

POLES PUT BOLSHIEVIKI TO ROUT, TAKING 10,000 PRISONERS

Warsaw Sector Being Rapidly Cleared of the Invaders by Victorious Poles Following Up With Artillery—Succeed in Retaking Several Polish Towns.

A despatch from Warsaw says:—The Polish offensive is now in full swing. More than 10,000 prisoners, 30 cannon, 300 machine guns and thousands of supply carts have been captured from the Bolsheviks.

The Poles have occupied Pionak, Pultusk and Wyskow, through which the Reds drove in their sweep toward the Capital.

Owing to the Polish pressure from the northeast it is reported that the Bolsheviks are withdrawing their forces which reached the Vistula south of the Prussian border and to the northwest of Warsaw.

The Warsaw sector is rapidly being cleared of the Bolsheviks. North and northeast of the Capital the Reds are being shored back by the Poles who are following them up all along the front, using artillery in such quantities as to cause great confusion among the invaders, who are now on the run.

To the east the Bolsheviks are reported to be making their way across the Bug at various points.

Siedlów was taken by the Poles early Wednesday.

The Fifth, Seventh, Fifty-Eighth and Eighty, Bolshevik Divisions, on the Warsaw front, have been annihilated, and thousands of Soviet soldiers made prisoner. Wednesday night's official statement says.

The Russians lost their bearings in trying to meet attacks on all sides from the Polish columns on their flanks, the statement adds. The Poles, continuing their advance, have occupied Katuszyn, 35 miles east of Warsaw; Siedlów, 57 miles east of the Capital; Milzyrzec, 20 miles southeast of Siedlów; Wlodawa, on the Bug River, 125 miles southeast of Warsaw.

The Poles are reported to be regrouping before Lemberg for a counterstroke against the Bolsheviks, who are less than 30 kilometres from the city.

In the region of Thorn, about 105 miles northwest of Warsaw, the communists says, the Poles have launched a counter-action in the direction of Brodnica, which still is occupied by the Bolshevik forces. In the region of Lipno, about 25 miles southeast of Thorn, and at Siedlów the Bolsheviks have started an eastward movement, aviators report.

North of the fortress Novogrodek, the Red forces were dislodged after stubborn resistance, a Polish cavalry charge smashing a Bolshevik brigade. The Bolsheviks leaving Pultusk, thirty miles north of Warsaw, took with them the town Mayor, and all of the clergy as hostages, the communists states, adding that 1,500 prisoners were gathered in this engagement alone.

MEMNONITES APPEAL TO QUEBEC PREMIER

Fear They Will Lose Language and Religion in Western Provinces.

A despatch from Quebec, Que., says:—Seven representatives of the Mennonite Church in Manitoba and Saskatchewan waited on Honorable L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, here on Wednesday afternoon and submitted a lengthy document setting forth their beliefs and customs, as well as the privileges they desire, should they decide to come and settle in the Province of Quebec.

The document states that the Mennonites, fearing that their language and religion may be taken from them in the provinces where they now reside, see themselves compelled by their conscience to look for another home, where they may live up to their confession without being molested or restricted.

The delegation, including two bishops of the Mennonite Church, was received by the Prime Minister, accompanied by Hon. J. E. Perreault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, and Mr. J. N. Miller, secretary of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

Improved Highways in Eastern Canada

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That it will be possible by next summer to travel over improved highways from Windsor, Ont., to St. John, N.B., is the hope of officials of the Federal Highways Aid Department.

If present indications are borne out by subsequent construction there will be good roads all the way between these points, and also between Niagara Falls and St. John, N.B. There will remain, however, the necessity of ferrying across the Ottawa River on the highway between Ottawa and Montreal.

American motorists who took part in the recent Michigan picnic tour expressed surprise at finding the Canadian roads as good as they were. Some of them who had done extensive travelling over the famed Lincoln Highway declared that the roads they had encountered in Northern Ontario during their recent journey were better in their present state than were some parts of the Lincoln Highway.

Lord Jellicoe New Zealand's New Governor-General

A despatch from London says:—Viscount Jellicoe left on Thursday for New Zealand to assume his duties as Governor-General.

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESS DELEGATES

The University of Toronto has fallen in line with McGill (Montreal) in paying recognition to the work of the Press of the British Empire in the late war. The four men seen above, who have received the degree of LL.D., are, from left to right: Mr. Geoffrey Fairfax; Sir Robert Bruce, Mr. Robert Donald and Sir Gilbert Parker.

A Letter From London

In the centre of Queen Mary's diadem at the recent Court shone the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond, which according to tradition, "may be worn by no man without misfortune, but which brings no harm to a woman."

Its history is known for some 500 years, and it is believed by the superstitious to have brought death or disaster to many an Eastern monarch till it came by conquest into the possession of Queen Victoria. It has now been worn by three Queens of England, and has sparkled with kindly beneficence on each.

