WILL CLEAVE THEIR WAY TO VICTORY

Sixteen Established and Ten More to be Set Up in England

A despatch from London says:—Sixteen national munitions factories have been established in England, and, after consultation with the French Ministry, the British Government has decided to set up an additional ten large establishments.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, who told of the progress made by his department in overcoming the shortage in shells that had prevented the army on the Continent from doing all it might otherwise have done. These new factories are being erected in the vicinity of the arsenals and the existing armament establishments, and, the Government has completed in a few weeks the developments it is now engaged on the supply of shells will be doubled.

"This," said the Minister, "will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to cleave their way through to victory."

Mr. Lloyd George explained that until the new factories are built the work of the department will be directed to speeding up existing contracts. At first the Government had been faced with a grave labor shortage, and some machines were lying idle because no one could be found to work them. One-third of the machines engaged in Government work at the outset were not being utilized at night.

During three months his department had succeeded in adding nearly 40,000 men skilled—to the ranks of the workers connected with armaments, and they were pouring in further supplies. His department had also enrolled 100,000 volunteers, but it had been found difficult to remove the majority of these from their present employment. However, scores of thousands of skilled men who had enlisted had been traced, and arrangements were made with the War Office for the return of these men to the factories.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.38½ to $1.39; No. 2 Northern, $1.35½ to $1.36; No. 3 Northern, $1.32, on track lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 62½c; No. 3 C.W., nominal; extra No. 1 feed, nominal, on track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86½c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 58 to 59c; No. 3 white, 57 to 58c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lots, $1.10 to $1.12; do., new, $1.02 to $1.04, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 60c, 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, $6.50; 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, $27 per ton; shorts, $29 per ton; middlings, $30 per ton; good feed flour, $1.90 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 19 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

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

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 22 to 25c; fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—15½c for large, and at 15¾c for twins. Old cheese, 21½ to 22c.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb, in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Pure lard, tubs, 11¾ to 12¼c; do., pails, 12 to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10¼c; do., pails, 10¼ to 10½c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at $7 a ton, in car lots, delivered on track here.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at $18 to $19; No. 2 at $15 to $16.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 89 to 90c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 62c; No. 2 local white, 61½c; No. 3 local white, 60½c; No. 4 local white, 59½c. 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, $26 to $26.50. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $22. Cheese, finest westerns, 14c; finest easterns, 13¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27¼ to 27½c; seconds, 26¼ to 26½c. Eggs, selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20½c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.50 to $13.75. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; do., 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., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—Cash quotations:—Wheat — No. 1 Northern, $1.32¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.29¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.24¾. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c. Barley—No. 3, 73c; No. 4, 68½c; feed, 60c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.39½; No. 2 C.W., $1.36½.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Aug. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.53¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.40¾ to $1.50¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.35¾ to $1.47¾; July, $1.39; September, $1.07⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 78½ to 79c. Oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 51c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Aug. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.52; No. 1 Northern, $1.51; No. 2 Northern, $1.46 to $1.47; July, $1.51; September, $1.10¼. Linseed—Cash, $1.58½; July, $1.59; September, $1.60.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Best heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.75 to $8.35; do., good, $7.35 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.75 to $7.25; do., common, $5.25 to $6; Butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; 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, $6 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6.50 to $8; spring lambs, cwt., $8 to $10.75; calves, $4 to $10.50; hogs, off cars, $9 to $9.15; do., fed and watered, $8.75; do., f.o.b., $8.40.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Sales of the best steers were made at $8, and the lower grades sold from that down to $6, while butchers' cows and bulls brought from $4.50 to $6.50 per cwt. Best lambs offered at $9, and the more common ones at $8, while sheep sold at $4 to $5.50 per cwt. The demand for calves was good at prices ranging from $3 to $15 each, as to size and quality. Hogs steady. Sales of selected lots were made at $9 to $9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

INVISIBLE AEROPLANES LATEST GERMAN PLAN

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Germany possesses invisible aeroplanes, according to the Cologne Gazette. The wings are made of a clear transparent material called cellon, which is the invention of a German engineer named Knaubel. Cellon, which is manufactured from cellulose and acetic acid, is tough, pliable and non-inflammable, and is used instead of canvas. A machine covered with cellon is said to be virtually invisible above an altitude of 3,000 feet. Herr Knaubel made his first experiments with the material two years ago.

In the Middle Ages people in England wore the beaks, or points of their shoes so long that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees.

