13 JUL. 1916

FOE'S FOOD PROBLEM BIG, SAYS NEUTRAL DIPLOMATIST

The German People Are Showing Unmistakable Evidence of Underfeeding.

A despatch from London says: A neutral diplomatist stationed in Germany, who recently visited London, informed his colleagues here that it was impossible to give an exaggerated description of the depth and breadth of the German public's desire for peace.

The food scarcity was becoming serious, he said, and the population generally was unmistakably showing evidence of underfeeding. In one of the greatest German cities—not Berlin—at a hotel whose name is familiar to thousands of Americans, a neutral was unable to arrange for a dinner which he wished to give for a few friends, though his requirements were most modest.

A Copenhagen despatch says: The newspaper Heindal of Schleswig states German bread is not eatable, as it contains putrified potatoes. Offal in the soap being used is causing many diseases, particularly among children.

CANADA'S GREAT BUFFALO HERD

NOW NUMBERS TWO THOUSAND AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

From a Nucleus of Four Calves In 1873 It Has Steadily Grown.

The Canadian Government is meeting with signal success in its efforts to preserve the buffalo from the swift extinction which threatened it a few years ago. This is shown in the report on the growth of the herd at Wainwright Buffalo Park, Alberta, just issued by J. B. Harkin, Dominion Parks Commissioner.

The report shows that in April, 1909, the herd numbered 402. Since then it has gradually increased at the rate of about 200 a year, until to-day it numbers 2,077.

History of the Herd.

The history of the herd, now the largest in the world, dates back to 1873, when a Pend o'Reille Indian captured four little bison calves—two bulls and two heifers—by cutting them out of a stampeded herd on the Flathead Reservation in Montana. In accordance with a peculiar characteristic, often noticed by old plainsmen, these young creatures obediently followed the horses of the hunters who had slain or driven off their mothers.

The Indian in question gave them to the Mission of St. Ignatius, where they were kept as pets and became as domesticated as ordinary cattle. When the heifers were four years old each had a calf. From that time on they gradually increased in number, until, in 1884, there were thirteen head, and finding the care of them too great a tax the mission decided to sell them. Ten head were bought for $250 apiece by C. A. Allard and Michel Pablo, who were ranching on the reservation, and were shrewd enough to see that specimens of what was even then almost an extinct animal would eventually become very valuable.

Made Them a Fortune.

The herd increased under their careful supervision, and in a few years it became possible to sell specimens at high prices. Some idea of the average rate of increase may be deducted from the observed fact that half the cows give birth to calves every year, while twin calves are not uncommon. As a rule the bison calf is a very hardy creature. There are instances of the Pablo-Allard calves finding their feet in less than a minute after birth and showing fight within half an hour.

In 1906 the Hon. Frank Oliver, then Minister of the Interior, obtained for the Dominion Government an option on the 600 unsold head belonging to Paglo and Allard, and eventually they were all bought for $200,000. The "round-up" lasted two months, and was carried out by 75 cowboys, horsemen picked for their ability from Alberta, and was accomplished with a loss of less than one per cent.

Since it became the property of the Canadian Government this great herd has fared well in the new National Park at Wainwright. The park is becoming a favorite resort of the traveller. It has an area of 150 square miles and is securely enclosed with a high fence of wire.

TO CONFER PEERAGE UPON SIR EDWARD GREY

A despatch from London says: The King has decided to confer a peerage upon Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, according to the Daily Chronicle.

BOUGHT PRODUCTS GERMANY IS SEEKING.

British Money Used in Holland and Sweden to Buy Foodstuffs.

A despatch from London says: Neutral diplomats express the belief that the existing orders-in-council will be superseded by the declaration of an actual blockade, in pursuance of Great Britain's avowed intention of strengthening her legal position. No evidence of an actual change in the administration of the blockade has been procurable since the announcement of the abondonment of the Declaration of London. However, the increased economic pressure on Germany which recently has become apparent is due, according to the best informed neutral diplomats, to the British campaign in Holland and Sweden, resulting in the purchase of products which otherwise probably would have found their way to Germany.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

People Are Fleeing to Relief Ships for Refuge.

