FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON SOMME SHOWS MASTERLY PRECISION

Steady Gains Being Made While Losses in Operations Have Been Reduced to Minimum.

A despatch from Paris Says:—"The operations on the Somme on Wednesday were merely a detail of the offensive and of only local bearing," a high military officer explained to the Associated Press, "but significance is derived from the fact that the Germans did not counter-attack as usual. Never before have they failed to react when successfully attacked, and their failure to do so in this case is either a sign of weakness, or, more likely, because of confusion of orders.

"The precision with which the French offensive has been carried out is shown by the fact that every objective designated in advance of an action has been reached. At Maurepas a certain number of houses were selected, and every one of them was captured and occupied; it never was intended to attempt the occupation of the entire village.

"One consequence of this precision in the French operations is the reduction of losses to a minimum. The operations in Artois and in Champagne cost five times more than all the ground gained on the Somme. The purpose is to destroy the German forces, and the Franco-British defensive also has accomplished the feat of holding on the western front the greater possible portion of the German forces.

"It is fallacious to figure out the probable duration of hostilities on French soil by computing the average surface of ground gained per day. Every time an action takes place, even though the gain may be no more than a hundred yards or so, the opposition is beaten. He loses heavily and the weakening moral effect cannot be measured in yards. It is a cumulative effect which sooner or later will wear the enemy down so that he will be unable to hold the French gains to a few hundred yards."

SUBMARINE WARFARE RESUMED AGAINST MERCHANT SHIPS

Campaign Follows German Note to the United States Respecting Boats Carrying Guns.

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany's submarine warfare against merchant ships is again in full swing, according to the naval expert of the Paris Temps. The temps declares that this new submarine campaign follows the German note to the United States of Feb. 10, in which it was said: "Merchant ships carrying guns cannot be considered as peaceful ships." According to the Temps, the Germans are now acting under this notice, and it says that three days ago the Italian ship Plata repulsed with gunfire attacks of an enemy submarine. The article concludes with an emphatic declaration that a similiar course will be followed by other commanders of allied merchant ships, undismayed by "the murder of Capt. Fryatt."

GERMANS FLED IN FACE OF FIRE

Losses in Counter-Attacks on the Somme Described as Enormous.

A despatch from London says: The nightly despatch from British headquarters on the Somme front describes the sanguinary defeat of powerful German counter-attacks on Thursday. In one of these attacks the Germans advanced six deep, but were taken under so heavy a fire that they fled in retreat before even reaching the British lines. Their losses are described as enormous.

General Haig also announces the seizure of a 100-yard trench northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit at the prow of the British advance toward the Martinpuich heights. Counter-attacks delivered from the latter region, he asserts, were unsuccessful.

The French announce that they spent the day in consolidating the captured ground, while General Haig reports the further penetration for 300 yards of the German front west of the High Wood.

WANT MAXIMUM FIXED.

Quebec Labor Council Petitions Sir Robert Borden.

A despatch from Quebec says: The Quebec District Council of Federated Trades and Labor at a meeting on Tuesday night decided to petition the Right Hon. Premier Borden, asking his Government to fix a maximum price for the sale of meat, potatoes, bread and all everyday life necessities. The prices lately have been on a constant soar in the district, while the wages have not kept pace with the cost of living.

GERMANY MAY DEMAND RECALL OF U. S. ENVOY.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Germany is seriously considering the advisability of asking for the recall of United States Ambassador James W. Gerard, according to reports in diplomatic circles here. Mr. Gerard's approval of the British censorship and his criticisms of Germany are said to have displeased the German Government.

BRITISH DECORATION FOR BELGIAN QUEEN.

A despatch from London says: King George, during his recent visit to Belgian headquarters, decorated Queen Elizabeth of Belgium with the Royal Red Cross of the First Class, says a Government press bureau statement on Wednesday.