PROPOSAL FROM KAISER TO MEDIATE

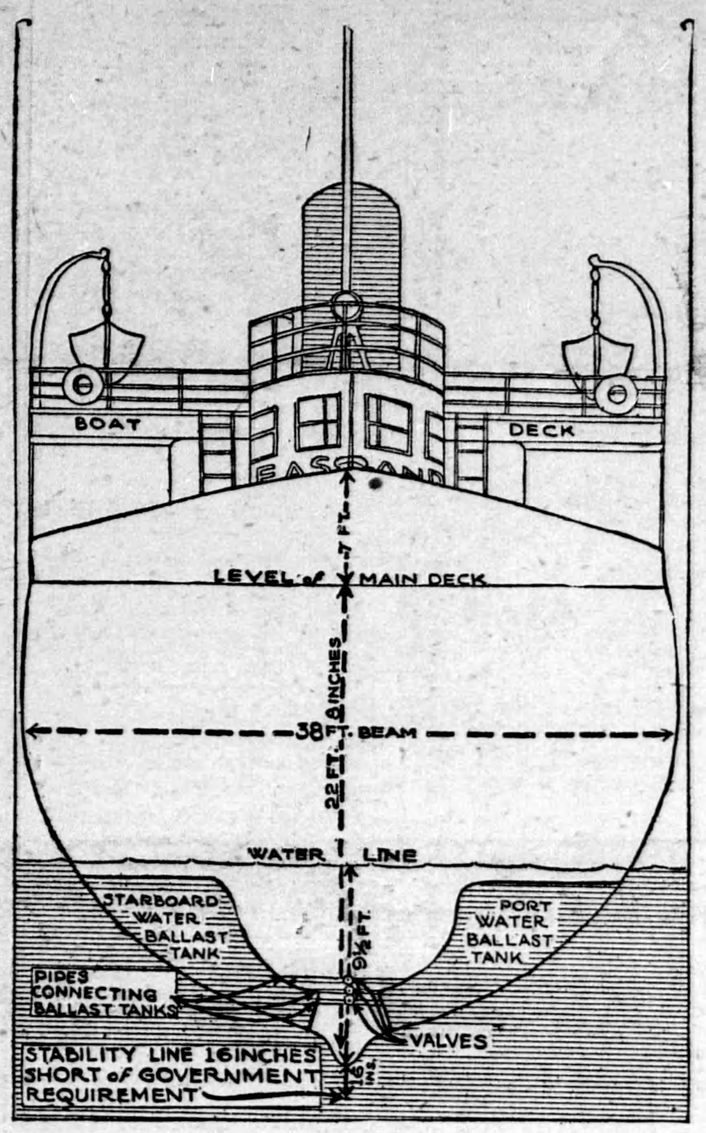
Holy See Declined Proposal Because of Condemnation of German Submarine Warfare

A despatch from Rome says:—It is learned here that the Minister of Prussia accredited to the Holy See, who recently has been living in Switzerland, has conveyed to Pope Benedict a proposal from the Kaiser suggesting that the Holy See offer to mediate between Germany and the United States and promising to abide by the Pope's decision if mediation should be accepted.

It is further reported that the Pope replied that he was unable to offer mediation because he resides in a belligerent country where Germany's representatives cannot come, and because of condemnation of submarine warfare, he could not pass upon a matter involving its justification.

The Pope called attention to the fact that as the Holy See was neutral it could not assume the arduous task of settling controversies between the powers. He suggested, therefore, that the Kaiser submit the question to The Hague Tribunal.

HOW EASTLAND VIOLATED RULE.



Steamship men state that an imaginary line, known as the stability line, which keeps the steamers upright, was only four inches deep on the Eastland. These same men said the Government required this line to be 20 inches. On the majority of the lake steamers this line is 32 inches. On the larger steamers, which make the Georgian Bay trips, the line is 42 inches, preventing any possibility of a tipover.

GERMANY TO RESCUE OF THE TURKS

Intimation Any Such Plan Will be Nipped in Bud by Surprising Move of Allies

A despatch from Athens says:—Enver Pasha issued an extraordinary message to his troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula before the last big attack. It ran thus:

"Soldiers, you will fight with all your strength. At least you will resist as long as possible, for I can promise you within a month's time I shall be able to send you to your homes. The life of Serbia cannot now last longer than a month. Within that time the German armies will crush her and will come to our aid."

I learn that great pressure had been put on the Germans by the Young Turks to fulfill the promise to send German armies through the Balkans to the assistance of the Turkish forces. The Young Turks regard the achievement of that plan as the only hope for the Turkish Empire in Europe. A prominent military expert who has just completed a tour of the Balkan States, and who latterly has been in Austria, expresses the belief that such an effort will be the next great move on the part of the Austrians and Germans. Should this cross move be made it will have immediate and important results in this corner of Europe. It would be unwise to give details which are within my knowledge, but I think I may be permitted to say that counterbalancing events are moving rapidly and the enemy's plans may quite possibly be nipped in the bud by a surprising move of which the public should hear at an early date.

