

## ENEMY OCCUPIES THE POLISH CAPITAL

### Bavarian Troops Enter City of Warsaw in Name of the Kaiser

A despatch from London says: The Germans are in possession of Warsaw, capital of Poland, and the third largest city in the Russian Empire. Bavarian troops entered the city this morning, having taken successively the Blonik lines and the outer and inner fortresses of the town itself, the Russians only fighting rear-guard actions to allow their main army to make good its escape.

According to a despatch from Petrograd, the troops which were covering Warsaw retired without being attacked towards the new front assigned to them on the east bank of the Vistula. They blew up behind them all the bridges over the river.

This victory undoubtedly has cost the Teutonic allies an enormous price, hundreds of thousands of their finest troops having fallen in the last few weeks of the campaign of Poland. While to the Bavarians commanded by Prince Leopold has fallen the honor of taking over Warsaw in the name of the German Emperor and his consort, who are expected to make a State entry within a few days, the real conquerors are the troops fighting under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, along the Narw River to the north-east; the Austro-Germans who crossed the Vistula to the south of

the city, and the armies of the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and the German field marshal, von Mackensen, which are advancing northward between the Vistula and Bug Rivers.

Even now, although the steadiness of the Russian troops and their fierce counter-attacks have gained much valuable time for them, it is problematical whether the whole Russian army will succeed in reaching the new positions chosen for it or whether, if it should get there, it will not find those positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug south-east of Cholm, and by the Germans, under General von Scholtz and von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narw.

At the north-eastern end of the line the Russian communications are further threatened by Gen. von Buelow, who is advancing toward Dvinsk on the Vilna-Petrograd railway. Indeed, the Austro-Germans have set three traps to catch and destroy the Russian army. None of them was sprung, but one was so near to closing that the Grand Duke Nicholas was forced to evacuate Warsaw and now is fighting with all his might to prevent the others from cutting off his retreat.

## French Official Estimate of War Losses

A despatch from Paris says: The losses of Europe in the war up to May 31, as compiled by the French Ministry of War, are as follows:

Nations.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
France	460,000	660,000	180,000	1,200,000
England	181,000	220,000	90,000	471,000
Belgium	49,000	49,000	15,000	113,000
Russia	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000	3,780,000
Germany	1,630,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Austria	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000	4,385,000
Turkey	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000
Totals	5,290,000	6,478,000	2,630,000	14,398,000

This table was prepared for publication early in June, but was withheld, because the French authorities feared the enormity of the figures might have a bad moral effect on the people.

## CANADA TO HAVE 40,000 IN FIELD

### Full Army Corps Soon Will Be Maintained on the Flanders Front.

A despatch from Ottawa says: That Canada will have a full army corps in the field to be commanded by General Alderson, with Generals Currie and Turner in charge of the two divisions composing it, is the understanding in British military circles, according to the statement of Hon. Col. McBain, who was in Ottawa after his return from the other side on official business.

It is understood that the first division, which is still in France in a depleted condition after the St. Julien and Festubert fighting, will be brought up to strength by reinforcements, and with the second division, which is still in England, will form an army corps which is to take the field during the coming autumn. The reinforcements necessary to keep an army corps of 40,000 men up to strength will be heavy, and explain the urgent present call for more recruits.

According to Col. McBain, the allies are making thorough preparations to meet and repel another German offensive in the west, where it is expected very shortly.

That the Zeppelin menace has been exploded and that the submarine peril was if anything less of a danger than when the paper blockade was inaugurated, was Col. McBain's statement. The British navy was generally understood to be making good progress on the undersea boats, he said, and it was currently reported that up to date fourteen of them had been destroyed.

### Gen. Von Bissing Recalled.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: According to the Echo Belge, the recall of Gen. von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, has been decided on by Emperor William.

