

TURKISH REFUGEES' STORIES

There is a Shortage of Food, and Government Resources Are at a Low Ebb

A despatch from Rome says: A correspondent of the Idea Nationale, telegraphing from Dedeagatch, gives a terrible picture of prevailing conditions in Turkey, which he evidently obtained from refugees from Constantinople arriving on the Bulgarian frontier.

The troops, he declares, are short of both food and ammunition, the army is ravaged with typhus and there is an appalling increase in the number of sick. The shortage of coal, too, is pronounced, and the scarcity of fuel is responsible for the immobilizing of the Turkish fleet, which no longer able to take the offensive, is now anchored in the Sea of Marmora.

Talaat Bey, he continues, produces each day for the edification of the population glowing accounts of victories on land and sea obtained over France, England and Russia, but the number of sick and wounded arriving in the capital tells other tales. The houses of Christians, especially Greeks in the Phanar quarter, have been sacked by mobs, often with the connivance of the police. Christians attempting to flee from the capital are set upon, robbed and maltreated by the Turkish officials and soldiers. The authorities wink at these outrages and encourage their perpetration in order to keep alive the flame of hatred of the Moslems against the Christian allies.



Robert Lansing Signed the Second Note to the Kaiser.

The new Secretary of State at interim, and who is expected will eventually receive the permanent appointment by President Wilson. He was Counsellor of the State Department, prior to being commissioned to succeed Mr. Bryan, and is an expert in international law.

NEAR THE HEAD OF LAKE GARDA

Italians Occupy Mori on the Western Side of the Trentino.

A despatch from Rome says: Italian troops have occupied Mori on the railroad from Rovereto to Arco and Riva, important towns at the head of Lake Garda. As there is only one railroad in this section the fall of Arco and Riva before the Italians invading the Trentino from the western side is believed to be only a question of a few days. Mori is about five miles south of Rovereto, the objective of a strong Italian movement, but the road to that place is fortified to such an extent that it will be a hard task for the Italians to force the Austrian defenses.

Pierce fighting in the Monte Nero zone, north of Tolmina, on the Isonzo front, is reported in an official report from Gen. Cadorna, the chief of staff, issued by the War Department. The Alpine troops are giving a good account of themselves in this region, using mountain paths unknown to the enemy, and falling unawares on the strongly fortified Austrian

trenches. Almost all of this region is now in the hands of the Italians. A daring raid by an Italian airship on a railroad station eight miles into the interior from Trieste is reported in an official announcement, which says: "An Italian dirigible passing over the enemy's entrenched camps threw high explosive bombs on Divazza railway centre. Notwithstanding the enemy's intense fire the dirigible returned undamaged."

Divazza is on the railway from Laibach, the Austrian headquarters, to Trieste. It is 70 miles from the coast of the Adriatic.

A despatch from Verona, the Italian headquarters for the Trentino operations, says that among the prisoners recently taken in the Lago di Misurina district was a Bavarian, which is taken to indicate that German troops are aiding the Austrian forces.

ENQUIRIES ABOUT PENSIONS. Should be Addressed to President of the Board at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A statement from the Militia Department is to the effect that enquiries in regard to pensions should be addressed to the president of the Pensions Board in Ottawa, as that officer is in a position to give prompt information in regard to such matters.



PURE ICE CREAM Your Doctor

WILL tell you is a very nutritious and highly digestible food—but it must be pure—Ice Cream to be safe must be made in a perfectly sanitary dairy. When you eat City Dairy Ice Cream you get the benefit of the inspection of Toronto's Health Department. The more Ice Cream you eat in summer, the better health you will have, if it is City Dairy Ice Cream, because, "If it's City Dairy It's Pure that's Sure."



FIGHTING STRENGTH OF ENEMY

Nearly Four Million German and Austrian Soldiers Permanently Out of the Field.