PERSONS OF NOTE.

Anecdotes and Facts About People Whose Names You Know.

On an occasion Lord Fisher may be seen walking in St. James's Park, London, with his wife. Very simple in his habits of dress, he is partial to a double-breasted coat and a flat hat, similar to that popularized by Mr. Churchill. These warm, sunny afternoons he likes to uncover his head, and then one notices the stiff, white hair has a tendency to fall on the forehead in a Napoleon-like projection.

The late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was probably the Statesman who smoked the most cigars in the course of a day; in his case the damage was done not by the number he smoked as by the strength of the leaf of which they were manufactured. Mr. Fred Terry, until he was stopped by his doctor, had a way of going in for chain smoking—that is to say, he lit one cigar from the stump of the one before it, and so on.

When the average man comes across Sir Edward Carson, the new British Attorney-General, with his trim, erect, sturdily-built figure, he is apt to forget that the great lawyer and Ulster patriot is sixty-one years of age. He certainly does not look more than fifty. This impression is accentuated by the free-and-easy way he dresses, for nearly always he comes to the House of Commons in a double-breasted lounge suit and a bowler hat.

In retirement Lord Haldane will probably turn again to literature. He has written some of the most notable essays on philosophical criticism of the day, and students of philosophy would welcome further contributions from him.

Not only has Lord Charles Beresford offered the Admiralty the benefit of his advice and experience from time to time, but he has been over to the Front, and narrowly escaped death. Once having seen the popular seaman with his square figure, it is impossible to mistake him, and when the House is sitting, and he strolls on occasion into the Outer Lobby, a whisper usually goes round the waiting crowd at the barrier: "That's Charlie Beresford!"

Lord Derby is easily the most popular peer in the North of England. A man of great initiative and will, he says what he means, and telling the people the truth he finds no difficulty in evoking a steady response. There is a curious resemblance in his writing to that of Sir Edward Grey, but in general characteristics a wide gulf separates them.

It was commonly anticipated that Mr. Edwin Montagu, who is back again at the British Treasury as Financial Secretary, would be saved for the Ministry, if not for the Cabinet. He is remarkably clever at finance, and in addition he has enjoyed for years the privilege of the Premier's friendship, spending many week-ends with him. Like Mr. Austen Chamberlain, another financial expert, he affects the monocle.

Back again in England, Major F. E. Smith, who takes office for the first time as British Solicitor-General, will probably surprise his friends once more by his insatiable love of cigars. He smokes, as a rule, a dozen long Coronas a day, and one of the important duties of his clerk has been to see that a full case went to the Law Courts each day for his use—one cigar to be smoked during the luncheon hour, and another directly the Court rose. Thence onward the Coronas went in quick succession.

Weaving was practised in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe.

Germany May Not Answer U.S. Note

A despatch from Berlin says:—A careful study of the German attitude towards the last American note justifies the conclusion that the note, in all probability, will not be answered at all.

If an answer is sent it will not be to argue any questions of principle, but to suggest a possible means for arranging indemnities. Any steps that the Government may take depend to a large extent on the German conception of the tenor of the American note to England.

PREVENTING THE PASSAGE OF MUNITIONS

Smuggling Devices of Germans to Get Munitions to Ottoman Troops Frustrated

A despatch from Paris says:—A report from Bucharest that orders had been issued to the Roumanian officials at all fronties stations to make the most thorough examination of all freight cars owned by Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey to prevent any possibility of the passage through Roumanian territory of munitions and arms has been officially confirmed at the Roumanian Legation in Paris.

It is reported that car loads of beer barrels packed in ice sent from Germany to Turkey were examined and the barrels found to contain war munitions. The freight cars are reported to have been provided with false bottoms and walls, behind which arms were hidden. Every device known to modern smugglers is said to have been used to pass arms and munitions through Roumania for the Ottoman troops.

A despatch from Rome says:—News has reached here that Turkey has only one month's stock of ammunition. Consequently the Italians believe the allies will take the Dardanelles in a relatively short time if Bulgaria and Roumania act energetically against contraband.

TURK FORCES RETREATING NORTHWARD

Successful Progress of British Campaign in Asia Minor Reported by Sir John Nixon

A despatch from London says:—"Gen. Sir John Nixon reports that as a result of an action near Nasiriyeh (Asiatic Turkey) the disorganized Turkish forces retreated northward more than 25 miles.

