

WEST CORK POLICE SERGEANT MURDERED WHILE ENTERING CHURCH

Shot Dead by Masked Men and Killed Instantly While at Holy Water Font.

Cork, Ireland, July 25.—Police Sergeant Mulhern, chief of the Intelligence Department of West Cork, was shot dead to-day at the door of a church at Bandon, 20 miles south-west of Cork.

He had left the police barracks shortly before in civilian attire and arrived at the porch of the church just as Mass commenced, nearly all of the worshippers already being inside. He paused at the entrance, dipping his fingers in the font, and was killed while actually making the sign of the cross.

Mulhern's assailants were two masked men, hiding on the porch, who suddenly fired several revolver shots at arm's length and then escaped. Death was instantaneous. All members of the congregation were so sorrow-stricken that the service was suspended for an hour.

"PEACETIME" WARS STILL RAGING

Europe and the East Torn by Conflict.

Paris, July 23.—As the danger of a new European war becomes more imminent hourly, it is interesting to note that in this, the second year of the Versailles "peace," not less than ten wars are raging in various parts of Europe and the Near and Far East.

Altogether, 4,000,000 soldiers are engaged in these wars. This is as many as were at one time engaged in the great European conflict.

Here is a summary of the situation as it stands nearly two years after the signing of the armistice:

Jugo-Slavin—1,000 Italians and 90,000 Jugo-Slavs are locked in intermittent hostility.

Austria—50,000 Italian invaders are meeting armed resistance from an Austrian citizen's army.

Poland—500,000 Poles are at death grips with 600,000 Russian Bolshevik troops in a war which may involve the whole of Europe.

Caucasus—250,000 Russians, 150,000 Turks, 120,000 Greeks, 80,000 British, and 60,000 French troops are fighting in various parts of that far-flung area.

Syria—45,000 French are battling with Syrians.

China—The country is torn by rebellion, marked by heavy fighting.

DAMASCUS OCCUPIED BY FRENCH FORCES

Reign of "King of Syria" at an End.

Paris, July 25.—Damascus was today occupied by French troops under General Gouraud. The triumphant entry into the Syrian capital is believed to mark the end of the reign of Emir Faisal as "King of Syria," which he proclaimed himself not long after the armistice.

The official communique in telling of the occupation of Damascus says the French forces defeated the Syrians as a reprisal for an unprovoked attack.

\$10,000,000 Damage Wrought by Sinn Fein

A despatch from London says:—The cost of the property destroyed by Sinn Fein in Ireland was estimated at \$10,000,000 in the House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

152 Per Cent Above 1914 Living Cost

A despatch from London says:—The Ministry of Labor statistics show an increased cost of living in the British Isles of 152 per cent, above the level of 1914.

RUSSIAN SOVIET WILLING TO MEET ALLIES IN PEACE PARLEY

Ready to Sign Armistice With Poland—Demand Surrender of General Wrangel.

London, July 26.—The Russian Soviet Government has notified Great Britain that it is willing to meet the leading Allies for a peace conference in London, but as a preliminary to such a conference it demands the surrender of General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik commander in the south, under a guarantee of personal safety, according to the Daily Mail.

In the note conveying this decision, says that newspaper, the Soviet inform Great Britain of its willingness to agree to an armistice in Poland, and expresses its astonishment at Great Britain's action in interrupting the discussion of trade relations with Russia.

PHONING FROM SHIP TO ENGLAND

Traveller on Atlantic Liner Talks With Friends at Home.

A despatch from S. S. Victorian (bearing Imperial Press delegates to Ottawa), says:—"You are wanted on the telephone."

With this astonishing request my cabin steward left me wondering whether I was really on a liner bound for Canada or in a lunatic asylum.

I was shown the way a few minutes ago to the Victorian's Marconi apartments, where, sure enough, was a wireless operator wearing the familiar ear-pieces, apologizing to someone somewhere for my delay in appearing.

