POSITIONS TERMED VERITABLE INFERNO

Prisoners Tell of Flagging Spirit of Turkish Troops and Desperate Nature of Fighting.

Positions termed veritable inferno.

A despatch from Mitylene says: The recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula has resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners. Many of them, though they were not badly clothed and appear to have been fairly well fed, are all of one mind as to their good fortune in being "rescued," as one termed it, from the inferno which the Turkish positions on the peninsula have been for a considerable time. It is always essential to discount to some extent the statements of Turkish prisoners, as they generally think it necessary to make declarations by which they hope to find favor with their captors, but allowing for that there can be no doubt as to the general reliability of what they say. They all agree regarding the flagging spirit of the Turkish army. They state that the feeling between the Germans and the Turks is becoming increasingly bad, and they tell many tales of Germans being shot in the back in return for the frequent emptying of officers revolvers into wavering or hesitating ranks.

AN EXPLOSION ON AN OCEAN LINER

Mishap to Steamer Regarder as the Work of German Sympathizers.

A despatch from New York says: An explosion occurred on the Atlantic transport steamship Minnehaha on Wednesday, the day on which Frank Holt, the assailant of J. P. Morgan, prophesied a steamer should sink, "God willing."

Fire followed the explosion and the Minnehaha, which had on board 15,000 tons of munitions and foodstuffs for the allies, but no passengers, turned back for Halifax, while her crew endeavored to keep the fire from reaching the cargo of high explosives.

Frank Holt's prophecy in his letter to his wife was written after the attempt to destroy the Capitol at Washington and before the attack on Mr. Morgan. In it Holt said: "The steamer leaving New York for Liverpool on July 3 should sink, God willing, on the 7th. I think it is the Philadelphia or Saxonia, but am not quite sure, as, according to schedule, these left the 3rd."

On the margin was written: "Tear this off till after it happens."

The substance of this paragraph was telegraphed at once to New York and wireless warnings were sent broadcast, with especial reference to two vessels mentioned by Holt. The captains of both replied that their vessels had been searched and no bombs found.

The Minnehaha was scheduled to sail from New York on July 3, the day mentioned by Holt, but because of delay in getting her big cargo aboard, did not finally get away until Sunday night, July 4. She is said to have passed out of Sandy Hook at 11.30 o'clock that night, though no mention of her sailing was made in the usual shipping information, and it was evident that some attempts at secrecy were being made.

FRENCH APPROPRIATION TO PAY FOR SEIZURES

A despatch from Paris says: The French Senate unanimously appropriated $600,000 to be used by the Minister of Marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the steamer Dacia.

The Dacia formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Line. After changing her registry she sailed from Galveston, Texas, with a cargo of cotton destined for Germany. On reaching European waters she was picked up by a French cruiser and taken into Brest. A French prize court, after hearing the case, recommended that the French Government purchase the cargo.

KAISER AT LODZ POSED AS MESSIAH.

Jewish World Says Report Has Gained Currency in Russia.

The Jewish World says: "An extraordinary report has gained currency in Russia that the Kaiser, during a visit to Lodz, entered a synagogue, and raising a scroll of the law told the congregation he was the Messiah whom they were awaiting and that he had been sent by God to save them."

THE RAIDER EMDEN WILL BE SALVAGED.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., The Department of Defence has awarded a contract for the salving of the German cruiser Emden, which was sunk off Cocos Island, in the Indian cOean by the American cruiser Sydney. The contractors say the raider can be easily floated. The Emden will be exhibited.

Recruiting in Victoria has been very successful, and New South Wales is about to begin a campaign for men.

GERMANY CORNERS THE COD LIVER OIL SUPPLY.

A despatch from New York says: Germany has cornered the supply of cod liver oil, and American dealers are doubtful whether they can obtain sufficient stock for next Winter, according to a drug market authority. Dealers in cod liver oil said they understood the Germans are using it as a lubricant in place of petroleum oil, said to be difficult to obtain in Germany. Norway, the centre of the cod liver oil trade, is said to have not more than 20,000 barrels which have not been contracted for by Germany.

SAYVILLE STATION TAKEN OVER BY U.S.

