

# WHAT THE GERMAN TRAINS MOVING DOWN

Intense Fighting on Russian Front.

German and Austrian wounded in the Stokhod position is extremely serious. The German victories both in the east and west have not sufficiently reduced the pressure on the Germans to give ground. The persistence of a sudden collapse of military strength. The bit of the front is extremely great on the persistence with which the Germans are bombing hospitals and stations, which occurs twice daily.

German and Austrian forces on the eastern front have been under the supreme command of von Hindenburg, according to a despatch quoting a Berlin announcement. This despatch was reached during the Emperor's recent visit to the eastern front. A similar announcement, the despatch says, has been made in Vienna.



A Photo Which Shows the Odds Our Men Are Surmounting.

German gun crew operating machine gun from bomb-proof shelter of earth, grass, and timber. The gun fires 600 bullets a minute, and is raking the enemy's rifle pits, two hundred metres away. The gun is mounted on an elevation made of planks and filled with earth, and is covered with a bomb-proof shelter.

## RETREAT ONLY WAY OF ESCAPE

Russian Nut-Cracker Is Slowly, but Irresistibly, Closing In.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The ultimate Russian occupation of Kovel and Lemberg and the retirement of the Austro-German line of defence beyond the Bug River are now regarded here as a foregone conclusion. The armies of Generals von Boehm-Ermolli and von Linsingen, which have been badly crippled in their efforts to hold back the advancing right wing of General Brusiloff's forces, have been forced to retreat to a point which leaves open the approaches to these two important centres, and the Russians in both regions have begun an encircling movement, which is slowly, but apparently irresistibly closing in upon the two cities.

The German loss of the Stokhod crossings and the recently-announced Russian crossing of the river leaves no important line of defence beyond Kovel except a natural barrier consisting of a wide swamp, which undoubtedly will retard the Russian progress. But this movement from the west along the route midway between the Sarny-Kovel and Rovno-Kovel railways, in conjunction with the Russian pressure brought from the south in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, both of which are successfully developing, despite all German counter-attacks, is considered as making the outcome assured.

The operations against the Germans are also having an important effect in facilitating the advance against the Austrians defending Lemberg, since they enable the Russians to exert pressure against the Austrian left flank and increase that brought up on Lemberg from Brody and from the south, where Gen. Letchitzky's troops are successfully traversing the flooded Dneister region and are threatening the Galician capital along the route leading through Stanislaw and Halich.

It is unofficially reported that the Germans have already begun their retirement from Kovel and are preparing to fall back on Brest-Litovsk, Cholm, and the general line of defence following the Bug River.

## 2,000 ACRES LEVELED SOUTH OF SASKATOON.

A despatch from Saskatoon says: A hailstorm of unusual severity struck the country eight miles south of this city at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. Two thousand acres of crop in the vicinity of Victor schoolhouse were wiped out completely. One farmer reports a loss of \$2,500, and many other farmers suffered heavy loss. The storm appears to have been purely local.

## GERMANS BOMBARD RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian official statement is as follows: "An enemy aeroplane bombarded a transport containing wounded near Dusitchi, on the Vladimir-Volynski-Lutsik route, killing one and injuring twenty already wounded men. The same aeroplane also bombarded the divisional hospital in Dusitchi, killing one and injuring eight hospital orderlies. Caucasian front: Our advance continues."

## SECOND MILITARY CROSS WON IN ONE FAMILY.

A despatch from Vancouver says: To the second member of the Bell-Young family has come the honor of being decorated with the Military Cross, according to private advices received in Vancouver. This time it is Roderick Bell-Young, acting Major in the 16th Canadian Scottish, and is in recognition of his gallantry in leading his company to the attack and the eventual capture of an entrenchment which had been taken from the British by the Germans.

## ISLANDS BUILT TO ORDER.

The Feat Is Not So Very Difficult As It Sounds.

In the Bismarck Archipelago, now occupied by us, are two small islands that the Germans, with characteristic resourcefulness, built up for themselves in a sea where formerly no land was.

This, however, is not quite so difficult as it sounds. One must have a foundation, of course—a coral reef for preference. Given this, and also an unlimited supply of native labor, and island building in these comparatively calm and tideless waters becomes almost as easily possible as does house-building elsewhere.

The Solomon Islanders, for instance, are adepts at the art. When the population of any island of the group becomes too big for comfort, they just set to work and build another one, and the surplus families emigrate to it and settle down there.