"Chelmsford in Essex wishes to speak to you, sir," Chelmsford is apologizing for the 600 miles between us and wishing the journalists on board a pleasant voyage.

The result of the subsequent conversation, conducted as clearly as if I were talking from room to room, is that I am able to forward for publication this message, one of the first ever spoken from a passenger ship at sea to the United Kingdom.

This message was received at the Marconi wireless telephone station at Chelmsford this afternoon and transmitted to London by ordinary telephone.

Live Stock For Prince's Alberta Ranch

A despatch from Montreal says:—Live stock for the Prince of Wales' ranch in Alberta have arrived in Montreal on the Montclair. The shipment consisted of eight fillies, eleven Dartmoor ponies, eleven colts and two pens of Suffolk chickens. These animals and fowls are being shipped to the West on a special car, in which running water and electricity have been installed. They are in charge of the foreman of the ranch. It is stated that a number of cows will be sent from England in October.

AUTO OVERTURNED IN DEEP WATER

Five Persons Drowned—Road Not Barricaded.

Buffalo, July 25.—An automobile driven by William Newman, of Lackawanna, and containing his wife and two young children, and Miss Clara Sheek, of Buffalo, was driven into a creek between the towns of Armor and Boston, this county, some time last night, and all were drowned.

The tragedy was discovered this morning when a neighbor passing that way saw a tire of the overturned car sticking out of the deep water. He summoned help, and the bodies were extricated. The bridge over the creek had been washed away in the flood of Friday night, but the road had not been barricaded against traffic.

War Mystery Solved by Discovery at Gallipoli.

A despatch from London says:—One of the mysteries of the war, the fate of part of a battalion of an English Territorial regiment, the Fifth Norfolk, in the fighting at Sulva Bay, Gallipoli, has at last been solved.

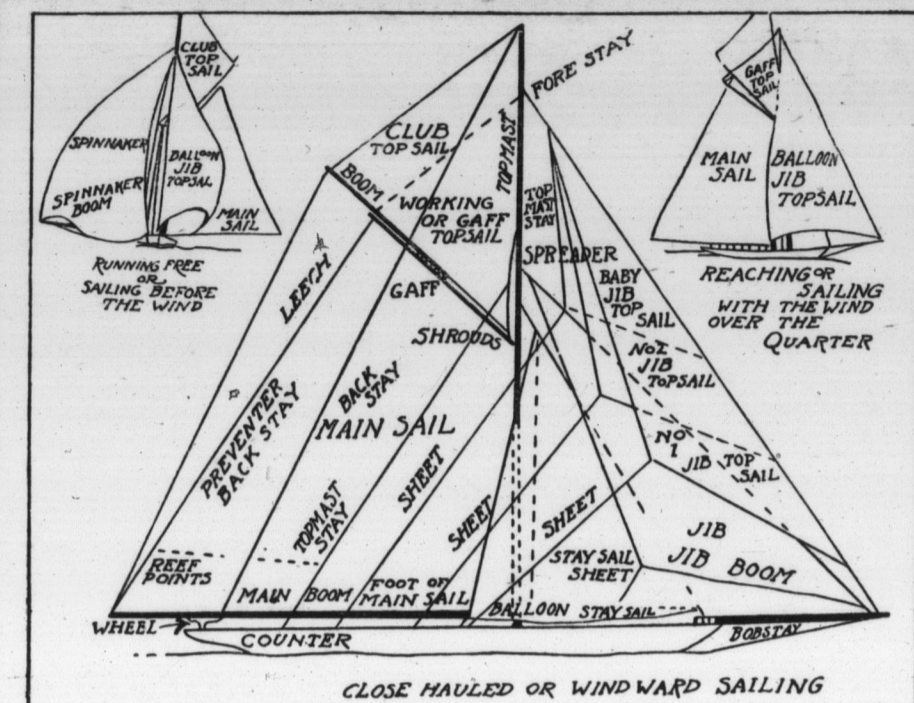
Sir Ian Hamilton, in his despatch on the fighting around Anafarta, on August 12, 1915, referred to the fate of the battalion as a very mysterious thing. On the night of the attack they found themselves less strenuously opposed than the rest of the brigade and, under Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp, the men eagerly pressed forward. Some were wounded or exhausted and found their way back to camp.