RUSSIANS READY FOR NEW DRIVE

Troops on Central Portion of Front Are Splendidly Equipped.

A despatch from the Russian Armies on the Central Russian front, says: The continued success of General Brussiloff's two powerful movements, which gradually are enveloping Kovel and Lemberg, have begun to have a marked effect on the situation in the central portion of the front which, except for small Russian gains in the lake region of Dvinsk, has remained virtually unaltered since the Russians fell back last August to the line from Dvinsk to the Pinsk marshes. The Austrian line now has receded so far before the repeated thrusts of the south-western Russian forces in Southern Poland and Galicia that the Germans are in danger of a flanking movement from the south and the automatic retirement of the forces opposed to the Russian centre.

Despite the desultory bursts of activity at various points Russian officers say there are many indications that the Germans are prepared to abandon their present line on this part of the front at any moment.

FARMER IS OWNER OF GRAIN IN STORAGE.

Question Which Has Arisen in Interpretation of Grain Act.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Prof. A. Magill, chairman of the Grain Commission, and Mr. Staples, of the same body, are in the capital conferring with the Government relative to an important question which has arisen in connection with the interpretation of the Grain Act. The issue is whether grain dealers are empowered to treat grain in storage with them as their own. Hitherto they have been doing this, selling the grain and replacing it with other grain of the same grade. The farmers cleaim that they have no right to do this, that they can move the grain, but not sell it without authority. The matter has been taken up with Hon. Arthur Meighen, who, it is understood, has given his opinion in favor of the farmers' contention, and has been referred to the Justice Department.

What Bait?

"Are you inviting that queer fish, Mr. Jimson?"

"Yes, I'm dropping him a line."

Smallest day's attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1915, 28,000 on Opening Day; largest, 141,000 on Labor Day.

VERY EXTENSIVE FOOD FRAUDS ARE UNEARTHED IN GERMANY

Traffickers, Several of Whom Were Government Officials, Sold at Profit of 300 Per Cent.

A despatch from The Hague says: The new German "War Usury Bureau" has justified its existence by revealing surprising details of widely ramified food frauds, according to reports received here. The frauds are said to involve a half-dozen leaders and a hundred accomplices. These men are said to have smuggled hundreds of tons of wheat, rye, and barley flour from the province of West Prussia to Berlin, where it was sold at a profit of 300 per cent.

The existence of the flour, reports say, was concealed from Government stock-takers by all manner of artifices, and was shipped on night trains as potatoes or machinery. Among the accomplices and ringleaders were several Government officials and several station masters, who are charged with connivance in the fraud by consigning flour under false descriptions.

German newspapers are demanding exemplary punishment for the men arrested.

Brig. General Bird, C.B.

Photographed at a recent vestiture by the King at Buckingham Palace. Picture shows Brigadier-General Bird, C.B., wearing the gold upright stripe on his left arm to show he has been wounded.

POISONING HORSES INTENDED FOR BRITAIN

A despatch from New York says: —A plot to poison the big shipments of horses from Kansas City for the use of the British Government, is being investigated by secret service operators of the Santa Fe Railroad and other roads which transport the horses to Newport News, where they embark for England. For more than a month a great number of horses, although leaving Kansas City in perfect condition, have been arriving at Covington, Ky., the first stopping place, either ill or dead. Autopsies by British veterinaries disclose arsenic poisoning. More than 10,000 horses a month are leaving the Lathrop, Missouri, concentration camp over the Santa Fe Railway and the work of the mysterious poisoner already has cost the British Government more than $100,000.

BRITAIN MORE POTENT THAN SHE EVER WAS.

A despatch from London says: "Britain's honor is not dead, her might is unbroken, her destiny unfulfilled, her ideals unshattered by her enemies," declared Secretary for War Lloyd George, in addressing Welsh singing societies at the Eisteddfod at Aberystwith on Thursday. "Britain is more alive, more potent, she has greater dominions, her influence is wider, her purpose deeper and more exalted than ever. Why should not her children sing?"