A despatch from Rome says: The eruption of Stromboli has become serious. The flow of lava is spreading to the sparse coast settlement, burning and destroying houses, and the population is fleeing to the sea and taking refuge on relief ships sent from Messina. Telephonic communication with Messina has been interrupted. There are many signs of seismis disturbances throughout Italy. The heat has been intense for the past two days. Earth shocks occurred Wednesday morning at Ancona, Rimini, Belvedere, Marettimo and other Adriatic districts, but no loss of life has been reported.

TEUTONS' LOSSES IN MONTH 500,000

A despatch from Paris says: German and Austro-Hungarion losses of the past month total half a million men, according to figures presented on Wednesday by the Matin. It states that the Russians have taken 232,300 unwounded prisoners, the Italians 4,700, and the Anglo-French forces 14,200. Multiplying the total of prisoners by two, to estimate the number of killed and wounded, it gets an aggregate of slightly more than 500,000, or more than twelve army corps.

RISING AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS

A despatch from London says:—The London Times understands that a rising against the Austrians has broken out in Montenegro. Its leaders is a former War Minister, upon whose head the Austrians set a high price. The Montenegrins who have risen have taken to the wooded parts of the country. The rising is prompted by the destitution in which the inhabitants have been left by Austria.

ONE PLATOON LOST 117 MEN IN ATTACK

A despatch from London says: A Canadian officer in a London hospital states that when he started in the recent attack he had one lieutenant and 144 men. When he finished, the lieutenant was dead, he himself was badly wounded and he had only 27 men left. He said that he was glad to be wounded in the big fight rather than to be sniped.

MUNITION WORKERS POSTPONE HOLIDAY

A despatch from New York says:—According to a news agency despatch from London on Thursday the Scottish miners have agreed to postpone all their July holidays at the request of Minister of Munitions Lloyd George

Fortunate is the man who has no time to take advise because he is too busy selling it.

LLOYD GEORGE, EARL OF DERBY NEW BRITISH WAR SECRETARIES

Directors of Munitions and Recruiting Respectively to Conduct the Campaign.

A despatch from London says:—David Lloyd George has been appointed Secretary for War.

The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, has been appointed Under Secretary for War.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE REVIEWS THE RUSSIANS.
One of the outstanding figures in the present great war, is President Poincare of France. Calm, dignified—the elected head of a great republic, cruelly bled in the great strife, M. Poincare presents a picture for admiration. The Russian Ambassador to France, and a French general are with Poincare in the picture.—(London Daily Mirror photo.)

Markets of the World

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 11.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.19⅞; No. 2 do., $1.18⅞; No. 3 do., $1.14⅞, on track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 51c; No. 3 C.W., 50½c; extra No 1 feed, 50½c; No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 2 feed, 49c, on track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 83c, on track Bay ports; 87c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47 to 48c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, 97 to 98c; No 2 do., 93 to 95c; No. 3 do., 87 to 89c; feed, 83 to 85c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, $1.70 to $1.80; according to sample, $1 25 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting barley, nominal, 65 to 66c; feed barley, nominal, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.

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

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 94 to 95c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; second patents, in jute bags, $6.00; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $4.05 to $4.15, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; $4.00 to $4.10, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $19 to $20; shorts, per ton, $23 to $24; middlings, per ton, $24 to $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.55 to $1.60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 27c; inferior, 23 to 24c; creamery, prints 29 to 31c; inferior, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—New-laid, 28 to 29c; do., in cartons, 30 to 32c.

Beans—$4.50 to $5.00, the latter for hand-picked.

Cheese—New, large, 18c; twins, 18½c.

Maple syrup—1.40 to $1.50 per Imperial gallon.

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

Potatoes—Firm; Ontarios in car lots at $1.85, and New Brunswicks at $2.15 per bag; Western, $1.95.

BALED HAY AND STRAW

Baled hay—Best grade, per ton, $16.00 to $17.00; do., low grade, per ton, $13.00 to $15.00.

Straw—Per ton, $6.00 to $7.00.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon—Long clear, 18 to 19c per lb. Hams—Medium, 23½ to 24½c; do., heavy, 20½ to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19½c; breakfast bacon, 24½ to 26½c; backs, plain, 26½ to 27½c; boneless backs, 29½ to 30½c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 17 to 17½c, and pails, 17½ to 17¾c; compound, 14 to 14¾c.

WINNIPEG GRAIN.