Naval Operators Hereafter Will Copy Berlin's Wireless Yarns.

A despatch from Washington says: The U.S. Government has taken over the Sayville, L.I., wireless station, the only remaining privately operated direct means of communication between the United States and Germany. Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced that Captain Bullard, in charge of the naval yard, had gone to take over the station, and would continue its operation with naval forces.

Secretary of Navy Daniels issued this statement: "It is understood that the Sayville radio station has made application to the Secretary of Commerce for a license. The Secretary of Commerce declined to grant a license, and so informed the Secretary of the Navy, who, after conference, directed Captain Bullard, as the expert of the department, to take over and operate the station.

This action, which was taken under an Executive order issued by President Wilson, giving the navy authority to take over "one or more" stations, was deemed necessary because of alleged violations of neutrality by the company's operators. It has been charged that when the navy censors had left the wireless room for a minute or two, unneutral messages had been sent, and that only by a difficult and trying supervision could neutrality be strictly preserved.

ADMIRAL LAPEYRERE.

As Popular in France as Sir John Jellicoe in Britain.

In command of the formidable French fleet which is so successfully "bottling up" the Austrian fleet and aiding the British battleships to sweep Germany's ships from the seas, is Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere. In France he is as popular as is Sir John Jellicoe in Great Britain, and, like the British leader, he can boast many years of distinguished naval service. Admiral Layeprere entered the French navy nearly forty years ago. He took a high place in the naval examinations, and on obtaining his commission he closely studied the practical side of sea tactics, and combined his knowledge with the theory he had gained from the best naval books of the day. His capabilities speedily obtained recognition in high quarters, and in his early twenties young Lapeyrere commenced his rapid climb of the ladder of promotion.

One of his early commands was in China, when he obtained distinction at the battle of Foo-Chow. His flagship led the attack against the enemy and the personal courage he displayed made him the hero of France. Since then he has successfully conducted several diplomatic expeditions in the Baltic and the Meditterranean.

It has always been the policy of Admiral Lapeyrere to accompany his fleet in the fighting line. He is not a believer in arm-chair commanding. He prefers to personally give his orders from his flagship to directing affairs from land through the agency of wireless. This means that he must face serious risks, but the French Admiral is quite ready to encounter any danger for the sake of his country. He has spent many weeks cruising in the Meditterranean since the outbreak of war.

Admiral Lapeyrere is the same age as Sir John French—sixty-two. He is a well-set, handsome man, with a head of thick grey hair and a neatly-trimmed beard and moustache. His immaculate appearance is a by-word in the French navy, and he carries his love of neatness and precision into his dealings with the fleet. Admiral Lapeyrere's flagship is always the most spick and span vessel of the line.

BAVARIA TO IMPRISON SPECULATORS IN FOOD.

A despatch from Munich says: The military authorities of Bavaria issued an ordinance providing for a maximum of one year's imprisonment for dealers charging excessive prices for articles of daily consumption, including food and heating and lighting substances.

A similar penalty is to be inflicted on those withholding stocks from sale to produce higher prices, and on retailers refusing to sell to intending customers.

Belgians Display Loyalty Despite Orders

A despatch from Brussels says: The Belgians have suddenly adopted the practice of wearing sprays of ivy as an expression of loyalty to Belgium and the allies. Gen. von Bissing, the German military governor of Belgium, a few days ago issued an order prohibiting the demonstrative display of Belgian colors as personal adornment. The Belgians obeyed the order, but the following day almost every man, woman and child blossomed out with an ivy spray, the significance of which, in the language of flowers, is "attachment, united unto death."

GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY HAS LITTLE TO DO JUST NOW

The map shows Germany's colonial possessions in Africa which have now entirely or partially passed under British control. Inset is Colonial Secretary Von Solf of the German Cabinet, who cannot now be over-burdened with the duties of office, now that Germany has no colonies.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 13.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.36 to $1.37; No. 2 Northern, $1.33¼ to $1.34¼; No. 3 Northern, $1.30 to $1.31, on track lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 63c; No. 3 C. W., nominal; extra No. 1 feed, nominal, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 81c, on track lake ports.

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

Ontario oats—No.2 white, 56 to 57c; No. 3 white, 55 to 56c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.11 to $1.14, according to freights outside.

