

SURGERY MAKES GREAT PROGRESS AS WAR RESULT

Remarkable Results Seen in London Hospitals Where Wounded are Treated.

London, Sept. 6.—The advance in surgical art, made easier by the overwhelming practice now obtainable, is producing wonderful results.

At Hammersmith Military Hospital, the surgeons have transplanted muscle from the front of a man's wrist to the back to enable him to raise his hand. And in one case the removal of bone as well as of the removal of muscles and flesh from one part of a man's body to another. Three inches of bone in a patient's arm had been blown away and to restore this the surgeon went to the man's own leg and removed a piece of the fibula, leaving a space which was filled with a membrane, which threw up new bone, so the leg was none the worse.

The removed bone was sharpened at both ends and dovetailed into the injured limb, which has been completely restored. One man who simply would not have his foot amputated, though it seemed to be doomed by several diseased bones, considers that his obstinacy has been justified by the result.

The surgeons have removed all the diseased bone, and brought together and rearranged all the healthy bone in the foot, so that the patient has a perfectly sound foot, which carries the usual joints and the muscular walking action.

Wounds in Jaw Treated.

All kinds of jaw cases—united fractures of the jaw, displacements of the jaw and organic damage—are treated at the Hammersmith Military Hospital. A man with the whole of his lower jaw shot away was seen here by the visitors to be sitting up by mechanical treatment his terrible privation. The metal gunning splint is a contrivance for bringing a displaced jaw back into position, and any one who has experienced the effects of the unsightly distortion caused by a displaced jaw will bless this gradual but certain remedy.

As the surgeon says, it "educates" the teeth to meet, when one's teeth have got round to one's ear they demand a vast amount of education.

At the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Millbank, there are also interesting jaw cases. Here a Serbian officer who had lost a large piece of his lower jaw was united to his upper jaw by a contrivance of metal plates and wires, and he was able to articulate distinctly and to eat naturally, and he was conspicuously cheerful. The explanation was that an ingenious surgeon had transferred from the officer's leg to his jaw a portion of his tibia, giving the jaw an almost normal appearance and a normal action.

In this fine hospital, by the way, there was a good example of German surgery. A young guardsman, now an exchanged prisoner, had the misfortune to be wounded and captured in the first half hour of the British appearance on the French front. The German surgeons had removed his foot, but in such a way as to leave his heel, of which he is inordinately proud, exhibiting it and slapping it with great gusto, and proclaiming that he can walk with the aid of a stick. He will have an artificial foot in due time.

GIANT GUN DEvised BY THE FRENCH TO SMASH FOE'S POWERFUL FORTIFICATIONS

3,324,719 TONS OF SHIPS SUNK IN WAR

Paris, Sept. 6.—The Bureau Veritas (the French Lloyds Shipping News) has just issued the statistics of all merchant ships sunk or seized from the beginning of the war until the end of April, 1916. The losses amount to 6 per cent of the world's shipping, if the total of shipping, sail and steam is placed at 50,600,000 tons.

The totals given are:

1,204 steamships	3,134,780 tons
271 sailing vessels	189,929 tons
Making 1,475 ships and	3,324,719 tons.

Neutrals Have Lost 180 Vessels With a Total Tonnage of 247,427. Says French Bureau.

The losses among the Entente Allies have been:

British	543 steamships	1,422,352 tons
French	15 steamships	121,612 tons
Russian	13 steamships	38,255 tons
Italian	18 steamships	50,372 tons
Belgian	11 steamships	22,938 tons
Japanese	1 sailing vessel	2,208 tons
Portuguese	13 sailing vessels	9,428 tons

The losses of the Central Powers have been:

Germany	411	1,106,457 tons
Austria	49	173,213 tons
Turkey	36	45,851 tons

Great Britain's loss represents 7 per cent of her total tonnage, while Germany has lost nearly 25 per cent.

Many of the ships that Germany has lost have been added to the mercantile fleet of the allies, while those Germany has destroyed have become utter losses. More than 195,000 tons of German shipping have passed under other flags, 33 ships of 162,750 tons by sale to Americans and others by charter to the allies.