## TURK SUBMARINE BASE DESTROYED

### French Fleet Bombards and Destroys the Village of Spelia

A despatch from Paris says: One armored cruiser, two cruisers, torpedo boats, dredgers and an aeroplane ship of the French fleet demonstrated off Sighadjik and Sela Nova, on the coast of Anatolia. Sighadjik was bombarded and the Customs house and part of the fortifications destroyed. An armored cruiser bombarded the fortifications of the Turkish quarter of Sela Nova and a fortified point to the west of that town, while the other vessels of the squadron shelled

and destroyed the village of Spelia, supposed to be a supply depot for submarines of France's antagonists. The following Russian official communication concerning the operations in the Caucasus says:

In the direction of Olti the Turks have been expelled from the Norchene region. Towards Sari Kamysch we occupied after a fight the villages of Alaklissa, Kars and Ardost. In the region of Alschkert there was an obstinate engagement.

## Italy's Ultimatum to Turkey

A despatch from Rome says: The tension between Italy and Turkey is declared here to be becoming daily more acute. Italy is said to have asked for categorical explanations concerning Turkey's alleged refusal to withdraw her troops from the Cyrenaica district in Tripoli, and Turkey is pursuing what is described as her usual policy of procrastination.

In official circles here the feeling is held that hostilities on the part of Italy may commence at any moment, as Italy's last note to Turkey was almost of the character of an ultimatum. Two hundred and fifty thousand men in the Provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce are said to be prepared to sail from Brindisi on short notice.

## Notes to Take the Place of Gold

A despatch from London says: In view of the importance of the strengthening of the gold reserves the Treasury has instructed the post-office and all public departments making cash payments to use notes instead of gold whenever possible, says a Press Bureau announcement.

The public is earnestly requested in the interests of the nation to co-operate with the Treasury in this policy by paying all available gold to the post-office and the banks, and in making payments whenever possible in checks and notes instead of in gold.

## The Leading Markets

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, Aug. 9.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.37½; No. 2, \$1.35½; No. 3, \$1.29½, on track, lake ports.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 63c; No. 3 C.W., nominal; extra No. 1 feed, nominal, on track, lake ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86c, on track, lake ports.  
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track, Toronto.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 57c to 58c; No. 3 white, 56c to 57c, according to freights outside.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.10, nominal; new, \$1 to \$1.02, according to freights outside.  
Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.  
Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 66c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.  
Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.  
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$7; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.  
Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, \$4.60; new, \$4.10, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.  
Milled feed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$29; middlings, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.90.

**Country Produce.**  
Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 19 to 21c; creamery prints, 27 to 28½c; do., solids, 26 to 27c.  
Eggs—20 to 22c per dozen, in case lots; selects 23c.  
Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 20 to 22c; fowl, 14 to 15c; ducks, 17 to 18c.  
Cheese—16c for large, and at 16½c for twins. Old cheese, 21½ to 22c.

**Business in Montreal.**  
Montreal, Aug. 9.—Canadian western, No. 3, 60½c; extra No. 1 feed, 60½c; No. 2 local white, 59½c; No. 4 local white, 58½c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.10; seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers, \$6.40; Winter patents, choice, \$6.25; straight rollers, \$5.60 to \$5.80; do., bags, \$2.65 to \$2.75. Rolled oats, barrels, \$6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Shorts, \$2.80. Middlings, \$3.30 to \$3.40. Moultrie, \$3.50 to \$3.60. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20.50 to \$22. Cheese—Finest western, 14 to 14½c; finest eastern, 13½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27½ to 28c; seconds, 26½ to 27c. Eggs—Fresh, 27 to 28c; selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20c. Dressed, 10c; abattoir killed, \$13.50 to \$13.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$29; short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, \$7.75 to \$8.00; wood rails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 37½ lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood rails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

**Winnipeg Wheat.**  
Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.31; No. 2, \$1.29; No. 3 do., \$1.23; No. 4 do., \$1.14; No. 5 do., \$1.07; No. 6 do., 98c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 56c; No. 3 C.W., 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c; No. 1 feed, 52c; No. 4, 61c; feed, 56c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.38½; No. 2 C.W., \$1.35.

