

ENTS WANTED. COURSE AND EASY TO... take on this agency...

MS FOR SALE. BRIDGED ACRES OF CHOICE... Huron County, good...

CELLANEUS. AR IS HELL

with coal or wood... burning one of these...

ed Spellers. By noted that spelling... weak point of many...

LE OF ORGANS. PIANOS

of Hentzman & Co.,... John streets, Hamil-

Robins. not good solo sing-... discarding of his...

P.Q. Aug. 18, 1894. Co., Limited. frequently used...

truly. S. AUG. SIBOIS. Clothing. The sickroom meter...

Graveyard. ably beautiful... pictures, alluring...

Things. in a cool, dry... or granite iron-

granite ironware... glass or gran-

of bread in... covered place.

BACKDOWN IS EVIDENCE OF GERMAN NEED

London Press Thinks Concession to U. S. Shows Internal Weakness of the Enemy.

PRAISE WILSON

President Has Won a Victory Which Will Strengthen Him in Final Reckoning.

London Cable.—The Daily News, commenting on the situation between Germany and the United States this morning, says: "It is more than a decisive victory for the United States, it is a revelation of the internal position of Germany. Faced with the choice between retreat and war, Germany has chosen to retreat. President Wilson may well take satisfaction in having re-established violated laws of humanity without throwing himself into the conflict."

The Daily News considers the illness of Admiral von Tirpitz the strongest possible confirmation of the belief that the real crisis was not in Washington, but in Berlin, and that it was far behind us which compelled a change of front. It has been reported Emperor William supported Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and today's news gives this report intense significance.

The Daily Express supposes Germany was glad to have an excuse for abandoning a method of warfare which cost more than it was worth, and which covered the German name with ignominy. The Garonne supposes the sinking of the Arabic was a "try-on" to discover how much America would stand, and that the outburst of American anger finally decided the German government to yield something. The paper criticizes some of the severely President Wilson's policy, which it contends entitles Germany the right to sink all enemy merchantmen, except liners without notice, "thus for the first time giving quasi-international sanction to practices never before sanctioned by international law."

The Standard assumes, in an editorial, that the word "liner" will cover broadly all passenger-carrying vessels, and rejects unreservedly the triumph of Mr. Wilson's calm persistence and unshaken firmness, and also in the evidence thus given of the moral force which the United States exercises in the affairs of the world. It says that since the British navy now has the submarine menace well in hand, it is not profitable to inquire whether Germany made a virtue of necessity.

"It should be borne in mind," the Standard says, "that the President's aim was not to be a ruler and judge over nations, but to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The ethical question remains unsettled, but President Wilson went as far in his demands as his position as a neutral enabled him to go, and his success establishes a principle which will be extended beyond its present limits. For that, all humanity may thank him. He has won a position which will make his voice more powerful when the basis upon which international relations stand comes to be reaffirmed after the war."

NEW YORK PRESS VIEWS. New York Report.—The New York Times prints the following editorial regarding the Berlin pledge to the United States:

"President Wilson is in a position to say, with the fervor of full conviction, that 'truth is mighty and will prevail.' The great diplomatic triumph which, with the able and fortunate assistance of Secretary of State Lansing, he has achieved in the long controversy with Germany is one for which the world will give him great credit; it will bring him high distinction, but it is a victory as well of truth and of the 'many sacred principles of justice and humanity,' for which in the various notes dispatched to Berlin he has contended with so much firmness and ability. He stood upon the very rock of truth, when in the first Lusitania note, that of May 13, he called the attention of the German Government to the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully be ruthlessly put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of unarmed merchantmen." Germany yields to President Wilson, she accepts and promises to honor and obey the principles of law upon which our protests have been based.

The Tribune says: "There seems now no reason to doubt that the crisis in our relations with Germany has passed. The note of Count Von Bernstorff to Mr. Lansing patently furnishes satisfying evidence of the change in the German submarine policy. So far as it is possible to judge, and there can be no doubt to minimize the value of the Ambassador's words, Germany now accepts the principle which has been the point of departure of American diplomacy, that submarines shall exercise the right to visit and search before attacking passenger ships. In a word, Germany has consented to live within the law, which is all that the United States has ever asked."

