

POSITIONS TERMED VERITABLE INFERNO

Prisoners Tell of Flagging Spirit of Turkish Troops and Desperate Nature of Fighting.

Positions termed veritable inferno. A despatch from Mitylene says: The recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula has resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners. Many of them, though they were not badly clothed and appear to have been fairly well fed, are all of one mind as to their good fortune in being "rescued," as one termed it, from the inferno which the Turkish positions on the peninsula have been for a considerable time. It is always essential to discount to some extent the statements of Turkish prisoners,

as they generally think it necessary to make declarations by which they hope to find favor with their captors, but allowing for that there can be no doubt as to the general reliability of what they say. They all agree regarding the flagging spirit of the Turkish army. They state that the feeling between the Germans and the Turks is becoming increasingly bad, and they tell many tales of Germans being shot in the back in return for the frequent emptying of officers' revolvers into wavering or hesitating ranks.

FORCE TEUTONS TO GIVE GROUND

Strong Russian Forces Push Back Enemy to South of Lubin.

A despatch from London says: Interest in the eastern war theatre centres in Southern Poland, where the Russians, strongly reinforced with both men and guns, and with their railways and fortresses of Ivan-gorod and Brest-Litovsk to draw upon, have held up the Austro-German attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south-west. The Austrians made the admission that before superior Russian forces to the south of Lublin they have withdrawn from the hills to the north of Krasnik.

Further heavy fighting must occur in this region, but the Russian military writers express confidence that now any effort of the German allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discounted, and that the Grand Duke's army will be able to hold its position and perhaps drive the invaders back. While this is going on, it is believed that there is little probability of the Germans detaching any part of their eastern armies for a renewed offensive in the west, and that if such a move is made it must be undertaken by fresh troops.

Nowhere east of the Vistula do the Austrians claim to be making progress in their official report. The Vienna communication declares, however, that "numerous severe Russian attacks have been bloodily repulsed." A retreat is flatly admitted in the Krasnik region, where the Austrian troops, it is announced, were withdrawn from both sides of the road leading to the heights north of the town, as the result of attacks by superior Russian forces brought up for the protection of Lublin.

BALTIC RAIDER A BRITISH BOAT

Official Report Concerning the Submarine That Sank German Warship.

A despatch from London says: The British Admiralty stated that it was officially announced at Petrograd that the submarine which made a successful attack on a German warship on July 2 in the Baltic was a British boat.

The statement of the Admiralty contained the first public announcement intimating that British submarines were operating in the Baltic Sea. It is presumed that the undersea boat passed through the catagat from the North Sea to the Baltic Sea and then traveled eastward for 200 miles, as the Bay of Danzig, where the warship was attacked, lies in the south-eastern part of that body of water. The distance from an English port to Danzig is about 900 miles. The Russian official communication announcing that a German warship had been sunk by a submarine said that the battleship, which was of the Deutschland type, was steaming at the entrance to Danzig Bay July 2 when she was blown up by two torpedoes fired by a submarine.

A babe in arms is worth two armed with toy pistols. It is said that laughter is a great help to digestion, and that the medieval custom of exciting laughter at table by jokes of jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles.

TOWED SUBMARINE TO AN ITALIAN PORT

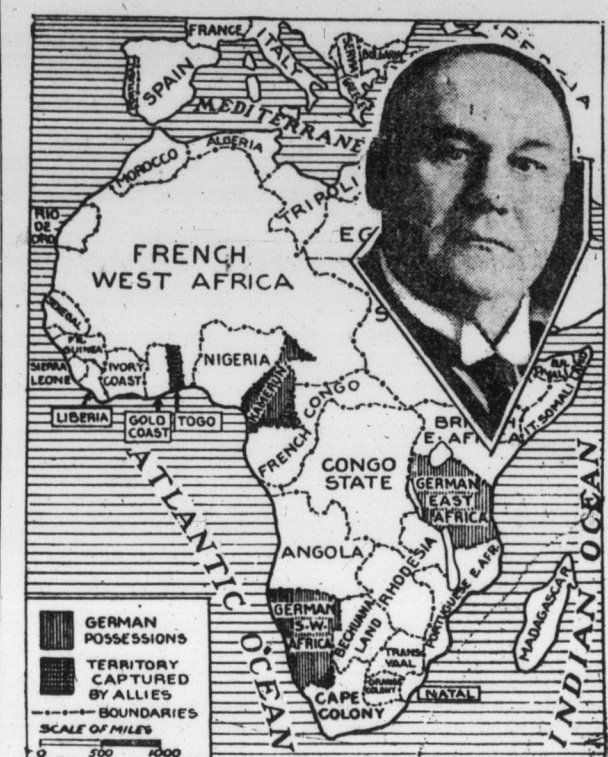
Strategy of Captain Leads to Capture of Undersea Boat in Novel Way.