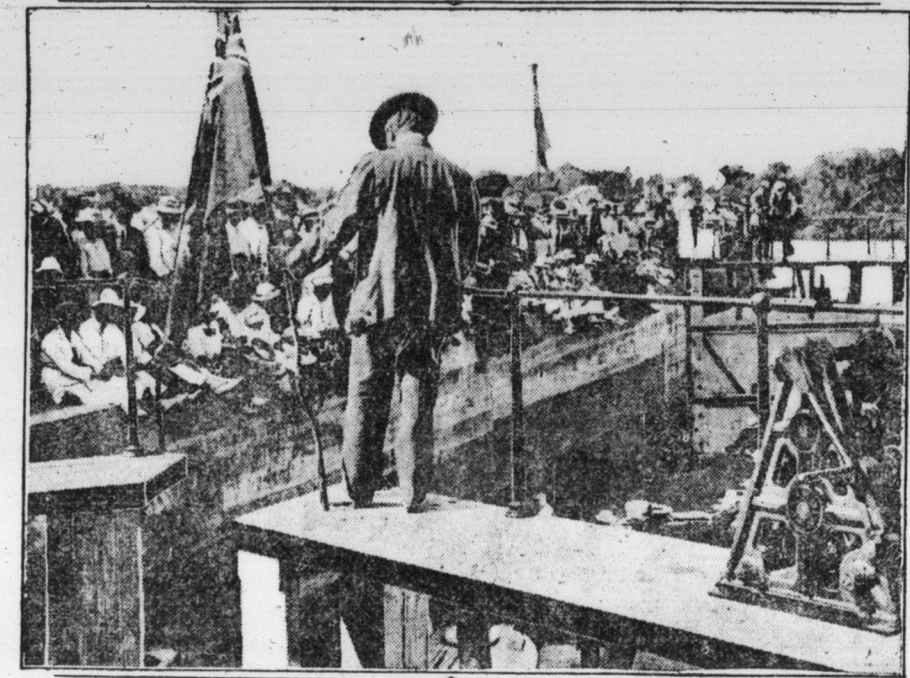
**U. S. Markets.**  
Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.51½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.36 to \$1.51; No. 2 do., \$1.32 to \$1.48; September, \$1.08; December, \$1.08½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 78½c to 79c. Oats—No. 3 white, 48½c to 49c. Flour, fancy patents, \$6.95; first clear, \$5.70; second clear, \$4. Bran \$2.10.  
Duluth, Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.49½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.44½ to \$1.48½; No. 2 do., \$1.42½; September, \$1.04½; December, \$1.06½.  
New York, Aug. 9.—Flour firmly held. Rye flour steady. Hay firm. Hides steady. Leather firm.

**Live Stock Market.**  
Toronto, Aug. 9.—Best heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.45; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do., good, \$7.35 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$6.50 to \$7.15; do., common, \$5.25 to \$5.80; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.75 to \$6.50; do., good bulls, \$6 to \$6.50; do., rough bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.75; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; do., good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do., medium, \$5.25 to \$6.25; 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, \$50 to \$95; light ewes, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; Spring lambs, ewe, \$7.25 to \$9.50; calves, \$4 to \$10.50; hogs, off cars, \$9 to \$9.10; do., fed and watered, \$8.75; do., f.o.b., \$8.40.  
Montreal, Aug. 9.—Good steers, \$8 to \$8.25; fair stock, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium, \$7 to \$7.25; common, \$6.25 to \$6.75; and inferior from \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher cows, \$5 to \$7; and bulls, \$4.75 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs.; milk cows, \$40 to \$85 each. Ontario lambs, \$9.25 to \$9.50; Quebec stock at \$8.50 to \$9. Sheep brought from \$5.25 to \$6 per 100 lbs. Good to choice calves were scarce, for which there was considerable enquiry, and sales were made at 8½ to 9½ per lb., and the lower grades at from 6½ to 7½c per lb. Hogs, selected, \$9 to \$9.60 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

**MAJ.-GEN. VON BUELOW IS KILLED IN BATTLE.**

A despatch from Amsterdam says: According to the Berlin newspapers, Major-Gen. von Buelow, brother of the commander of the Niemen army, was buried at Berlin. He had been mortally wounded in battle recently.