PEACE TERMS UNALTERED. Berlin Cable.—(By Wireless). The Overseas News Agency says: "The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks, in an article which evidently is inspired, that if the London Economic opinion that Sir Edward Grey's letter indicates a readiness to begin peace negotiations is correct, Germany calmly awaits further developments. The only basis upon which Germany will find it possible to conclude peace remains unchanged."

HERO'S V. C.

Received by Parents of Late Lance-Corp. Fisher, Montreal.

Montreal Report.—The Victoria Cross won by the late Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher, of the 13th battalion, at St. Julien, where he was killed, has been received by the hero's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fisher, 576 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, accompanied by a letter of appreciation from the British War Office. The deceased soldier earned the distinction of the cross by gallantly assisting with a machine gun, in covering the retreat of a battery, and later bringing his machine gun into action, under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports. It was while doing this he was killed. He was only 20 years of age.

CHECK TO HUNS IN WORST SPOT

Russian Victory in Galicia a Bad Blow to the Teutons.

Breaks Confidence of Already Wounded Invaders.

(By Frederick Bennett.

Petrograd Cable.—To-day's news shows more than a steady slowing-up of the German advance. The Russians now hold the Germans on the entire front, except in the neighborhood of Riga, where the enemy has again returned to the River Misa, from which he was lately thrown back to the River Aa.

On the Vilna front the Russians have advanced on the right bank of the Wylia, but this move, while proving a successful reply to the German attempt to outflank Vilna from the south, is unlikely to be continued. More significant is the very considerable Russian success in Galicia, where 3,000 prisoners, with many guns, were taken between the Zlita Lipa and the Strypa. The locality of this success adds to its importance. General Pflaumer, with about five army corps, attempted to attack both flanks of the Russian army in Galicia, with the clear object of forcing it away from the Roumanian frontier. The Russian victory occurred just where the Germans would least have desired it. Its effect will be great, both as an encouragement to the Russians and as lessening the confidence of the already weary Germans. It must not, however, be supposed that this will alter the general plans of the Russians' strategic retirement, the accomplishment of which it will make easier, but not unnecessary.

GERMAN FORCES EXHAUSTED. In an interview accorded me, General Mikhnevitch, head of the General Staff in Petrograd, said:

"There is no doubt that the German army is being exhausted by the drawing out of its communications. According to the testimony of those at the front, all the German soldiers of the best age have been used up, and the enemy's army consists now mainly of youths and men well advanced in years.

"If the Germans retain the upper hand it is because of their technical superiority and because their army follows their artillery, while our artillery follows our army.

"The Russian retirement was imperatively required by the general plan of the chief of command, but it should not for a moment shake the confidence of the public in final victory. The vital forces of Russia stand incomparably higher than those of Germany. All necessary measures now have been taken for the immeasurable development of the Russian technical resources and the increase of her output of war munitions. As soon as the requirements of the army in this respect are satisfied the Russian advance and the German retreat will begin."

A London Times despatch says: "In conflict with the Neue Vremna emphatically denies the possibility of the Germans ever reaching Kiev, Moscow or Petrograd.

It is assumed the Austro-German offensive on the Gallic front will cease automatically with the halt of the retreating Russian forces, whose arduous task has been undoubtedly lightened by this latest victory.

The Riga correspondent of the Bourse Gazette reports that several large bottles of German prisoners captured there on August 29. The inhabitants are now being allowed to return to Riga.

WAR'S ORIGIN CLEARLY LIES WITH GERMANY

British Foreign Office Replies to Recent Statements Made by Berlin Headquarters.

CONFERENCE

Its Refusal by Germany Came Before the Russian Mobilization.

London Cable.—In reply to recent German statements, relating to the origin of the war, the British Foreign Office has issued the following:

"First—The Germans maintain that the reason which led to the rejection of the proposal for a conference was the mobilization of Russia. In Paper No. 43 of our White Book, Sir E. Goschen (British Ambassador at Berlin) reported a conversation with the German Secretary of State, refusing a conference.

"The Secretary of State said that the suggested conference would practically amount to a court of arbitration, and could not in his opinion be called together, except at the request of Austria and Russia. He maintained that such a conference was not practicable. He further said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would have to follow suit. As when he refused a conference he referred to the possibility of Russian mobilization it cannot now be maintained that the reason for the refusal was the fact that Russia was mobilizing.