"But the Colonel, with 16 officers and 250 men," continued Hamilton's despatch, "still kept pushing on, driving the enemy before them. Among these ardent souls was part of a fine company enlisted from the King's Sandringham estates. Nothing more was ever seen or heard of any of them. They charged into the forest and were lost to sight and sound. Not one of them ever came back."

The forest into which the battalion gallantly charged was never retaken by British troops. A few men who fell into the hands of the Turks, it was afterwards found, had fallen out of the attack earlier, and not a man of Col. Beauchamp's force was made prisoner.

Rev. C. S. Edwards has just returned from a visit to the peninsula on graves registration work. He says that on going over Anafarta Plains he found skeletons of the men of the Fourth and Fifth Norfolks, the Fifth Suffolks and the Fourth Hampshire over a mile in front of what was afterwards the first-line trench.

Apparently the battalions had advanced in perfect order and to all appearances had been caught by machine-gun fire. One man had taken cover behind a stone, and a large pile of empty cartridge cases round him



OUTLINE OF SAILS OF SHAMROCK IV. AND RESOLUTE
Diagram showing the numerous sails, halyards, stays and lines used on the challenger and defender of America's Cup in the international yacht races.

GERMAN FRONTIERS CLOSED TO ALLIED TROOPS

A despatch from Berlin says:—Dr. Simons, the Foreign Secretary, speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag, declared that in the event the Entente contemplated the despatch of troops through Germany for the aid of Poland, Germany would vigorously protest.

A note on the attitude of Germany in the Russian-Polish crisis was presented at Paris on Wednesday. The German declaration of neutrality in this crisis, said the Minister, was proof that the country was at peace with both Russia and Poland and could not

assist in the plans of the Allies for the aid of Poland.

Germany, continued Dr. Simons, would protect her frontiers against the troops of both belligerents, and any forces violating this order would be disarmed.

Vorwaerts says that Germany is reinforcing her troops on the frontier by local defence troops and intends to guard the frontiers of the plebiscite areas with German troops to obviate the possibility of a conflict between French and Russian troops, which might bring the war to German soil.

FATE OF GALLANT MEN KNOWN AT LAST

A despatch from London says:—One of the mysteries of the war, the fate of part of a battalion of an English Territorial regiment, the Fifth Norfolk, in the fighting at Sulva Bay, Gallipoli, has at last been solved.

Sir Ian Hamilton, in his despatch on the fighting around Anafarta, on August 12, 1915, referred to the fate of the battalion as a very mysterious thing. On the night of the attack they found themselves less strenuously opposed than the rest of the brigade and, under Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp, the men eagerly pressed forward. Some were wounded or exhausted and found their way back to camp.

"But the Colonel, with 16 officers and 250 men," continued Hamilton's despatch, "still kept pushing on, driving the enemy before them. Among these ardent souls was part of a fine company enlisted from the King's Sandringham estates. Nothing more was ever seen or heard of any of them. They charged into the forest and were lost to sight and sound. Not one of them ever came back."

The forest into which the battalion gallantly charged was never retaken by British troops. A few men who fell into the hands of the Turks, it was afterwards found, had fallen out of the attack earlier, and not a man of Col. Beauchamp's force was made prisoner.

Rev. C. S. Edwards has just returned from a visit to the peninsula on graves registration work. He says that on going over Anafarta Plains he found skeletons of the men of the Fourth and Fifth Norfolks, the Fifth Suffolks and the Fourth Hampshire over a mile in front of what was afterwards the first-line trench.