A despatch from London says: Hilaire Belloc, the military expert, estimates that the German and Austrian losses up to the present total nearer four million men than three million men. He bases this calculation on a careful analysis of the figures of the British casualties given by Premier Asquith in the Commons. Those figures, he points out, show one-fifth of a total of 258,000 are dead. The total British casualties, therefore, work out five to one for each life lost. The total enemy losses he estimates at six to one per man killed. Basing this multiple of calculation on his losses he estimates that the total of the enemy's losses have been greater than those of the allies. Mr. Belloc believes this multiple is low, for the German lists of killed are belated

and the Austrians lost enormously more in proportion in prisoners than the British. To the Prussian lists of killed must be added rather less than one-fifth for non-Prussian lists of the German Empire and further 80 per cent. for Austria and Hungary. Multiplying these by six, Mr. Belloc arrives at 3,250,000 enemy casualties before the great Galician effort. This, according to his estimate, cannot count for less than half a million; this makes a grand total of three and three-quarter millions permanently out of the field. "The enemy's potential manhood for actual fighting within the first year," Mr. Belloc concludes, "has probably been diminished by nearly one-half from all causes."

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, June 22.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.26 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.23 1/4 to \$1.24 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.20 1/4 to \$1.21 1/4, on track, lake ports.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 59 to 60c; No. 3 C.W., 58 to 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 58 to 59c, on track, lake ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80 to 80 1/2c, on track, lake ports.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c, on track, Toronto.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 55 to 55c; No. 3 white, 54 to 55c, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.15 to \$1.17, according to freights outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.60, according to freights outside.
Barley—Good malting barley, 70 to 73c; feed barley, 65c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 75 to 77c, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 2, nominal, \$1.05 to \$1.10, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$7.20; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.70; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.50, Toronto. In cotton bags, 10c more.
Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, \$5, seaboard, or Toronto freights outside.
Milfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$28; middlings, per ton, \$28 to \$29; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.80.

FRENCH GAINS AT SIX POINTS

Army of 200,000 Germans Hurdled Attacks Against the Allied Lines.

A despatch from Paris says: The heaviest fighting of many weeks is reported by the French War Office. In the north, between Souchez and Neuville, the fighting has been furious. On this front the Germans arrayed an army of 200,000 men, with heavy reserves in the rear, drove forward against the French in a desperate effort to regain the ground lost during the last few days. Repeated attacks were hurled back by the French forces, which, striking quickly while the Germans were in confusion, pressed forward making important gains on three sides of Souchez, and advancing in three directions from Neuville. The French batteries during a fierce battle of 24 hours fired nearly 300,000 shells, while the Germans used probably no fewer.

The death toll in the face of such artillery work has necessarily been very large. The French War Office admits that the French losses have been serious. It asserts, however, that the German casualties have been even greater. In spite of this fact the spirit and morale of the French troops is said to be excellent.

More than 1,000 German prisoners have been made during the struggle—500 on the Souchez-Neuville front and 500 in the Vosges.

In the Vosges, Altonhof, a suburb of Metzler on the River Fecht, has been captured. Steinbeck, a little to the north of Metzler, has fallen into French hands after a furious assault. It would appear that Souchez, north of Arras, and Metzler, in the Vosges, are doomed to fall into French hands. The new positions won about Souchez will give the French batteries clean sweep toward the German positions in the town, and the same is true respecting Metzler.

Business in Montreal.
Montreal, June 22.—Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 80 1/2 to 81c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 59 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 59 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 59c; No. 3 local white, 58c; No. 4 local white, 57c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 72 1/2c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.30; seconds, \$6.80; strong bakers', \$6.60; winter patents, choice, \$6.80; straight rollers, \$6.40 to \$6.50; do., bags, \$3 to \$3.10. Rolled oats—Bbls., \$6.50 to \$6.75; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.10. Bran, \$26. Shorts, \$28. Middlings, \$33 to \$35. Meal, \$35 to \$40. Hay—No. 2, per ton car lots, \$19 to \$20.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 16 1/2 to 17c; finest easterns, 15 1/2 to 16c. Butter—Choice creamery, 27 1/2 to 28c; seconds, 26 1/2 to 27c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 24 to 25c; No. 2 stock, 19 to 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$2.45 to \$2.50. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$13.50 to \$13.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$29; Canada

BOARDS TO REPORT ON PENSION CLAIMS

Medical Men Will be Appointed in Every Military Division of Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Boards of medical men are to be appointed in every military division of Canada in connection with the granting of pensions to wounded soldiers or the families of those killed on active service. Already between 300 and 350 pensions have been granted, most of them being for the families of dead soldiers. It is already apparent that the sum of \$2,000,000 set aside for pensions this year will be quite insufficient for the purpose. If more is needed before another session of Parliament it may be obtained by Governor-General's warrant.

