WAS PAID TO WRECK SHELL FACTORY

Detroit Man Confesses His Part in Walkerville Dynamite Plot.

A despatch from Windsor says: After a severe grilling by the police without result Wm. Lefler, of Detroit, late Saturday night, confessed to Crown Attorney Roff, at Windsor, that he had conspired with two other Detroiters to dynamite Canadian factories and public buildings. In his confession Lefler said:

"I have worked with Manager Albert Kalischmidt, of the Tate plant, in Ford, several years. When the war started the plot to blow up factories making supplies and ammunition was first introduced to me by a man who offered me $200 if I would handle the dynamite at the Tate plant.

"Three months ago the man commenced to smuggle dynamite over in his automobile at Walkerville. This was stored in the vault of the Tate factory. Another man was to bring over the fuses and time clocks. I bought two suitcases in Detroit and took them to Walkerville without any questions being asked by the Customs officers.

"The details of the plot were discussed in the office of this man in the Kresle Building, Detroit. The only part he took in the plot was to furnish me with $25 on account and smuggle the explosive over from Detroit."

According to the police Lefler said he was to blow up the Tate factory, which was sold several weeks ago to a Toronto company for the manufacture of munitions for the British army. The plot included the Peabody factory, which was dynamited a week ago, the armories, the Canadian Bridge Company plant at Walkerville, where 500 high explosive shells are being turned out every day, and the Dominion Stamping Company's plant at Ford.

Thirty sticks of dynamite were found in the vault of the Tate factory last Friday, and several more were uncovered by a grass cutter who was cutting weeds in the rear of the building.

RUSSIANS WIN DNIESTER LINE

Force the Austro-Germans Out of Their Positions on the River.

A despatch from London says: The storm centre of the Galician battle front has shifted from the region of Lemberg to the line of the Dniester, south-east of the capital, and fighting of great intensity is going on along the river between Zurawna and Halicz. The German army of Gen. von Linsingen has been compelled to retreat south of the river as the result of fierce Russian attacks. This reverse is admitted by Berlin, though Vienna claims that the progress of the Austrian troops has not been interrupted, and that the forces of Gen. Boehm-Ermolli are working southward from Lemberg to join those of Gen. von Linsingen.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Chronicle thus summarizes the situation.

"The first movement of the Germans after occupying Lemberg was to attempt an advance south-eastward along the Lemberg-Beregane railway with the object of cutting off the Russian forces operating on the Dniester. This advance so far has been checked, and on the Dniester itself the Russians are displaying great energy. A large force of Germans who crossed the river near Zurawna has been jammed on to the bank and on islands. They have suffered enormous losses. Further east, near Halicz, a very mixed force of Austrians has been thrown back to the river. In these engagements the Russian light and heavy artillery gave effective support.

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY INCREASED BY 50,000

A despatch from London says: The supplementary naval estimate, provides for the addition of another 50,000 officers and men to the navy.

This would bring the total personnel for this year up to 300,000 officers and men. The last vote, of 250,000 men, was made in February.

CONVICTED SOLDIER FREED FOR BRAVERY

A despatch from Paris says: Baptiste Alavoin, a private in the 29th Chasseurs, is the first soldier convicted by court-martial who has profited from a suspension of sentence to rehabilitate himself by gallant conduct at the front. Alavoin was sentenced a few months ago to ten years at hard labor. This sentence was wiped out by his bravery, and he has been decorated with the military medal.

NEW STYLE OF GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN

A despatch from London says: The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Calais telegraphs that a German aeroplane of the newest type has been brought down by anti-aircraft fire. It is very heavily armored and has sufficient lifting power to carry a gun which is almost as big as a cannon.

TO DETECT PRESENCE OF UNDERWATER CRAFT

A despatch from London says: The question of whether there exists any scientific method of detecting the presence of a submerged submarine, which was raised during the Lusitania enquiry, is now engaging the attention of the Admiralty. Certain valuable suggestions have been made by a prominent Canadian to Mr. Donald MacMaster, K.C., who representd the Dominion Government at the enquiry, and Mr. MacMaster has submitted these to the Admiralty and to Lord Mersey, and the latter has promised to give every encouragement to any experiments in the direction of settling the question.

Casualties in Raids on Britain.

A despatch from London says: The number of casualties in the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, some time ago by hostile warships, was 127 killed and 567 injured, Under-secretary Brace announced in the House of Commons. He stated that fourteen air attacks, chiefly against undefended towns, caused the death of 56 persons—24 men, 21 women, and 11 children—and the wounding of 138, of whom 35 were women and 17 children.

