

FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF SOLDIERS

Scheme Suggested is Back-to-the-Land Principle, Preferably in Canada

A despatch from London says: The report of the After-the-War Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute to be published shortly will unfold a scheme for the settlement of soldiers. The main feature will be the back-to-the-land principle, preferably in Canada, but with the option of the other colonies or in Great Britain. The question which will provide the money is the chief problem for the committee. The committee wants

the Imperial and overseas Governments to provide not merely the land and transportation, but sufficient money to tide the soldier settlers over the non-productive period. An emigration agent who has just completed a tour of Scotland reports a marked revival of interest in Canada. Many enquiries were received from young crofters regarding prospects in the Dominion after the war.

U-12 HAS BEEN SUNK WITH ALL ON BOARD

Enemy Warships Bombard Southern Italian Ports—Little Damage is Occasioned

A despatch from Rome says: It is officially announced that the Austrian submarine U-12 has been torpedoed and sunk with all hands in the upper Adriatic Sea by an Italian submarine. The announcement was made in a statement issued by the Navy De-

partment, which added: "Two Austrian torpedo-boat destroyers bombarded Bari, Santo Spirito and Mol-fetta (Southern Italy, on the Adriatic). One civilian was killed and seven were wounded. There was no appreciable material damage."

NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST CALAIS

Movement of German Troops Through Belgium Continuous for Days.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that a prominent neutral citizen, who has just arrived from Brussels, says that the movement of German troops through Belgium to the western front has been constant for several days.

A significant order of the day predicting resumption by the Germans of a vigorous offensive in the west has been issued to the Teutonic armies in Flanders, according to the Amsterdam Telegraph. An extract from this order, telegraphed by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, follows: "Our work now is practically finished in the east and we are about to begin in the west. Peace is certain in October."

The French official communication chronicles the recapture through counter-attacks of part of the trenches lost in the Argonne, and the repulse of enemy attacks at other points. There was also some rather severe fighting in the Vosges, in which hand-grenades were used.

Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary of War in charge of munitions, tells the Petit Parisien that France's efforts to produce munitions are different in method, but equal in results, to those of England, which he recently viewed. The newspaper quotes him as follows: "We have an army which at the present moment is armed so as to withstand any shock, an army which on the other hand is capable of making a strong offensive. Its morale is good; that is to say, the army is prepared to remain as it is if necessary. "Every day our strength grows both in England and in France. Notwithstanding the formidable resources at the disposal of Germany, it is not possible that the resources of the allies will not assure them when the time is ripe for complete victory."

WARNING AGAINST FOOD IN TIN BOXES.

Cardboard is Best Plan; Germans Need the Tin.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A warning has been issued by the Women's Canadian Club of Ottawa post to send food and parcels in tin boxes to prisoners in Germany. It is stated that several cases of establish sent in tin boxes have not been received, while in many cases establish have been reported received but minus the tin boxes. It is pointed out that undoubtedly Germany, which is badly in need of tin has been confiscating all boxes of that metal. Those sending establish are asked to use wood or cardboard boxes.

Rumors of German Peace Overtures Confirmed

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Nova Vremya confirms the rumors of German overtures for separate peace. It is alleged that Germany offered Russia Galicia and the Dardanelles, with a guarantee of the integrity of her frontiers, Germany stipulating for Egypt on the pretext

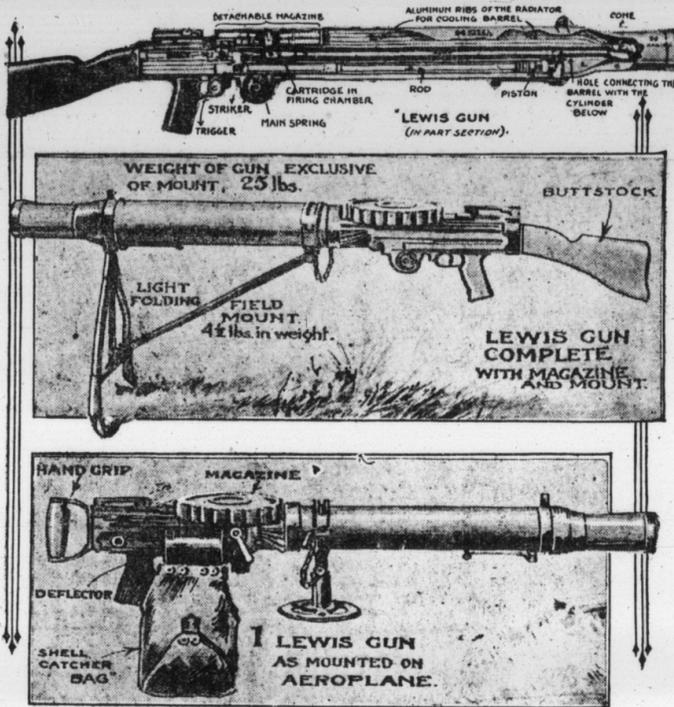
of ceding the same to Turkey and for a free hand to deal with Russia's allies. "This attempt testifies," says the journal, "that in spite of her brilliantly organized espionage Germany entirely fails to discount the sentiment of the Russian authorities and of the whole Russian people."

