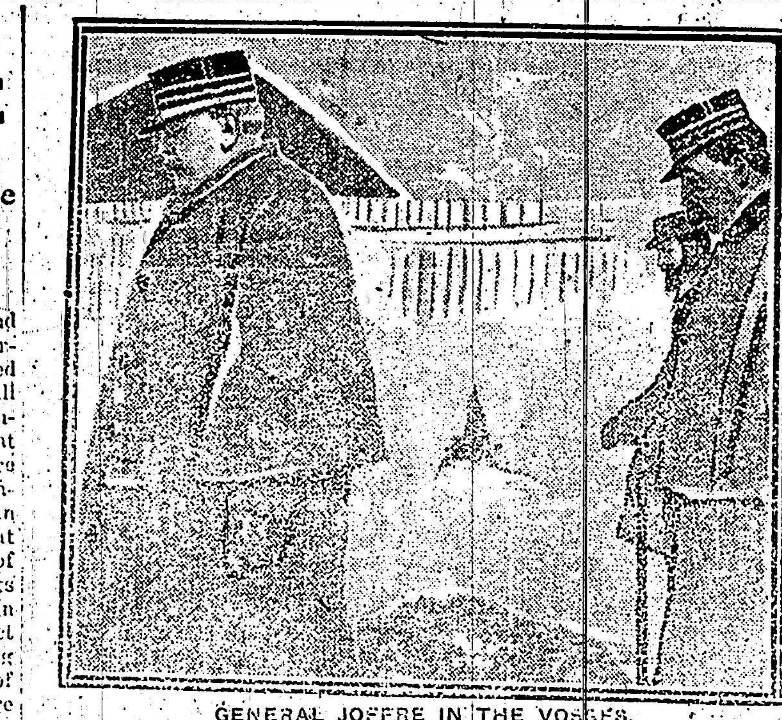
AN "EVER-INCREASING PINCH" CAUSED BY BRITISH BLOCKADE

Berlin Papers Admit That the People There Are Hungry All Day Long

A despatch from London says: Despite the assertions made in the Reichstag that food is ample and starvation in Germany is impossible, the German press continues to print denials of the authorities' claims and to give indications of the "ever-increasing pinch" caused by the British blockade. The Berliner Zeitung says:

"It is difficult to imagine that things could grow worse just now without some crowning disaster. The masses of the people are hungry all day long, many articles of food having reached a price wholly beyond the reach of the families of the working class. Hunger renders the people sullen and deprives them of all joy in victories, though all the bells are ringing and flags wave. The children are underfed, pale and wan, looking like faded flowers. The extent to which the fall in the birth rate occupies the attention of the Government was shown at the meeting of the People's Welfare Association at Berlin. On that occasion a representative of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior stated that the Government was fully aware of the importance of the question in its bearing on the future of the German nation, especially in view of the fact that hundreds of thousands of young men are being cut off in the flower of their youth. In the meantime we are informed that the military authorities have forbidden meetings convened to discuss the dearness of living."



GENERAL JOFFRE IN THE VOSGES.
A winter scene in the Vosges Mountains, with the French Commander-in-Chief on a round of the trenches.

MEETING OF THE EXPERIMENTAL UNION

HONEY IS A VALUABLE NATURAL RESOURCE.

Farmers Saved the Country—Triumph of the O. A. C. No. 72" Oat.

[illegible] illustrating the unusual profit that may be made from the keeping of bees were cited by Mr. Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, in an address delivered at the Experimental Union meeting at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. One was that of a young undergraduate of the O.A.C. whose bees during the summer vacation produced $1,000 worth of honey, and the other of a woman [illegible] produced more than $2,000 worth of honey during the season of 1915.

[illegible] also pointed out the [illegible] of this business—namely, [illegible] to poor crop, diseases [illegible], in most cases the [illegible] handling.

[illegible] of Food Wasted.

"[illegible] natural resource," continued [illegible], "is the honey which [illegible] every summer by the millions of [illegible] blooming on the farms [illegible]. The honey not only satisfies [illegible] craving for sweets, but [illegible] food value, so it cannot [illegible] considered a luxury. At [illegible] tons are wasted for [illegible] and many bees are kept [illegible] conditions for lack [illegible] management."