"As a matter of fact, the proposal for a conference was made July 26, 1914, and was refused by Germany July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for a general mobilization in Russia. On that day Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia requiring an understanding that within two hours the Russian forces should be demobilized.

"Second—Doubt is thrown in Germany on the assurance we gave Belgium in 1913 that we should not land troops in that country except in the case of violation of its territory by another power. Assurance was not only given to the Belgian Minister, but Sir F. Villiers gave Sir Edward Grey's record of it to the Belgian Government at the time. This assurance appeared in the collected diplomatic documents. Why is it doubted? It is because the Germans have not allowed the reproduction of the document which is damning to their case.

"Third—The final interview between Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky (German Ambassador at London). This interview, purely private, was held at a private house and no record was made of it. But Sir E. Grey is certain that he never made the statement quoted by the North German Gazette with regard to the decisive factor in Great Britain's participation in the war, nor did he speak of mediation in favor of Germany. If need be, a fuller statement will be made in Parliament on the subject.

"Fourth—The immediate cause of this war was the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which then turned into a dispute between Austria and Russia. Yet it is worthy of note that it was Germany who declared war against Russia and France. The Austrian Ambassador remained in Petrograd after the German Ambassador left. Germany declared war on Russia on Aug. 1, and Austria on Aug. 6, 1914."

STRANGE DEATH

Detroit Woman Inhaled Poison Fumes Leaving No Trace.

Detroit Report.—Criminologists profess to be able to discern in the unusual circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. William Winn in her home, 203 Buena Vista avenue east, to-day an avenue of possibilities hitherto unexplored by the use of which those so inclined might, without exposing themselves to danger, cause the "removal" of persons whose presence in life was undesirable.

Mrs. Winn, 40 years old, was found in her bathroom, the discovery being made by her husband. She was lying quietly on the bathroom floor, and so natural was her pose that Winn refused to believe his wife dead until informed by a physician that life was extinct.

NOT CHOLERA

Disease on Steamer at N. Y. Not the Asiatic Scourge.

New York Report.—An examination into the nineteen suspicious cases aboard the steamship President Lincoln, in the Hamburg-American dock at Hoboken, practically convinced Dr. Louis L. Williams, Chief Medical Officer at Ellis Island, and Dr. J. J. O'Connell, health officer of the port, that the illness was not Asiatic cholera, as first was feared. Still the quarantine on the President Lincoln will be maintained until the physicians have completed their examination.

The illness of the men on board the vessel was such that Dr. Joseph Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, felt justified in imposing a quarantine on the 260 persons aboard her.

GAS ATTACKS WERE FOILED

French Drove Back the Germans Who Attempted Them.

Preparing for Anniversary of the Marne Battle.

Paris Cable.—For a week the French have been pouring an avalanche of shells into the German lines in the west. It is not believed that this ammunition would be used simply for the purpose of damaging the German trenches, and, therefore, an early general offensive is looked for. Asphyxiating gas was used without success by the Germans in an attack against Lingé and Schatzmaecker, in the Vosges, last night. After releasing the gas the Germans charged the French positions, but were driven back. Elsewhere on the French front there were no infantry actions, though heavy cannonading occurred at several places. German aviators violated Swiss territory yesterday for the fourth time. Five German military aeroplanes flew inside the Swiss frontier opposite the French town of Belle. Although under fire from French artillery, the aeroplanes landed back. One damaged machine came down near the Swiss village of Buix, but afterwards took to the air and escaped towards Alsace.

The Municipal Council is making arrangements with the Government for an official commemoration of the Battle of the Marne, in which the German advance through France in the early weeks of the war was ended. The celebration will be held on September 12th.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"Artillery actions have occurred in the sector to the north of Arras and in the regions of Roye and Quenneville. The enemy has thrown some shells on Soissons and Rheims, and our artillery has directed a very efficacious fire against the enemy trenches on the front of the Aisne and Champagne.

"In the Argonne the Germans during the course of the day bombarded our front on several occasions with bomb-throwers and guns of various calibres, particularly between the ravine of La Houyette and Lafontaine-aux-Charmes. Our batteries and our trench guns replied and silenced the guns of the enemy. In the Vosges there has been a rather violent cannonading in the Ban-de-Sapt and at Combekepf.