The usual plan is to choose a coral reef, which must not be submerged more than three or four feet. A raft is first constructed, and anchored near the centre of the reef, where the water is shallowest. To this coral, torn from the outer fringe of the reef, is brought, and piled up pyramid-fashion to form the nucleus of the island. Lastly, earth is carried in canoes from the nearest land and spread over the coral, coconut-trees are planted, and homes erected.

Shipwrecked British sailors once built for themselves an island of refuge after this fashion. In 1880 the Queensland labor-recruiting schooner was cast away and battered to pieces on the Indispensable Reef, which is completely submerged, and situated more than three hundred miles from the nearest inhabited land.

The plight of her crew seemed hopeless. But instead of giving way to despair, they set to work to manufacture an island on the lines indicated above, and lived on it for several months, subsisting on clams and sea-fish dried in the sun, until they were finally found and rescued by a relief ship sent in search of them.

In South-West Bay, Malekula, one of the New Hebrides Group, is situated a tiny sugarloaf-shaped island, which was entirely rebuilt some years ago by order of our Admiralty at the request of a native chief.

The original island was selected by the commander of one of our warships in those waters as a handy object for target practice. As a result it was practically blown to pieces. The Chief of Malekula to whom it belonged, not unnaturally objected, and the captain of the man-of-war was ordered to make good the damage occasioned by his guns. This was done. But the Chief was still not satisfied. The reconstructed island, he complained, was neither so big nor so solid as the original one. "Oh, hang it all!" ejaculated the badgered commander. "What's your beastly little island worth? I'll buy it from you!"

"Ten sticks of tobacco," replied the Chief promptly, and held out his hand. The tobacco was promptly produced, and from that day to this the fragment of sea-girt coral-rock thus curiously acquired has been known as "Ten Stick Island."—London Answers.

## CANADIAN SOLDIERS TO SLEEP 'NEATH MAPLES.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canadian maples are to be planted around the graves of Canadian soldiers in France. Seed of the red and silver maple, ripened at Ottawa, has been sent to London by Dominion Horticulturist W. T. Macoun and planted in Kew Gardens. After the war the little trees from these seeds are to be transplanted in France. Seeds of the large-leaved maple of British Columbia are to be sent to London for the same purpose as soon as ripe.

No horse is allowed in the judging ring at the Canadian National Exhibition until it has been examined and pronounced sound by the Association's veterinary surgeons.

# WORLD'S BIGGEST BATTLE MAKES BRITAIN GREATER

The British Race Is the Greatest in Numbers, Duration and Sacrifice.—Historical Facts.

A despatch from the front says: A month has passed since the beginning of the great battle in the Ploeghe, says Philip Gibbs. We who have been out here and saw the beginning, and day by day followed the progress of the British fighting men, knowing their difficulties and dangers from hour to hour, take breath now for a moment and look back upon its lifetime counting its gains and losses, with any glory it may have and any tragedy.

It has been a stupendous month. Develville Wood, as I have described several times, has been taken and retaken after some of the fiercest fighting in all this battle, and is now firmly in British hands. The British hold part of High Wood, and on the left

they captured Pozieres and the high ground about it. So in a month, by the greatest battle of history, the British race in the greatest numbers, duration and sacrifice. They have taken eleven hundred prisoners. They have won back for France a patch of soil eight miles wide by three miles deep. They have brought back about 18,000 German prisoners. They have killed or wounded an immense number of Germany's finest troops, at least 100,000 surely.

These are the plain, historical facts of one month's fighting in the first part of the battle in the Ploeghe, which has not yet ended. Beyond and above these plain facts are others not so easy to tell. They are impossible to tell.

## INVASION OF BELGIUM.

Proof That It Was Planned Many Years Ago.

Some of the German press comment on the death of General Von Moltke is of considerable interest. The Berlin Lokalanzeiger has entirely forgotten the elaborate German fictions about the sudden and imperative need for the invasion of Belgium and about the supposed intentions of France and calmly writes:

"In the splendid successes of the first part of the campaign in Belgium and France we can recognize gratefully fruits which were probably in no small measure due to the joint labors of Schlieffen and Moltke—the tremendous march of victory into the heart of France, and the equally tremendous war of resistance against superior enemy force in the enemy's country and not on the Rhine. The roots of the great scheme which—because of the French girdle of fortresses which has still not been overcome—saw salvation in carrying forward our own offensive in the west, may be sought in the mind of the old Moltke; but Schlieffen and the nephew of the strategic genius ripened the seed in wonderful fashion. Belgium alone—the same Belgium which long before the war had concluded an agreement with those who attacked us—supplied the base for this offensive to cover our country in the west."