The establishment of medical boards in the different divisions will materially assist in the work of paying pensions, which is expected to reach large proportions. Reports will be sent from these medical boards to the pensions board in Ottawa, which will then pass on each case.

When a man is temporarily incapacitated the practice so far has been to pay him his regular active service pay until he recovers. Where it is evident, however, that the injury will outlast the war, the man is put on the pension list at once.

The problem of caring for convalescents is expected to prove one of the heaviest burdens of the war, and action will shortly be taken to deal specially with it.

The blood of a man weighs about 20lb.

UNITED STATES MARKETS

Minneapolis, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.23 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.25 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.23 1/2; July, \$1.16 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71 1/4 to 71 3/4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 1/2 to 46c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.24; No. 1 Northern, \$1.20 to \$1.23; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 to \$1.20; July, \$1.18.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Toronto, June 22.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.10 to \$8.40; do., good, \$7.50 to \$7.80; do., medium, \$7.15 to \$7.40; do., common, \$6.60 to \$7.10; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do., good bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do., rough bulls, \$5.25 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do., good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do., medium, \$5.25 to \$6; do., common, \$5 to \$5.75; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.75; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.25; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$95; do., common and medium, \$35 to \$45; springers, \$50 to \$35; light ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do., heavy, \$4 to \$5; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; spring lambs, ewe, \$11 to \$14; ca., \$4 to \$10.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.35; do., off cars, \$9.60 to \$9.65.

Montreal, June 22.—Sales of good steers were made at \$8.25 to \$8.50; \$7.75 to \$8, and the lower grades at from \$6 to \$7.50. Butchers' cows brought \$4 to \$6.75, and bulls from \$4.75 to \$6.75 per cwt. The market for small meats was steady, with sales of sheep at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt., yearling lambs at \$7 to \$7.50, and spring lambs at \$5.50 to \$6 each. Calves sold readily at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$10 each. The market for hogs was weaker, and sales of selected lots were made at \$9.50 to \$9.90, and heavy mixed lots at \$8.50 to \$9 per cwt., weighed off cars.

LIGHT STEEL HELMETS FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS

A despatch from Paris says: French soldiers in the field soon are to begin wearing light steel helmets, suggesting in their design the antique headpieces of men-at-arms. In color they will be the grey blue, harmonizing with the service uniforms which French soldiers have been wearing for several months past.

The Ministry of War has adopted a design for this helmet, after a prolonged examination of various different types submitted. The new helmet will afford considerable protection to the head from fragments of shells and rifle bullets travelling with lessened velocity. The customary cap will be retained for service behind the front.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES AT ROSS RIFLE FACTORY

A despatch from Quebec says: Twenty employees of the Ross Rifle factory have been sworn in as special constables to guard the buildings. Several women will be employed in secret service work. This is the result of the several fires that have occurred quite mysteriously of late.

At the beginning of the war Germany possessed between 1,000 and 1,500 aeroplanes.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



DARING AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH

Lieut. Warneford, Who Recently Destroyed a Zeppelin, Killed in Paris.

A despatch from Paris says: Lieut. Reginald Warneford, the young Canadian aviator who recently won the Victoria Cross and the Legion of Honor for destroying in mid-air a Zeppelin airship, lost control of a new aeroplane he was testing near Paris and the machine tumbled from a great height. Lieut. Warneford was killed instantly.

Henry B. Needham, the American writer in Europe to get impressions from the war, was a passenger with Warneford. He, too, was killed.

The exact cause of the accident is unknown, and will remain so, as the aeroplane and its engine are a mass of tangled wreckage. But the cause may be found in part, at least, by the fact that Lieut. Warneford remarked before leaving the Hotel Ritz for the testing ground that he felt sick and dizzy, and would not fly, although he had been asked to experiment with some new machines.

By the time he reached the aviation grounds, however, he had recovered his usual buoyancy of health, and immediately set about to ascend in one of the aeroplanes to be tested. He took the machine up alone, put it through some of the customary manoeuvres and alighted without mishap.