"The enemy's casualties in killed, wounded or prisoners amounted approximately to 2,500 men, the prisoners including 41 officers and 690 men, of whom some 200 were wounded. Our capture of arms and material included one 40-pounder gun, twelve field and two mountain guns, several machine guns, 1,000 rounds of artillery and 30,000 rounds of small ammunition and explosives and bombs, and other miscellaneous ordnance stores.

"Our casualites numbered 564 men, as follows: British officers killed 5, and wounded 20; other ranks, killed 47; wounded 142, and missing 30; Indian officers, killed 4, wounded 7; other ranks, killed 45, wounded 257, and missing 6.

"The evacuation of the sick and wounded from Nasiriyeh has commenced."

INTERNED GERMAN BOATS HAVE TURNED AROUND

A despatch from New York says:—The War News Strategy Board of Brooklyn scented in the shifting of six German steamships at Pier 33, South Brooklyn, another attempt of the detained fleet of the Kaiser to make a "dash for the open." The marine superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line said it was true that the ships, including the President Grant, the Hamburg and Koenig Wilhelm the Second, had turned end for end in the dock. Some of them had been nearly a year in dock, and the metal of the pier had badly deflected the compasses. The object of turning the other sides of the pier was to readjust the compasses to some extent.

NO MORE GIFTS OF TOBACCO

French Government Cannot Undertake to Effect Delivery.

A despatch from New York says:—Hereafter the hardships of the French soldiers at the front will not be lightened by the occasional gifts of cigars, tobacco and cigarettes which have been sent to them in the past by kindly-disposed Americans.

The French postal authorities have informed the authorities here that they are unable to effect the delivery of the smokes to the soldiers or the prisoners of war in France. In consequence it has been found impossible to collect from the addresses the Customs charges to which all such gifts sent from abroad are liable in France at present.

CHECK SPY EXODUS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

A despatch from London says:—A closer check on possible spies is indicated in an official notice published in England to the effect that travelers from the United Kingdom to Scandinavian countries will not be permitted to leave this country on or after August 10th without special permit from the Home Office. This restriction applies to British subjects as well as neutrals, with the exception of soldiers and sailors.

NO COTTON RESOLD IN NEUTRAL PORTS

A despatch from London says:—The Foreign Office denied a statement published recently that American cotton seized by the British authorities is being reshipped to be resold in neutral ports.

FAKE PASSPORTS MADE IN BERLIN

Germans Enter England as Citizens of U.S. and Switzerland.

A despatch from London says:—It has been learned on high authority here that the British authorities have arrested a German subject who had in his possession a forged American passport, which the arrested man admits is not genuine. The forged document had been compared with the original passport which was issued to a bona-fide American citizen. The real passport, which was sent to London by the State Department at Washington, shows that the forgery is a dangerous imitation.

The arrested man is understood to rave declared that the false passport was given to him in Antwerp by Capt. Schneitzer, a German secret service officer. The American State Department is said to have taken up the question with the German Government, as the imitation is so clever that it constitutes a danger to Americans abroad. The real passport on which the bogus one is based was issued to an American business man who reached Germany March 24th and left that country April 8th. This man was at his home with his passport when the holder of the false document was arrested in England.

As a result of investigations by the United States Government, the State Department has instructed Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to bring to the attention of the German Government evidence indicating that Germans have been engaged in forging American passports and furnishing them to German spies.

Stray Thoughts.

The worst kind of fool is the one who doesn't want to learn.

Courage is the yeast that causes a man to rise to the occasion.

There is a new way of doing almost everything except lovemaking.

A healthy loafer can easily ensure his life for more than it is worth.

Apparently some men only use their heads when they want to butt into other people's affairs.

About the only thing some people put off till to-morrow are the unpleasant things they can say to-day.

If, when you are at the office you wish to make the time pass more quickly, all you need do is to get behindhand with your work.

TRIESTE IS LOOTED AND WRECKED

Garrison Has Been Withdrawn and the City Has Virtually Been Evacuated

A despatch from Rome says.—An uncensored despatch from Trieste says that over 300 houses and villas there have been looted and wrecked. Verdi's monument and other works of art have been destroyed. The city is practically empty. A majority of the Italian inhabitants have been arrested and interned.

The shops are opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and closed at sunset. The streets are without lights at nights. The wards near the dockyard have been damaged by the Italian aerial bombardments. The city has virtually been evacuated, the garrison having been withdrawn and only the gendarmes left. These are requisitioning the scanty supply of foodstuffs.

The Italian language has been abolished.

A rupture between Turkey and Italy is inevitable. Turkey has ignored the Italian remonstrances and threats against the interment of Italians.