

TURKISH REFUGEES STORIES

There is a Shortage of Food, and Government Resources Are at a Low Ebb

A despatch from Rome says: A correspondent of the Idea Nationale, telegraphing from Dedagatch, gives a terrible picture of prevailing conditions in Turkey, which he evidently obtained from refugees from Constantinople arriving on the Bulgarian frontier.

The troops, he declares, are short of both food and ammunition, the army is ravaged with typhus and there is an appalling increase in the number of sick. The shortage of coal, too, is pronounced, and the scarcity of fuel is responsible for the immobilizing of the Turkish fleet, which no longer is able to take the offensive, is now anchored in the Sea of Marmora.

Talant Bey, he continues, produces each day for the edification of the population glowing accounts of victories on land and sea obtained over France, England and Russia, but the number of sick and wounded arriving in the capital tells other tales. The houses of Christians, especially Greeks in the Phamar quarter, have been sacked by mobs, often with the connivance of the police. Christians attempting to flee from the capital are set upon, robbed and maltreated by the Turkish officials and soldiers. The authorities wink at these outrages and encourage their perpetration in order to keep alive the flames of hatred of the Moslems against the Christian allies.



Robert Lansing
Signed the Second Note to the Kaiser.

The new Secretary of State and interim, and who is expected will eventually receive the permanent appointment by President Wilson. He was Counselor of the State Department, prior to being commissioned to succeed Mr. Bryan, and is an expert in international law.

BOARDS TO REPORT ON PENSION CLAIMS

Medical Men Will Be Appointed in Every Military Division of Canada

A despatch from Ottawa says: Boards of medical men are to be appointed in every military division of Canada in connection with the granting of pensions to wounded soldiers or the families of those killed on active service. Already between 300 and 350 pensions have been granted, most of them being for the families of dead soldiers. It is already apparent that the sum of \$2,000,000 set aside for pensions this year will be quite insufficient for the purpose. If more is needed before another session of Parliament it may be obtained by Governor-General's warrant.

The establishment of medical boards in the different divisions will materially assist in the work of paying pensions, which is expected to reach large proportions. Reports will be sent from these medical boards to the pensions board in Ottawa, which will then pass on each case.

When a man is temporarily incapacitated the practice so far has been to pay him his regular active service pay until he recovers. Where it is evident, however, that the injury will outlast the war, the man is put on the pension list at once.

The problem of caring for convalescents is expected to prove one of the heaviest burdens of the war, and action will shortly be taken to deal specially with it.

To Plan for Future in the Food Supply

A despatch from London says: The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, has appointed a committee, of which Lord Milner is chairman to investigate and report as to "what steps should be taken by legislation or otherwise, for the sole purpose of maintaining and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in England and Wales on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916."

30,000 WAR CONTRACTS LET FROM OTTAWA

Purchasing Commission Will Assume Full Charge

A despatch from Ottawa says: Considerably over 30,000 different contracts have been let since the beginning of the war. Up to the beginning of last session 11,000 had been let by the Militia Department alone, not taking into account those let by a sub-committee of the Privy Council, and the number has been greatly increased since. The War Purchasing Commission is now working almost night and day clearing up the rush of contracts. It is probable that although the commission will continue to use the services of officials of the purchasing branch of the Militia Department, it will in future institute a new system by which not only the calling and accepting of tenders for war necessities, but every step leading up to it, will be directed under its jurisdiction and all information available on such subjects on file in its own offices.

ENQUIRIES ABOUT PENSIONS. Should be Addressed to President of the Board at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A statement from the Militia Department is to the effect that enquiries in regard to pensions should be addressed to the president of the Pensions Board in Ottawa, as that officer is in a position to give prompt information in regard to such matters.

FIGHTING STRENGTH OF ENEMY

Nearly Four Million German and Austrian Soldiers Permanently Out of the Field

A despatch from London says: Hilaire Belloc, the military expert, estimates that the German and Austrian losses up to the present total nearer four million men than three million. He has based his calculation on a careful analysis of the figures of the British casualties given by Premier Asquith in the Commons. Those figures, he points out, show a loss of a total of 2,588,000 are therefore, work out to five to one for each life lost. The total enemy losses he estimates at six to one per man killed. Basing this multiple of calculation on his losses he estimates that those of the allies. Mr. Belloc believes this multiple is low, for the German lists of killed are belated

RUSSIANS WIN GREAT SUCCESSSES

Vital Portion of the Muscovite Line Holds Firm Against Constant Assaults

A despatch from London says: A notable success was scored by the Russians on the Dniester above Zurnawa on June 14 and 15, which resulted in the capture of 8,746 men, including 202 officers, 8 guns, 21 machine guns, caissons and other booty, according to an official statement issued in Petrograd. Austro-German forces also are reported to have been hurled back on the same front further to the south-east, while another force which crossed the Dniester above Nizniow was destroyed.

In the Shavli region and west of the middle Niemen there has been no essential change. The engagements

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, June 22.—(Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 to \$1.24; No. 3 Northern, \$1.20 to \$1.21; on track, lake ports.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 59 to 60; No. 3 C.W., 58 to 59; extra No. 1 feed, 58 to 59; on track, lake ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80 to 80½; on track, lake ports.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 55 to 56; No. 3 white, 54 to 55, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.15 to \$1.17, according to freight outside.
Barley—Good malting barley, 70 to 72; feed barley, 65, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 75 to 77, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2 nominal, \$1.05 to \$1.10, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$7.20; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.70; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.50, Toronto. In cotton bags, 10c more.
Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent, patents, \$5, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.
Milfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal, \$22; bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$28; middlings, per ton, \$28 to \$29; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.80.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter—Choice dairy, 21 to 23c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 28 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.
Eggs—The market is quiet at 21c; straight new-laid being quoted at 21 to 22c per dozen, in case lots, and select, 23 to 24c.
Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, 16 to 17c; broilers, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; fowl, 18 to 19c.
Cheese—The market is easier, being quoted at 18c to 19c for large, and 19c to 20c for small; most eastern, 15c to 15½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 27½ to 28c; seconds, 26¼ to 26½c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 24 to 25c; No. 2 stock, 19 to 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 42½ to 45c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$13.50 to \$15.75.
Canada—Wheat, No. 3, 59½c; extra No. 1 feed, 59½c; No. 2 local white, 56c; No. 3 local white, 55c; No. 4 local white, 54c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 73½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.30; seconds, \$6.80; strong bakers', \$7.50. Heavy Canada short mess, straight rollers, \$6.40 to \$6.50; do., bags, \$3 to \$3.10. Rolled oats—Bills, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do., bags, 90c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$2.30; shorts, \$2.80. Middlings, \$3.30 to \$3.40. Moultrie, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$20.50. Cheese—No. 1, 16 to 17c; No. 2, 15 to 16c; eastern, 15c to 15½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 27½ to 28c; seconds, 26¼ to 26½c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 24 to 25c; No. 2 stock, 19 to 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 42½ to 45c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$13.50 to \$15.75.

Business in Montreal

Montreal, June 22.—Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 80½ to 81c. Oats—Canadian, No. 3, 59½c; extra No. 1 feed, 59½c; No. 2 local white, 56c; No. 3 local white, 55c; No. 4 local white, 54c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 73½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.30; seconds, \$6.80; strong bakers', \$7.50. Heavy Canada short mess, straight rollers, \$6.40 to \$6.50; do., bags, \$3 to \$3.10. Rolled oats—Bills, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do., bags, 90c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$2.30; shorts, \$2.80. Middlings, \$3.30 to \$3.40. Moultrie, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$20.50. Cheese—No. 1, 16 to 17c; No. 2, 15 to 16c; eastern, 15c to 15½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 27½ to 28c; seconds, 26¼ to 26½c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 24 to 25c; No. 2 stock, 19 to 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 42½ to 45c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$13.50 to \$15.75.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.23; No. 1 Northern, \$1.17 to \$1.25; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14 to \$1.23; July, \$1.16. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71½ to 72½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45½ to 46c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.24; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 to \$1.20; July, \$1.18.

Live Stock Market

Toronto, June 22.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.10 to \$8.40; 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, \$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., rough cows, \$5.25 to \$6; do., common, \$5 to \$5.75; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.25;anners' and cutters', \$4 to \$5.25; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$95; do., common and medium, each, \$35 to \$45; springers, 350 to 400 lbs., \$45 to \$75; do., heavy, \$4 to \$5; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; spring lambs, \$11 to \$12; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.25; hogs,

36TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HIGH COURT CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS

Over Five Hundred Delegates in Attendance

The 36th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters convened on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th of June, in the City of St. Catharines, at 2 p.m. Delegates were in attendance from all parts of the Dominion, every province being represented. The High Court meets in this city for the first time since its inception.

The following officers of High Court were present at the opening session: J. A. Stewart, High Chief Ranger, Perth, Ont.; J. A. A. Broderick, High Vice-Chief Ranger, Montreal, Que.; Alf. P. van Someren, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.; Robert Elliott, High Treasurer, Brantford, Ont.; Dr. U. M. Stanley, Chairman of the Medical Board, Brantford, Ont.; W. G. Strong, Superintendent of Organization, Brantford, Ont.; W. L. Roberts, First High Auditor, Brantford, Ont.; and A. Shullis, Second High Auditor, Brantford, Ont.; N. J. Stevenson, Toronto, Ont.; R. T. Kemp, Listowel, Ont.; A. E. Galpin, London, Ont.; F. H. Davidson, Winnipeg, Man.; A. H. Coffin, Truro, N.S., members of the Executive Committee.

In addition to the above, A. L. Jones, Dist. H. C. R., Brandon, Man.; A. K. Berry, Past Dist. H. C. R., Holland, Man., and D. E. McKinnon, Dist. High Secretary, Winnipeg, Man., representatives from the District High Court for Manitoba, were present.

The Annual Reports of the various officers of this Order are again of a very satisfactory nature, showing the steady progress which has been its experience since its inception in 1879, was continued in the year 1914, which is the period covered by these reports.

BRITAIN IS FULLY AROUSED

GREAT CHANGE HAS COME OVER THE NATION

The People Think and Talk of Nothing Else But the War.

A cable from London to the New York Tribune says: No sign is lacking at the present time to show that the war has gripped the very heart of England. Ordinary persons think and talk nothing else. As compared with June, 1914, Britain is a new country. A year ago the season was at its very height; restaurants, theatres, and dressmakers were doing an enormous business, while the prospects for the Ascot race meeting furnished the chief theme of conversation. Today, however, fashionable hotels are empty that they would be better off if able to close down entirely.

Smart restaurants have lowered all their prices, and depend mainly on the patronage of officers on leave from the front. The milliners and hat makers and costumers have discharged over 70 per cent of their employees and are doing practically nothing. Women are paying no attention to the new fashions, and altering gowns instead of buying new ones. Expensive private automobiles grow fewer daily.

Look To The Future

FRENCH GAINS AT SIX POINTS

Canada can benefit by hearkening to the recommendation recently made by the British Board of Agriculture, in a notice issued to farmers, who strongly urged them to raise as much stock as possible during the war, and gives the following advice:

Do not send breeding and immature stock to the butcher simply because prices are attractive now.

Do not market unfinished animals; it is wasteful of the country's resources and is against your own interests.

Do not kill calves—rear them; it will work ill for you; stock it when you cannot buy stores, buy calves.

Maintain your flocks and breed your sows; it will pay you to do so.

The board adds that the above recommendations are made not only in the national welfare, but because it believes them to be for the ultimate benefit of British agriculturists.

Her Pride Touched.

A teachers' meeting was in progress, and it was decided that the more difficult subjects should come in the morning, and those that required less application later in the day. History was last on the list, and Miss Wheeler, the young teacher, protested.

"But it certainly is easier than science or mathematics," the principal insisted.

"As I teach it," replied the young teacher, "no subject could be more difficult and confusing."