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

Barley—Good malting barley, 70 to 75c; feed barley, 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, $1.05 to $1.10, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour.—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour.—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.70; seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

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

Country Produce.

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

Eggs — The market is steady, straight new-laid being quoted at 21 to 23c per dozen, in case lots, and selects 23 to 24c.

Beans—The market is quiet at $3.10 to $3.15 for prime, and $3.20 to $3.25 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 24 to 25c; and fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—18c for large, and at 18¼c for twins. Old cheese, 22 to 22½c.

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

Baled Hay and Straw.

Dealers are paying as follows for car lot deliveries on track here:—

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

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at $16.50 to $18.50; No. 2 at $14.50 to $16.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, July 13.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80½ to 81½c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 61¾ to 62c; extra No. 1 feed 61¾ to 62c; No. 2 local white, 60¾ to 61c; No. 3 local white, 60¾ to 60c; No. 4 local white, 58¾ to 59c. Barley, Man. feed, 72c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 79 to 80c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, July 13. — Cash quotations: — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, $1.30; No. 2 Northern, $1,27¼; No. 3 Nor., $1,22. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 59⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 58⅝; extra No. 1 feed, 56⅝c; No. 1 feed 55¼c; No. 2 feed, 54¼c. Barley—No. 3, 69¼c; No. 4, 65c; feed, 56c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1,55; No. 2 C. W., $1.52.

Live Stock.

Toronto, July 13.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.40 to $9.00; butchers' good, $8.10 to $8.35; butchers' medium, $7.35 to $7.90; butchers' common, $6.50 to $6.85; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; butchers' good bulls, $6.35 to $7.00; butchers' rough bulls, $5.50 to $6.00 butchers' cows, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; butchers' good, $6.50 to $7.00; butchers' medium, $5.10 to $6.00; butchers' common, $4.50 to $4.75; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.35; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6.25 to $7.75; canners and cutters, $4.00 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $60.00 to $100.00; milkers, com. and med., each, $35.00 to $50.00; springers, $50.00 to $85.00; light ewes, $6.00 to $6.50; light heavy, $4.00 to $5.00; light bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6.00 to $7.50; spring lambs, cwt., $10.50 to $12.50; calves, $8.50 to $10.50; hogs, fed and watered, $9.35 to $9.40; hogs, off cars, $9.60 to $9.75.

Montreal, July 13.—There were no choice steers offered, but the best stock on the market sold at $8.00 to $8.25, and the lower grades from that down to $6.00, while butchers cows brought from $4.25 to $6.25 and bulls from $4.50 to $6.50 per cwt. The trade in small meats was fairly active, ther being a good demand for all lines, and sales of old sheep were made at $4.00 to $5.50 per cwt, and lambs sold at $9.00 to $10.00 each. Calves were plentiful and met with a good sale at prices ranging from $2.00 to $11.00 each. There was no important change in the market for hogs prices being firm, with a good demand, and sales of selected lots were made at $9.75 to $10.00 per cwt. weighed off cars.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK.

Torpedoed While Reconnoitring in Upper Adriatic.

A despatch from Rome says: The Italian navy has suffered its first serious loss, an Austrian submarine having successfully torpedoed the cruiser Amalfi in the narrow waters of the Adriatic Sea. Most of the crew were saved. This is the second allied warship to fall a victim to an Austrian under-water craft, the French cruiser Leon Gambetta having, earlier in the war, been caught in the Ionian Sea. It is realized that the loss of the Italian warship is only one of the incidents which must be expected where fleets keep to the sea, blockading enemy ports or protecting commerce.

As an offset, it is claimed that a French warship has sunk a German submarine in the Channel.

TWO GERMAN MARINERS CONVICTED AS SPIES.

A despatch from Venice says: Capt. Liebsicher and Engineer Hoppe of the German steamship Lownis, under detention by the Italian authorities since the outbreak of the war, were condemned to ten years' imprisonment in solitary confinement. They were convicted by a military tribunal on the charge of spying. The other members of the crew were acquitted.

