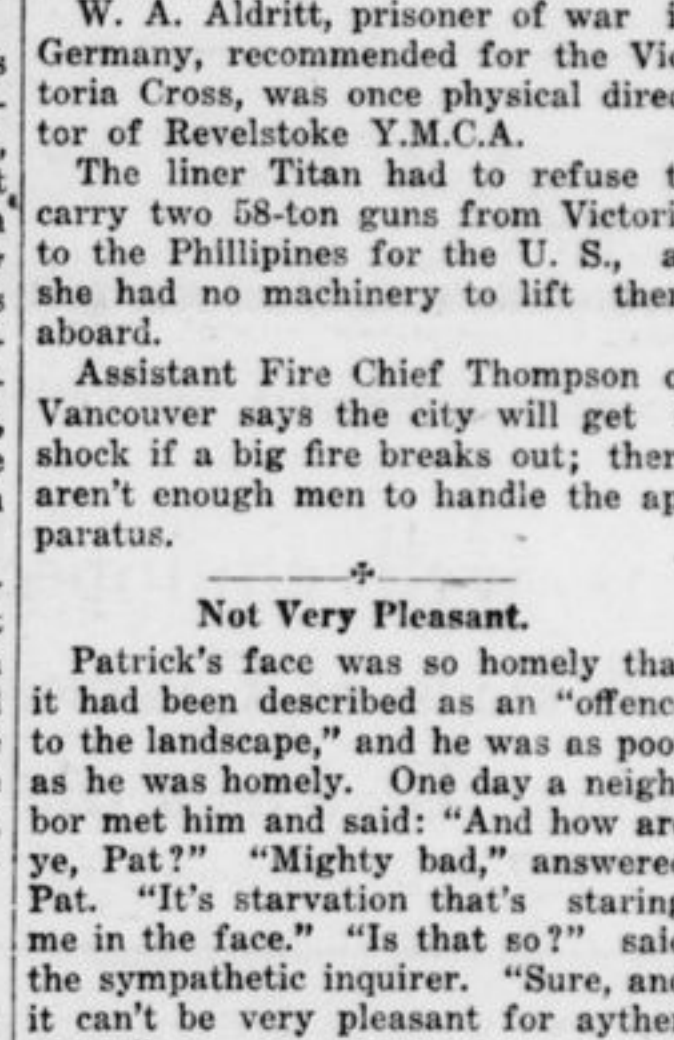
## An Idea of the Gigantic Task of the Army Service Corps.

When it is mentioned that 2,000 tons of goods—food and other necessities—are sent every day from the base depots, to the firing line of the British army, some idea of the gigantic task of the Army Service Corps will be gathered. This enormous weight of goods comes almost entirely from the British Isles, for the Government is not buying in France even so perishable a necessity as milk.

All day by motor lorry and railway truck supplies for the troops are sent out from these base depots to stores as near as possible to the firing line. And just as reserves are accumulated in the docks, so reserves are accumulated near the front, since an accident to the railways might cut off the fighting soldiers' supplies.

On one occasion there was a delay on the railways of 36 hours, but not only did the soldier at the front get all his food and ammunition, but he did not even have to draw on the reserves just mentioned; regimental stores were sufficient for his need. Everything goes by clockwork. There is no room for accident.

# DAUGHTERS OF THE KING OF BULGARIA IN ROYAL GARDEN



Above is a new photograph of the Princess Eudoxia on the left and her sister the Princess Nedjda on the right as they appeared in the garden of their father's palace at Sofia, Bulgaria. The Princess Eudoxia was born in 1888 and her sister was born the year following. They have two brothers, Crown Prince Boris, now twenty-one years old, and Prince Cyril born in 1899. Their mother, now dead, was Marie Louise, daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. She distinguished herself with her Red Cross work in the Russo-Japanese war. It is expected that Bulgaria will enter the war on the side of the Allies.