Enter the Dried Egg.

A comparatively young industry—the conversion of eggs into the frozen and desiccated product—should become a great stimulus to the egg industry of this country. In fact, it seems destined to have a great future. The desiccated product not only furnishes an excellent and highly nutritious substitute for fresh eggs, in compact form, to campers, explorers, sailors and soldiers, but there is an increasing demand for it for general culinary purposes, and wherever eggs are used in large quantities, as, for instance, in bakeries and restaurants.

The product, as it appears in the market, is chiefly in the form of golden yellow flakes, which are made ready for use by simply dissolving them in water. The cold storage of eggs only retards, but does not prevent deterioration. With the modern method of freezing and desiccating eggs, on the other hand, it is possible to obtain a product that retains for a long time the qualities of fresh eggs.

Things to Remember.

Many a man is full of original sin who never stole an apple in his life.

Husbands are like eggs; if kept in hot water long enough they will harden.

However ugly the baby may be, it generally resembles the wealthiest relative.

If you must fret and worry, get away somewhere by yourself—they're both catching.

If what a great many husbands say is true, that married women have no idea of the value of money, it is because they never have any.

A Real Comforter.

Hub—If business don't improve I shall go crazy. I am literally up to my ears in debt.

Wife—Cheer up, dear. Just hink how much worse it would be if you

If it wasn't for men, fewer women would dislike each other.

German Submarine Sunk by Explosion

A despatch from Amsterdam says. The Telegraaf has a despatch which says that a German submarine sank near Borkum on June 22. The captain and two of the crew, who were in the turret, were saved, but the remainder of the crew was drowned. The submarine had come out of Emden and was bound for the North Sea and was sunk by an explosion, of which no details are known.

Prison Terms for South African Traitors

A despatch from Bloemfontein says: Convicted of treason, Gen. Barend Wessels, ex-member of the Union Defence Council, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. Nicholas Serfontein and Mr. Conroy, a member of the Legislature, were each sentenced to imprisonment for four years.

The Leading Markets

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 6.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.30¼; No. 2, $1.27¼; No. 3, $1.25¼, on track, lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 57 to 57½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57 to 57½c, on track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79½c, on track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 77c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 54 to 55c; No. 3 white, 53 to 54c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.10 to $1.12, 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, 74 to 76c, 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; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.60, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $28; middlings, per ton, $29; good feed flour, per bag, $1.85.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 21 to 23c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—Straight new-laid, 21 to 22c per dozen, in case lots, and selects 23 to 24c.

Beans—$3.10 to $3.15 for prime, and $3.20 to $3.25 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 35c; fowl, 13 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is steady, with new quoted at 17c for large, and at 17¼c for twins. Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45 to 50c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, July 6.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 57½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57½c; No. 2 local white, 59c; No. 3 local white, 58c; No. 4 local white, 57c. Barley, Man. feed, 72c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 79 to 80c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; Winter patents, choice, $6.80; straight rollers, $6.40 to $6.50; do., bags, $3 to $3.10. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran $26. Shorts $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $20 to $21.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 16¾ to 17c; finest easterns, 16 to 16¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28¾ to 29c; seconds, 27¼ to 27¾c. Eggs, selected, 24 to 25c; No. 1 stock, 21½ to 22c; No. 2 stock, 19 to 20c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 42½c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.25 to $13.70. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13½c.

U.S. Markets.

Minneapolis, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.32¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.21¼ to $1.32¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.18¼ to $1.29¼; July, $1.19¼; September, $1.02⅞. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71 to 71¼c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45¾ to 46¼c. Flour—Fancy patents,, $6.50; first clears, $5.50; second clears, $4. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.30; No. 1 Northern, $1.25 to $1.29; No. 2 Northern, $1.22 to $1.25; July, $1.22; September, $1.05⅝. Linseed—Cash, $1.73½; July, $1.73¼; September, $1.76¾.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 6.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.20 to $8.65; 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, $5.10 to $5.75; do., common, $4.50 to $4.75; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.25; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6.25 to $7.60; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $105; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6.50 to $7.50; do., heavy, $3.50 to $4.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6 to $8; Spring lambs, cwt., $10.75 to $12; calves, $8.50 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $9 to $9.10; do., off cars, 9.25 to $9.40.

