

## TEUTON FORCES NO LONGER OUTNUMBER THE FRENCH TROOPS

Rheims is Regarded as a Local Offensive and the German Objective as Still Paris and the Channel Ports.

A despatch from Paris says: The heavy defeat of the Germans in the Rheims salient again shows that every time the French have had in front of them more or less equal forces and have not been overpowered by numbers the Germans have been made to feel the superior fighting quality of the poilus. Never, in the opinion of French military authorities, will the Germans break through these lines.

At Rheims, as at Noyon, the enemy fell short of his elemental surprise. Everything had been carefully prepared. French batteries of field and heavy guns, which had been placed in position, quickly answered the German bombardment. French air pilots, who had previously reconnoitred the country, picked out the German reserves and bombed them, had signalled their presence to the French guns, which poured forth a murdering

fire on the enemy's lines and communications, thereby greatly impeding the advance of his shock reserve troops.

Germany's impressions of the superior quality of French resistance are revealed by letters found on prisoners made in the recent attack. One of these is typical of the morale of the German soldier. This letter says: Enthusiasm and ardor have disappeared. The German army now begins to realize that the time of easy victories has passed, and that it will again see its soldiers piled up into walls of corpses. The memory of Verdun is being refreshed.

French military circles regard the German attack at Rheims as a local action. They believe their main effort will still be either northward toward the channel ports or southward toward Paris.

## AUSTRIAN ARMY SHORT OF FOOD

Prisoners Ate on First Day All Rations Intended to Last Until They Reached Italian Stores.

A despatch from Italian Army Headquarters, says: At the beginning of the offensive the Austrians in the front line each received three rations of meat, one for each day of the attack until they reached the Italian stores. They were so hungry, however, that they ate all of them the first day.

During a tour of the battlefield the correspondent talked with an Austrian prisoner, a member of a manufacturing firm with offices in all the great world centres.

"I have been fighting for forty months," said the prisoner. "First, on the Russian front, where I had an easy time, and now here, where the Italians are making things too hot for us. There is no food for the people of Austria, and next to none for the army. I had but a few pieces of bread and potatoes before the fight and since the fight began I have had none."

"The army cannot last more than a couple of months at the best. There are no good officers left. We have plenty of ammunition, but no one to use it properly."

The Italian losses were comparatively small, while the known Austrian losses will have to be added the many Austrian dead which still encumber the wooded mountain sides.

## BRITISH DAILY DEMOLISH ZEEBRUGGE REPAIRS.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The entrance to the harbor at Zeebrugge is blocked, according to Lieuts. George Coward and John Read, of the British Royal Air Force, who landed in the Province of Zeeland, Monday, and are to be interned at The Hague. In an interview published in the Telegraaf, they say the Germans are working day and night to clear the passage, but each night British aviators demolish the German's progress. The cement ships sunk in the harbor are still there, and the Germans are afraid to blow them up for fear they will also destroy the sluices. The lieutenants assert that no submarines can enter or leave Zeebrugge. The blockade of Ostend is not so complete, but the Germans are having great trouble there.

## MILITARY SERVICE ACT HAS SUPPLIED 74,102.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The following statement was issued on Thursday by the Department of Militia and Defence:

"In connection with the recent published returns, covering the operations of the Military Service Act, it is evident from some of the comment in the press that the form in which the statement was made out has led to misunderstanding as to the total number of men obtained in relation to the 100,000 reinforcements authorized by the statute."

"The total number of men obtained by the machinery of the Military Service Act up to June 19 was 57,295, to which may be added for the purpose of determining the number of men available, 16,807 who have reported voluntarily."

## 21 Destroyers, Many U-Boats Penned Up In Bruges Canal.

A despatch from London says: Twenty-one German destroyers, a large number of submarines and numerous auxiliary craft are penned up in the Bruges Canal docks as the result of the recent British naval operations at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast. Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, made this announcement in the House of Commons, and said that the operations were more successful than at first had been supposed. He added that the German craft were now the subject of constant bombing.

## FIELD DAY FOR SCOTTISH TROOPS

Cut Whirlwind Swath Through German Defences on Half-Mile Front.

With the British Armies in the Field, June 23.—Scottish troops yesterday held a field day in the German trenches south-west of Gavrelle, carrying out an extensive and highly successful raid along a 700-yard front.