Need of Capital.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, in a few [illegible] the necessity of capital [illegible] graduates in agriculture. [illegible] he said, "have to start [illegible] fathers did fifty years [illegible] unimproved farm, with [illegible] and machinery. If they [illegible] capital to put a farm in [illegible] first year they would be [illegible] of their education, [illegible] wasting it on scrub cattle [illegible] soil." Dr. Creelman [illegible] the idea of B.S.A. men [illegible] to manage one-thousand-[illegible] a business proposition.

Farmers Saved the Country.

[illegible] by producing a record crop [illegible] saved this country from a [illegible] financial depression, said the President of the union, Mr. Herbert Groh, amid applause. In his opinion the farmers of Ontario were a little [illegible] in their interest in the welfare of the Empire, and should bear in mind the fact that Providence favored the German and Briton agriculturist alike.

Triumph of O.A.C. No. 72.

"It is interesting to note that at the college in 1915 the 'O.A.C. No. 72' oat gave a yield at the rate of 103.5 bushels per acre, its nearest competitor, 'American Banner,' yielding 92.8 bushels," said Professor Zavitz, in reviewing the results of co-operative experiments in agriculture carried on at the college and on more than 4,000 farms throughout Ontario.

"The greatest value of this work," continued the Professor, referring to the co-operative experiments, "is from the individual experiments carried out by the farmers and their sons. Not only these men, but their families and neighbors as well, are all watching the results of the plots on which the new varieties of seed or roots or a different mixture of fertilizer is being tested."

Potato Loses Through Rot.

Professor J. E. Howitt gave a few startling statistics regarding the enormous losses to potatoes caused by rot. "Despite the last year's increase in the acreage of the potato crop," he stated, "there was a shortage of more than five million bushels, or on the average of forty bushels per acre." While this loss might be partly attributed to climatic conditions, he pointed out, the main cause was the damage done by an epidemic of late blight and rot. Both these diseases may be controlled by selecting the best disease-resisting varieties of tubers of good quality and heavy yielders, and by spraying the plants constantly, from the time they appear above the ground till the tops die down, with the Bordeaux mixture, adding a poison to combat the ravages of the potato beetle."

Sweet Clover—Pro and Con.

Sweet clover came in for some discussion. While some people regarded it as little better than a weed, others welcomed it as a valuable addition to our leguminous crops. The chemical department at the college, after a thorough test, considered it almost equal to any other clover in the amount of its digestible proteins.

Prof. Harcourt advised using it on poorer lands, or practically any place where other clovers had been found to fail. Some men from actual experience favored it for pasturing and weed smothering. On a farm in Western Ontario, according to one of these men, two bullocks to the acre could be run on a field of it all season after it once got a start of eighteen inches.

Talk on Farm Management.

Paul Angle, a successful manager of a fifteen-hundred-acre farm at Simcoe, gave a brief talk on farm management. "Business methods are nothing more than methods which assist you to obtain greater profits," he said. "The business end of farming has changed from simple teaching in our grandfather's time to complex problems of buying and selling and the hiring of labor. Concentrate your business and study how you can turn waste time into valuable labor," was the pith of his address.

SINGLENESS OF DIRECTION.

France Not to Replace Joffre as Commander.

Premier Briand is authority for the statement that the Government has no intention of appointing a successor to General Joffre, in command of the armies on the French front, according to the Journal. In reply to an inquiry from the Army Committee of the Chamber as to what would be the effect of the creation of the new post of Commander-in-chief of all the French armies except those in Africa, to which General Joffre has been appointed, M. Briand is quoted as having said:

"The sole object of the extended powers of the generalissimo is to insure singleness of direction in military operations, which has become more necessary than ever now, and at the same time to establish close co-ordination between the command of our armies and the technical councils of the Allies, which will be held at grand headquarters."