Apparently the battalions had advanced in perfect order and to all appearances had been caught by machine-gun fire. One man had taken cover behind a stone, and a large pile of empty cartridge cases round him

assisted in the plans of the Allies for the aid of Poland.

Germany, continued Dr. Simons, would protect her frontiers against the troops of both belligerents, and any forces violating this order would be disarmed.

Vorwaerts says that Germany is reinforcing her troops on the frontier by local defence troops and intends to guard the frontiers of the plebiscite areas with German troops to obviate the possibility of a conflict between French and Russian troops, which might bring the war to German soil.

Poland, July 23.—As the danger of a new European war becomes more imminent hourly, it is interesting to note that in this, the second year of the Versailles "peace," not less than ten wars are raging in various parts of Europe and the Near and Far East.

Altogether, 4,000,000 soldiers are engaged in these wars. This is as many as were at one time engaged in the great European conflict.

Here is a summary of the situation as it stands nearly two years after the signing of the armistice:

Jugo-Slavin—1,000 Italians and 90,000 Jugo-Slavs are locked in intermittent hostility.

Austria—50,000 Italian invaders are meeting armed resistance from an Austrian citizen's army.

Poland—500,000 Poles are at death grips with 600,000 Russian Bolshevik troops in a war which may involve the whole of Europe.

Caucasus—250,000 Russians, 150,000 Turks, 120,000 Greeks, 80,000 British, and 60,000 French troops are fighting in various parts of that far-flung area.

Syria—45,000 French are battling with Syrians.

China—The country is torn by rebellion, marked by heavy fighting.

Damascus was today occupied by French troops under General Gouraud. The triumphant entry into the Syrian capital is believed to mark the end of the reign of Emir Faisal as "King of Syria," which he proclaimed himself not long after the armistice.

The official communique in telling of the occupation of Damascus says the French forces defeated the Syrians as a reprisal for an unprovoked attack.

The cost of the property destroyed by Sinn Fein in Ireland was estimated at \$10,000,000 in the House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Ministry of Labor statistics show an increased cost of living in the British Isles of 152 per cent, above the level of 1914.

The Russian Soviet Government has notified Great Britain that it is willing to meet the leading Allies for a peace conference in London, but as a preliminary to such a conference it demands the surrender of General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik commander in the south, under a guarantee of personal safety, according to the Daily Mail.

In the note conveying this decision, says that newspaper, the Soviet inform Great Britain of its willingness to agree to an armistice in Poland, and expresses its astonishment at Great Britain's action in interrupting the discussion of trade relations with Russia.

Live stock for the Prince of Wales' ranch in Alberta have arrived in Montreal on the Montclair. The shipment consisted of eight fillies, eleven Dartmoor ponies, eleven colts and two pens of Suffolk chickens. These animals and fowls are being shipped to the West on a special car, in which running water and electricity have been installed. They are in charge of the foreman of the ranch. It is stated that a number of cows will be sent from England in October.

An automobile driven by William Newman, of Lackawanna, and containing his wife and two young children, and Miss Clara Sheek, of Buffalo, was driven into a creek between the towns of Armor and Boston, this county, some time last night, and all were drowned.

The tragedy was discovered this morning when a neighbor passing that way saw a tire of the overturned car sticking out of the deep water. He summoned help, and the bodies were extricated. The bridge over the creek had been washed away in the flood of Friday night, but the road had not been barricaded against traffic.

Adrianople Occupied by Greek Forces

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The War Office announced it had learned that the Greek vanguard had entered Adrianople. The Turks have destroyed the bridge over the Maritza River near the junction of the Constantinople line with the Adrianople-Saloniki line, and have also destroyed four bridges within 20 miles of Tehtaltja. The Turks are entrenched at many points along the railway between the Maritza River and Tehtaltja prepared to harass the Greek advance.