TREATY PROTECTS BIRDS.

Canada and United States Guard Insect Destroyers.

A despatch from Washington says: A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insect-destroying birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary was signed at the State Department on Wednesday by Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Spring-Rice. The treaty is very broad and covers practically all kinds of bird life. Its administration will be left to local authorities. So far as it is known, this is the first treaty of the kind ever signed.

TOE IN WHEN WALKING.

Bad Feet Are Caused Through Toeing Out.

Corns, ingrowing nails, crooked toes, bunions, spreading feet, arch trouble, aching feet, are all caused by toeing out while walking. It is not natural for those who start with normal feet to toe out.

It is natural to toe in, not far in, but just inside of a line straight ahead. All children toe in, nearly all youths toe in. Some people toe in all their lives, but they are few. All barefooted people toe in. All moccasined Indians toe in. No one can run without toeing in. No speed can be made without doing so.

By toeing in, the spring of the foot comes from all the small bones of the front part of the foot. In addition, the leverage that raises the body for the next step with the other foot is shorter when it comes from all the toes than when it comes from the great toe alone. The small bones and toes have more spring in them for their size than the large toe has. When one toes out he is trying to walk on the inner side of the foot.

Why does toeing out cause trouble? Because the strain upon the foot in walking is greater than it should be. It inclines the first two bones of the big toe toward the smaller toes by degrees, until the spring finally comes from the inner side of the big toe and its second joint. This undue strain on the second joint is constantly pulling it inward and away from the smaller bones. As the strain continues, the tissues and ligaments that bind the bones in the forefoot together stretch and give way, and finally it becomes separated somewhat and bulges out into what is called a bunion. A bunion is a partial dislocation.

The most sensible covering ever made for the feet is the moccasin of the American Indian, worn without a stocking. Sandals also are good. The sneakers of children and tennis shoes with pliable rubber soles are next best.

Tommy's Jam Comes High.

A despatch from London says: During the past year the Government spent $10,000,000 for jam for the British soldiers, it was announced in the Commons to-day.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.54½; No. 2 do., $1.52½; No. 3 do., $1.47½, on track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 55c; No. 3 C.W., 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 1 feed, 53c, on track bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 95½c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 51 to 52c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.18 to $1.20; No. 2 do., $1.14 to $1.15; No. 3 do., $1.10 to $1.12; feed, 98c to $1.00, according to freights outside; new crop, No. 2, $1.22 to $1.28.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, $1.85 to $1.95, according to freights outside.

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

Buckwheat—Nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, 98c to $1.00; No. 1 commercial, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $8.10; second patents, in jute bags, $7.60; strong bakers', in jute bags, $7.40, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to sample, $5.50 to $5.60, nominal, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; new, $5.40 to $5.50, nominal, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $24; shorts, per ton, $26 to $27; middlings, per ton, $27 to $28; good feed flour, per bag, $1.80 to $1.85.

Hay—New, No. 1, per ton, $10 to $12; No. 2, per ton, $9 to $9.50, on track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $6 to $7, on track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Wholesalers were yesterday making the following quotations:

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 27 to 28c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 33 to 34c; solids, 31 to 32c.

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

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

Cheese—New, large, 18½ to 18¾c; twins, 18¾ to 18⅞c; triplets, 18⅞ to 19c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 27 to 29c; fowl, 21 to 22c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 20 to 22c; fowl, 18 to 19c.

Potatoes—Virginia, new, barrel, $4.75 to $5.00.

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

Maple Syrup—$1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Cured meats and lard were quoted as follows:—

Bacon—Long clear, 18 to 18½c per lb.