BRITISH WASTAGE IS 15 PER CENT. MONTHLY

A despatch from London says: British infantry losses on all fronts now average 15 per cent. monthly. Under-Secretary for War Tennant informed the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, explaining why the Government found it necessary to adopt conscription to fill the ranks. These figures take into account soldiers relieved from duty because of wounds, but who afterwards recover and return to the front.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Manitoba wheat—New crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.19⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.17⅝; No. 3 Northern, $1.13⅝, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 43⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 41⅝; extra No. 1 feed, 41⅝c; No. 1 feed, 40⅝c, in store, Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 81¾c, on track, Toronto.

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

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 40 to 41c; commercial oats, 39 to 40c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.06 to $1.08; wheat slightly sprouted, $1.03 to $1.06, and tough according to sample; wheat sprouted, smutty, 9[illegible] to $1; and tough according to sample; feed wheat, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, $1.80; peas, according to sample, $1.25 to $1.75.

Barley—Malting barley, 51 to 62c; feed barley, 53 to 5c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, 76 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 88 to 90c; rye, rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.80; second patents, in jute bags, $6.30; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, $4.60 to $4.80, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Bran, $24 per ton; shorts, $25 per ton; middlings, $26 per ton; good feed flour, $1.60 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 31c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 36 to 37c; solids, 32 to 34c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 31c per dozen; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 40 to 45c, case lots.

Honey—Prices, in 10 to 60 lb. tins, 12 to 12½c; combs, No. 1, $3; No. 2, $2.40.

Beans—$4.20 to $4.30.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 13 to 14c; ducks, 17 to 18c; geese, 15 to 19c; turkeys, 23 to 26c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19¼c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at $1.50, and New Brunswicks at $1.75 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16¼ to 16½c per lb, in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17½ to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 16 to 16½c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, 14 to 14½c; compound, 12 to 12½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 83½ to 84c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 50½c; No. 3, 49½; extra No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 2 local white, 46½ to 47c; No. 3 local white, 45½ to 46c; No. 4 local white, 44½ to 45c. Barley, Man. feed, 60c; malting, 67 to 68c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 82c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.90; seconds, $6.40; strong bakers', $6.20; Winter patents, choice, $6.50; straight rollers, $5.80 to $5.90; do., bags, $2.75 to $2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.20 to $5.25; bags, 90 lbs., $2.45 to $2.50. Bran, $24. Shorts, $26. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $31 to $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20 to $20.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 18¼ to 18½c; finest easterns, 18 to 18¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34¾ to 35¼c; seconds, 32½ to 33c. Eggs, fresh, 45 to 48c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.75 to $1.80.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—Cash quotations:—No. 1 Northern, $1.19½; No. 2 Northern, $1.16⅝; No. 3 Northern, $1.13⅛; No. 4, $1.09⅛; No. 5, $1.01⅜; No. 6, 91⅝c; feed, 81⅝c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 43½c; No. 3 C.W., 40⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 40⅛c; No. 1 feed, 38⅞c; No. 2 feed, 38⅝c. Barley—No. 3, 62c; No. 4, 57c; feed, 50c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.12⅞; No. 2 C.W., $2.09⅞.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—Wheat—May, $1.26¼; July, $1.25; No. 1 hard, $1.30¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.26¼ to $1.28¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.22¼ to $1.25¼. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 75½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44½ to 44¾c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Jan. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.26¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.25¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.21¾ to $1.22¾; No. 2 Montana hard, $1.22¼; May, $1.26¼; July, $1.25¾. Linseed—Cash, $2.36 to $2.36½; May, $2.40; July, $2.39.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.60 to $8; do., good, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium, $6 to $6.75; do., common, $5.40 to $5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6.25; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.25 to $7; do., good, $6 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.75, do., common, $4 to $4.50; feeders, good, $6.25 to $6.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.50; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $60; Springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $6.50 to $8.25; sheep, heavy, $5.25 to $6; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.75; lambs, cwt., $10 to $11.75; calves, medium to choice, $6.75 to $10.56; do., common, $4 to $4.50; hogs, fed and watered, $9.25 to $9.50.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Choice steers sold at $7.75 to $8; good at $7.25 to $7.50, and the lower grades at $5.25 to $7, while butchers' cows brought from $4.50 to $6.25, and bulls from $5 to $7 per cwt.; cows, $3.50 to $3.60, and bulls at $4 to $4.50 per cwt. Ontario lambs sold at $10, and Quebec stock at $9.50 to $9.75, while ewe sheep brought $6.75, and bucks and culls at $6.25 per cwt. Milk-fed calves sold at 9½ to 10c, and grass-fed at 5 to 6½c per lb. Selected lots of hogs sold at $10.25 to $10.35 per cwt., weighed off cars.