## OPENING OF FINE LOCK AT PORT SEVERN MARKS EPOCH IN GEORGIAN BAY'S HISTORY



Mr. W. H. Bennett, M.P., performs the opening ceremony of the new lock at the western terminus of the Georgian Bay and Trent River Canal, at Port Severn. The Port Severn Lock is the first step in the direction of the linking up of the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe waters by a navigable route. It is of reinforced concrete, cost \$150,000, and took two years to build. Thousands of people came in from surrounding points in motor boats and yachts for the event.

## FIVE DROWNED TRAPPED IN CAR

### Automobile Fell Into Lake and Pinned Down Occupants.

A despatch from Huntsville says: A terrible drowning accident occurred at a small lake one mile west of Uterston, in the Muskoka district, last week, when five Toronto people lost their lives and three others, two of whom were boys, and a third, the chauffeur, narrowly escaped.

**The Drowned.**  
Henry R. Alley, 16 Foxbar Road, Toronto.  
Fred Alley, 9 years, 16 Foxbar Road, Toronto.  
Elizabeth M. Lawson, 179 Dowling Avenue, Toronto.

Angus Lawson, 12 years, 179 Dowling Avenue, Toronto.  
Beverley Swabey, 7 years, 61 Admiral Road, Toronto.

**The Saved.**  
Harold Swabey, 61 Admiral Road, Toronto.  
Douglas Lawson, 14 years, 179 Dowling Avenue, Toronto.  
John Clarke, the chauffeur.

The party, which consisted of Mr. Henry R. Alley and his son, Fred Alley; Miss Elizabeth M. Lawson and her two nephews, Douglas and Angus Lawson, and the two sons of Mr. Charles Swabey, of Toronto, and Beverley and Harold Swabey, were all guests at the Cliff House, Port Sydney. They set out in an automobile owned and driven by John Clarke, of Uterston, to make a trip in the country. The lake just west of Uterston is crossed by a floating bridge about 200 yards long, and a driving rain-storm had just come up just as the automobile was crossing it. The car when nearing the shore apparently skidded to one side and crashed through the railing, plunging into 30 feet of water. Clarke and the two older boys, Harold Swabey and Douglas Lawson, managed to free themselves and reach the bridge, but the other five were trapped in the car and sank to the bottom of the lake.

## GRANTED ALL DEMANDS OF KRUPP WORKERS.

A despatch from Geneva says: Advices from Essen say that all the demands of the employees of the Krupp works have been granted, and that a serious strike has thus been averted. The German military authorities brought great pressure on the Krupp administration to this end.

Many of the skilled workmen during the early part of the troubles refused to continue at their machines; some of them entered the army and were sent to the Russian front. Others in the ammunition department were replaced by women. There was no strike among the engineers and draughtsmen. The serious situation, which was admitted even by the Frankfurter Zeitung, seems now to have passed.

## U. S. WILL CONTEST THE DACIA DECISION.

A despatch from Washington says: The announcement from Paris that a French prize court had confirmed the seizure of the American steamer Dacia as a fair prize found the State Department preparing to protest, the decision which carries with it forfeiture of the vessel. It is planned to make this a test case of the right of a neutral country to grant registry to a belligerent-owned merchant ship. The Dacia's cotton cargo is not involved, the French Government having purchased the cotton through a special appropriation.