It was alleged by the Italian authorities that the captain and the engineer of the Lownis had tried to obtain information regarding Italian batteries and submarines, and that they had signalled to an Austrian squadron when it attacked the port of Ancona on May 24.

BRITISH IMPORTS GROW.

Exports Show a Decrease of Thirty-three Millions.

A despatch from London says: The British Board of Trade figures for the month of June show an increase in imports of $89,180,000. The principal increases were in food, raw material and cotton.

The exports showed a decrease of 33,195,000, chiefly in manufactured articles, of which $7,500,000 was in cotton textiles.

RICH BAVARIAN FINED FOR INCOME TAX FRAUD.

A despatch from Frankenthal says: Jean Ganss, factory director, commercial councillor and former associate judge of the Commercial Court, has been fined 255,000 marks ($63,750) for making false returns in connection with the levying of the armament tax. The fine amounts to 20 times the sum of which the government contends it was defrauded.

BRITAIN WILL STOP EXPORTS ON METALS.

A despatch from London says: Steps have been taken by the British authorities to prevent the further exportation from Great Britain of lead, spelter, antimony, nickel or any other metal necessary in the manufacture of munitions of war.

Announcement to this effect was made by Munitions Minister Lloyd George in the House of Commons.

FORCE TEUTONS TO GIVE GROUND

Strong Russian Forces Push Back Enemy to South of Lubin.

A despatch from London says: Interest in the eastern war theatre centres in Southern Poland, where the Russians, strongly reinforced with both men and guns, and with their railways and fortresses of Ivangorod and Brest-Litovsk to draw upon, have held up the Austro-German attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south-west. The Austrians made the admission that before superior Russian forces to the south of Lublin they have withdrawn from the hills to the north of Krasnik.

Further heavy fighting must occur in this region, but the Russian military writers express confidence that now any effort of the Germanic allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discounted, and that the Grand Duke's army will be able to hold its position and perhaps drive the invaders back. While this is going on, it it believed that there is little probability of the Germans detaching any part of their eastern armies for a renewed offensive in the west, and that if such a move is made it must be undertaken by fresh troops.

Nowhere east of the Vistula do the Austrians claim to be making progress in their official report. The Vienna communication declares, however, that "numerous severe Russian attacks have been bloodily repulsed." A retreat is flatly admitted in the Krasnik region, where the Austrian troops, it is announced, were withdrawn from both sides of the road leading to the heights north of the town, as the result of attacks by superior Russian forces brought up for the protection of Lublin.

COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIANS

Major-General W. R. Birdwood Has Had Most Distinguished Career.

The commander of the Australians and the New Zealanders, Major-General William Riddell Birdwood, was until recently Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, and has had a most distinguished career. His rise has been rapid, for he is not yet fifty. General Birdwood was born on September 13, 1865, and is the eldest surviving son of the late H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., LL. D. He was educated at Clifton and Sandhurst, and in 1883 entered the Royal Scots Fusiliers as a lieutenant. Two years later he exchanged into the 12th Lancers, and in 1886 he was appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers. He obtained his captancy in 1896, and four years later he was promoted to the rank of major. Another two years saw him lieut.-colonel, and his full rank of colonel followed in 1905. In four years more Colonel Birdwood rose to be brigadier-general, and another two years saw him major-general at the early age of forty-six. In the South African war he played a very distinguished part, and held various offices of importance. At the beginning of the campaign he acted as brigade-major, and in the following year he was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. In that capacity he served Lord Kitchener to the end of the war, and proved his value in a way that was to bring him a further appointment on the personal staff of the present Secretary of State for War. Returning to India after the peace, General Birdwood held further high offices. In 1902 he was Acting Millitary Secretary and Interpreter to the then Commander-in-Chief in India, and served also in 1904 as Assistant-Adjutant-General at headquarters, India. When Lord Kitchener took up the duties of Commander-in-Chief of H.M. forces in India, he again sought the services of the officer who had been his right-hand man during the later stages of the South African war, and Major-General Birdwood became his military secretary once more. Four years later, in 1909, he became brigade commander, which office he held until 1912, in which year he was appointed Quartermaster-General in India. The same year saw his appointment to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. General Birdwood is a man of many decorations and distinctions. In the Hazara Campaign he won the medal with clasp; in the Isazai Expedition the medal with two clasps; in the memorable Tirah Campaign he was mentioned in despatches and added two clasps to his former decorations. In South Africa he was severely wounded, was mentioned five times in despatches, won the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, the Queen's medal with six clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. The Mohmand Expedition of 1908, in which he served as Chief Staff Oficer, brought the medal and clasp and the D.S.O. In 1906 he was appointed A.D.C. to King Edward VII. He holds the same position to the present King, is a Companion of the Bath, of the Star of India, and of the Indian Empire. In 1894 General Birdwood married the eldest daughter of Colonel Sir B. P Bromhead, C.B., fourth baronet of Thurlby Hall, Lincoln.