RUSSIA IS BUYING 32,000 MACHINE GUNS

Rumor Is Heard of an Order for 10,000,000 Shells.

A despatch from New York says: Announcement that the Russian buying commission in the United States has approved contracts for $32,000,000 worth of machine guns with four American companies was made on Sunday after the departure for Russia of General Germonius, head of the commission. The contracts call for 32,000 machine guns, which is said to be the largest order of its kind placed here by any of the belligerents since the beginning of the war. It was stated that Russia is endeavoring to place contracts in this country for 10,000,000 high explosives and shrapnel shells.

PROTESTS AGAINST GERMAN BRIGANDAGE

A despatch from Paris says: The Havre correspondent of the Petit Journal telegraphs that the Belgian Government is about to lodge a protest with neutral Governments against the new German war levy of 40,000,000 francs monthly, in addition to last year's tax of 480,000,000 francs. The Belgian protest, the correspondent says, will point out that under the provisions of The Hague Convention war taxes levied in occupied territory are limited to amounts necessary to meet needs of the army of occupation or to pay for the administration of the territory in question. The new Belgian tax is said to be far in excess of the amount needed for these purposes.

SPY WHO DENOUNCED EDITH CAVELL SHOT

A despatch from London says: The Belgian spy, Cels, who denounced Edith Cavell, the English nurse, who was executed at Brussels some time ago, to the Germans has been assassinated. His body was found in a street of Schaerbeck, near Brussels, with two bullet wounds in it.

A despatch from Brussels November 27 last said that a French soldier, whose confession to the German authorities resulted in the arrest and execution of Miss Cavell, had committed suicide in hanging in the military prison at Brussels.

FLOODS STOP FOOD GOING TO GERMANY

A despatch from London says: The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs: "The floods will be more effective than Government measures in preventing fats and food from entering Germany from Holland. Thousands of cattle and sheep have been destroyed, and the damage to the land will temporarily stop the smuggling of foodstuffs."

RUSSIAN ROLLER IN MOTION ALONG BESSARABIAN FRONT

Desperate Attacks Against the Teuton Defences Renewed at Various Points

A despatch from London says: On the Russian front, the Austrian official communication records renewed desperate attacks by the Russians on the Bessarabian frontier, but claims that the attacks everywhere were repulsed. The Petrograd communication is silent on the subject, but the Russians usually withhold mention of their movements until they are well on the road to completion.

For the first time in several weeks the Russians displayed activity on the north-western part of the battle line, launching an attack on Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces around Dvinsk, south-east of Illuxt, which is in German hands. Illuxt is only eight miles west from the great railroad city of Dwinsk. The German War Office reported on Wednesday afternoon that the Russian attacks failed, with heavy losses to the attackers.

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphs: It is reported that the Russians are energetically pushing towards Czernowitz. They have occupied Sadagora. It is reported that 10,000 Austrian prisoners have been taken in the recent battles in the Bukowina and on the Stripa. Besides a great number of killed were abandoned on the battlefield.

"Austrian and German wounded and prisoners say the Russian artillery is devastating and caused losses aggregating 70,000 to the armies of Generals von Pflanzer and Count von Bothmer."

2,000,000 BEHIND MOVEMENT FOR REPUBLIC IN GERMANY

Manifesto Declares German Ideals Have Been Trampled Under Foot by Present Rulers

A despatch from London says: It is reported from Zurich and corroborated from Berne and Geneva that a German Republican manifesto will be issued in the near future at Zurich. It is said that behind the movement are scientists and other leaders of culture in Berlin, and the opinion is expressed that when these persons declare for a republic in Germany some 2,000,000 Social-Democrats and Syndicalists will at once rally to their support.