Montreal, July 6.—Choice steers were scarce; small lots of good steers sold at $8.50 to $8.75, while fair stock brought $7.50 to $8.75, and the lower grades from $6 to $7 per cwt. The trade in butchers' cows was fair at from $5.75 to $7.50, and bulls sold at $6 to $8 per cwt. The demand for lambs was good and sales were made at $5.50 to $6 each, and old sheep at $5.50 to $6.50 per cwt. The trade in calves was active at prices ranging from $1.50 to $10 each. Hogs quiet with an easy undertone, but prices show no actual change, sales of selected lots being made at $9.50 to $9.60 per cwt., weighed off cars.

An officer was showing an old lady over the battleship. "This," said he, pointing to an inscribed plate on the deck, "is where our gallant captain fell." "No wonder," replied the old lady. "I nearly slipped on it myself."

Raised and Fought With P. P. C. L. I.

MAJOR ANDREW H. GAULT,

of Montreal, second in command of the Princess Patricias' Canadian Light Infantry, has been specially mentioned by Sir John French for gallant conduct on the field. Major Gault, who outfitted and maintained the regiment at his own expense, has been twice wounded in action. He was formerly with the 5th Royal Highlanders and was born in England.

ATTACHE AT HAGUE INVITED TO LEAVE

German Diplomat Too Active in Espionage to Please the Dutch.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that he learns from a trustworthy source that Col. Ostertag, the German military attache at The Hague, and formerly attache at London, whose sudden departure from the Dutch capital a few days ago occasioned surprise in diplomatic circles, was practically requested to leave by the Netherlands Government.

"Col. Ostertag," the correspondent says, "nominally attache here since early in the war, is said to be in reality one of the most efficient and useful leaders of the German intelligence department, and is said to have kept an active watch on all lines of communication between Holland and England, and between Holland and America. He latterly has become much interested in Dutch military operations, and in the disposition of the Dutch troops on the Belgian frontier. His efforts to obtain information and the methods he has pursued, it is stated, finally attracted the attention of the Dutch Government, which intimated its strong disapproval to the German Foreign Office.

"Col. Ostertag left on 24 hours' notice, and is now at Ghent. Soon after his arrival there, nine civilians were summarily courtmartialed and shot on a charge of transmitting military information to the frontier."

FRENCH UNEMPLOYED ABOUT 10 PER CENT.

A despatch from Paris says: The Ministry of Labor has completed an enquiry into the effects of the war upon employment. In 27,610 industrial and commercial concerns, with 1,097,000 employes in ordinary times, it was found that 65 per cent. were fully employed in the month of April. The remaining 35 per cent. does not represent the actual unemployment because 24 per cent. of the total number prior to the war is now with the colors; so that actually only 11 per cent., including both sexes, were unemployed during April, as compared with 17 per cent. in January, 32 per cent. in October and 42 per cent. in August.

These figures, together with statistics issued by other Ministries, indicate continuous improvement in the industrial and commercial situation in France since the opening of the war.

GERMAN SPY IS SHOT IN TOWER OF LONDON

A despatch from London says: F. Robert Muller, who on June 4 was found guilty at the Old Bailey Police Court of being a German spy, was executed in the Tower of London on Wednesday by shooting.

Another alleged German spy, Robert Rosenthal, who is said by the police to have confessed that he was sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain information on naval matters, is to be court-martialed.

SHIP WITH DERNBURG RELEASED BY BRITAIN.

A despatch from London says: The Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord, together with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, has been released by the British authorities.

The Bergensfjord was detained at Kirkwall, Scotland. Dr. Dernburg carries a British safe conduct.

SIEGES OF PEREMYSL AND LEMBERG

LEMBERG.

August 26, 1914—Russian armies attack Lemberg.
September 3—Russians occupy the city.
June 19, 1915—Austro-German forces break through Grodek.
June 20—Austro-German forces capture ridge of hills six miles from city.
June 22—Austrians re-enter the city.

PEREMYSL.

September 16, 1914—Russian forces before Peremysl.
October 1—Russians invest the city.
March 22, 1915—Captured by Russia.
May 15—Austro-German forces reach the city.
June 3—Abandoned by the Russians.

GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE EXHAUSTED

Exhausted Troops to be Re-placed by Men Drawn From Newly-trained Units of Landsturm.

A despatch from London says: According to Swiss despatches, 200,000 Prussian, Bavarian and Austrian troops in Galicia have been sent back to their homes terribly exhausted by their long fighting in the burning sun. Army doctors say that two months' rest is imperative. Fresh troops have gone to replace them.