Hams—Medium, 24 to 25c; do., heavy, 20½ to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19½c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 25c; boneless backs, 27 to 28c. Cooked ham, 35 to 36c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16¾ to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17¼c; pails, 17¼ to 17½c. Compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, August 22.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 96 to 97c. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 57c; Canadian Western No. 3, 56½c; No. 2 local white, 56½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.20; seconds, $7.70; strong bakers', $7.50; Winter patents, choice, $7.00; straight rollers, $6.20 to $6.40; straight rollers, bags, $2.80 to $3.00. Rolled oats—Barrels, $5.65 to $5.75; bags, 90 lbs., $2.70 to $2.75. Bran—$24; shorts, $26; middlings, $28; Mouillie, $31 to $34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 18½ to 18¾c; finest easterns, 18 to 18½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 33½ to 34c; seconds, 32½ to 33c. Eggs—Fresh, 36c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 27c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Cash quotations:—No. 1 Northern, $1.46¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.44¼; No. 3 Northern, $1.38¾; No. 4, $1.34¾; No. 5, $1.27¾; No. 6, $1.16¾; feed, $1.11¼. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 48c; No. 3 C.W., 47½c; extra No. 1 feed, 47¼; No. 1 feed, 46½c; No. 2 feed, 45½c. Barley—No. 3, 78c; No. 4, 74c; rejected, 68c; feed, 68c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.93; No. 3 C.W., $1.94½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—Wheat—September, $1.49¾; December, $1.47½ to $1.47¾; No. 1 hard, $1.55¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.50½ to $1.55¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.47½ to $1.51¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42½ to 42¾. Flour—unchanged. Bran—$19.25 to $20.50.

Duluth, Aug. 22.—Linseed, on track, $2.15½ to $2.16; to arrive, $2.15½; September, $2.15½ asked; October, 2.16½ bid; November, $2.16½ bid; December, $2.15½ asked. Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.54¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.52½ to $1.53¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.48¾ to $1.50½; September, $1.50½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 22—Choice heavy steers, $8.15 to $8.85; good heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.00; butchers' cattle, good, $7.00 to $8.15; do, medium, $7.25 to $7.50; do., common, $6.35 to $6.60; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.65 to $6.75; do., rough bulls, $4.50 to $5.00; butchers' cows, choice, $6.85 to $7.00; do., good, $6.50 to $6.65; do., medium, $5.75 to $6.10; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.00 to $6.35; choice feeders, dehorned, $6.30 to $7.00; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; Milkers choice, each, $70.00 to $90.00; do., com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; Springers, $50.00 to $90.00; light ewes, $7.55 to $8.50; sheep, heavy $4.50 to $5.35; spring lambs, per lb., 12½ to 13c; calves, good to choice, $10.50 to $12.00; do., medium, $9.00 to $10.00; hogs, fed and watered, $13.00; do., weighed off cars, $13.25; do., f.o.b., $12.35 to $12.40.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—First class steers, $7.50 to $8; medium steers, $5 to $6; cows, $5 to $6.75; butcher bulls, $4.50 to $6.75; canning bulls, $4.50 to $5; canning cows, $4.50 to $5; milk calves, 8c to 10c; hogs, $10 to $12.75; lambs, 9c. to 10c; sheep, 6c. to 7½c.

TREAT THEM AS BARBARIANS.

Sir Edward Carson Would Not Renew Relations With Germany.

Sir Edward Carson, in an interview recently in the Paris Matin, declares that the Germans are barbarians and should be treated as such.

"In peace as in war," Sir Edward is quoted as saying, "the German is a barbarian and we should treat him as such. Let all the allied Governments declare forthwith to the German people: 'Even when we shall have signed peace, we shall not send any diplomatic representative to Berlin, nor receive any diplomatic representative of Germany in our capitals, as long as you Germans shall not have yourselves punished all those who have been guilty of murder, all those who have violated those international laws which were set up in the interests of humanity during past centuries which have witnessed the progress of civilization.'