## ITALIANS' GUNS BLOW UP TRAIN

### Cars Filled With Austrian Troops en Route to Rovereto.

A despatch from London says: Italian artillery fire struck a troop train filled with Austrian soldiers going to Rovereto and completely wrecked it. Five hundred troops were burned to death in the cars, and 15 miles of track were damaged. In addition eight wagons of ammunition were exploded in the same locality.

"At Palazzo eight attacks by the Italians were repulsed, but the ninth attack resulted in the capture of several miles of newly-constructed trenches. The Italians have brought up more heavy guns against Gorizia, the systematic bombardment of which has begun. The Austrians are replying feebly."

The Italian army has resumed the offensive in the region of Gorizia. A heavy artillery fire was directed on the Austrian positions on the plateau of Deberio, which was followed by an infantry attack.

## EXPLAINS TO KAISER WHY HE SURRENDERED.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Emperor, it is officially announced, has received a despatch from Dr. Seitz, Governor-General of German South-west Africa, explaining his surrender to Gen. Louis Botha, early in July. Dr. Seitz says further, successful resistance was impossible, as the German colonial force was surrounded by enemies greatly superior in numbers and cut off from the base of supplies. The condition of the horses, for which no oats were available for several months, he adds, rendered it hopeless to attempt to break through the enemy lines.

## ALL ARE GIVEN CHANCE TO SAVE THEIR LIVES.

A despatch from Petrograd says: A statement issued by the Admiralty relative to operations in the Black Sea says:

"Our sailors destroy Turkish vessels because they carry coal and petrol, materials of war, but take every measure to save the crews. The vessels are cannonaded only when the fail to halt after they are signalled. In those cases where sailors prefer to remain shore by swimming in order to avoid capture they never are shot. All who surrender are taken aboard warships and transported to Sebastopol."

## AN AUSTRIAN GENERAL SUCCUMBS TO PLAGUE.

A despatch from Zurich says: The number of cases of Asiatic cholera in the Austrian Empire on Aug. 1 totalled 629, according to an official announcement made in Vienna. Among those who succumbed to the disease was Gen. von Ziegler, the commander of an army corps, who was the only officer of the entire staff who refused to be inoculated against cholera.

## TO END MARTIAL LAW IN FRENCH INTERIOR.

A despatch from Paris says: The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on National Administrative Questions has pronounced itself in favor of withdrawing the zone in the interior of the country from the operations of martial law and returning it to the common law basis. The committee has requested the Government to consider the proposal.

## SIX OF CREW DROWNED IN TORPEDOED TRAWLER.

A despatch from London says: The trawler Grimbarian and the steamer Portia (433 tons), of Liverpool, were sunk on Thursday, presumably by a submarine. Six of the crew of the Grimbarian were drowned and four were rescued. The British steamer Costello, of 891 tons net, has been sunk. The crew, with the exception of one man, who was drowned, has been saved.

## The Meaning of "Piccadilly."

Piccadilly, in London, was so called from Piccadilly jail, the chief depot of a certain sort of lace much in vogue, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The lace was called Piccadilly lace from its little spear points, a diminutive of "tita," a pike or spear. In the reign of James I the high ruff was called a piccadilly, though divested of its lace edging.

## Peculiar Headress.

The most remarkable headress known to man is that of the Zulu chief. It consists of mud, bones, feathers and any other material that the ingenuity or pride of the wearer can dictate. It may rear itself for three feet above the head of its owner—sometimes even higher. The basis for the headress is a soft clay, which is molded upon the top of the head and into which the articles used for ornamentation, are inserted. Sometimes this clay, permitted to dry as hard as brick, remains on the head for weeks or months. Strangely enough, the hair is not killed through this treatment. Many warriors of the strange headress can boast of much thicker and more abundant hair than the women who make daily visits to beauty shops in the more civilized countries.

## ICE CREAM BRICKS

Ice cream frozen in boxes—enough in each box to serve five or six—is a method of shipping that the City Dairy has developed until discriminating dealers everywhere have them on sale.

A pail of chopped ice and a little salt will enable you to serve Ice Cream at that picnic.

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