British Exceed Record in Shipbuilding

A despatch from London says:—Total tonnage now building in the United Kingdom exceeds the amount under construction in the United States by 1,672,000 tons, according to returns published by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The aggregate amount now under construction in Great Britain is 3,576,000 tons—the highest amount ever recorded.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, July 27.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, \$1.15; No. 3 CW, \$1.13; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.10; No. 1 feed, \$1.08; No. 2 feed, \$1.07; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.75; No. 4 CW, \$1.45; rejected, \$1.35; feed, \$1.35, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$3.30; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, nominal. Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.96 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal. Barley—Malt, nominal. Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$2.20 to \$2.25, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$12.90, nominal.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$31; mixed, per ton, \$27, track.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$15 to \$16, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Cheese—New, large, 31 to 32; twins, 31½ to 32½; triplets, 32½ to 33; old, large, 33 to 34; do, twins, 33½ to 34½; Stiltons, old, 36 to 36½; new, 34 to 35.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 50; creamery prints, 50 to 62.

Margarine—45 to 50.

Eggs—No. 1, 57 to 58; selects, 60 to 61.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60; roosters, 30; fowl, 35; turkeys, 53 to 60; ducklings, 38 to 40; squabs, doz., \$6.50.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 45; roosters, 25; fowl, 30; ducklings, 35.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$5.25; prime, \$4; Japan, \$5; Lima, \$5; Madagascars, \$12½; Japan, 10 to 11c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals.,

\$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 46 to 48c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 63 to 66c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 39 to 41c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 52c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 58 to 64c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 28½ to 29½c; prints, 29½ to 30c. Compound tierces, 25 to 25½c; tubs, 25½ to 26c; pails, 25½ to 26½c; prints, 27 to 27½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 27.—Oats—No. 2 C. W., \$1.35; No. 3 CW, \$1.32½. Flour,

Man. Spring wheat patent, first, \$13.50 to \$14.25; do, med., \$11.50 to \$12; do, com., \$7.50 to \$9; balls, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.25; do, good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do, rough, \$6 to \$8; butchers' cows, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.25; do, good, \$11 to \$11.25; do, com., \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers, \$9 to \$11; feeders, \$11 to \$12.50; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$12 to \$13; do, spring, \$16.50 to \$17.50; calves, good to choice, \$16.50 to \$18; sheep, \$6.50 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$21 to \$21.25; do, weighed off cars, \$21.25 to \$21.50; do, f.o.b., \$20 to \$20.25; do, do, country points, \$19.75 to \$20.

Montreal, July 27.—Butcher steers, med., \$10.50 to \$12; com., \$8 to \$10; butchers' heifers, med., \$9.50 to \$11.50; com., \$6 to \$9; canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher bulls, com., \$5.50 to \$8. Good veal, \$12 to \$13.50; med., \$7 to \$11. Ewes, \$7 to \$9. Lambs, good, \$15 to \$15.50; com., \$13 to \$14. Hogs, selects, off car weights, \$21. Med. light hogs, \$21.50; mixed lots, \$17.50 to \$19.50.

Poland to Receive Military Aid

Allies Arrange for Prompt Check to Bolshevik Plans.

A despatch from Paris says:—The allies have decided to take measures preparatory to giving military aid to Poland, if that should prove necessary.

A French mission headed by Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States who is home on leave, with General Weygand, right-hand man of Marshal Foch, and M. Vignon, a close collaborator with Premier Millerand, left on Thursday night for Warsaw to arrange for prompt succor to the Poles.

On the same train and with the same object there was a British mission headed by Lord D'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin, General Radcliffe and Sir Maurice Hankey.

These missions, it is learned, leave with full authority to say to the Poles that whatever aid is necessary, either military or financial, or in the nature of supplies, will be forthcoming if the Bolsheviks persist in a design to march into distinctly Polish territory.

It is stated unofficially, but on high authority, that this means help for Poland in the form of troops if they are required.