However strong or weak may be the feeling in support of a change in the form of the German Government, it is said that there is no question but that the reported Republican manifesto will be issued. Among its contents, as it is described in the Zurich story, will be a passage declaring that truly German ideals have been trampled under foot by the present rulers and that the removal of these is essential if the Fatherland is to escape irreparable disaster.

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION INCREASING DAILY

A despatch from London says: The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says he had reliable information to the effect that the Socialist opposition to the German Government is increasing daily.

A conference of Socialists of Greater Berlin adopted a resolution expressing regret that only twenty Socialists in the Reichstag supported Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the opposition against the war credits. Similar resolutions were adopted at Socialist meetings in Liepzig, Weimar and in the Rhine Province.

STEAMER BAYO SUNK BY FLOATING MINE

Only One Out of a Crew of Twenty-six Was Saved.

A despatch from London says: Only one, out of 26 members of the crew of the Spanish steamship Bayo, was saved when the vessel, on Thursday, was sunk by striking a floating mine, forty miles off the Port of La Rochelle. The Bayo was on the way from Huelva, Spain, for La Rochelle. She was owned in Bilbao, was of 2,776 tons, 312 feet long and had been built at Whitby, England, in 1892.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND CAUSED MANY DEATHS

Queen Wilhelmina Has Opened Royal Palace to Refugees.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Many persons have been drowned by the flood in Northern Holland. On the Marken Islands the death list has reached 16, including seven children. Queen Wilhelmina has opened the Royal Palace at Amsterdam to shelter the refugees.

The Professor's Break.

Professor (to student)—What are you laughing at? Not at me?

Student—Oh, no, sir.

Professor—Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?

FIVE ALLIED SHELLS TO GERMAN ONE

Spirit of Optimism on Both British and French Fronts.

London, Jan. 12.—There is a great spirit of optimism in both British and French despatches from the west front, the correspondents expressing the firm conviction of the allied Generals that there is no possibility of any successful German offensive anywhere in the west lines. The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends from British Headquarters an interview with an unnamed prominent staff officer, who was quoted as saying: "We now have full information about the German forces facing us. We know their exact dispositions and strength. We everywhere outnumber the Germans, and also outnumber them in both field and heavy artillery, and our weapons are better than theirs. We can fire five shells to their one without depleting our munitions. We can take their first line of trenches whenever we wish. To say that we have got them beaten is dangerous rubbish, but the truth is we have got them ready for a beating."

CUSTOMS RETURNS SHOW BIG INCREASE

A despatch from Ottawa says: If Customs revenue for the latter half of January is as great as that during the first half the receipts for the whole month will be double those of the corresponding period last year. Up to January 15th the receipts were $5,015,125, or more than twice as great as those during the first 15 days of January, 1915—$2,319,081. It is hoped that this increase will be maintained throughout the whole month.

Every time a man makes a fool of himself by acting contrary to his own judgment he gets mad.

BOMBING OF LILLE RESUMED BY THE BRITISH ARTILLERY

According to German Official Reports the Damage Thus Far Occasioned Has Been Slight

A despatch from London says: The British bombardment of Lille, which resulted recently in the destruction of a German ammunition depot, according to the German official report, was resumed on Sunday, according to the same authority, causing a fire which up to the present, the German statement says, has caused only slight material damage.

Activity on the western front Saturday was confined to artillery fire an an action between hand grenade throwers at Vauquois. French artillery dispersed German working parties in Champagne and dispersed a convoy between Auberive and St. Souplet.

Russians Destroy Turk Submarine

A despatch from London says: A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that Russian torpedo boats have destroyed a Turkish submarine which had grounded in December near the mouth of the Milen. Two Turkish sailing ships with coal also were destroyed.