Qualifying.

Johnny Jones, the office boy, had been detected in a lie. It was not one of the ordinary prevarications of the everyday world, and, moreover, to make the crime more grievous, he had persisted in adhering to his original mendacious statemnt.

"Do you know, my lad," asked a fatherly clerk, in a kindly fashion, "what becomes of young lads who trifle with the truth?"

"Aye," was the assured reply; "bosses send them out as drummers when they grow up."

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

There are 180,000 Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom now.

Uniformed women police are now to be seen on the Hull streets.

Birmingham has provided 100,000 men for the army, one-eighth of its population.

The importation into the United Kingdom of Belgian bank notes is prohibited by an order-in-Council.

At Portsmouth the military authorities have issued an order forbidding war news to be called in the streets.

The battleship force of Britain in striking power is larger than that of a perfectly equipped army of 15,000,000 men.

A further increase in the price of English beef has been decided upon by the Incorporated Society of London Meat Traders.

The report of H. M. Inspectors of Constabulary states that up to the end of February 4,522 police officers had joined the colors.

Nearly 11,000 women have already been enrolled under the scheme authorized by the Home Secretary for organizing women police.

During the hay harvest this summer Foleshill Board of Guardians will release several workhouse inmates to help local farmers.

At the annual meeting of the Birmingham Gun Trade it was stated that the trade in sporting guns practically closed when war was declared.

Kensington Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution to the effect that the presence of enemy aliens at large at the present time is a national danger.

An attempt to capture the German toy trade is being made by the Albany Institute, Deptford, which has opened a factory employing 23 dependents of soldiers.

Women are said to be gaining every day a footing in the tailoring trade and to be taking the places of Austrians and Germans, formerly employed in this business.

According to the Board of Trade Labor Gazette all the fishermen at Yarmouth are engaged in mine sweeping or patrol work, and fish curing has been stopped.

Lance-Corporal Fuller, V.C., the Grenadier Guardsman who captured fifty Germans single-handed at the battle of Neuve Chapelle, has returned to his home at Mansfield on a brief leave.

Miss Eva Money, eldest daughter of General Money, is now employed by Messrs. Horrocks, and is driving one of their motor delivery vans. She works the regular hours and does the ordinary man's work.

Two hundred employees of Nottingham Corporation have offered their services to the Government to assist in the manufacture of war munitons. All these men have previously been found unfit or over age for military service.

Commands Italy's Dreadnought Fleet

THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI, commander of the chief Italian Dreadnought squadron.

Making Soap at Home.

To make plain soap, stir one pound of potash lye into one quart of cold water. Set aside until it is cold. Melt with gentle heat five pounds of fat, as mutton tallow, beef suet, pork and lard scraps, kitchen drippings, etc. Pour the cold lye gradually into the warm grease and stir in two tablespoonfuls each of ammonia and borax. Stir well for fifteen or twenty minutes. Line a box with greased paper and pour in. When cold cut into squares.

To make fancy soaps shave white castile soap fine and melt in a double boiler with rosewater and common salt in the proportion of six pounds of soap to one pint of the rosewater and two ounces of salt. This is the foundation. Any perfume or coloring may be added. When blended pour into a receptacle to cool.

It is said that laughter is a great help to digestion, and that the mediaeval custom of exciting laughter at table by jokes of jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles.

Motor wagons used by the Allies on the Continent have their hoods painted in a gigantic check design of violently contracted colors, thus making them less easy to "spot" from aeroplanes.