"On the night of August 23-29 our aeroplanes bombarded the German installations at Ostend, the cantonments at Middelkerke and the station near Thourout. Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs in Luneville. It is reported that there were some victims among the civil population."

FRENCH LANDED ON ASIA MINOR

Detachment From Fleet Takes a Blockhouse Unopposed.

Germans Claim an Allied Cruiser Foundered Near the Coast.

Paris Cable.—An official communication issued by the Ministry of Marine to-night says: "The island of Ruad (Syria), lying between Latakiah and Tartabous, has been occupied by a detachment from the French squadron, which holds the blockhouse and the Syrian shore. The French flag was hoisted at 9 o'clock this morning. There was no resistance, the population according to the troops a warm reception."

The island of Ruad lies two miles off the coast of Syria. Its population of some three thousand is largely engaged in navigation and sponge fishing.

CLAIM CRUISER FOUND. Berlin Cable.—A report was given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day that a cruiser of the allies had met with disaster off the coast of Asia Minor.

"A telegram from Smyrna states that two hostile cruisers bombarded the city of Smyrna and the coast of the gulf to the south of the city," says the news agency. "One cruiser foundered. The second ship attempted to go to the rescue, but was prevented by Turkish artillery."

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Sir E. Grey Leaves Foreign Office for Vacation—Earl Grey to Fill Post.

INOUE IS DEAD

Admiral Von Tirpitz Suffering From Overwork is to Take a Holiday.

New Ontario as a home for settlers is to be widely advertised.

Domestic technical educationists will press their request for Federal aid. Acting Chief Smith refused the job of Toronto fire commissioner at \$3,500 a year.

Bread dropped in Brantford Wednesday from 7 to 6 cents for a 1 1/2-pound loaf.

Ten Turks with knives assaulted two Italians, wounding them seriously, in Toronto.

Children's Day at the Toronto Exhibition was a record breaker, with an attendance of 111,000.

Marquis Kaoru Inouye, one of the elder statesmen of Japan, died Wednesday at the age of 80.

Regina ratepayers are to vote on abolition of Sunday street cars as a means to reduce the annual deficit.

A rich gold discovery is reported at Kowhash, on the National Transcontinental Railway, 300 miles west of Cochrane.

The Toronto Board of Control recommended that Judge Denton be asked to investigate the Roden-Meredith charges.

Sir Edward Grey is leaving the Foreign Office for a short vacation. During his absence the Marquis of Crewe will be in charge of the Foreign Office.

Stratford and Perth county Branch of the Speakers' Patriotic League has vigorously condemned the criticism of Prof. Riethdorf and warmly commended his work.

The Grimsby trawler steamer Cheria, with nine men aboard, is believed to have been sunk by a German submarine. She was given up for lost Wednesday.

It was announced Wednesday by the Russian Embassy at Tokio that Russia has not requested that troops be sent from Japan to her assistance in the European war.

Clear, mild weather, with no frost anywhere, still prevails throughout the West, and threshing is becoming common. Grain cutting is in the concluding stages in many districts.

Forest Wednesday had a very successful campaign for a machine gun, over the \$1,000 being subscribed. This makes two machine guns from there, the other being given by the Town Council.

Admiral Von Tirpitz is suffering from overwork, says a report from Berlin, and at the advice of his physicians, who say that he is bordering on a state of exhaustion, will take a few weeks' vacation.

A Zurich telegram to the Munich Nachrichten vividly describes a Dantesque scene in the Brest-Litovsk district, where the country for miles around seems to be in flames. Infamously cattle are carousing wildly over the blackened fields and 30,000 people in the district are homeless.

The barn and stables of Mr. Samuel Clarke, who resides about two miles west of Gananoque, were totally destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon, together with his season's crop of hay and grain, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars.

Over 100 coalhandlers struck at Halifax Wednesday, demanding increased pay. They have been getting 30 cents per hour day and 35 cents night, and are asking for 35 cents day and 40 cents night. They also demand some change in regard to working conditions, as to pay for time they are kept waiting on barges before and after their coal-handling work.

HUGE RUSS. LOSS

Germans Claim They Have Been Terribly Weakened.

Berlin Cable.—An official statement to-day says: "During the month of August the number of prisoners taken by German troops in the eastern and southeastern theaters of war, and the quantities of war materials captured during the same period, totalled more than 2,900 officers and 283,839 men taken prisoners, and 2,200 cannon and 500 machine guns taken.