Winnipeg, July 11.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1 12½; No. 2 Northern, $1.10¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.07½; No. 4, $1.01¾; No. 5, 95¾c; No. 6, 92½c; feed, 87½c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 44½c; No. 3 C.W., 43¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 43½; No. 1 feed, 43½c; No. 2 feed, 41¾c. Barley—No. 3, 72c; No. 4, 68c; rejected, 63c; feed, 63c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.59½; No. 2 C.W., $1.56½.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, July 11.—Corn—American No 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 54½c; No. 3, 53c; No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 2 local white, 52c; No. 3 local white, 51c; No. 4 local white, 50c. Barley—Malting, 75 to 76c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; seconds, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Winter patents, choice, $6.00 to $6.25; straight rollers, $5.40 to $5.60; do., bags, $2.40 to $2 65. Rolled oats—Bbls, $5.05 to $5.45; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.40 to $2.60. Bran, $20.00 to $21.00. Shorts, $23.00 to 24.00. Middlings, $25.00 to $27.00 Mouillie, $27.00 to $32.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $19.50 to $20.00. Cheese—Finest westerns, 16½ to 17c; finest easterns, 15¾ to 16¼c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 30 to 30½c; seconds, 28¼ to 28¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 27c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.80.

UNITED STATES MARKETS

Minneapolis, July 11.—Wheat—July, $1 07⅞; September, $1.08⅞ to $1.08¾; No. 1 hard, $1.13⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.07¾ to $1.09¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.04⅞ to $1.07¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77½ to 78½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 36½ to 37c. Flour—Fancy patents, 10c higher, quoted at $6.10; first clears, 20c higher, quoted at $4.90. Bran, $17.00 to $18.00

Duluth, July 11.—Wheat—On track, No. 1 hard, $1.12; No. 1 Northern, $1.11; No. 2 Northern, $1.07 to $1.08; No. 1 Northern to arrive, $1.10½; No. 3 Northern, on track, $1.03 to $1.05 Linseed—On track, $1.82½; to arrive, $1.82; July, $1.82 asked; September, $1.83½ asked; October, $1.82¾ asked; November, $1.82¼.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 11.—Choice heavy steers, $10.00 to $10.25; good heavy steers, $9.25 to $9.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $9.25 to $9.50; do., good, $9.00 to $9.15; do., medium, $8.85 to $9.00; do., common, $8.00 to $8.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.00 to $8.25; do., good bulls, $7.45 to $7.65; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $8 00 to $8.25; do., good, $7.35 to $7.50; do medium, $6.25 to $6.75; Stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; choice feeders, dehorned, 950 to 1,000 lbs., $7.25 to $8.85; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $5.00; milkers, choice, each $75.00 to $95.00; do., com. and med., each $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $100.00; light ewes, $8.50 to $10.50; sheep, heavy, $5.25 to $7.50; spring lambs, per lb., 14 to 15c; calves, good to choice, $9.50 to $12.00; do., medium, $7.25 to $8 50; hogs, fed and watered, $11.40 to $11.50; do., weighed off cars, $11.65 to $11.75; do., f.o.b., $10.90.

Montreal, July 11.—Butchers' steers, good, $9.50 to $10.00; medium, $7.75 to $8 75; common, $7.25 to $8.25; fair to good, $6.50 to $7.00; cows, good, $6.50 to $7.50; fair, $5.75 to $6.50; common, $4.50 to $5.50; bulls, good, $7.00 to $8.50; bulls, good to common, $5.00 to $5.50; sheep, $7.00 to $7.50; spring lambs, $5.00 to $8.00 each; calves, choice, $7.00 to $10 00; common, $5.00 to $6.00; hogs, selects, $11.75 to $12.25; roughs and mixed, $10.00 to $11.00; sows, $9.50 to $10.00.

STRANGE FACTS OF SCIENCE.

The world's highest powered motorship has been built in Italy for the Brazilian navy, its oil motors developing 6,400 horse power.

The Spanish government is planning to build an electric railroad from Madrid to the French frontier to connect with French lines.

To enable migratory fish to rise over waterfalls, dams and other obstructions in streams, a Canadian fisheries official has invented an automatic elevator.

The coal in one of the largest new mines in China lies so near the surface of the ground that it will be mined with steam shovels after the covering soil is removed.

Figures compiled by the Italian government show that the world produced 4,000,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, an increase of 800,000,000 bushels from the year before.

Experts connected with the government of India are considering the use of submarine boats from which men can be released to gather pearl shells from the bottom of the ocean.