Then he got into the second machine, which was of the same type as the first, and taking Needham as a passenger soared into the air. There were a few spectators on the grounds and some of the men connected with the aerial corps. The machine glided from earth, but there was no hint of anything wrong, and the young lieutenant and his American passenger had soon become but a speck in the sky. It was a perfect day for testing work. The sky was clear and there was no wind. There is no telling the exact height the aeroplane had attained when the mishap occurred. But it was so high that nothing out of the ordinary could be detected by the spectators on the ground until the machine came plunging downward.

Women Doing Their Share. More than 100,000 women have registered themselves at the labor exchanges as willing to engage in war work. Women are going into every branch of life to fill men's places. A new station opened by the Underground Electric Railway is staffed entirely by women who work the elevators, and act as ticket distributors and collectors.

Many women are acting as drivers of motor lorries, others drive milk carts, some are doing postmen's work, and several hundred are taking the places of commissionaires—old soldiers who rejoined the army. In hotels and clubs they have almost entirely filled the vacancies caused by men enlisting. All this goes to show that every class of society is now giving itself up to the war and nothing else.

There is scarcely a family which is not personally affected by the struggle, and the country is rapidly reaching the point where every person, in some fashion, will be assisting in fighting the Germans.

RUSSIANS WIN GREAT SUCCESSES

30,000 WAR CONTRACTS LET FROM OTTAWA

Purchasing Commission Will Assume Full Charge.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Considerably over 30,000 different contracts have been let since the beginning of the war. Up to the beginning of last session 11,000 had been let by the Militia Department alone, not taking into account those let by a sub-committee of the Privy Council, and the number has been greatly increased since. The War Purchasing Commission is now working almost night and day clearing up the rush of contracts. It is probable that although the commission will continue to use the services of officials of the purchasing branch of the Militia Department, it will in future institute a new system by which not only the calling and accepting of tenders for war necessities, but every step leading up to it, will be directed under its jurisdiction and all information available on such subjects on file in its own offices.

Compulsory Levy Suggested

But While This is Discussed, it is Believed Terms of New Issue Will be More Popular.

A despatch from London says: That the new war loan will be issued early in July is anticipated by the Stock Exchange, and it is believed that it will be more popular in its terms than was the first one, the expectation being that it will appeal to even the smallest investors.

The Manchester Guardian, although opposing obligatory military service, is discussing the practicability of a compulsory levy from all classes to the war loan.

BRITAIN IS FULLY AROUSED

GREAT CHANGE HAS COME OVER THE NATION.

The People Think and Talk of Nothing Else But the War.

A cable from London to the New York Tribune says: No sign is lacking at the present time to show that the war has gripped the very heart of England. Ordinary persons think and talk nothing else. As compared with June, 1914, Britain is a new country.

A year ago the season was at its very height; restaurants, theatres, and dressmakers were doing an enormous business, while the prospects for the Ascot race meeting furnished the chief theme of conversation. Today several fashionable hotels are so empty that they would be better off if able to close down entirely.

Smart restaurants have lowered all their prices, and depend mainly on the patronage of officers on leave from the front. The leading milliners and costumers have discharged over 70 per cent. of their employes and are doing practically nothing. Women are paying no attention to the new fashions, and altering gowns instead of buying new ones. Expensive private automobiles grow fewer daily.

Recruiting Stimulated. One sees thousands of khaki figures marching along the public thoroughfares. The entire country has awakened to the gravity of the situation, a state of mind due largely to the Zeppelin raids, and recruiting proceeds faster than the authorities can find equipment. The number of men under 30 who have not proffered their services is almost infinitesimal. Many London regiments are holding "recruiting week." This is aided by bands and recruiting officers, but all state that they are getting comparatively few young men, because practically all able to serve have already enlisted. Present day recruits are most of them married men between thirty and forty.

"The slacker" has almost disappeared. Of apparently eligible young men to whom recruiters appeal no more than one in twenty is deliberately refraining from joining.

Making Munitions. This recruiting stimulus is characteristic of the change which has come over the nation. Practically all the engineering works throughout Britain are now devoting themselves in one way or another to making munitions. Retired engineers and men with engineering knowledge, many of them amateurs, are giving up their whole time to working in these factories without pay to increase the output.

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