"Of these, 20,000 prisoners and 827 cannon were taken at Kovno. About 90,000 prisoners, including 15 generals and more than 1,000 officers, and 1,200 cannon and 150 machine guns, were taken at Novo Georgievsk. The counting up of the cannon and machine guns taken at Novo Georgievsk has not yet been finished, however, while the count of machine guns taken at Kovno has not yet begun. The figures quoted as totals, therefore, will be considerably increased.

"The stock of ammunition, provisions and carts in the two fortresses cannot be estimated.

"The number of prisoners taken by German and Austro-Hungarian troops since May 2, when the spring campaign in Galicia began has, therefore, increased to considerably more than one million."

SIX-INCH GUNS

The Limit of Defence on Ships Under U. S. Laws.

London Cable.—Some doubt having existed in the minds of British shipping men regarding the position under American laws of ships using defensive armament, the Imperial Merchants' Guild to-day publishes rules adopted for the guidance of officers of the American Government, who are charged with the duty of determining the peaceful character of particularly armed vessels. The rules as summarized occupy half a column in the newspapers. They show that ships may carry guns up to the six-inch calibre variety, providing owners of vessels are able to show the investigators that such armament is intended only for defence.

MORE GAINS IN THE CAMEROONS

Germans, After Series of Defeat, Retreat in Disorder.

Their Deserters Attack and Rout Former Comrades.

Paris Cable.—Fighting continues in the Cameroons, the German colony, in Western Africa which the British and French have been attempting since the early part of the war to wrest from the Germans. The Ministry of Colonies gave out a statement to-day announcing further victories. It follows:

"French forces in the eastern and south-eastern Cameroons are continuing a vigorous offensive in the direction of Yaounde, capital of the colony. The German troops were defeated in a series of engagements and are retreating in great disorder.

"Many of the native German troops surrendered, with their arms and other equipment. A party of these deserters while on their way to our post at Aradmakel encountered a company of Germans, who attempted to bar their way. The deserters defeated the Germans, and also attacked a German post at Sangemellina.

"Our right column, coming from the north, attacked July 23-25 the strongly-fortified positions at the Dume station, simultaneously with an attack from our southern column. The Germans were defeated completely, they abandoned their positions, and in retreat threw most of their supplies into the river and allowed natives to pillage other abandoned stores. In evacuating Dume the enemy set it on fire, making a stand on a hill overlooking the town. This position, which was defended with artillery and machine guns, was carried by assault by one of our officers and by prisoners."

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STILL GAINING UPON AUSTRIA

Italian Official Report Again Tells of Advances.

Enemy Is Using Inflammable Shrapnel Now.

Rome Cable.—The official statement issued by the Italian general headquarters to-night says:

"On the Upper Noce River our artillery opened fire on the enemy entrenchments constructed opposite the position recently conquered by us at the head of the Strino Valley. Well placed shells damaged the entrenchments and compelled the defenders to abandon a portion of them. The enemy's artillery at Monte Fanarotta, in Val Sugano, renewed the bombardment of Borgo, now deserted, and batteries posted in the environs of Chertz, in the Cordevole Valley, opened fire on Caprile, damaging the hospital.

"In the Puzzo basin our adversary has thrown in a number of inflammable shrapnel on the houses, causing fresh fires. During the night of the 21st the enemy began an attack on our positions on the slopes of Bombon, but did not go beyond directing an intense artillery and rifle fire on them.

"On the Carso front late on the night of the 30th, during a violent storm, the enemy made two attacks by the light of volleys of brilliant rockets, but our troops were able, thanks to a well controlled fire, to repulse both attacks. During the manoeuvres pushed well up to the enemy's lines we were able to observe that the enemy was engaged in replacing the men lining the trenches by fresh troops, who arrived during the last few days. The unaccommodated activity shown by the enemy in the form of artillery and rifle fire and bomb-throwing seems intended to mask a movement of troops."

FATAL AUTO SMASH. Rochester Report.—Two people were killed, one badly hurt and five others more or less seriously injured late last night, when an automobile struck the guard rail at the turn of the Scottsville road near here and overturned. The killed are Geo. Cook, of Pavilion, and a Miss Luttrell, of Leroy.

The Evil One has left, the evil one remains.—Gosche.