Already a large number of allied officers and subalterns are with the Polish army, which, it is declared, will be increased according to circumstances with as many divisions of infantry, tank detachments, air forces and artillery as may be transported in due time.

Greeks Repulse Turks in Thrace

A despatch from Athens says:—An official communication, issued by the Greek army in Thrace, states that attempts made by the enemy to shell the bridges on the Maritza road were ineffective and bombs were dropped from Greek airplanes on the enemies' batteries at Lulu Brugas. An attack on the Greek right wing, in the Karagash section, was repulsed.

The opal is more difficult to imitate than the diamond.

Poland to Receive Military Aid

Allies Arrange for Prompt Check to Bolshevik Plans.

A despatch from Paris says:—The allies have decided to take measures preparatory to giving military aid to Poland, if that should prove necessary.

A French mission headed by Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States who is home on leave, with General Weygand, right-hand man of Marshal Foch, and M. Vignon, a close collaborator with Premier Millerand, left on Thursday night for Warsaw to arrange for prompt succor to the Poles.

On the same train and with the same object there was a British mission headed by Lord D'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin, General Radcliffe and Sir Maurice Hankey.

These missions, it is learned, leave with full authority to say to the Poles that whatever aid is necessary, either military or financial, or in the nature of supplies, will be forthcoming if the Bolsheviks persist in a design to march into distinctly Polish territory.

It is stated unofficially, but on high authority, that this means help for Poland in the form of troops if they are required.

Already a large number of allied officers and subalterns are with the Polish army, which, it is declared, will be increased according to circumstances with as many divisions of infantry, tank detachments, air forces and artillery as may be transported in due time.

Greeks Repulse Turks in Thrace

A despatch from Athens says:—An official communication, issued by the Greek army in Thrace, states that attempts made by the enemy to shell the bridges on the Maritza road were ineffective and bombs were dropped from Greek airplanes on the enemies' batteries at Lulu Brugas. An attack on the Greek right wing, in the Karagash section, was repulsed.

The opal is more difficult to imitate than the diamond.

Poland to Receive Military Aid

Allies Arrange for Prompt Check to Bolshevik Plans.

A despatch from Paris says:—The allies have decided to take measures preparatory to giving military aid to Poland, if that should prove necessary.

A French mission headed by Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States who is home on leave, with General Weygand, right-hand man of Marshal Foch, and M. Vignon, a close collaborator with Premier Millerand, left on Thursday night for Warsaw to arrange for prompt succor to the Poles.

On the same train and with the same object there was a British mission headed by Lord D'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin, General Radcliffe and Sir Maurice Hankey.

These missions, it is learned, leave with full authority to say to the Poles that whatever aid is necessary, either military or financial, or in the nature of supplies, will be forthcoming if the Bolsheviks persist in a design to march into distinctly Polish territory.

It is stated unofficially, but on high authority, that this means help for Poland in the form of troops if they are required.

Already a large number of allied officers and subalterns are with the Polish army, which, it is declared, will be increased according to circumstances with as many divisions of infantry, tank detachments, air forces and artillery as may be transported in due time.

Greeks Repulse Turks in Thrace

A despatch from Athens says:—An official communication, issued by the Greek army in Thrace, states that attempts made by the enemy to shell the bridges on the Maritza road were ineffective and bombs were dropped from Greek airplanes on the enemies' batteries at Lulu Brugas. An attack on the Greek right wing, in the Karagash section, was repulsed.

The opal is more difficult to imitate than the diamond.

Poland to Receive Military Aid

Allies Arrange for Prompt Check to Bolshevik Plans.

A despatch from Paris says:—The allies have decided to take measures preparatory to giving military aid to Poland, if that should prove necessary.

A French mission headed by Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States who is home on leave, with General Weygand, right-hand man of Marshal Foch, and M. Vignon, a close collaborator with Premier Millerand, left on Thursday night for Warsaw to arrange for prompt succor to the Poles.