One of the newest types of British torpedo has an effective range of four miles, and a force sufficient to blow a hole as large as a haystock in the side of a battleship.

BALTIC RAIDER A BRITISH BOAT

Official Report Concerning the Submarine That Sank German Warship.

A despatch from London says: The British Admiralty stated that it was officially announced at Petrograd that the submarine which made a successful attack on a German warship on July 2 in the Baltic was a British boat.

The statement of the Admiralty contained the first public announcement intimating that British submarines were operating in the Baltic Sea. It is presumed that the undersea boat passed through the Cattegat from the North Sea to the Baltic Sea and then traveled eastward for 200 miles, as the Bay of Danzig, where the warship was attacked, lies in the south-eastern part of that body of water. The distance from an English port to Danzig is about 900 miles. The Russian official communication announcing that a German warship had been sunk by a submarine said that the battleship, which was of the Deutschland type, was steaming at the head of a German squadron at the entrance to Danzig Bay July 2 when she was blown up by two torpedoes fired by a submarine.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings In the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

A party of nurses from St. Patrick Dun's Hospital and the Royal City of Dublin Hospital, left for Egypt last week.

Mr. C. W. Gordon, traffic manager of the Dublin United Tramway Company, was killed by a fall from his horse.

Three cases of spotted fever have been admitted to the Lisburn Workhouse from the County Antrim side of the town.

An outbreak of fire occurred in the lamp-room of the Cork, Blacksock and Passage Railway at Cork and the building was gutted.

Damage estimated at $225,000 was caused by a fire that broke out on the premises of Messrs. Armstrong & Company, paper merchants, of Dublin.

The telephone is being extended to Cathel, and in about another month the city will be in line with all the other towns in the country.

A woman named Mary Hogan, was sentenced at Tipperary to three months imprisonment for concealing a military deserter in her house in the Bansha road.

Owing to the scarcity of doctors there was no application at the Gorey District Council for the medical officership of the Camolin and Crawford districts.

After formal evidence at Belfast, Karl Heinricht, a German, charged with transmitting a letter to a person in Germany, otherwise than through the post, was remanded.

A Local Government Board inquiry was recently held in Waterford into the corporation's application for a $150,000 loan for the electric lighting project.

Official information has been received that Captain Basil Maclear of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the old Irish International Rugby footballer, has been killed in action.

The Laurgan Urban Council Bill, authorizing the taking over of the Lurgan Gas & Chemical Company, has passed the Local Legislation Committee of the House of Commons.

Drogheda Rural District Council refused to take action in the letter received from the Central Recruiting Council requesting the formation of a recruiting committee for the district.

The death has occurred at Putaghan, near Beetucket, County Cavan, of Thomas Hynch at the remarkable age of 103 years. The deceased had assisted in this season's crops and up to a few weeks ago had delivered milk every morning.

TATTOOING IN THE ARMY.

"Avenge Belgium" and Flags of the Allies are Favorites.

"Tommy" and "Jack" both love to have their arms or chests decorated with portraits of loved ones or patriotic emblems, and tattooists have been busily practising their art on soldiers and sailors since the outbreak of the war. The favorite design of the British soldier is the head of a bulldog with a Union Jack twined round his body. Others are more ambitious in their choice, and bring a photograph of their sweethearts to the tattooist and request him to copy it on to their skin. King George's portrait is often tattooed on the arm of a loyal soldier.

National emblems are favorite designs amongst Scotch, Irish, and Canadian soldiers. The Highlander likes to have a thistle in colors tattooed on his knee whilst a brilliant green shamrock leaf finds favor with the soldier from the Emerald Isle. The Canadians' favorite tattooed emblem is the maple leaf, and that of the Australians a kangaroo.

Half the sailors in the British navy are tattooed, for the custom has always been a popular one with Jack. Designs pertaining to matters nautical find favor with the man in blue, such as crossed guns, battleships, or portraits with a life buoy as a frame.

Many fighting men have been especially tattooed with emblems and mottoes relative to the present war. The sentence, "Avenge Belgium," in blue, has been tattooed on many soldiers' chests, and the flags of the allies placed in fan shape is another design which the war has popularized.

A babe in arms is worth two armed with toy pistols.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO