

### PACT ON PRISONERS BY BRITON AND HUN

All Officers and Non-coms. Are Eligible for Internment in the Neutral Countries

In the London House of Commons on Friday Mr. J. F. Hope announced the terms of the Anglo-German agreement regarding prisoners of war, which has been ratified by both Governments. The agreement is in brief as follows: All existing agreements for direct repatriation shall be resumed. The qualifications, on medical grounds, both for repatriation and internment in a neutral country of combatant prisoners shall be more lenient and shall be based for the time being on the arrangements already in force between France and Germany.

Many Sick May Go Home. The more severely wounded and seriously ill in Switzerland shall be sent back to their own countries in order to make room for others who may now be qualified. In addition to the last-named and such others as Switzerland may be able to accommodate, there shall be selected for internment in Holland 7,500 sick or wounded combatant prisoners of all ranks. That means the total for both countries and not for each country.

Dutch to Provide for Many. All officers and non-commissioned officers, whether in health or not, who have been in captivity for eighteen months or more, shall be eligible for internment in a neutral country, and shall be so interned as far as accommodation can be provided. Precedence shall be according to length of captivity. The Dutch Government will provide places for 6,500 of this class.

Punishment for Attempts to Escape. In both countries it is to be reduced to fourteen days' special confinement for a simple offense, or two months for an aggravated offense. All combatant prisoners now undergoing punishment for such offences shall be restored to ordinary captivity at the latest by the first of August.

### CANADIANS SUPREME

Remarkable Artillery Developments—Ontario Airman Downs 36 Planes

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France, dated Sunday, said: The spurt of the enemy's aerial activity on this part of the front has ceased, and only a few of his planes have tried to cross our lines. This result has been brought about by hard fighting on the part of the splendid young fellows of the aerial service. One of the most successful aviators in this area is an Ontario man who has a record of thirty-six German machines brought down, most of them from such a height as to insure their destruction. He has already won the Military Cross and the D.S.O.

During the past two days the artillery action on the front has increased in volume, until at times it has reached the dimensions of drumfire. The enemy's retaliation to our bombardment has on several occasions been extremely prompt and heavy. The object of his artillery has been to divert the attention of our guns. Efforts of enemy working parties to restore their defences have been prevented by a steady trench mortar bombardment. In this, as in other branches of their artillery, there has been a remarkable development. Some of the trench mortar projectiles now in use have almost as much high explosive in them as an ordinary fifteen-inch howitzer shell. The destruction wrought by them in the trenches was very great.

There was another heavy projection of gas into the German trenches west of Lens yesterday, with but little retaliation.

### MORE AMERICANS ARRIVE

Enthusiastic Soldiers Reach Port in Europe, Proceed Inland

The following despatch chronicles an interesting event: A European Port, July 29.—Another American contingent has safely arrived and disembarked. The American troops arrived by the same steamship whereon Kermit Roosevelt, his wife and child travelled. When tenders were alongside the vessel Friday the men were in high spirits, and frequently shouted "Are we downhearted?" which was answered with a roaring "No!" given with great enthusiasm. Representatives of the General Staff watched the disembarkation. There was no civic demonstration. Only a few spectators knew of the landing. These cheered, and the troops cheered back. The men entrained quickly and left for their new quarters.

### FIND GALT IN ERROR

Hon. Robert Rogers Exonerated by Judges and Resumes Office

The report of Sir Ezekiel McLeod and ex-Justice Tellier, the Royal Commissioners appointed on June 6 last to review the findings of Mr. Justice Galt of Winnipeg as to Hon. Robert Rogers' connections with graft and campaign funds in the letting of contracts for the Manitoba Agricultural College, was presented to Parliament last Friday. The learned Judges, after reviewing all the evidence, came to the conclusion that Justice Galt was quite unjustified in reflecting upon the "honor or integrity of his dealings or transactions." The Minister of Public Works accordingly resumed his duties and began piloting the departmental estimates through the House.

### Michaelis Makes Reply

Dr. George Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, on Saturday summoned a large number of newspaper men, to whom he declared: "The speech of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, at Queen's Hall, London, and the recent debate in the British House of Commons, again have proved with indisputable clearness that Great Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, but only a continuation of the war which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies."

### RUSSIAN RETIREMENTS SUMMONS GENERALS

Movements South of Dniester—Roumanians Made Gains

The following summary of despatches was issued in London on Saturday: There has been a noticeable slackening in the Austro-German advance north of the Dniester, where the Russians are now offering more spirited resistance, but south of the river to the Carpathians the Teutonic forces are moving forward almost unimpeded.

Around Tarnopol the Austro-Germans have met with stubborn resistance from the Russians, but Prince Leopold's soldiers were able to enlarge recent gains on the eastern bank of the Sereth. The Russians have retired to new positions southeast of Trembowla, but whether they also surrendered the crossings of the Sereth there Petrograd does not say. Between Czertkow and the Dniester Russian cavalry has repelled Teutonic assaults and driven the attackers northwestward toward Monasterzyska.

South of the Dniester into the foothills of the Carpathians the Russians are retiring eastward. Kolomea, about fifty miles northwest of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, has been occupied by Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian troops. The advance of the Roumanians in the Suchitza Valley northwest of Focani has resulted in the abandonment of that valley as far as the upper course of the Putna by the Austro-Germans. The Roumanians have moved their line forward seven and one-half miles, gaining at their objectives and occupying ten villages. More than 400 additional prisoners and guns and war material were captured by the Roumanians.

### CLOSING THE FRONTIERS

Premier Kerensky is taking still other stern measures to lay the "spectre of anarchy." One of the latest orders is an unusually stringent decree closing the frontiers. Another is an extension of the scope and severity of the censorship. Regulations regarding imports have been subjected to radical modification. While these Executive orders are being put into effect the search for Lenin, the radical leader, and his alleged co-conspirators, continues throughout the nation. The overwhelming majority with which the Council of Workmen's and Soldier's Delegates has adopted a resolution denouncing Lenin's propaganda and demanding his public trial is taken as an indication that this support is weakening even in the Russian capital, where it was believed to be strongest.

### THREATEN CHRISTIANITY

Lansing for United States Denounces German Military Menace

Secretary of State Robert Lansing bitterly assailed the military clique at Berlin in an address delivered to the 1,600 candidates for reserve commissions at Madison Barracks, New York, Sunday evening. Mr. Lansing was loudly cheered when he said: "My friends, I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe, until the liberty of no individual is safe, until the military despotism which holds the German people in the hollow of its hand has been made impotent and harmless forever. Such a peace to the world, and that is by overcoming German Imperialists by force of arms. For its own safety, as well as for the cause of human liberty, this great Republic is marshaling its armies and preparing with all its vigor to aid in ridding Germany, as well as the world, of the most ambitious and most unprincipled autocracy which has arisen to stay the wheels of progress and imperil Christian civilization."

### SMASHING NIEUPOORT

Germans Concentrate Artillery Fire on Belgian Coast Front

A despatch from Philip Gibbs on the Flanders front says: The enemy is firing an enormous number of shells at the British trenches, roads and back areas. He seems to have piled up huge supplies of ammunition for this artillery offensive, including a quantity of gas shells, which he puts over at night in low-lying ground. His "hate" is specially directed upon the country along the coast, although he is active with guns and raiders as far down as the neighborhood of Saint Quentin. I went up to the coast and saw his fierce bombardment of Nieuport, which he is smashing to bits by a great concentration of fire. Here by the lines of the dunes which are piled along the sea front like high waves the scene of war is extraordinary to anyone who has been watching the inland war for over two years. Until one gets very close to the zone of fire the ugliness of war is hidden.

### DRIVE HUN FROM SKY

British Attacks Destroy Thirty-One German Machines

The official report from British headquarters in France on Sunday night reads: "There is nothing important to report to-day. Yesterday there was again great activity in the air, the fighting being continuous. On Friday night, important railway stations and two hostile airbases were bombed by our airplanes, and during the day a number of other bombing raids, as well as much photographing and artillery work were successfully carried out."

"In the air fighting, sixteen German machines were brought down and fourteen others were driven down out of control. Two hostile observation balloons were brought down in flames. Thirteen of our machines are missing."

Foe Lose Armies Since Somme. A despatch on Sunday from G. H. Ferris, correspondent on the French front, says: Bitter will be the retrospect of the German people in the days completing the third and opening the fourth year of the war. A conservative estimate shows that the German armies lost 155,000 men and 2,500 officers, with 948 cannon and thousands of lesser pieces, in the last twelve months on the French and British fronts alone. This is but a part, and not the gravest of the account. The number of killed and seriously wounded is several times larger than that of the prisoners.

Big Rumanian Advances. A Rumanian official communication, dated last Thursday, has been received in London. It announces the capture of Teutonic allied positions on a front of more than eighteen miles and depth of more than nine miles, and also the taking of additional prisoners, guns and munitions.

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### BRITAIN'S VAST EFFORT

Over 5,000,000 Soldiers—As Many War Workers—Subs. and Russia

David Lloyd George, the British Premier, last Friday conversed fully with a number of editors of important French newspapers. He covered fully the military situation and replied to questions. Mr. Lloyd George said that Great Britain now had between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 soldiers enrolled, without counting to the navy, or nearly a million men from the Dominions and colonies. Great Britain had placed at the disposal of her allies, he added, from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons of merchant ships. Next year's building program for merchant ships, which already has begun, amounts to 4,000,000 tons, or twice as much as in a good year during peace time. Alluding to the campaign against submarines Mr. Lloyd George said: "The diminution in shipping losses is inevitable."

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said that five million men and women now were engaged in war work in the United Kingdom. More women could be employed if the trades unions did not fear the competition of women after the war. It could be said that at the present time no English industry is working for individual interests, except agriculture.

He said he recognized that the latest news from Russia was not good news, but that Russia already had shown that she possessed infinite resources and was the land of the unexpected. In bidding farewell to the editors who were his guests at breakfast, Mr. Lloyd George said the world's future depended on Great Britain and France acting together.

### FOE HEEDLESS OF LOSS

Five Divisions Sacrificed for Tiny Advantage in Week

The correspondent of Reuter's with the French army in France, telegraphing on Friday night, says: As a result of the Battle of Chemin-des-Dames, which died down for a moment yesterday afternoon in consequence of the exhaustion of the enemy, after raging practically without interruption for a week the Germans obtained a precarious footing in a part of the French line below the crest, opposite the village of Ailles, while the French on the Craonne plateau recovered the whole of their original front, except a small work in the north-eastern angle of California plateau, which was utterly wrecked by bombardment, and is now untenable by either side. Against these trivial advantages the enemy must set many thousands of casualties. Five German divisions participated in the fighting. Three of these need reorganizing before they can again be employed.

### Break Up Peace Meetings

Church Wrecked at London—Angry Crowds vs. Pacifists

An attempt by the "Workers' and Soldiers' Council," an organization recently formed on the lines of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council in Russia, to hold a peace meeting at the Brotherhood Church in Kingsland on Sunday resulted in riotous scenes, during which the interior of the church was virtually wrecked and a number of persons seriously injured. After the church had been cleared of the wounded, Corp. J. B. McCreery, a youthful Canadian soldier, mounted the organ gallery and delivered a patriotic speech. At Newcastle-on-Tyne on Sunday, a conference of the "Workers' and Soldiers' of the North-east Coast ended in a free fight. Citizens prevented a peace meeting at Swansea Sunday afternoon.

German Morale Slips—Geddes. "The destruction of the German military power is progressing more since last spring than the people imagine, and the morale of the German army assuredly is going fast," said Sir Eric Geddes in his first public speech as First Lord of the Admiralty in the Guildhall at Cambridge Saturday night. As to his own attitude, he said he would not interfere with the needs of the fleet.

A head-on collision on the C.N.R. near Edmonton Saturday evening resulted in five persons being killed, seventeen seriously and a number of others slightly injured.

### TO PUT UP FRUIT WITHOUT THE USE OF SUGAR

(By Watheena, in Toronto Sunday World.)

The great mass of Canadian women have now become economical food-buyers. They want to know the why and wherefore of things they buy. Especially is this true of prices.

Sugar is dearer than before the war. Fortunately—pure sugar is a very stimulating food—it has not increased in price so much as have the greater number of our foods or as at one time we feared it might. Perhaps the fact that sugar does not require the services of cold storage at any time may have something to do with this. However, we may be almost certain that sugar will not be cheaper until the war is over.—Why?

Up to August, 1914, one-third of the world's sugar was produced in Austria and Germany. This supply is in course now discontinued. England, France and other European countries obtained the greater part of their sugar from that source. Since the outbreak of war they have had to make up this supply largely from the United States, the West Indies, and by buying considerable raw material from Cuba and other of the West Indies, from which, so far as home labor will allow, they produce their own sugar. The greater part of Canada's raw material for producing sugar (cane sugar), comes from the West Indies. But with the great increased demand on the supply there, we can readily see how it has affected our price. Of course scarcity of labor and war conditions of shipping have also to be considered as a reason for the price increasing and why we should "go easy" on sugar.

### UNITED STATES IS CONCERNED.

Just now our United States neighbors are very much concerned with the problem of "how to keep sweet" in war times. Over one-half of the raw material for their refineries came from Cuba. The Allies have taken away considerable of this. Also since 1913 the quantity of sugar exported from their refineries has increased from 28,000 tons to 703,885 tons. But the government over there works quickly, and doubtless it will only be a matter of a few weeks before a regulation goes into effect limiting the export of sugar, and if the same is not done in regard to individual consumption a vigorous campaign to regulate this will be undertaken at once. Already in New York City they refuse to sell more than ten pounds to a customer.