A despatch from Turin says: The Giornale d'Italia says: A steamer belonging to one of the neutral Balkan States was caught laden with benzine and naphtha by an Italian warship. The captain of the steamer confessed that he was waiting to deliver the cargo to a German submarine. The naval commander thereupon took possession of the vessel, manned it with a crew of his own bluejackets disguised as ordinary seamen and armed

the ship with machine guns. Then he set out to keep his appointment. Precisely at the hour and spot arranged the periscope was seen emerging from the surface. Greetings were being exchanged when the commander of the steamer stepped forward and cried: "Take your choice—surrender or be sent to the bottom."

Stupefied, the Teutons chose the former, and with their craft were towed to a well known naval port.

GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY HAS LITTLE TO DO JUST NOW



The map shows Germany's colonial possessions in Africa, which have now entirely or partially passed under British control. Inset is Colonial Secretary Von Solt of the German Cabinet, who cannot now be over-burdened with the duties of office, now that Germany has no colonies.

BOTHA ACCEPTS ENEMY'S SWORD

Colony of 322,450 Square Miles Added to Empire in Five Months.

A despatch from London says: General Botha, according to an announcement received from Pretoria, has accepted the surrender of the German military forces in German South-west Africa. The surrender is unconditional, and follows the issuance of an ultimatum by General Botha.

It is stated that with the exception of the necessary army of occupation, the citizen army of the Union of South Africa will return home as soon as possible.

Reuter's Cape Town correspondent, in a despatch filed before the announcement of the surrender, ascribes the success of Botha's campaign to his tireless and swift advance and masterly enveloping movement in the face of great natural difficulties, whereby the Union commander completely out-generaled, outmanoeuvred and outwitted the Germans. As a result of the operations, this despatch adds, all the British prisoners in the hands of the Germans have been released; 700 prisoners already had been taken and any attempt at scattered guerrilla warfare had been frustrated.

Gen. Botha's victory, with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world, was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare, despite the rebellion in his own country, and under many natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory Gen. Botha's forces had to march in the blistering heat through an almost waterless country in which the few wells had been poisoned, and where sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles.

With rapid, sweeping strokes, Gen. Botha worked round the Germans, who were forced to surrender or suffer annihilation, and thus prevented them from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerrilla warfare.

FRENCH APPROPRIATION TO PAY FOR SEIZURES

A despatch from Paris says: The French Senate unanimously appropriated \$600,000 to be used by the Minister of Marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the steamer Ducia.

The Ducia formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Line. After changing her registry she sailed from Galveston, Texas, with a cargo of cotton destined for Germany. On reaching European waters she was picked up by a French cruiser and taken into Brest. A French prize court, after hearing the case, recommended that the French Government purchase the cargo.

THE RAIDER EMDEN WILL BE SALVAGED.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., The Department of Defence has awarded a contract for the salvaging of the German cruiser Emden, which was sunk off Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean by the American cruiser Sydney. The contractors say the raider can be easily floated. The Emden will be exhibited. Recruiting in Victoria has been very successful, and New South Wales is about to begin a campaign for men.

SAYVILLE STATION TAKEN OVER BY U.S.

Naval Operators Hereafter Will Copy Berlin's Wireless Yarns.

A despatch from Washington says: The U.S. Government has taken over the Sayville, L.I., wireless station, the only remaining privately operated direct means of communication between the United States and Germany. Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced that Captain Bullard, in charge of the naval yard, had gone to take over the station, and would continue its operation with naval forces.

Secretary of Navy Daniels issued this statement: "It is understood that the Sayville radio station has made application to the Secretary of Commerce for a license. The Secretary of Commerce declined to grant a license, and so informed the Secretary of the Navy, who, after conference, directed Captain Bullard, as the expert of the department, to take over and operate the station."

This action, which was taken under an Executive order issued by President Wilson, giving the navy authority to take over "one or more" stations, was deemed necessary because of alleged violations of neutrality by the company's operators. It has been charged that when the navy censors had left the wireless room for a minute or two, unusual messages had been sent, and that only by a difficult and trying supervision could neutrality be strictly preserved.