Nest of Spies Unearthed in Britain

A despatch from London says: The recent inauguration of a censorship upon both outgoing and incoming American mails has already produced results, according to officials, in the form of the revelation of a widespread espionage plot, which the officials declare has amply justified the organization of the large department necessary to carry on the work.

According to evidence revealed by the opening of American mail, it is stated, an organization of spies here has been sending information to an American branch, which forwards it to Germany by various routes, chiefly by one through Holland.

WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN MEET

CANADA TO REPLENISH EUROPE'S DAIRY HERDS.

Will Be Big Demand After the War For Dairy Products and Meat.

When hostilities cease, a [illegible] for dairy products [illegible] and meat products [illegible] of European herds [illegible] and Canadian [illegible] national sources from [illegible] for this purpose, [illegible] directors of the Dairymen's [illegible] of Western Ontario [illegible] to the forty-ninth a[illegible] held at St. [illegible]

Should S[illegible]

President Robert [illegible] forth in his opening [illegible] of the increased production [illegible] year and the high [illegible] [illegible]

Dairy Herd Competition.

The dairy herd [illegible] one of the [illegible] of the association [illegible] awarded to [illegible] who furnish the largest [illegible] milk per cow from herd of [illegible] eight.

The first prize [illegible] Barton & Son of Sarnia [illegible] their herd of eight [illegible] and November, 7377 [illegible] milk per cow; J. C. Hacker [illegible] herd of ten gave 7,071 [illegible] and the herd of six [illegible] H. Copeland [illegible] 6,8[illegible] pounds.

Following [illegible] the results, Mr. C. F. W[illegible] has charge of dairy [illegible] was gave an illuminating [illegible] one month the Dairy [illegible] 22,000 records of [illegible] into the office [illegible] of these he illustrated [illegible] of individual records [illegible] records of 39 good cows [illegible] 73 poor cows. The [illegible] milk valued at [illegible] product being [illegible] herd of sixteen cows [illegible] of $1.70, as against [illegible] a poorer herd within ten [illegible] first herd, showing that [illegible] good herd would make a [illegible] as seven cows in a poor [illegible] less he pressed, [illegible] individual cow [illegible]

Because there is a [illegible] part of the factories against [illegible] of milking machines, [illegible] trouble is in the [illegible] machines, the subject of [illegible] clean milk with a milking [illegible] was introduced. The [illegible] pared by Prof. T. H. L[illegible] read by the Secretary, [illegible] The solutions in which [illegible] men kept their machines [illegible] insanitary. In one case [illegible] was found to be teeming [illegible] teria. Prof. Lund's [illegible] was to use a solution of [illegible] chloride of lime to [illegible] water.

Importance of Lime [illegible]

The importance of [illegible] was set forth by "Prof. [illegible] Guelph, and the deep [illegible] convention was [illegible] usually large number [illegible] the close. He explained [illegible] reasons why it was necessary [illegible] ply lime to the soil [illegible] half was sour. [illegible] advised the use of [illegible] one of which was equal to [illegible] ground limestone [illegible] suitable for [illegible] one of the cheapest [illegible] could be applied to the [illegible] most cases was all that [illegible] to release the plant food [illegible]

FRENCH OCCUPY CORFU

Are Preparing for the Arrival [illegible] of Serbian Troops.

A despatch from London [illegible] French detachment has been [illegible] on the Greek Island of C[illegible] visional occupation, according [illegible] Athens despatch to Reuter's [illegible] Company. Fourteen [illegible] known nationality are [illegible] Corfu. A Rome despatch to the [illegible] ant Bureau says that Corfu [illegible] report that a French warship [illegible] detachment of troops on Thursday evening in order to prepare for [illegible] arrival of Serbian troops.

ENEMY'S LOSSES ENORMOUS IN CZARTORYSK FIGHTING

A despatch from Petrograd says: German and Austrian prisoners captured on the south-western front state that their losses at Czartorysk were enormous. Along the battlefield the Russians collected 10,000 unwounded prisoners. At Czernowitz, Tarnopol and on the Bukowina front the Teuton wounded numbered 100,000.

Young Folks

In Fairyland

[illegible]