The blood of a man weighs about 20lb.

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The Doctor Was Satisfied.

When a well-known doctor, an enthusiast on phenology, visited a lunatic asylum in Paris, he was shown round the establishment by one of the inmates, who was quite rational in his talk. The doctor therefore felt somewhat surprised, and remarked: "I find here not a vestige of madness. What brought you into the asylum?"

"Not a bit likely that you will detect any trace of lunacy on my head which you now see on my shoulders; for you must know that it is not my head at all. I only had it stuck on after I was guillotined, during the revolution."

The doctor was satisfied with the explanation.

DARING AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH

Lieut. Warnford, Who Recently Destroyed a Zeppelin, Killed in Paris.

A despatch from Paris says: Lieut. Reginald Warnford, the young Canadian aviator who recently won the Victoria Cross and the Legion of Honor for destroying in mid-air a Zeppelin airship, lost control of a new aeroplane he was testing near Paris and the machine tumbled from a great height. Lieut. Warnford was killed instantly.

Henry B. Needham, the American writer in Europe to get impressions from the war, was a passenger with Warnford. He, too, was killed.

The exact cause of the accident is unknown, and will remain so, as the aeroplane and its engine are a mass of tangled wreckage. But the cause may be found in part, at least, by the fact that Lieut. Warnford remarked before leaving the Hotel Ritz for the testing ground that he felt sick and dizzy, and would not fly, although he had been asked to experiment with some new machines.

By the time he reached the aviation grounds, however, he had recovered his usual buoyancy of health, and immediately set about to ascend in one of the aeroplanes he had tested. He took the machine up alone, but it through some of the customary manoeuvres and alighted without mishap.

Then he got into the second machine, which was of the same type as the first, and a passenger and a passenger soared into the air. There were a few spectators on the grounds and some of the men connected with the aerial corps. The machine glided from earth, but there was no hint of anything wrong, and the young lieutenant and his American passenger had soon become but a speck in the sky. It was a perfect day for testing work. The sky was clear and there was no wind. There is no telling how long the machine would have had attained when the mishap, whatever it was, occurred. But it was so high that nothing out of the ordinary could be detected by the spectators on the ground until the machine came plunging downward.

LIGHT STEEL HELMETS FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS

A despatch from Paris says: French soldiers in the field soon are to begin wearing light steel helmets, suggesting pieces of men-at-arms. In color they will be the grey blue, harmonizing with the service uniforms which French soldiers have been wearing for several months past.

The Ministry of War has adopted a design for this helmet, after a long examination of various different types submitted. The new helmet will afford considerable protection to the head from fragments of shells and rifle bullets travelling with lessened velocity. The customary cap will be retained for service behind the front.

Stupid Lawyer Body.

"Well, James, how are you feeling to-day?" said the minister to one of his parishioners, an old man suffering from chronic rheumatism. "You are not looking so brisk as usual." "Na, sir," replied the old fellow, sadly. "I've been gey unfortin' the day."

"How, James?" "Well, sir, I got a letter frae a Glesca lawyer body this mornin', tellin' me that he had left me twa hunder pounds!" "Two hundred pounds!" repeated the minister. "And you call that hard luck? Why, it is quite a fortune for you, James!" "Aye," said the old man sorrowfully, "but the stupid lawyer body didn't pinch stamps on his letter, an' I had a hale twopenny to pay for extra postage."

Compulsory Levy Suggested

But, While This is Discussed, it is Believed Terms of New Issue Will be More Popular.

A despatch from London says: That the new war loan will be issued early in July is anticipated by the Stock Exchange, and it is believed that it will be more popular in its terms than was the first one, the expectation being that it will appeal to even the smallest investors.

The Manchester Guardian, although opposing obligatory military service, is discussing the practicability of a compulsory levy from all classes to the war loan.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES AT ROSS RIFLE FACTORY

A despatch from Quebec says: Twenty employes of the Ross Rifle Factory have been sworn in as special constables to guard the buildings. Several women will be employed in secret service work. This is the result of the several fires that have occurred quite mysteriously of late.