The casual reference to Belgium's supposed agreement with France and England is quite irrelevant, seeing that, to say nothing of the schemes of the elder Moltke, Schlieffen left office 10 years ago, and not even the German Foreign Office will venture to say that Belgium—so aptly described by the Berlin Lokalanzeiger as "the only base" for the German plan—was then in league with her present allies.

## ALLIES USE MANY GUNS.

Seven Forms of Artillery Are Employed in War.

No fewer than seven different kinds of artillery are taken into the field by a modern army—mountain, horse and field guns, light and heavy howitzers, position guns and siege artillery, says The Glasgow Herald. The most famous of the European field guns is the French "75." Its special excellence consists in its recoil buffer. Most modern guns are placed on carriages designed to absorb the shock of recoil without allowing the carriage to move. In this way great rapidity of fire is attained, as the gunners have not to lay it after each shot. The French gun is held in position by a spade at the end of the trail, and the wheels are strongly braked. The gun when it recoils slides along a cradle and is stopped by the ingenious pneumatic buffer, which operates with marvelous smoothness. The gunner keeps the sights, which do not move with the gun, on the target all the time.

NEW ZEALAND DECIDES FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE.

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## Markets of the World

Toronto, Aug. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.41; No. 2 Northern, \$1.33; No. 3 Northern, \$1.35, on track, Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 53c; No. 2 C.W., 52c; extra No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 2 feed, 51c. Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 93c, on track, Toronto.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 3, 98 to 95c; feed wheat, 91 to 92, according to freights outside.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 48 to 49c, outside.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, \$1.75 to \$1.85; according to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malt, nominal, 66 to 68c; feed barley, nominal, 62 to 64c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 70 to 71c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in 49 lb. bags, \$6.90; second patents, in 49 lb. bags, \$6.40; strong bakers, in 49 lb. bags, \$6.20, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to sample, \$4.60 to \$4.60, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment; \$4.60 to \$4.70, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car 105, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$24 to \$25; middlings, per ton, \$25 to \$26; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.75.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 27c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; solids, 30 to 31c.

Eggs—New-laid, 29 to 30c; do., in carton, 27 to 28c.

Beans—\$4.50 to \$5, the later for hand-picked.

Cheese—New, large, 17c; twins, 17c; triplets, 15c.

Maple syrup—\$1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 23 to 25c.

Potatoes—Brunswick quoted at \$2 per bag; Western, \$1.85.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 18 to 18 1/2c per lb. Hams—20 lb., 20c; do., heavy, 20 1/2c to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boness backs, 25 to 26c.

Lard—Pure lard, 16c; strained, 16c; and pails, 17 1/2 to 17c; compound, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 92 to 94c; Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 54c; do., No. 3, 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 53c; Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.20; seconds, \$6.70; strong bakers, \$6.50.

Winter patents, choice, 65.55; strained rollers, \$5.70 to \$5.75; do. bags, \$2.50 to \$2.50. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.05 to \$5.15; do. No. 1, \$2.40 to \$2.45; Bran, \$2.2. Shorts, \$2.4. Middlings, \$2.6. Moultrie, \$3.0 to \$3.2. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lot, \$17.00; No. 1, \$18.00; westerns, 16 1/2 to 17c; do. easterns, 16 1/2 to 16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 21 1/2 to 22c; seconds, 20 to 20 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 26 to 27c.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—Cash quotations—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.33; No. 2 Northern, \$1.31; No. 3 Northern, \$1.29; No. 4 Northern, \$1.27; No. 5 Northern, \$1.25; No. 6, \$1.10; feed, \$1.04. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 45c; No. 3 C.W., 44c; extra No. 1 feed, 43c; Barley—No. 3, 73c; No. 4, 69c; rejected, 62c; feed, 62c. Flax, No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.90; No. 2 C.W., \$1.85.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Wheat—September, \$1.34; December, \$1.34; No. 1 hard, \$1.34; No. 1 Northern, \$1.34 to \$1.35; No. 2 do., \$1.31 to \$1.32; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.1 to \$1.2; Oats—No. 3 white, 39c to 40c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$7; first clears, \$5.70; second clears, \$3.20. Bran—\$19.50.

Duluth, Aug. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.38; No. 1 Northern, \$1.36 to \$1.37; No. 2 do., \$1.31 to \$1.33; September, \$1.35 asked; December, \$1.34 asked. Lined—on track, \$2.15 to \$2.18; to arrive, \$2.15; September, \$2.15 asked; October, \$2.15; November, \$2.15; December, \$2.13 bid.

## DESTRUCTION IS TERRIBLE.

Appalling Loss in France as Result of Enemy Invasion.