Sir David Beatty Appointed Vice-Admiral

A despatch from London says: The Official Gazette announces that Sir David Beatty has been promoted to a vice-admiral. Sir David Beatty during the present war commanded the British fleets which in August, 1914, sank four German warships off Heligoland and won a vic-

tory over a German squadron in the North Sea the following January. In this fight the German cruiser Blucher was sent to the bottom. Vice-Admiral Beatty is only 45 years old, and the youngest officer ever promoted to the rank of a vice-admiral in the British navy.

LEWIS MACHINE GUN CAPABLE OF FIRING OVER FOUR HUNDRED ROUNDS PER MINUTE



Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Aug. 16.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.38 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.37 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.34 1/2; track, lake ports.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 60c, track, lake ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 84 1/2c, nominal, track, lake ports.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, track, Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 57 to 58c; No. 3 white, 56 to 57c, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.12 to \$1.15; do, new, \$1.02 to \$1.04, according to freight outside.
Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freight outside.
Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 60c, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$7; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.50, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.
Ontario flour—Winter, 90 cent, patents, \$4.60; do, new, \$4.10, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, \$29; middlings, \$30; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.90.

Country Produce.
Butter—Choice dairy, 20 to 23c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery prints, 27 to 28 1/2c; do, solids, 26 to 27c.
Eggs—The market is quiet, with straight stock selling at 21 to 22c per dozen in case lots, and selects at 23 to 24c.
Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 20 to 22c; fowl, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 17 to 18c.
Cheese—15 1/2c for large, and at 15 1/2c for twins. Old cheese, 21 1/2 to 23c.

Baled Hay and Straw.
Straw is quoted at \$7 a ton, in car lots, delivered on track here.
Hay—No. 1 new hay is quoted at \$17 to \$19; No. 2 at \$15 to \$16.

Provisions.
Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14 1/2c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18 1/2c; do, heavy, 14 1/2 to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 25 to 26c.
Lard—The market is quiet; pure lard, tubs, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c; do, pails, 12 to 12 1/2c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10 1/2c; do, pails, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c.

Business in Montreal.
Montreal, August 16.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 90 to 91c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 61c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 61c; do, No. 2 local white, 60 1/2c; do, No. 3, 59 1/2c; do, No. 4, 58 1/2c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.10; do, seconds, \$6.60; do, strong bakers', \$6.60; do, winter patents, choice, \$6.25; do, straight rollers, \$5.60 to \$5.80; do, bags, \$2.65 to \$2.75. ROLLER OATS—Barrels, \$6.25; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$26 to \$26.50. Shorts, \$28. Middlings, \$32 to \$34. Mouillee, \$35 to \$40. Ha.—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20.50 to \$22. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13 1/2c; do, easterns, 13c. Butter—Choice creamery, 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c; do, seconds, 26 1/2 to 26 3/4c. Eggs—Fresh, 27 to 28c; do, selected, 26c; do, No. 1 stock, 23c; do, No. 2 stock, 20c. Dressed hogs—Attainor killed, \$13.75 to \$14. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 cents; \$29; do, Canada short cut backs, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; do, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10 1/2c; do, pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 13 to 13 1/2c; do, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 12 to 12 1/2c.

345 FACTORIES ARE UNDER "CONTROL"

Excess of Employers' Profits Over Fixed Limit to be Paid Into the Imperial Exchequer

A despatch from London says: David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, announces that 345 establishments have been declared "controlled establishments" under the Munitions of War Act. As a result of this control the profits of employers are limited. Any excess over such a limit becomes payable to the National Exchequer. "By this provision," says

Mr. Lloyd-George, "Parliament has assured that sacrifices made by workmen are made for the nation as a whole and not for the advantage of individuals. On the other hand, during the period of the war, any rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in controlled establishments."

U. S. Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.53 1/2; No. 2 do, \$1.38 1/2 to \$1.50 1/2; September, \$1.07 1/2; December, \$1.06 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.53 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 82 to 84c. Oats—No. 3 white, 53 1/2 to 54c. Flour unchanged, except second clears, reduced to \$3.60. Bran, \$21.50.
Duluth, Aug. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.60 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.45 1/2 to \$1.49 1/2; No. 2 do, \$1.43 1/2; September, \$1.10 1/2; December, \$1.08 1/2.
New York, Aug. 16.—Flour firm. Rye flour steady. Hay firm. Hops steady. Hides quiet. Leather firm.