A submerged oak forest covering several square miles, from which logs more than 100 feet in length have been taken, was discovered by Russian engineers while dredging a river.

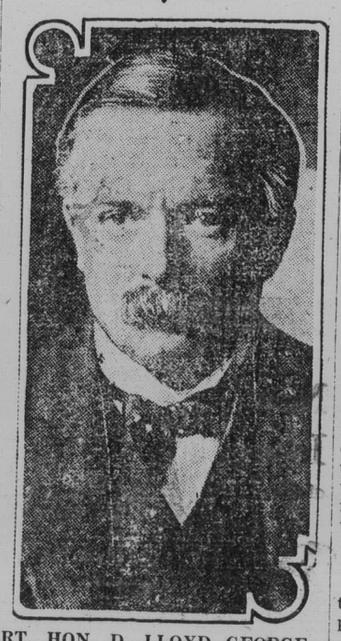
Economy of fuel consumption in steamships often repuires the mixing of two or more kinds of coal and an Englishman has invented a coaling barge that mixes coal as it delivers it into a bunker.

After a long investigation a French scientist has declared that tuberculosis can be transmitted by the perspiration of a person afflicted with the disease, the germs passing through the pores.

Without stopping his train an engineer can move a lever in his cab and open a recently patented switch to enable him to enter a siding, the switch closing when the last car has passed over it.

By treating young chickens with high frequency, high voltage currents of electricity, a London experimenter has made them grow more rapidly than those of the same age reared without the treatment.

The railroad connecting Chile and Bolivia, which crosses the Andes 14-105 feet above sea level, provides oxygen chambers, in which passengers can get relief from the rarefied air in the high altitudes.



RT. HON. D. LLOYD GEORGE, who has been appointed Minister of War, succeeding the late Earl Kitchener.

50,000 Germans Deafened.

According to official estimates, more than 50,000 German soldiers have lost their hearing in the battles of this war. To enable these unfortunates to earn their bread after the war a number of schools have been established with the aid of the Government.

TEUTONS LOSE 500,000 MEN IN THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

German and Austrian Soldiers Captured, 230,000—Officers, 4,500—Wounded 200,000 to 220,000.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—Nearly half a million Austrians and Germans have been put out of commission since General Brusiloff began his great arvance a month ago. The grand total of prisoners to date is in round numbers 235,000, of which 4,500 are officers.

The War Office announced the further capture of more than 10,000 Teuton, of whom 5,000 were taken on the Dniester front.

Without the actual figures regarding the dead and wounded, careful estimates by military experts, based on the best information, place the latter at 200,000 to 220,000. The Austrians predominate overwhelmingly among the prisoners, but among the dead and wounded it is said that a fairly large percentage are Germans. The losses in stopping the Russian advance on Kovel and in counter-attacks made in solid ranks were enormous.

The booty captured reaches incalculable figures. It is judged that 250 guns of various sizes and upwards of 700 machine guns would be a conservative estimate. In addition, large quantities of munitions, supplies and telephones have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

SOLDIERS FIGHT AS IN A DREAM

TAKE A NEW SOUL FOR THE TIME BEING.

Officers Psychological Analysis of Combatants' Feelings When Armies Clash.

The regiments of the French army have their newspapers, edited by officers and soldiers. One of these, "La Revue Franco Macedonienne," of the Oriental army, contains an unusual article, called "The Soul of the Combatant," signed by an officer. It reads in part:

"How are we to describe the soul of the combatant during the attack. in the battle? The minutes are so intense, the preoccupation of the aim to attain so obsorbing, that even the man most inclined to self-analysis abandons all thought for action. The atmosphere is so exceptional that even immediately after some difficult phases one does not recover his soul.

"This is why there are so few books of war giving a faithful impression of this transient psychology. Yet I shall try it and take my examples from the participation of my regiment in the last Champagne offensive.

"I shall perhaps never see again such a prodigious moral spectacle as the one given by our bivouacs during the three days preceeding the attack of September 25.

"In the orders, given since long weeks the mysterious day of the attack was designated by the letter N. On September 22 we learned suddenly that this was the day, N-3. Everybody prepared himself. Letters to the loved ones, letters of business and different interests filled the bags of the postmen.

Sleep the Comforter

When, at 10 o'clock in the evening of the 24th, we started forward toward the furnace, we left behind in the bivouacs, with the ashes of the letters burned before our departure, our old soul, made of troubles, hope, fear, and love, and we put on at the same time as our equipment our soul of combat.