The Germans were taken completely by surprise, and before they recovered from the shock the Scots had cut a whirlwind swath through their defences to a depth of 400 yards and returned to their own trenches, leaving a trail of death and destruction behind.

The enemy was caught in his dug-outs and every underground shelter in the big area affected was blown to atoms, the occupants losing their lives in all cases without knowing whence the blow had come. Those caught in the open trenches fared no better, and scores fell before well-aimed rifles and bayonets.

This raid was one of many undertaken during the week, and these incursions into enemy territory, together with some small operations for the improvement of local positions constituted the only infantry activity along the British front.

The Germans also have been busy trying to capture posts or raid the British lines to enable them to identify the troops opposing them, but their attempts failed badly, due to the extreme watchfulness of the defenders.

The British artillery and airmen have continued their ceaseless punishment of the Germans, and have been getting the most satisfactory results. Hindenburg is maintaining his troops and artillery in a state of preparedness for a possible attack at various points.

## NEW ENEMY DEVICE OF FRIGHTFULNESS

A despatch from Paris says: "Fliegermaus," a device of frightfulness, is the name given by the Germans to a recently perfected bomb which, according to their own claims, will multiply one hundredfold the precision and effect of night bombardments. The bomb weighs less than two pounds, enabling an aviator to carry hundreds at a single trip and is said to be employed especially against crowds of people. Instructions found on the person of a German aviation officer made prisoner the other day say that in order to get the greatest efficiency and permit the low flying aviator to see the result obtained, the following method is employed: First, the aviator must throw several incendiary bombs on the object of attack. After a pause of some minutes to permit the crowd to gather around the burning object, as they naturally would in order to extinguish the flames, the aviators must swoop down and throw this fliegermaus into the midst of the group.

## TORONTO TO MONTREAL FLIGHT IN 270 MINUTES.

A despatch from Montreal says: Capt. Bryan Peck arrived in Montreal via airship from Leaside, Toronto, at noon on Friday. He flew the 330 miles in four hours and 30 minutes, the last half of the trip being in a furious gale. He was accompanied by a corporal on the trip. The aviator landed at Bois Franc, where a guard of soldiers took over charge of the machine until the trip back to Leaside begins on Monday.

## ENTIRE ITALIAN CASUALTIES DO NOT EXCEED 40,000 MEN.

Rome, June 23.—A semi-official note issued to-day says: "The enemy, obliged to hide the disastrous failure of his offensive, has had to resort to falsifications. Thus the Austrian official communication of June 22 announced the capture of 40,000 prisoners. The truth is that this figure represents the entire Italian losses in killed, wounded and missing."



A New Use For the Gas Mask. An American soldier in camp "somewhere" who does not intend to weep while he's peeling onions.

## Markets of the World

### Breadstuffs

Toronto, June 23.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23 1/4; No. 2 do., \$2.21 1/4; No. 3 do., \$2.17 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/4; in store Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 86 1/4c; No. 3 C.W., 83 1/4c; extra No. 1 feed, 83 1/4c; No. 1 feed, 80 1/4c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 79 to 80c; No. 3 white, 78 to 79c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.22; basis in store Montreal. Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malt, \$1.18 to \$1.20, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—\$1.80, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 22, \$1.90, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95; new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.65; in bags, Toronto and Montreal; prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, prompt shipment.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$13.50 to \$14.50; mixed, \$12.00 to \$13.00, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8.00 to \$8.50, track Toronto.

### Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 1/2c to 43c; prints, per lb., 43 to 43 1/2c; dairy, per lb., 35 to 36c.

Eggs—New laid, 36 to 37c.

Poultry—Roosters, 23 to 25c; fowl, 28 to 30c; ducks, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 27 to 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 23 1/2c to 24c; twins, 23 1/2c to 24 1/2c; old, large, 25 1/2c to 26c; twin 26 to 26 1/2c.

Butter—Fresh, dairy, cream, 40 to 42c; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47c; solids, 44 to 45c.

Margarine—28 to 33c lb.

Eggs—New laid, 40 to 41c; new laid, in cartons, 44 to 45c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 38 to 40c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roosters, 26c; turkeys, 30c; hens, 33 to 34c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$8.75; imp. hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6.75; Japan, \$8.50 to \$8.75; Lima, 18 to 20c.

Maple syrup—3 1/4-lb. tins, 10 to a case, \$14.50; imperial gallon tins, per tin, \$2.25; imperial five-gallon cans, per can, \$10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per gal., \$2.00; maple sugar 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25c.