Cattle Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—The quotations were: Best heavy steers, \$8.60 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8 to \$8.85; do, good, \$7.40 to \$7.60; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7.20; do, common, \$5.25 to \$5.80; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, rough, \$5.25 to \$5.75; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6.35 to \$6.50; do, medium, \$5.25 to \$6; do, common, \$4.50 to \$5; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.25; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.25; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$95; do, common and medium, each, \$35 to \$50; springers, \$20 to \$25; light ewes, \$6 to \$7.50; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$6.50 to \$8; Spring lambs, cwt., \$8 to \$10; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.75; hogs, off cars, \$9.00 to \$9.15; do, fed and watered, \$8.75; do, f.o.b., \$8.40.
Montreal, Aug. 16.—Fairly good steers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair stock sold at \$6.75 to \$7, and the common and the medium at from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds. A few bunches of choice butchers' cows brought \$7 to \$7.25, and the lower grades sold from that down to \$5.25, while bulls changed hands at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$7.25 per 100 pounds. The demand from packers for canning stock was active, and all the offerings met with a steady sale at \$4.75 to \$7.25 for bulls, and at \$4 to \$4.50 for cows. Lambs sold at \$8.25 to \$9.25, and sheep at \$5.25 to \$6 per 100 pounds, as to quality. Calves, \$3 to \$15 each, as to size and quality. Hogs, choice selected lots, \$9.50 to \$9.60, and rougher lots at \$9 to \$9.40 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

ITALY NEEDS MORE GRAIN.

12,000,000 Quintals to be Bought in America.
A despatch from Rome says: The latest official reports regarding the harvest show that Italy needs 12,000,000 quintals more of grain for her consumption until next year. A quintal is approximately 220 pounds. Most of this grain, it is understood, will be purchased in America.

WORKMAN IN GERMANY PAYS MORE FOR FOOD.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The official organ of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Germany states that as one result of the British blockade the average German workman's family last May had to expend 35.49 marks (about \$9) weekly for food, as compared with 24.70 marks, (about \$6) in May of 1914.

In Germany a mile is four times as long as in England.

PENSIONS TO COST \$4,000,000 A YEAR

Militia Department Figures on 6,000 to Maintain After the War.

A despatch from Ottawa says: That at the end of the war Canada will have 6,000 or 6,000 pensions to pay is the estimate made from the experience of the Militia Department so far. While the uncertainty as to the length of the struggle precludes any very accurate prediction, it is practically certain that there will be added to the Dominion expenditure a sum of at least \$4,000,000 per year for pensions for the wives and families of dead soldiers and for disabled men.

Up to the present, however, the number of Canadian soldiers receiving pensions as a result of the present war is only 160, and the amount paid out up to July 31 has been \$25,000.

As each application for a pension takes three or four months between the time the soldier falls or is wounded and the date on which the application is finally passed, it is altogether probable that the \$2,000,000 set apart for pensions during the present year will be sufficient. It is estimated that already about 1,000 Canadian men of family have fallen in action, but as stated, only a small proportion of these cases have been dealt with. These cases are first passed on by the Pension and Claims Board of the Militia Department, and then referred to Major W. S. Conger, Canadian Pensions Officer.

CROWN PRINCE AGAIN REPULSED

Fruitless Attacks Result in Heavy Losses to His Force.

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans have evidently received large reinforcements in Belgium, and attempted to resume the offensive at Nieupoort. They were, however, repulsed by the French infantry fire, and the attack was abandoned.

The German Crown Prince continues his attempts to pierce the French line. He has had a few local successes, but the losses he has sustained in the series of attacks have been very heavy.

The present position at Hill 60, which the British military authorities recently admitted had lapsed back into German possession, is peculiar and of great interest.

The hill is really nothing but a knoll of gently rising ground that forms the end of the Klein-Zillebeke ridge. The German trenches run in a double tier along the crest and upper slope, while the British trenches form an irregular line along the edge of the lower slope. The Germans are at the top of the hill, while the British are a little way up the side of it.

The whole face of the hill presents a picture of the wildest confusion. Everywhere are huge craters, the result of mine explosions on the night of the British attack. Torn and gaping sandbags are scattered in profusion; broken rifles, odds and ends of equipment of all kinds, smashed barbed wire, and a mass of other debris lie in bewildering variety down the hillside.

SEIZE GERMAN PROPERTY.

Paris Authorities Take Over Realty Worth \$40,000,000.