But now that the time for the preserving and canning of fruit is almost here, and Canadian housekeepers realize that they should use every available bit of available fruit on account of the world's scarcity of other foods, the matter of the quantity of sugar required for this, even at ten cents a pound, is quite a consideration—to say nothing of the question of conserving the supply of sugar. How shall we meet this problem? Perhaps this is the only way:

This year every housekeeper should learn, if she has not already done so, how to do up fruit so it will keep, without sugar. When the time comes to use it, sweeten it. It takes much less sugar then. The United States is urging the importance of this. Specialists claim that sugar is not necessary to increase the keeping powers of fruit and also that it is healthier done up without sugar, or with very little. In doing up acid fruits, such as gooseberries, plums and rhubarb, if one-quarter of a teaspoon of soda is added to a quart of fruit, one-quarter less the quantity of sugar will be needed.

### A MUCH-MOTHERED PIGEON

An incident in bird life, both interesting and unusual, occurred several days ago at a family home on Second street, in North Baltimore, Ohio, says Marcus A. Wilkinson in Our Dumb Animals, when several boys found a young pigeon, which had fallen out of a nest under some eaves of a church. The pigeon was taken home and placed in a small coop with an old mother hen and a brood of Rhode Island Red chickens. The mother readily accepted the new baby and from then on took care of it as if it had been one of her own. The next day after the pigeon had been found, an old one was seen near the coop, and after further investigation it was found that the mother pigeon was regularly to feed her baby. Whenever the mother pigeon would approach the coop, the little one would run out from under the hen's feathers and receive the food from its real mother. These proceedings took place every day, until the new baby was able to care for himself.

### CLERGYMEN AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS

Rev. Edward Appleyard, who is rector of the Episcopalian church in Clarksburg a few years ago, joined the forces and went overseas over a year ago, having received an appointment from the military authorities other than that as Chaplain of a Canadian Battalion. The exact nature of his appointment is not known, but he had been awarded the Military Cross for his excellent conduct while aiding wounded soldiers on the battle-field under heavy fire. The official intimation reads as follows:

"Rev. Edward Appleyard, Military Cross Chaplain, showed great courage and coolness in aiding the wounded under heavy fire." Mr. Appleyard was highly esteemed in Clarksburg, and we join his many friends in congratulating him as the first Grey county clergyman in securing the highest decoration obtainable by an officer. Another clergyman, Capt. (Rev.) John McNeil, former pastor of Walmer Road Baptist church, Toronto, has also been awarded a Military Cross for great bravery in going to the front lines and bringing in the wounded.

### OUR SUB-HUMAN ARMY

(By F. W. Fitzsimons in Our Dumb Animals.)

Our sub-human army runs into millions of units. Without this army all our offensive and defensive operations at the various fronts would utterly collapse. In Egypt and Mesopotamia the camel is part and parcel of the fighting forces. He blusters, grumbles, bites and kicks, and is at times otherwise objectionable, but he does his bit all right. Death alone breaks him. He marches along, keeping pace with the infantry, laden with great loads of munitions. At other times he carries two fully armed soldiers. Notwithstanding his surly ways, the men love him. They admire his grit, the indomitable spirit which carries him on and on until he drops to rise no more.

Then those noble sub-human fighting units, the horses. True altruism is exemplified in the horse. He asks no payment. For a bear living he performs herculean work at the front. Without him our armies and those of our allies would melt away like mist before

the rising sun. He carries his rider straight at the enemy; drags the guns into position; brings munitions up to the fighting lines; transports the men from point to point in situations impossible for motor traffic. At Marne and Mons he upheld the honor of the French and British. Side by side with his heroic masters, he fights on, torn with shot and shell; gassed; squirted with liquid fire; bombed from the skies; blown up by subterranean mines; drowned at sea on his way to the front.

Can we do enough for him? No! however strenuous our efforts, we cannot compensate him for his services on our behalf. We can at least help him. We can save the lives of large numbers of his kind, and ameliorate the sufferings of others.

In our army of sub-human helpers we must not forget the so-called stubborn mule, which plods along, content to subsist and do his bit with the rest of the army.

### FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains."

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home." —Mrs. W. C. Brown, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.



### FINE CHINA

HAS ADVANCED GREATLY IN PRICE, AND STILL HIGHER PRICES ARE LOOKED FOR.

This week we are showing a fine assortment at Before the War prices. Add a few pieces to your collection NOW.

### Partially Damaged Goods Sale

We must have the room, and in order to get it, we are busy doing up parcels. In each parcel we are placing an assortment of these goods to sell at a fraction of their cost.

DON'T FAIL TO GET A PARCEL, for in many cases you will get dollars' worth for a few cents.

### Macfarlane's Drug Store The Rexall Store

C. P. R. Town Office. Buy Your Tickets Here.

### Special Prices on Feed

We have a stock of good heavy mixed Feed on hand which we are selling at special prices in ton lots. If you need Feed get our prices.

### The Rob Roy Cereal Mills Co. Oatmeal Millers.

Day No. 4 Phones: Night No. 26

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