Germany will be able to place 750,000 new men in the field by the end of July. These consist of landsturm and inland reserves, but it is figured that they will not exceed in number those who must be sent home from the eastern front to recover from the hardships of the Galician campaign.

POPE IS HORRIFIED BY WAR ATROCITIES.

A despatch from London says: Discussing the Vatican and the war, the Morning Post says the Pope has expressed his horror at some of the more atrocious crimes, but in regard to what many Catholics believe to have been the supreme and original iniquity the Pope remains silent. For two generations Germany has been taught to believe in the justice not only of the present war, but of all war.

SUBMARIE OFFICER GIVEN VICTORIA CROSS

A despatch from London says: It was officially announced that the Victoria Cross had been awarded Lieutenant-Commander Martin E. Nasmith for taking his submarine into the Sea of Marmora and sinking various Turkish transports, stone ships and a gunboat.

Two officers of the submarine, Lieutenants Guy d'Oyly-Hughes and Robert Brown, were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Each of the crew received the Distinguished Service Medal.

NORWAY IS WORRIED BY PIRATE WARFARE

A despatch from London says: The hope that Germany will take steps to safeguard neutral shipping from submarine attacks was expressed by the Norwegian Foreign Minister, M. Ihlen, at the opening of the Storthing, says a Reuter despatch from Christiania. Discussing the torpedoing of the Norwegian steamships Belridge and Sveinjarl, Ihlen declared: "Whatever differences of opinion may exist regarding rights under international law, it is my hope that the German Government, having learned through experience how easily mistakes are made, will give commanders of German warships such instructions as will make neutral shipping safe."

BIG RUSSIAN CROP.

An Increase of Forty Per Cent. Over Last Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A cable from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the 1915 forecast of the winter wheat crop for European Russia at 301,000,000 bushels; winter rye, 941,000,000 bushels, being for wheat an increase of 40 per cent. and for rye nearly 20 per cent., as compared with the production of the last year.

FRENCH CAPTURE ENEMY CANNON

Great Quantities of War Material Also Fall Into Their Hands.

A despatch from Paris says: A hand-to-hand fight with grenades in the eastern part of the Labyrinth along with a violent cannonade north of Souchez are the only features of the fighting north of Arras mentioned in an official communique. French troops made further progress between Angres and Souchez, and a German attack in the Labyrinth was repulsed.

On the greater part of the front artillery duels and the explosion of mines have occupied the past 24 hours. At the Calonne trench, in the heights of the Meuse, the Germans made a desperate effort to regain their second line of trenches, now in French hands, but were twice repulsed.

The attack was of great violence, accompanied by the hurling of asphyxiating bombs and burning liquid. After succeeding in penetrating into part of their former second line, which the French now occupy, they were driven out by a vigorous counter-attack.

In the course of the counter-attack delivered by Joffre's forces in the region of Ban de Sapt four mitrailleuses and a great quantity of war material was captured, including rifles, cartridges and grenades.

BRITAIN TO REGISTER THE NATIONAL RESOURCES.

A despatch from London says: Now that the agitation for munitions is at its height, England is going to take a stock of her resources. A bill providing for "the register of national resources" is to be introduced in the House of Commons by Walter Hume Long, president of the Local Government Board, according to announcement made by William Hayes Fisher, Unionist member for Fulham. Just what will be the scope of the inventory, and whether it will include men as well as supplies, has not been made known.

PRISONERS IN BRITAIN WILL HARVEST CROPS.

A despatch from London says: The Government has decided to allow prisoners of war to help in the harvesting of crops near places where they are under detention. The outside labor will be performed only under specified conditions.

MUTINY AT ALIEN DETENTION CAMP

A despatch from Amherst, N.S., says: During an outbreak at the alien enemy internment camp near Amherst, one of the prisoners, Fritz Clause, a German, was shot dead, and four others, also said to be Germans, were seriously wounded. A rumor was abroad during the day that the shooting occurred when a squad of German prisoners attempted to escape. The following version was obtained from a competent source:

"While the prisoners of war in the detention camp were being conducted to the compound for physical exercise, one of them, Fritz Clause, assaulted one of the internment police, knocking him insensible. The camp police with the guard was called out to quell the mutiny and in the meantime the originator of the trouble was shot dead, and four of the other prisoners were seriously wounded."

Prisoners Mob Traitor Baronet

A despatch from London says: In the course of an interview Mr. John Redmond stated that the German Government recently sent Sir Roger Casement to a concentration camp to address the Irish prisoners. The men not only refused to listen to his disloyal remarks, but mobbed the traitor, who was rescued with difficulty by the guards.