A graphic report of the loss of property as the result of the cannonades on the western front in France, was forwarded to the United States Department of Commerce by Commercial Attache C. W. A. Vediz at Paris and made public recently. It shows that enormous damage was done in 754 towns and villages in the invaded district. The report says that 16,669 edifices are known to have been entirely destroyed and 25,594 partially wrecked in the departments of Nord Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Cise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Marne, Mube, Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle and Vosges.

Among these buildings were some of the most splendid architectural monuments in France, including the City Hall of Arras and the Cathedral, Archbishop's Palace, the church of St. Remy and the City Hall at Reims. Other public buildings damaged or totally destroyed were 221 city halls, 379 schools, 311 churches, 60 monumental works of art, and 806 other structures of various public utility. Three hundred and thirty industrial establishments were seriously damaged, which in normal times furnished support for 57,600 persons.

The Department of Marne was the heaviest sufferer, having 15,106 buildings entirely or partially destroyed. In Pas-de-Calais 6,660 buildings were completely demolished, and in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 4,930 structures were razed.

Mr. Vediz's report is based on a census made by M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior of the French Republic. The figures are only for the invaded portions of France from which the enemy subsequently was driven.

## CURE FOR TRENCH FOOT.

War Disease Not Frost Bite, But Form of Mildew.

A Paris correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association says that an interesting study of the "trench foot" has been communicated to the Academie des Sciences by Dr. V. Raymond of the Military Hospital of Val-de-Grace, and Dr. J. Paristot of the Medical Faculty of Nancy. "They conclude," the writer says, "that the condition called trench foot or frost bite of the foot is a mycetozoma comparable to Madura foot. It is not really a frost bite, but a mildew of the foot. The fungus found is ordinarily in the infected soil, in straw, &c., and it is brought into contact with the feet by the mud of the trenches.

The writer says that excellent results have been obtained by cleaning and disinfecting the feet by means of soap and camphorated alkaline, or better, borated solutions. "Edema," he adds, "disappears in three days, and the neuritic pains in from fifteen to twenty days. The eschars, characteristic of the graver forms, are cured more slowly, but the treatment prevents the extension of the lesions, so much so that though the number of cases has been large, amputation of the foot has never yet been necessitated."

## Bersaglieri Speediest Soldiers.

"Prometheus," Vienna military publication, presents some interesting figures about the marching of the various armies now at war. According to these statistics, the Italian Bersaglieri are by far the speediest soldiers in the world, the Russians the slowest. The former take 140 strides to the minute, the latter 112.

## CROP PROSPECT FOR DOMINION

Official Review Issued at Ottawa of End of July Conditions.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A special press bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office reports on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of July in part as follows:

Ontario—In the peninsula (Essex county) a large crop of hay has been harvested in splendid shape. Wheat and barley are harvested, but are not quite a standard yet. Oats will be below average. Corn and hood crops are fair, though later than usual. In eastern Ontario crops are suffering from lack of moisture. Wheat is little grown, its condition is fair and it is beginning to ripen. Barley is poor, rather late and very uneven. Oats, the most important crop of the district, shows some great averageness, some crops being far advanced, others only a few inches high. About three-quarters of the hay is harvested and the crop is a very good one. Corn is poor; potatoes are healthy.

Northwest Provinces—The weather conditions of July have been generally favorable, although local hailstorms have done some damage. Grain crops continue to show fine promise, especially on bearing and summer fallow. Grain on the stubble is not so good. In southern Alberta crops are all good, and harvesting will commence sooner than was expected a month ago. Wheat cutting is expected to begin about August 20; hay, roots and potatoes are good.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island report all crops as making good growth. In Quebec the hay crop is abundant, but grains have suffered from drought. British Columbia reports cereal crops growing well.

## CURE DISCOVERED FOR ERUPTIVE TYPHUS.

A despatch from Paris says: A cure for eruptive typhus, the disease which made such terrible ravages in Serbia, has been discovered by Doctors Nicolle and Blaisot. The physicians described their discovery to the Academy of Medicine. It is a serum which they found after exhaustive experiments. So far thirty-eight serious cases have been treated by injections, which were followed by rapid recovery in a number of patients. In addition, the injections of the serum prevented complications so frequent in this disease and reduced the death rate from twenty-five to three per cent.

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The prize list for the Canadian National Exhibition amounts this year to approximately \$63,000. It practically all goes to the agricultural classes.

If You Have Not a  
Policy in the  
**CROWN LIFE**  
You are not doing justice  
to yourself or your family.