England has thus acquired 126 steamships (490,032 tons), France 8 steamships (19,935 tons), Japan 4 (11,125 tons), and Russia 51 (90,598 tons).



Moving One of the Great French Guns Used in the Battle of the Somme.

This is an official photograph of one of the tremendous "trench-smashers" which are now in use to level a path for the French army through the German fortifications on the Somme. These guns are chiefly interesting because they were worked from a distance of 12,000 feet, and since the war began. At the commencement of the war the heaviest French mobile artillery was of about ten inches. But the German 42-centimeter (16.1-2-inch) howitzers taught the French general staff a lesson. Guns like these are the result.

The largest French guns are of forty centimeters (15.7 inches) and are thus slightly smaller in caliber than the huge German pieces. It is understood, however, that they fire a longer, heavier shell with a larger bursting charge than the bigger German gun. It is also notable that the French plan is to mount big guns on railway carriages, instead of the Germans do, on caterpillar wheels. The railway must be built up to the point where the gun is to go into action, but it does not, like the German gun, require a concrete foundation from which to be fired.

BRITAIN MAKES READY FOR FEW PRICE INCREASES

Price of Bread Advancing and Wheat Imports will be Small.

London, Sept. 6.—Never perhaps in the world's history has a forthcoming harvest been so eagerly and anxiously looked forward to. Though an abundant crop can make no such material difference to Britain's prospects as is the case in Germany, a bountiful crop would certainly ease the situation, for the price of bread may mean the difference between peace and war in the labor world.

Dearer bread brings with it demands for higher wages, and as soon as wages are raised, prices all around begin to go up. The price of bread at the present time is 18 cents the quarter loaf. This is not quite the highest point which bread has reached in this country since war began. For a brief spell last year it touched 20 cents and since then it has been as low as 15 cents.

At present instead of falling the price of the loaf is rising, and the question now is whether, in view of the probable supplies of wheat available, there is any likelihood of a fall this year, or whether prices will rise this higher.

Higher Prices Indicated.

Some experts consider that the price is likely to rise. One of the leading grain dealers in the country, pointing to this conclusion, said: "What must be borne in mind is that, so far as Great Britain, France, Italy, and Spain are concerned, the wheat crop of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia do not count during the war. They are off the map. So long as the Dardanelles are closed we cannot import wheat from Russia. We have thus to consider, from our own point of view, not the world's wheat crop, but the crop available for this country of Europe. The outlook does not appear to me to be very satisfactory. I am inclined, on the contrary, to regard it as serious.

American Crop is Small.

Last year there was an unusually large wheat crop in the United States, which compensated us for the lack of wheat supplies from Russia. But this year the American crop is not abnormal. It is estimated at about 855,000,000 bushels, compared with about 1,000,000,000 bushels last year. We need as much wheat as last year; indeed, we need more. Without an unusually large crop in the United States we have nothing to compensate for the absence of wheat from Russia.

Not Only is the United States crop one-third less this year, but less wheat

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number of letters sent home from the front exceeds five millions weekly, and this vast correspondence has to be handled in the first instance at the base. The sorting is done in London. Several hundred women are employed in this work, and their numbers are increasing every day. They perform their work satisfactorily, but, of course, not so well as sorters of long experience, nor can they deal with heavy parcels. Letters which for any reason are undeliverable are sent back to the senders.

LOVERING HILL CITED AGAIN.

Twice Honored by France for Courage in Action.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Lovering Hill of New York, a graduate of Harvard University, now head of one of the sections of the field service of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, has received the following citation in the orders of the day of the Eleventh Army. Hill has been cited twice in the orders of a division and thus has a record unequalled by any American ambulance driver.

"Lovering Hill, delegate of the American Hospital, Neuilly, to the American Ambulance section No. 3, has shown once more, in the service of the 12th Division, during difficult and dangerous evacuations from June 22 to July 2, the finest qualities of a leader, forgetfulness of self and entire devotion to his service and his volunteers." Signed by Gen. Nivelle, commanding the Eleventh Army (which is defending Verdun).

10,000,000 LETTERS TO ARMIES WEEKLY

British Postal Arrangements on Vast Scale Now Working Admirably.