"From that moment on we do not live in the present. The probability of death eclipses the past and forbids the future. Such a state, lasting days and days, would be inconceivable and also unbearable if the circumstances did not make it easier by lessening greatly the sensibility.

"First, there is the noise. Then after the noise the fatigue which breaks our limbs, the hunger, the thirst, the want of warm food which provokes a kind of contraction of the stomach, really painful. But above all, that which enables a man to remain in the fight without being demoralized by the losses, by certain sights, it is sleep; in the first hours there is no rest, and an immense expense of physical and especially moral strength; then, after a certain time, all disappears before an irresistible need of sleep. Every minute of quiet, under the rain, in a hole, in an open field, under a violent bombardment, we lie down and sleep.

"Forced to wake up, you continue your dream, and from now on the reality appears only through your dream and you see yourself act. There is a kind of duality in you—the physical person who creeps, falls in the mud, lies down under the fire of the mitrailleuses, sneaks from one tree to another, and the moral person who observes these strange proceedings, orders them and enjoys an astonishing lucidness.

As in a Dream

Dream and lucidness here are the two words which seem to me to express best the soul of the combatant.

"Dream, this small wood, chopped by the fire, and through which, in a hellish noise, pale men glide, creeping on their knees and elbows.

"Dream, this continual bombardment, which shakes the ground, crushes men, and throws others on the earth, their faces down.

"And in that dream what clearness of thought! This you must do, just this and nothing else. No hesitation. Responsibility, far from hindering the officer, sustains him, raises him up.

"One idea alone haunts the brain, where it tinkles like a bell. You must advance! You must advance! It imposes itself not as a duty, but as an evidence. And we advance, and we fall. The gaol is that tree over there, or that lump of earth. I do not see anything beyond: I must reach it, and nothing, nothing, nothing shall keep me away from that tree or that lump.

"All fighting has an end; at night it calms down; silence and shadow shroud and still everything. The wounded, the dead are taken up; on the conquered ground, guarded by a few sentinels, every one sleeps—a sleep without dream; the soldiers have the immobility of corpses. Sleep and sleep well; the task has been accomplished. One thought of the fallen comrade, then the total oblivion of sleep!"

MEXICO'S GREAT WEALTH

Mining is the Leading Industry—Oil Fields Are Rich.

Mexico has an area of 767,005 square miles. Mining is the leading industry of the country. Mineral wealth is vast and varied. In addition to gold and silver are deposits of iron, copper, zinc, tin, platinum, lead, mercury, manganese and any number of others. While the silver mines are numerous and yield enormous returns, there is little doubt that the coal deposits will become of even greater value in the future development of the country. The oil fields, especially those of Tamauliva, near Tampico, and those in southern Vera Cruz, are a very important possession. The oils produced are not of the highest grades but are largely used as power fuel.

The agricultrral resources of Mexico comprise some of the cereals and other food products of the temperate zone, and most of the leading products of the tropics. Manufacturing industry has reached the stage of meeting a great part of the home demand for manufactured goods, where the raw material may be produced in the country, cotton manufacture being the most important textile industry. Tobacco is equally so. The chief exports of the country in the order of their value are gold, silver, oil, copper, coffee, henequin or sisal, thistle and other fibres, cabinet woods, chicle, rubber and other forest products; hides and skins, chicpeas, tobacco and sugar. The imports consist largely of railway material, industrial machinery, textiles, yarns for national factories, hardware, furniture, building material, mining supplies, drugs and chemicals, wines and spirits, wheat, Indian corn, paper, and military supplies and equipment.

The population of Mexico, which numbered about 15,000,000 in 1910, may be classed at whites 20%, Indians 38%, mixed bloods 42%.

Long Way Down to Z.

Mr. Capron and his wife struggled valiantly to teach their little daughter Edith to repeat the letter "a". Try as they might, the little girl refused to pronounce the first letter of the alphabet, and after several vain efforts Mr. Capron retired from the struggle discouraged.

Mrs. Capron called the child to her and, in an affectionate manner, asked:

"Edith, dear, tell mother why you won't learn to say 'a'."

"Well, mother, explained Edith, "It's because just as soon as I say 'a' you and father will want me to say 'b'."

A witty girl may be a drug on the matrimonial market.