### Live Stock Markets

Toronto, June 23.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$14.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$14.50 to \$15.00; do., good, \$13.75 to \$14.00; do., medium, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., common, \$11.00 to \$11.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do., rough, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., good, \$11.50 to \$11.75; do., medium, \$10.50 to \$10.75; butchers' heifers, choice, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do., rough, \$7.50 to \$8.50; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$7.50; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do., com. and med., \$6.00 to \$8.00; springers, \$20.00 to \$140.00; light ewes, \$16.25 to \$17.00; yearlings, \$18.50 to \$20.00; spring lambs, 23 to 25c; calves, \$10.00 to \$17.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.00; do., weighed off cars, \$18.25; do., f.o.b., \$17.00.

Montreal, June 23.—Choice steers, \$13.50 to \$15.50; good steers, \$11.00 to \$12.00; choice butchers' cows \$10.00 to \$13.50; poorer quality, \$7.00 to \$9.50; butchers' bulls, \$8.00 to \$12.00; milk-fed calves, \$9.50 to \$15.00; select hogs \$19.00 to \$19.50.

### BIG WHEAT ACREAGE IN SASKATCHEWAN.

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says: Saskatchewan has approximately 9,222,000 acres sown to wheat this year, according to the preliminary estimate made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This is 949,000 acres more than the province cultivated to wheat last year. Taking as a basis the average yield of wheat for the last ten years 17 1/2 bushels to the acre, with a good harvest, Saskatchewan should add to the world supply this Autumn more than one hundred and sixty million bushels of wheat.

### FOOD BOARD'S REMINDER OF STARVATION IN FRANCE.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A bulletin issued by the Canada Food Board reads as follows: The population of France, our ally in this war, was about 39,000,000 when the war broke out. About 7,000,000 able-bodied men were conscripted, 1,000,000 have since been killed, and over 1,000,000 more were put out of action. Agricultural production has dropped to nearly one-third. Women, children, old men and crippled soldiers are struggling to till the fields of France. Horses were also conscripted for military service, and French women hitched themselves to the plows and harrows in place of draft animals. Frenchmen are fighting starvation. Deaths from starvation among the allies in Europe since the war are estimated at 4,790,000.

### ITALIAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED—640 PERISHED.

A despatch from Paris says: The transport Santa Anna, proceeding from Bizieria for Malta, was torpedoed and sunk, according to the Italian Navy. There were on board 2,150 soldiers and native workmen, of whom 1,512 were saved.

## AUSTRIANS RETREATING ACROSS THE PIAVE RIVER IN DISORDER

Italians Completely Rout the Invaders From the Montello to the Adriatic With Great Loss to the Enemy.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, June 23.—From Montello to the sea the enemy has been defeated and forced by the Italian troops to cross the Piave River in disorder.

London, June 23.—With losses already estimated at 200,000 killed, wounded and prisoners in one week's fighting, Austria's greatest army is falling back across the Piave in great confusion. The Italian troops are closely pursuing, cutting up the retreating columns. Allied airmen are raking them with machine guns and the Italian artillery is keeping them under fire. The Austrian losses are certain to be greatly swollen. The reference in the Austrian official report to the rushing waters of the Piave being responsible for the inability to bring up supplies and reinforcements was intended to prepare the Austrian

and German peoples for the news of the retreat. Whether the battle was broken off by the Austrians to await the arrival of German assistance or whether it will prove to be a definite rout the results of the next few days' fighting will demonstrate. Disaffection among the Czechoslovaks, which has been reported from the front, and the food situation of the Empire may have been contributory causes to the collapse of the Austrian army.

The drive was the most ambitious one that Austria has undertaken, and from the first day it was evident that it was too big a task for her to handle alone. The Germans apparently have sent no aid, although the move is said to have been dictated from Berlin, and it should be remembered that whenever Austria has fought alone she has been defeated, even by little Serbia, in the first year of the war.

## TANKS IN RAID FOR THE FIRST TIME

British Carry Out Successful Attack Near Bucquoy and Take Prisoners.

With the British Army in France, June 23.—An enemy attempt to capture some British positions on the high ground east of Strazeele this morning met with a complete reverse. The attack was a local one and was preceded by a heavy bombardment that began about 6 o'clock and was maintained with great intensity for a considerable time.