A despatch from Paris says: The civil tribunal of the Seine has sequestered the property of the German millionaire, Herr Jellinek. This property, consisting for the most part of real estate in Paris and the Riviera, is worth about \$40,000,000.

Green is an ill-becoming color for brunettes to wear.

AN ATTACK IN SERBIA IS LAUNCHED

Osrova Violently Bombarded, but the Attempted Landing is Successfully Repulsed.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at Bucharest reports that the Austrians violently bombarded the Serbians at Osrova, but that an attempt by the Hungarians to land at Ogradena was unsuccessful. In this connection it is recalled that it is generally reported that 100,000 Germans and Austrians and a large number of guns have been concentrated near Osrova with the intention, it is assumed, of cutting their way through Serbia and going to the relief of the Turks.

Author of Song of Hate Sorry He Wrote It

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Even Ernst Lissauer appears to be becoming ashamed of the song of hate. He writes to the Berlin Tageblatt saying he agrees with its view that the song is not intended for the young, and has often advised against its publication in school books. "The song of hate," he writes, "was written as the result of a passionate impulse in the first week of the war,

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

London is now the principal market of the world for opium.

The British Navy is to be increased by 50,000 officers and men.

Any person occupying a room with a brilliant light at the seaside is now liable to a fine of \$500.

It is stated that the health of Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, is causing some uneasiness among the members of the Royal family.

Princess Henry of Battenberg visited the Red Cross Hospital at Gatscombe (Isle of Wight) and distributed pipes among the wounded soldiers.

Under the will of Mr. Alfred Brough, a local resident, who died last week, a number of Leeds Charities benefit to the extent of upwards of \$150,000.

The chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs in Westminster Cathedral is to be dedicated as a memorial chapel to the memory of fallen officers.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Fish, for many years coxswain of the Ramsgate lifeboat "Bradford," who had served in the harbor for over forty years.

No fewer than 19,648 boys who have received their training in reformatory schools in Great Britain have served during the war in the naval or military forces.

The first factory for the manufacture of British violins has been installed at Hampstead, where arrangements are being made to employ disabled soldiers and sailors.

The widowed mother of Private Barber of Wilmslow was so overcome by excitement and by joy at her son's home-coming that she had an apoplectic seizure and died.

The Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanganar, better known as K. S. Ranjitsinghji, the famous cricketer, has presented his English home at Staines to the King as an hospital for wounded officers.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General stated in the House of Commons that more post office men are to be released for the war, and women employed in their places.

Mr. Bruce, Under-Secretary for the Home Office, states that between May 13 and July 6, 7,144 alien enemies have been interned, and the total number now interned is 26,713.

Colonel Deacon, commanding the Essex Yeomanry, whose fate has been unknown since the gallant charge by the regiment near Ypres, has been reported to be a prisoner in Germany.

A cheque for \$4,375 has been received from the Government by the Rev. A. E. Johnson, vicar of All Saints, Scarborough, towards the cost of making good the damage caused by a German shell.

Dudley Town Council has decided to purchase fifty-five acres of land from Lord Dudley at a cost of \$70,000 for the purpose of a housing scheme. The matter has been before the Town Council for twenty years.

In the East end of London there is a man of over 60 years of age who until recently was a pauper receiving outdoor relief. He has now got work in a munition factory and is earning sometimes as much as \$75 in one week.

The War Office is about to take over for home service some of the members of the various volunteer corps. The men to be chosen must be under fifty-five and able to give successive days' service in each month.

GERMANS ARE DROWNED IN EFFORT TO ESCAPE

A despatch to Christiania says: Twenty-five members of the crew of the German converted cruiser Berlin, interned at Trondhjem last November, attempted to escape by swimming across the Trondhjem fjord, but they were observed by a guard and caught. All were provided with bundles of civilian clothing, money and knives. Several were drowned.

Three German citizens have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for attempting to smuggle copper into Germany.

The Berlin, which carried a crew of 450 men, entered the Norwegian port of Trondhjem on Nov. 17, to escape British warships after attempting to escape from the North Sea to act as a commerce raider in the Atlantic.

TROOPS AT GALLIOLI SHELLED BY SUBMARINE

A despatch from Mitylene says: After the sinking of the Turkish battleship Barbarossa the allies' submarines also sank a large submarine and empty transport in the neighborhood of Gallipoli port. After the coast had been cleared of enemy ships two submarines drew in close to shore and shelled a column of troops marching toward Gallipoli town, causing them very heavy casualties.

The destruction of the Barbarossa removed a regular thorn in the allies' side, for the accurate fire of its well-calibrated, high-trajectory guns across the peninsula had more than once seriously hampered the movements of the allies' ships approaching from Saros.