London, Sept. 6.—The British may pride themselves more especially on the efficiency of their transport of both men and mails. One of the biggest armies ever raised in any country has been conveyed over the sea without the loss of a single unit, and a prodigious amount of mail matter is handled with similar effectiveness.

The army postal arrangements, which are on a vast scale, are working admirably. Letters sent from England to the expeditionary force in France take three days to reach men in billets and four days for soldiers in the trenches.

All letters for the troops are dealt with at the home base office in London, where the work of sorting is performed. There is a separate mail bag for every unit, both letters and parcels. All the base shops are similarly treated. About ten millions of letters are dispatched to the armies every week and about three-quarters of a million parcels. The mails are made up not only for the forces in France, but for the troops in Egypt, Salonica, Mesopotamia, East Africa and other parts of the world. Colonial sections deal with colonial letters both at the London base office and at the front.

All the cross-channel routes are used and three special steams are run daily for the army mails alone. The

CELEBRITIES ON PROGRAM.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 5.—William Jennings Bryan, Governor Farris of Michigan and other notables are coming to Battle Creek to help its citizens celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, on October 3, 4 and 5.

The program will be varied and elaborate, including a monster banquet, conferences on medical and sociological subjects and a big night pageant.

Called Up!

Aaker's Business College was called up yesterday by the Underwood Typewriter Co. and asked to supply the Board of Education with a temporary stenographer. A student was sent at once. The ninth school year opened this morning. Prospective students should enroll and get started at once. Special features: Machine shorthand; making the learning of shorthand easier; a special course for high school graduates. Attend the A. B. C. the only accredited commercial school in the state.

Canadians Stir Lloyd George in His Review of Troops; Empire to Be One of Great Coherent Unity

London, Aug. 31.—By a happy chance Mr. Lloyd George's first review as secretary of state for war was a review of a Canadian division.

The scene itself was remarkable—an amphitheater of low hills with bold outlines, their purple heather lost in the hot haze, with green marshy parts at the far end, and in the distance a mass of green trees such as are rarely seen here in August, and one or two old fashioned villages smoking in nests of trees.

It was a business review, and there were only a few hundred spectators, mainly friends of the Canadian officers, in motors crammed with children, boys in their hair; a few girls on horseback who had ridden in from the neighboring big houses, and a group of villagers of whom the old men had all come to see Mr. Lloyd George, "him as gave the old age pensions."

Then in the middle of the amphitheater were the men from faraway Canada, tremendously significant in this English scene, thousands of them wearing the kilts and the Tam o' Shanter of the Glengarry, the "kilt" of legendry Scotland that few of them had seen.

Gaelic Bared in Trenches.

Yet some of them could speak the language of the Highland Jacobites, whose habit they wore. It is forbidden now to speak Gaelic in the trenches owing to a language mistake early in the war when a Highland regiment was fired upon by the British who heard men in the next trench speaking in an unknown tongue. The tremendous sweep of the great dominion was related as the regiments strode by, and some Canadian ambulance tried to tell some old villagers what it meant—men from the Yukon, men from Montreal, men from the great lakes, men from the Rockies, men from the wheat lands in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

They explained that the British islands would fit nicely into Hudson bay. But the old South country laborer expressed as they were could go no further than to say that they looked fine men and would make grand workers. They were much interested in a negro who marched behind a field kitchen.

The march past was a remarkable piece of work, not a single hitch occurring from first to last, the men bearing themselves in a fine soldierly way and keeping the line well—in some cases exciting the convalescent British soldiers who were there to say "good as the guards."

Of Splendid Physique.

Of course all the troops did not reach this perfection, but it was impossible not to be impressed by the general physique of the Canadians. Many of the lines were tall as gren-

ADRIERS, AND WALKED WITH THE EASY, TIRELESS FOOTING OF GILLES.

The pipers were particularly good, and would have had a good word from MacCrimmon himself. "The Maple Leaf Forever" was given dramatically at the end. The officers came quickly up, making a picturesque moment at the mounted officers tore up to within a hundred yards of the saluting post and dismounted.

After congratulating Gen. Hughes and the men who had been on parade, Mr. Lloyd George proceeded:

"It is a wonderful thing that in the third year of the war, when our foes are beginning to get exhausted, we should be prepared to pour into the field troops of this quality. It was an inspiring sight; it was a sight which gives us confidence."

"At the beginning of the war we sent 100,000 men as our expeditionary force. It was our conviction at that time that this was the contribution which the British empire could make. Now Canada alone has sent 120,000 men, and she has many more in reserves that gives hope, that gives confidence that give conviction of ultimate victory to us all."

"Why has Canada done it? She has done it undoubtedly in order to stand by the side of her allies. That is not all. If the old country had got into trouble through her own folly, if she had got into trouble through the greed of possession, as is suggested by our foes, and if she had done it from mere envy of the prosperity of others, Canada and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa would not have caused their best blood to have flowed."

"It is because of the conviction which they had of the old country's ability that Canada has sent her weight into the battle in order to protect the weak against the oppressor. It is why her sons in all parts of the world have stood by her side in this great struggle. They have come from the prairies of Canada, from the great lakes of the southern seas, from Africa's sunny mountains and India's coral atolls."

"They have come to help Britain in the greatest struggle for human freedom in which she has been called upon to take part. And well have they helped us."

Heroes of Ypres.

"I am here as a Britisher to thank Canada for her contribution in this war. The brilliant description by Sir Max Aitken of the second battle of Ypres will be read for many a long day. Just as the Rocky Mountains mean the West so the Ypres men mean these heroes in the battle of Ypres break the hurricane of German furies. Amid the flames and poisonous fumes of Ghenna they held high the honor of Canada and saved the British army."

"For this great struggle we need your help. It is a struggle for freedom. But in this struggle we are federating the great enterprises of the future. Such as it was before the war it will never be again. It will be one great coherent world, which will do more in the future for the destiny of the world than it has ever done in the past."

"When I saw this magnificent battalion marching past today I was filled with pride of our country, their strength and their promise of what they will do. I know what they will do. I know the victory which they will bring to the cause of humanity and freedom, and from the bottom of my heart I congratulate you, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, and I congratulate you who command them, and in the struggle that is in front of you may the Lord of Hosts be with you."

Cheers were then given for Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Sam Hughes and for the troops.

SHIP TO SALVAGE SUBMARINES.

Zandam, Netherlands, Sept. 5.—An ingenious craft for the salvage of submarines has just been launched here to the order of the Spanish Government. It is a double screw steamship made up of two separate vessels six meters deep and six meters broad, the fore and aft decks of which are bound together by an intervening space of eight meters, and the entire structure a breadth of twenty meters. The open space is spanned by hoisting apparatus powerful enough to haul up sunken submarines between the two halves of the ship.

The electrically driven windlasses have a total lifting capacity of 650 tons, with a test load of 1,000 tons. On board the ship are four workshops for the repair of the salvaged underwater craft, together with a hold for the storage of torpedo heads, which can in case of fire be immediately submerged. The vessel is 92 1-2 meters long.

BERLIN DIPLOMATS BEING SUPPLIED

Paris, Sept. 5.—The diplomatic mail-pouch is proving very handy, according to the French papers, as a means of transporting food to some of the diplomats in Germany who are experiencing the effect of the country's shortage of rations. The Paris-Midi says: "In fact the diplomatic mail pouch in Berlin are bringing in food from all nearby countries and even from England and America. One rich foreigner attached to a diplomatic mission gets all his groceries from an establishment at London. The ambassador of one country, and the consul general receive their food supplies twice per week through their general consular agent at Stockholm. There was a time when the diplomatic washing was sent to London for laundering, but war conditions have made that impossible."

WASTING OF MUSCLES.

After thirteen months in other hospitals and six months in this, a man suffering from wasting of the muscles of the leg through a shrapnel wound has been enabled by special treatment at Hammersmith to walk as he did before.

Another man, with trench foot deformity following frostbite, began to walk for the first time since last November after having been there a month—the result of electrical treatment and special splints.

At Wandsworth Common facial wounds are dealt all his ingenuity as a sculptor in making up damaged faces, with copper masks painted flesh color, and, when necessary, with imitation eyelashes and mustaches. There have been some bad disfigurements, but these are certainly minim-

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