At the conclusion of the artillery preparation, the German infantry along a narrow sector surged forward for the assault, but as they pushed up the incline which led from their own trenches to the more elevated British defences they encountered such a torpedoe of machine-gun and rifle-fire that, after struggling ahead a little they were forced to retire.

During the night the British conducted a raid near Bucquoy with tanks, which had never been used for raiding purposes before. The big engines went over the top shortly before midnight, followed by infantry.

The riflemen met with strong opposition and were held up by a heavy machine-gun fire, but the tanks proceeded on their business and for two hours trundled about the enemy territory, leaving the mark of their guns wherever they went. What casualties were inflicted on the enemy are not certain, but the tanks did good execution and prisoners were brought back.

### BRITAIN SPENDS \$34,400,000 DAILY.

A despatch from London says: Great Britain's daily average expenditure during the current financial quarter was \$5,848,000 (\$4,400,000), said Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing a vote of credit for \$500,000,000 (\$2,500,000,000) in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the present vote, which would bring the total war credits to \$7,342,000,000, would cover expenditures until the end of August.

The debt due Great Britain from her allies is \$1,370,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law said, while the dominions owe \$206,000,000.

### DAMAGE BY FROST IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A despatch from Fredericton, N.B., says: From all sections of the province come reports to the Department of Agriculture that heavy frosts on Thursday night have ruined crops. Buckwheat has been laid low and must be replanted. Potatoes have been affected, but it is thought they will recover. Beans, corn and tomato plants were nipped. The temperature at the lowest point on Thursday night was 32 degrees.

### CANARY ISLANDERS DYING OF POISON

A despatch from Havana says: The Cuban Consul at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, reports officially that many Canary Islanders have been poisoned by drinking wines and liquors fortified with alcohol from drums found floating about the islands.

It is believed these drums were cast afloat by neutral ships to furnish U-boats with fuel. Blindness and death were caused by drinking this stuff, the symptoms which would result from the drinking of wood alcohol.

### ANOTHER BIG HARVEST OF THE SEA.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The total value in first hands of sea fish landed in Canada during the month of May was \$2,238,626, as compared with \$2,161,571 for the same month last year, according to the monthly statement issued from the Department of the Naval Service. The statement says that the fishing was carried on under favorable conditions this year, but in the more easterly parts of Nova Scotia, which was slow in leaving the coast, interfered with operations.

## NOT TO BE CALLED BEFORE HARVEST

Fifty-Five Thousand Men of 19 Years of Age Register For Service.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Fifty-five thousand men of nineteen years of age have registered for service under the Military Service Act, and, as indicated, it is not the intention of the Government to call any of the men to the colors probably before the harvest is over.

Keen satisfaction is expressed with the way in which the young men responded to the call to register. In a number of cases the number of registrations was considerably higher than the estimated possible registration. Over the Dominion as a whole actual registration was 98.11 per cent. of the estimated possible registration.

Registrations by districts were as follows, the return for Quebec districts still being incomplete: London, 5,883; Toronto, 9,248; Kingston, 5,261; Hull, 916; Montreal, 924; St. John, 3,018; Charlottetown, 878; Kenora, 309; Winnipeg, 3,198; Vancouver, 3,018; Regina, 5,042; Calgary, 3,194; total, 55,281.

Improved conditions in the Province of Quebec are reflected in the Montreal and Hull figures. In Montreal actual registration was 103.7 per cent. of the estimate, and in Hull 91.23 per cent. Estimated possible registration for the Dominion was 56,244.

## AIR ROUTE TO EUROPE PLANNED

British Air Council Organizes Service From United States to Begin About September.

A despatch from Washington says: Establishment of an air route to Europe from the United States in order to bring the full force of American effort in the air to bear against Germany has been decided upon as a definite project by the British Air Council, the new organization into which all British Air Service has been merged. This was disclosed on Friday by Major-General William Branker, Controller of Equipment on the council, who is in Washington to discuss this and other projects relating to air warfare with American officials.

Plans for an initial flight across the Atlantic in August, September or October of this year are already well advanced. American co-operation is sought and Gen. Branker hopes that the first machine to make the crossing will carry both British and American pilots. At least three British pilots, regarded as qualified for the trip, are now here and several types of machines produced in England have ample fuel capacity for the 40 hours of flying it is estimated the trip would take.

### FOUR MILLION TONS OF COAL FOR CANADA

A despatch from Washington says: Arrangements to ship 25,000,000 tons of coal to North-western States and portions of Canada via the Great Lakes were made to-day by the Fuel and Railroad Administrations. Approximately four million tons of this quantity will go to Canada.