TRANSFER SHIPS TO THE U.S. FLAG

INSTRUCT SUBMARINES TO ALLOW PASSENGER BOATS TO PASS SAFELY.

A despatch from Berlin says: Germany's offer embodied in the reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, of which the following is a summary:

First—Reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with, nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

Second—That German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the American Government will see that these ships do not carry contraband. Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks, and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag, and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

One of the newest types of British torpedo has an effective range of four miles, and a force sufficient to blow a hole as large as a haystack in the side of a battleship.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs. Toronto, July 13.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.36 to \$1.37; No. 2 Northern, \$1.33 1/4 to \$1.34 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.30 to \$1.31, on track lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 63c; No. 3 C. W., nominal; extra No. 1 feed, nominal, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 81c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 56 to 57c; No. 3 white, 55 to 56c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.11 to \$1.14, according to freight outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal; per car lots, nominal, according to freight outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 70 to 75c; feed barley, 65c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74c, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, \$1.05 to \$1.10, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 77c; second patents, in jute bags, 65.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, 66.80; Toronto, in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent, patents, 47.70; seaboard, or Toronto freight in bags.

"Millfeed"—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, per ton, \$29; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.85.

Country Produce. Butter—Choice dairy, 21 to 23c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—The market is steady, straight new-laid being quoted at 21 to 23c per dozen, in case lots, and select 23 to 24c.

Beans—The market is quiet at \$3.10 to \$3.15 for prime, and \$3.20 to \$3.25 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 24 to 25c; and fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—18c for large, and at 18 1/2c for twins. Old cheese, 22 to 23 1/2c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45 to 50c in car lots. New Brunswick, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

Baled Hay and Straw. Dealers are paying as follows for car lot deliveries on track here:—

Straw is quoted at \$7 a ton, in car lots, delivered on track here.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at \$16.50 to \$18.50; No. 2 at \$14.50 to \$16.50.

Business in Montreal. Montreal, July 13.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 1/2 to 81 1/2c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 61 1/2 to 62c; extra No. 1 feed 61 1/2 to 62c; No. 2,



local white, 60c to 61c; No. 3 local white, 59 1/2 to 60c; No. 4 local white, 58 1/2 to 59c. Barley, Man. feed, 72c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 79 to 80c.

Winnipeg Wheat. Winnipeg, July 13.—Cash quotations:—Wheat No. 1 Northern, \$1.30; No. 2 Northern, \$1.27 1/4; No. 3 Nor., \$1.22. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 59 1/2c; No. 3 C. W., 58 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 1/2c; No. 1 feed 55 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 54 1/2c. Barley—No. 3, 69 1/2c; No. 4, 65c; feed, 56c. Flax—No. 1 N.W., \$1.55; No. 2 C. W., \$1.52.

Live Stock. Toronto, July 13.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.40 to \$9.00; butchers' good, \$8.10 to \$8.35; butchers' medium, \$7.35 to \$7.90; butchers' common, \$6.50 to \$6.85; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butchers' good bulls, \$6.85 to \$7.00; butchers' rough bulls, \$6.50 to \$6.80; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butchers' good, \$6.50 to \$7.00; butchers' medium, \$5.10 to \$6.00; butchers' common, \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.35; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.75; canners and cutters, \$4.00 to \$5.25; milkers, choice, each, \$6.00 to \$10.00; milkers, com. and med., each, \$35.00 to \$50.00; springers, \$50.00 to \$85.00; light ewes, \$6.00 to \$6.50; light heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; light bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.50; spring lambs, cwt., \$10.50 to \$12.50; calves, \$8.50 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.35 to \$9.40; hogs, off cars, \$9.60 to \$9.75.

Montreal, July 13.—There were no choice steers offered, but the best stock on the market sold at \$8.00 to \$8.25, and the lower grades from that down to \$6.00, while butchers' cows brought from \$4.25 to \$6.25 and bulls from \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. The trade in small meats was fairly active, there being a good demand for all lines, and sales of old sheep were made at \$4.00 to \$5.50 per cwt, and lambs sold at \$9.00 to \$10.00 each. Calves were plentiful and met with a good sale at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$11.00 each. There was no important change in the market for hogs prices being firm, with a good demand, and sales of selected lots were made at \$9.75 to \$10.00 per cwt. weighed off cars.

Motor wagons used by the Allies on the Continent have their hoods painted in a gigantic check design of violently contrasted colors, thus making them less easy to "spot" from aeroplanes.

Belgians Display Loyalty Despite Orders

A despatch from Brussels says: The Belgians have suddenly adopted the practice of wearing sprays of ivy as an expression of loyalty to Belgium and the allies. Gen. von Bissing, the German military governor of Belgium, a few days ago issued an order prohibiting the demonstra-

tive display of Belgian colors as personal adornment. The Belgians obey the order, but the following day almost every man, woman and child blossomed out with an ivy spray, the significance of which, in the language of flowers, is "attachment, united unto death."



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TATTOOING IN THE ARMY.

"Avenge Belgium" and Flags of the Allies are Favorites.

"Tommy" and "Jack" both love to have their arms or chests decorated with portraits of loved ones or patriotic emblems, and tattooists have been busily practising their art on soldiers and sailors since the outbreak of the war. The favorite design of the British soldier is the head of a bulldog with a Union Jack twined round his body. Others are more ambitious in their choice, and bring a photograph of their sweethearts to the tattooist and request him to copy it on to their skin. King George's portrait is often tattooed on the arm of a loyal soldier.

National emblems are favorite designs amongst Scotch, Irish, and Canadian soldiers. The Highlander likes to have a thistle in colors tattooed on his knee whilst a brilliant green shamrock leaf finds favor with the soldier from the Emerald Isle. The Canadians' favorite tattooed emblem is the maple leaf, and that of the Australians a kangaroo.

Half the sailors in the British navy are tattooed, for the custom has always been a popular one with Jack. Designs pertaining to matters nautical find favor with the man in blue, such as crossed guns, battleships, or portraits with a life buoy as a frame. Many fighting men have been especially tattooed with emblems and mottoes relative to the present war. The sentence, "Avenge Belgium," in blue, has been tattooed on many soldiers' chests, and the flags of the allies placed in fan shape in another design which the war has popularized.

TWO GERMAN MARINERS CONVICTED AS SPIES.

A despatch from Venice says: Capt. Liebscher and Engineer Hoppe of the German steamship Lornia, under detention by the Italian authorities since the outbreak of the war, were condemned to ten years' imprisonment in solitary confinement. They were convicted by a military tribunal on the charge of spying. The other members of the crew were acquitted. It was alleged by the Italian authorities that the captain and the engineer of the Lornia had tried to obtain information regarding Italian batteries and submarines, and that they had signalled to an Austrian squadron when it attacked the port of Ancona on May 24.

BAVARIA TO IMPRISON SPECULATORS IN FOOD.

A despatch from Munich says: The military authorities of Bavaria issued an ordinance providing for a maximum of one year's imprisonment for dealers charging excessive prices for articles of daily consumption, including food and heating and lighting substances.

A similar penalty is to be inflicted on those withholding stocks from sale to produce higher prices, and on retailers refusing to sell to intending customers.

GERMANY CORNERS THE COD LIVER OIL SUPPLY.

A despatch from New York says: Germany has cornered the supply of cod liver oil, and American dealers are doubtful whether they can obtain sufficient stock for next winter, according to a drug market authority. Dealers in cod liver oil said they understood the Germans are using it as a lubricant in place of petroleum oil, said to be difficult to obtain in Germany. Norway, the centre of the cod liver oil trade, is said to have not more than 20,000 barrels which have not been contracted for by Germany.

BRITAIN WILL STOP EXPORTS ON METALS.

A despatch from London says: Steps have been taken by the British authorities to prevent the further exportation from Great Britain of lead, spelter, antimony, nickel or any other metal necessary in the manufacture of munitions of war. Announcement to this effect was made by Munitions Minister Lloyd George in the House of Commons.

BRITISH IMPORTS GROW.

Exports Show a Decrease of Thirty-three Millions.

A despatch from London says: The British Board of Trade figures for the month of June show an increase in imports of \$89,180,000. The principal increases were in food, raw material and cotton. The exports showed a decrease of \$3,195,000, chiefly in manufactured articles, of which \$7,500,000 was in cotton textiles.

KAISER AT LODZ POSED AS MESSIAH.

Jewish World Says Report Has Gained Currency in Russia. The Jewish World says: "An extraordinary report has gained currency in Russia that the Kaiser, during a visit to Lodz, entered a synagogue, and raising a scroll of the law told the congregation he was the Messiah whom they were awaiting and that he had been sent by God to save them."

In time of peace, Switzerland is the country best supplied with hospitals, having nearly eighteen thousand beds or about six to every thousand of the population.