"There is still another reason which makes such action necessary: neutral powers have passively looked on at the violation of customs of law established by all nations. They have been powerless or unwilling to protest. If, then, a special penalty does not show clearly that these laws cannot be transgressed, that these usages cannot be violated with impunity, we must renounce in future all hope of introducing into war rules of humanity and henceforth no nation in the world would see any use in sending representatives to a Hague convention or any other diplomatic conference.

Forty Million Bushels.

A despatch from Calgary says: Returning from several weeks of travel among the farmers in the Province and elevator men at line elevators of the Alberta Farmers' Elevators Company, C. F. Brown, Vice-President of that corporation on Wednesday stated that the crop of this province would give a wheat yield alone of 40,000,000 bushels.

HOW HEFTY ANNIE WENT TO WAR

WHAT SOLDIERS CALL ONE OF THE BIG BRITISH GUNS.

When Hefty Annie Fires a Shell She Makes a Noise Like a Cough.

The young newcomer to the billet sat up with a start and stared in wonderment while the ground rocked under him.

"Needn't be alarmed, sonny," quoth an old-timer there as he unconcernedly lighted a "fag," that's only "Hefty Annie" doing a cough and spit at the Boches. Never heard big guns barking before, I s'pose?"

The youngster admitted that he had not.

"Well, you'll soon get used to them here, an' then you won't mind them no more'n if they was your mother singing y' to sleep. It's fine music, m' boy, fine music when it's made by your own side and mighty unwelcome when it's made by the other." Having delivered himself of this terse description of gun-fire the old-timer stretched comfortably back and whiffed his "fag" with great enjoyment, says a writer in the London Daily Mail.

"Hefty Annie" lay out in the fields near by cunningly screened from the sharp eyes of the hawk-men from over the barbed-wire border who were always trying to locate her whereabouts with the sinister motive of compassing her destruction. Official documents, in their cold, unimaginative way, described her as "Howitzer, 15-inch, mark ——," and so on. But to the more understanding minds of the men who expended much loving care upon her, "Annie" was a creature with a soul, something that could be talked to and had a truly feminine way of exacting little attentions from the male folk around her—not a mere cylinder of steel which alternately labored and slept. But then officialdom, dry as dust and dull of vision, does not understand the phychology of guns as the men who work them do.

"Hefty Annie" was not only "hefty" in herself, but she demanded the same useful quality from the "court" over which she queened it with most exacting autocracy. No room there for unmuscular weaklings nor any slow of foot.

The Gun's Travels.

When "Annie" started upon her travels she did so in almost royal state. Her train spread over quite a considerable length of roadway. A huge petrol tractor led the van—a strange-looking contraption with rear wheels almost as high as an omnibus' knife-board; then came "Annie" herself in solitary grandeur upon her special carriage and robed in tarpaulins—the scarlet and ermine of her line. After her rolled the "pill-boxes," otherwise the ammunition wagons (so called because the battery humorist had chalked "Pills for the Kaiser" on their dull grey sides; then the "wireless" truck and sundry other vehicles all designed for the specific purpose of ministering to "Annie's" needs. These trundled along at a good pace under the persuasion of the tractor, which, although a queer-looking affair in itself, was indubitably "hefty" when it came to pulling.

"Somewhere in France" at last, and "Hefty Annie" was settling down to "own a bit of the earth." Dexterously, yet carefully, her "subjects" went about the task of erecting her throne. First, they laid the bed-plates which formed the base of it; when all was ready tackles were rigged and "Annie" was enthroned with somewhat less pomp, perhaps, but with far greater solicitude for the permanency of her seat than is usually shown towards monarchs. Just what was done, how it was done, and why it was done would make an interesting story. Doubtless history will tell us all about the matter one day. This narrative, not being history, must stop at arousing curiosity and not go on to satisfy it.

Coughing All Day.

Suffice it, therefore, to say that everything that had to be done was done—swiftly, deftly, and cor: ctly, as the work of well-trained hands always is. Its completion found "Hefty Annie" sitting grimly on her seat and poking an ugly round snout contemptuously towards the enemy.

"All ready for action, sir," shouted a subaltern, poking his head into a hole and addressing someone apparently down in the bowels of the earth, who answered:

"Righto. What's your full range, did you say?"

"Fifteen miles or a bit more, sir," replied the "sub," whereat the subterranean voice rumbled back an expresion of great satisfaction.

And so it was that "Hefty Annie" began her reign. At intervals she coughed, a deep, raucous "hoof" that ripped its way through her whole body. Sometimes she did this just once or twice, at others quite a long paroxysm seized her. As "Annie" coughed she spat from her iron lips great mouthfuls of bright yellow flame, from the midst of which was ejected a huge shell that shrieked viciously away to a place so far off that only the observers aloft and in the liars ahead could get even the dimmest sight of it.

COFFEE IN THE EAST.

Wildly Denounced When it First Appeared in Constantinople.

For one who has ever walked the streets of a Turkish town, it is almost impossible to imagine them without coffee house, says G. H. Dwight, in Scribner's Magazine. Yet, those resorts are of comparative recency among the Turks, and they were not acclimatized without bitter opposition.

While the properties of the coffee berry are supposed to have been discovered or rediscovered by an Arab dervish in the thirteenth century, they were unknown in Constantinople until 300 years later. The first coffee house was opened there in 1554 by one Shemsi, a native of Aleppo. The beverage so quickly appreciated was as quickly looked upon by the orthodox as insidious to the public morals.

It was variously denounced as one of the four elements of the world of pleasure, one of the four pillars of the tent of lubricity, one of the four cushions of the couch of voluptuousness, and one of the four ministers of the devil—the other three being tobacco, opium and wine. "Kaveh," whence our coffee, is a slight modification of an Arabic word—literally meaning "that which takes away the appetite."

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Are You Interested in Winning the War?

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Help the Government by investing in a few thousand or a few hundred dollars in its Bonds.

Ask us for particulars. We make no charge for our services.

G. H. Burgess & Company

TRADERS BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

GERMAN LABORING CLASSES ARE ON THE VERGE OF REVOLT

Authorities Endeavoring to Trace Some of Pamphlets Advocating Peace at Any Price.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Throughout Germany the authorities have their hands full confiscating and trying to trace the source of pamphlets advocating peace at any price.

This symptom of revolt among a large section of the people recently assumed alarming proportions. A few days ago there was a house-to-house search in Berlin, resulting in the arrests of an editor and printer associated with the Socialist organization. Strongest measures, however, failed to suppress this form of agitation against war, which is so widespread as to baffle the efforts of the military and police. It is proof of the existence of a great undercurrent of discontent which approaches rebellion among the working classes of Germany.

The well informed Cologne correspondent of the Tyd writes:

"Complete removal of the censorship may be expected shortly, as the authorities can no longer oppose the increasing stream of protests and the bitter agitation among the people. The only result of the Government's measures of suppression is the appearance in succession of secretly produced pamphlets distributed from hand to hand, which are increasing the prevailing unrest and the general feeling of collapse. Removing the censorship would be a safety valve, for the feeling is now increasing in bitterness among the laboring classes."

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Capt. Philip Cruickshank, of Armagh, and editor of the "Tyrone Constitution," is reported killed in action.

Rev. T. Bradley, C.C., Killinkere, Ballieboro, has volunteered as a chaplain with the British Expeditionary forces.

Mr. Henry F. Brenan has been appointed Crown Solicitor for King's County, in succession to the late Mr. Richard Fitzwilliam Barry.

Maze Races, Ireland, have been abandoned as a mark of sympathy for the relatives of Ulster soldiers who fell in the recent fighting.

Lieut.Col. Ross Smyth, officer commanding a battalion of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, has arrived at his home, Ardmore, Londonderry, wounded in action.

The impending retirement of Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain from the position of Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, is announced.

The debris in the Sackville Street area is turning in handy around the port of Dublin. About 800 tons have already gone as balast on a sailing ship to Australia.

A deputation from the Dublin Corporation, with reference to the reconstruction of Dublin, was received by the Prime Minister at the House of Commons.

Mr. Charles Edmond Fair, LL.D., has been appointed Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the County of Westmeath, in succession to the late Mr. Patrick Robert Kelly.

The police hut at Fairymount, in the Castlerea district, has been discontinued. The hut was erected in 1902, when the De Freyne estate was the scene of "land war agitation."

At the meeting of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle, Sir David Harrel was sworn a Lord Justice for the vacancy in the office of Lord Llentenant.

While engaged with his son in excavating building material in a quarry on his farm at Derreen, Athea, Patrick Ahern was killed by a porion of the embankment giving way.

Amongst those who have been killed in the Canadian Contingent is Mr. R. W. Moeran, third son of the late Very Rev. E. B. Moeran, Dean of Down, who was for many years rector of Killyleagh.

A soldier of the Royal Irish Regiment, Pte. Dallowye, died at the King George V. Hospital, Dublin, as the result of a bullet wound accidentally received during rifle practice at the military range, Skerries.

A delegation of the Dublin Municipality has gone to Paris to study the methods of reconstruction employed in invaded towns, and was received by the Committee of the Exposition, which is now being held at the Tuilleries.

In reply to the request of the Roscommon Town Commissioner that military be stationed in Roscommon, a reply has been received from Major Long stating that the request will receive the consideration of the General officer Commanding-in-Chief.

A shocking occurrence is reported in Ennis recently on a Sunday, when during Mass at a local church in Ballinwan, Mr. Patrick Hegarty, of the Clan County Council, was suddenly attacked from behind by another member of the congregation, who inflicted terrible gashes with a razor. His assailant escaped.

WILL MAKE GERMANY PARIAH OF NATIONS

All Diplomatic Relations Are Severed Till Reparation for Fryatt's Murder.

A despatch from London says: Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Premier Asquith said the Government was determined that "this country will not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation is made for the murder of Capt. Fryatt. Some of our allies," continued the Premier, "have suffered by brutalities even more gross and on a more extended scale than ourselves by action of the German authorities. We are in consultation with them as to the best, most effective steps to be taken and as to what conditions should be expected in the terms of peace to secure reparation that will satisfy justice." A member asked if the Government was "prepared to make a statement that Emperor William is wanted for wilful murder in this case." No answer was returned to this.

ROUMANIA FRIENDLY TOWARD BULGARIA

A despatch from London says:—Bulgarian and Roumanian relations have become more friendly, according to a telegram from Sofia, transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The readiness of the Roumanian Government to agree to the exchange of goods between the two countries is very favorably commented upon in the Budgarian capital, says the despatch.

TRANSFER SMELTING INDUSTRY FROM GERMANY TO BRITAIN

England Enters Into Agreement With Australia for Supply of Zinc Concentrates and Spelter.

A despatch from London says: An agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Australia, under which Great Britain contracts to purchase 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates and 45,000 tons of spelter annually from Australia during the period of the war, and for ten years afterward.

The effect of the agreement will be to ensure the transfer of the smelting industry from Germany to British hands. The amount involved in the agreement exceeds £25,000,000, covering more than half of Australia's annual output. The remainder of the output is expected to be taken over by France and Belgium.

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Let every good Canadian apply for every dollar he can afford.
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Russian War Loan

$1,000 invested in these bonds will be repaid on maturity by the Russian Government with what will produce in Canadian money approximately $1,650, and a good half-yearly interest in the meantime. Both Bonds and Coupons can be cashed in Toronto. This is the safest and most legitimate of all the great war profits, and occurs through the technical condition of Russian exchange produced by this war. Write or telephone for circular fully explaining.

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