### Argentina Covered With Snow For First Time in History.

Buenos Aires, June 23.—Snow fell for an hour here this afternoon. This is said to be the first time in the history of the country that enough snow has fallen to make the ground white.

### Two-Thirds of U-Boats Launched Are at the Bottom of the Sea.

Paris, June 23.—Two-thirds of the German submarines launched are already at the bottom of the sea, according to a statement made to the Deputies by the Under-Secretary of the Navy. "And," continued the Under-Secretary, "we are destroying them twice as fast as they are being built."

## NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

### Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commerce of the World.

The London Times Red Cross Fund now amounts to \$9,576,871.

Two Jewish bakers were fined £50 each at Plymouth, for making white bread.

In one month, the British Saloniki force subscribed £191,478 in War Savings.

Miss Emma Liverton has been appointed collector of rates at Cadeleigh, Devon.

A Southend woman was fined £1 for continuing to use her dead lodger's sugar card.

Fifty-five thousand Belgians have found employment through the labor exchanges since January, 1915.

Six German prisoners who escaped from Knockaloe Camp, Isle of Man, have been recaptured, nearly dead from hunger.

The death in action is reported of Major Malcolm Wingate, D.S.O., M.C., missionary for Egypt.

No white gloves could be given the magistrate at Birkenhead Police Court when there were no cases for trial, as no white gloves were obtainable.

Henry Partridge, a J.P., of Ponty-seal, was fined £40 for not putting under cultivation twenty acres of his land.

Lieut. Exley and Sergt. Beadle, Royal Air Service, were drowned when their machine fell into the sea off the southwest coast.

Exemption from school has been granted to five hundred boys, to assist to weed the Government flax crops.

The Port of London authority has granted the use of the steamer His Majesty to give river trips to wounded and convalescent men.

Colonel Charles Pinkham has been elected for the fifth time chairman of Willesden District Council.

Ascher Harris, an Abertillery tradesman, was fined £10 for being in possession of twenty-seven pounds of sugar.

The Shoreditch tribunal has a scheme to run oneman businesses by a committee, and so release more young men.

Rowland Brierly, a farmer of Oadby, Leicestershire, was fined £10 for failing to plough up nine acres of land as required.

In Green Park, Lord Crewe presented medals of the Order of the British Empire, to 54 workers, men and women.

Two escaped German prisoners were arrested in a Portsmouth suburb while trying to make their escape in a ship bound for a neutral port.

The Stroud Council, Kent, employs two women road-sweepers in the village of Luddesdown.

The timber on six acres of land attached to the Cape Hill Lunatic Asylum has been sold so that the land may be cultivated.

Fifty thousand young seals have been purchased by the Thames Angling Preservation Society, for the waters under their control.

The street lamps will not be lighted during the summer at Ealing and Hanwell except in main roads and a few other places.

Sir F. E. Smith, the Attorney-General for England, has placed his house in Grosvenor Gardens at the disposal of the American Red Cross.

A Lewis soldier, writing from a German prison camp, says: "As I can do nothing for my country now, please put my savings in the War Loan."

Military Crosses have been awarded to Rev. William Carroll, temporary chaplain to the forces, and Rev. E. F. Paget, chaplain to the South African Forces.

### Thereupon the Whole Party Went Over to the Italian Lines

A despatch with the Italian Armies, says: "The Italian soldiers tell humorous stories of captures effected by persuading the Austrians that they will be well fed. One Italian officer who had been wounded and picked up by a group of Austrians who intended to make him prisoner explained how foolish they were. He said: 'Come with me, and you will get meat, wine and real bread.' Thereupon the whole party went over to the Italian lines."

### Teutons Garbed as Italians Put to Death When Captured.

A despatch from Rome says: Italian military officials learned before the Austrian offensive began that the Austrians had dressed Italian-speaking soldiers in Italian uniforms in order to throw them at a suitable moment into the Entente allied lines so as to provoke panic and disorder. Captured Austrians so garbed were executed after a drumhead court-martial, in accordance with the laws of war.

### PARIS AIR DEFENCE VASTLY IMPROVED.

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans have attempted 14 air raids upon Paris since Jan. 31, but only twenty-two of the more than three hundred machines which took part have succeeded in flying over the city, according to a record of the enemy efforts. Nine of the twenty-two machines were brought down.