The Dukedom of York has been invariably conferred on the second son of the Sovereign since the days of Edward IV. The last holder of the title was the present King, who sat for the first time in the House of Lords as Duke of York in 1892. He was introduced by his father, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII, and his uncle, the Duke of Connaught.

Twenty-eight years later it falls to the Duke of Connaught again to introduce a Duke of York, and his experience in this respect is unique. If the Prince of Wales had been in this country he would almost certainly have been the senior sponsor for his younger brother.

Mr. Lloyd George's career resembles in some respects that of Lord Beaconsfield. Both were self-made men, both were trained in solicitors' offices, and both were witnessed by the present Prime Minister when he was an articled clerk, or made by him when he had an office of his own, must still be coming into effect. With the possible exception of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and the great Tory chief are the only two self-made men who have ever occupied No. 10 Downing Street.

The appointment of Lady Elizabeth Dawson to succeed Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy as one of Queen Mary's Women of the Bedchamber is an illustration of the tenacity with which old titles—especially in the Royal Household—cling to new duties. Needless to say Her Majesty's new attendant will have nothing to do with any of the sleeping apartments at Buckingham Palace.

Lower Living Costs in July

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During July the cost of the weekly budget of staple foods dropped slightly, according to the figures given in the current issue of the Labor Gazette. The average was \$16.84 at the middle of July, as against \$16.92 in June; \$13.77 in July, 1919, and \$7.42 in July, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices again declines, being 346.8 for July, as compared with 349.3 for June, 294.9 for July, 1919, and 134.6 for July, 1914.

The Dog Show at the Canadian National Exhibition has been run for 25 years and is second largest on the continent.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.
Toronto, Aug. 24.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.08, in store Fort William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 95%; No. 3 CW, 94%; extra No. 1 feed, 94%; No. 1 feed, 90%; No. 2 feed, 87%; in store Fort William.
Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.44; No. 4 CW, \$1.25; rejected, \$1.17; American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.95; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 80 to 85c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.30 to \$2.40, shipping points, according to freights outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—\$1.35 to \$1.40, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 3, \$1.75, nominal, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$1.45, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$1.2, nominal.
New Flour—\$10.40 to \$10.50, bulk seaboard.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal, freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Eggs, select, 63 to 64c; No. 1, 59 to 60c. Butter, creamery prints, 59 to 61c; choice dairy prints, 49 to 51c; ordinary dairy prints, 45 to 47c; bakers', 35 to 40c; oleomargarine, best grade, 34 to 38c. Cheese, new, large, 2 1/2 to 30c; twins, 30 to 30 1/2c; old, large, 35 to 34c; twins, 34 to 35c; Stillton, old, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2c. Maple syrup, 1 gal. tin, \$3.40; 5 gal. tin, per gal., \$3.25; maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c. Churning cream—Toronto creameries are paying for churning cream, 58 to 60c per pound fat f.o.b. shipping points, nominal.

Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Pills, 33 to 36c; hams, med., 48 to 51c; heavy, 41 to 43c; cooked hams, 65 to 68c; backs, plain, 54 to 57c; backs, boned, 60 to 65c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 50c; cottage rolls, 39 to 43c.
Barrelled Meats—Bean pork, \$43; short cut or family back at \$56; for same back, bonless, \$56 to \$57; pickled back, \$60 to \$66; mess pork, \$47.
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 20 to 28c; in cases, 25 1/2 to 28 1/2c; clear bellies, 29 1/2 to 30 1/2c; fat backs, 24 to 26c.
Lard—Tierces, 26 1/2 to 27c; tubs, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2c; pails, 28 to 29 1/2c; prints, 28 to 30c. Shortening, tierces, 22 1/2 to 23c per lb.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, Aug. 24.—Oats, No. 2 C, W., \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 3 CW, \$1.14 to \$1.15. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, new stand, \$14.85 to \$15.05. Rolled oats, 50-lb. bag, \$5.60 to \$5.75. Bran, \$54.25. Shorts, \$61.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$31. Cheese, finest easterns, 24 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 59 to 60c. Eggs, fresh, 58c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$2.10 to \$2.15.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Aug. 24.—Choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.50; good heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; do, good, \$12 to \$12.50; do, med., \$10 to \$11; do, com., \$7.50 to \$9; bulle, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, good, \$9 to \$9.50; do, rough, \$6 to \$8; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, good, \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers, \$9 to \$11; feeders, \$11 to \$12.50; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$10.50 to \$12; do, spring, \$12 to \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$18; sheep, \$6.50 to \$9.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.75; do, weighed off cars, \$20; do, f.o.b., \$18.75; do, do, country points, \$18.50.
Montreal, Aug. 24.—Butcher steers, good, \$9.50 to \$10.50; med., \$8 to \$9.50; com., \$6 to \$8; butcher heifers, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; com., \$4.75 to \$7; butcher cows, choice, \$8.50 to \$9; med., \$5.50 to \$6; canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$5; butcher bulls, com., \$4.75 to \$5.75; good veal, \$12 to \$13; med., \$9 to \$11; grass, \$5 to \$6; good lambs, \$12; sheep, up to \$7. Select hogs, \$20, off cars; sows, \$16 to \$15.

EIGHT HOURS' WORK FOR SIX DOLLARS

27,000 Harvesters Garner the Western Crops.

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—Of 27,000 harvesters arriving from the East in Winnipeg, approximately 10,000 have been absorbed in Saskatchewan. The supply to date is about equal to the demand, though there are some districts which have not yet commenced cutting, notably Yorkton, where a yield of 35 bushels to the acre is expected.

Harvesters are asking \$8 and \$9 a day, but most of them have signed up at the prevailing rate of \$8 per day. Many of them are exercised as to the amount of work they are expected to do.

"Will we work eight hours a day?" is the most frequent question with which officials of the Bureau of Labor have been pelted.

"You certainly will," is the invariable reply.

Britain to Recognize Egyptian Independence

A despatch from London says:—It is understood that the terms of the peace treaty between Zaghlof Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, and Lord Milner, include formal recognition of Egyptian independence and then surrender by Egypt to Britain of the control of foreign affairs, and certain financial measures. This will mean a substantial degree of self-government for Egypt in her domestic affairs.

Germany Lost Two and a Quarter Million in War

A despatch from Berlin says:—The total losses in killed and missing suffered by the German army and navy in the great war were set for the first time at 2,243,364, in an announcement of a semi-official nature. Of this number 500,000 men were termed "missing and most likely dead."

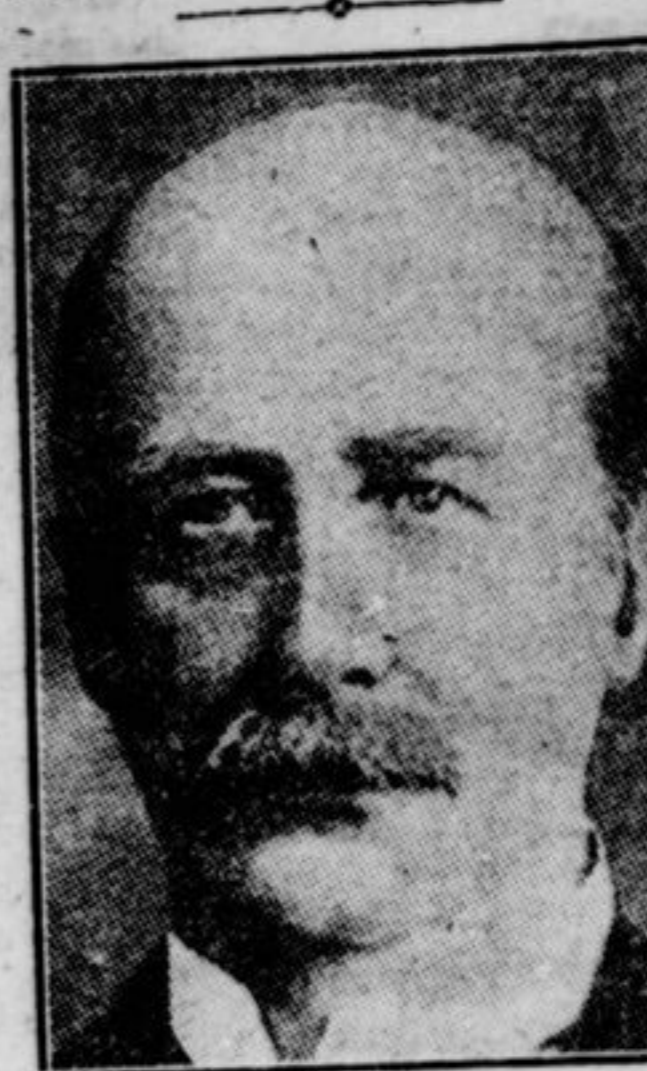
MAYOR OF CORK GUILTY OF SEDITION

He is Hunger-Striking and Wife Has Been Warned of His Condition.

A despatch from London says:—Terrence McSwenny, Lord Mayor of Cork, Ireland, who was arrested, tried and found guilty of making a seditious utterance, was sentenced to two years in prison, the Government announced on Thursday. He is hunger striking. His wife, in Cork, has been warned of his condition; she is held herself in readiness to go to him should he grow weaker.

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Eminent Jurist Comes to Canada. Right Hon. Viscount Cave, Lord of Appeal of the British Courts since January, 1919, and former British Home Secretary, who will be the chief speaker at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association which opens Sept. 1st at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

WILL REDUCE CANADA'S EXPENSES

Dominion's Share of League's Upkeep Will be Lessened.

A despatch from London says:—A revision of the financial scheme of the League of Nations under which Canada is required to pay the same contribution towards the upkeep of the League as Great Britain, France, or any other first-class power will be effected by the Executive Assembly of that body at a meeting which has been called for November 15 next at Geneva.

The rating of nations under the universal Postal Union, which classifies the Dominions as first-class powers, has hitherto been followed, but in view of the growing expenses of the League more equitable arrangements are to be made.

British newspapers have recently been making a strong point of the fact that the British contribution is one-third of the total of the original signatory states, but as a matter of fact the Mother Country pays only the same share of this one-third as Canada and the sister Dominions.

As far as Canada is concerned one of the most important subjects which will come before the Geneva meeting for consideration will be the question of Oriental immigration. This question will be introduced in a report to be submitted by the International Labor Commission which has been created under the League's aegis. It also will be a factor in the matter of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty which is to be submitted to the attention of the League.

The idea of numbering things for the purpose of identifying them is inconceivably old. Men who have learned to count have always noted the passage of time by numbering the hours, the days and the years. Whenever a new invention appeared that made it convenient to identify the units, these units were numbered. In the early days of railroading the engines bore names, but in a few years the names so multiplied that the engines had to be designated by numbers, and the time-tables indicated the several trains in the same way. Cities number their police officers and the houses in their streets; the street railway companies number their conductors and motormen. Every telephone station has its number. The motor car and the motor boat must be registered and bear a distinctive number.

Numbering Things.

It is an age of numbers. The improvement of long-distance roads for automobile traffic is likely to lead soon to an interesting extension of a practice that is already in general use in France and that is about to be adopted on a large scale in England. All the great highways are to bear each its distinctive number. To show how it would work here, suppose that there were three great trunk routes from Montreal to Ottawa, numbered 3, 6 and 8. At every crossing on each of them there would be a sign-board conspicuously. No one on the road from a road so marked. The signboards would also indicate distances and destinations. Thus, at the crossing of two great highways the signboards at right angles—the terminals of the two roads being, let us say, Avon and Hampton on the one and Franklinville and Weston on the other—would read something like this:

14 To Avon 67 miles.
14 To Hampton 183 miles.
9 To Franklinville 120 miles.
9 To Weston 11 miles.

Such a system would be much more helpful in the increasing complexity of shorter state roads than for long-distance motoring. No better scheme has yet been devised for guiding the traveler and preventing even blunders from straying.

War Made Orphans of 12,000,000 Children

A despatch from Paris says:—Twelve million children in Europe lost one or both parents during the war, it is shown by compilations gathered by representatives of the American Red Cross in 18 countries. Russia leads with four million, and France has one million. Albania is last on the list with seventeen thousand.

Poles Refuse to Disarm Unless Russians Do

A despatch from London says:—The Polish delegates at the Minsk Conference have refused to accept a peace condition advanced by the Soviet for the disarmament of the Polish army unless the Russians themselves disarm, says a wireless despatch from Minsk, quoting a report received from Minsk.

Previous to 1885 ales and beers were sold on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. The custom was abolished at an annual loss in both rentals of \$2,000, quite a big sum in the early days for the Big Fair to pay for a principle.

As early as 1882 a State deputation from Ohio visited the Canadian National Exhibition looking for pointers. They have been coming from various States ever since, many of the big fairs across the line being modelled after Toronto.



Hatting Bolshevik Advances. General Woywand, who was assistant to Marshal Foch in the World War has taken over the command of all Polish troops and already his work is being felt in the setback given to the Red Armies. The General took up the offer on condition that he be allowed to run the campaign in his own way. He has transferred Polish troops from Galicia to the Warsaw front. General Woywand went to Poland at the head of 800 French officers.

Vote is Secured by All U.S. Women

A despatch from Washington says:—Ratification of the Suffrage amendment by the Tennessee Legislature was hailed with great joy in the capital.

Secretary of State Colby, upon whom rests the final act of proclamation, all that is needed to confer the voting privilege upon 26,800,000 women citizens, announced that he would act at the earliest possible moment. Under State laws the Presidential franchise, but only 7,000,000 were entitled to vote for members of Congress. The ratification of the amendment therefore gives Presidential suffrage to an additional 8,000,000, and the right to vote for Congress to 20,000,000.

Repatriate Serbians in United States

A despatch from Paris says:—More than 1,000,000 immigrants in the United States want to return to Europe, according to a Serbian official in Paris, who is arranging a commission to go to America to arrange for the repatriation of 800,000 Jugo-Slavs, who are said to have signified their wish to return to their native land.

MAKE CANADA THEIR HOME

This picture gives a good idea of the class of emigrants coming from Britain to settle in Western Canada. They have just arrived from the Old Land.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes

