

ITALIANS MOUNTING HEAVY ARTILLERY

Balkan Situation Hourly Becoming More Unfavorable for Germany and Austria.

A despatch from Rome says: The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the fact that the situation on the front remains unchanged, points out that the lull is due to delay caused while heavy Italian artillery is being mounted on important and dominating positions beyond the Isonzo. As soon as this work is completed, the paper says, the Italian advance will be rapid.

Meanwhile, the paper continues, the Balkan situation is hourly becoming more unfavorable for Germany and Austria. When Balkan interven-

tion comes, the paper concludes, the German allies will be compelled to sue for peace.

The boyish Crown Prince of Italy motored to the railway station to meet an incoming train of wounded soldiers from the front. He personally directed that a number of the men be placed in his car while he himself kept a seat and chatted affably with the men as they drove to a hospital.

An enthusiastic crowd cheered the young Prince at the station as he walked among the wounded, shaking hands with them.



The Wheels Covered With Straw to Keep Them Cool—Artillery Wagon at Cairo. The excessive heat of the summer sun in Egypt and other places of similar latitude has an injurious effect upon artillery, especially on the tires of wheels, and these, as our photograph shows, are covered with straw to protect them from the sun. The photograph was taken in the square of the famous Kasr-en-Nil Barracks at Cairo. Similar coverings for artillery on the front have been used in the position of wounded and prisoners from the Dardanelles, and has recorded no further attacks on the Suez Canal. It was reported recently from Cairo that most of the Turkish forces in Sinai and Syria had been withdrawn to assist in defending the Dardanelles.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 20.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.44 to \$1.44 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.41 1/2 to \$1.42; No. 3, nominal, on track, lake ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 64 1/2¢; No. 3 C.W., nominal; extra, No. 1 feed, nominal; No. 1 feed, nominal, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 83 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, 82 1/2¢; Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 69¢; No. 3 white, 68¢, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.15 to \$1.18, according to freight outside.

Feed—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freight outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 65 to 66¢, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freight 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, 10¢ more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, \$4.75, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Milled feed, car lots, delivered Montreal—Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$29; middlings, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.85.

\$7.75 to \$8; do., medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., common, \$5.50 to \$6.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do., good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do., rough, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do., good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do., medium, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5; rough, \$3.50 to \$4.50; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.75; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.25; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$100; do., common and medium, each, \$35 to \$50; springers, \$50 to \$85; light ewes, \$6 to \$6.50; do., heavy, \$4 to \$5; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$6 to \$7.50; spring lambs, \$4 to \$5; do., heavy, \$4 to \$5; calves, \$8.50 to \$10; hogs, off cars, \$9.50.

Montreal, July 21.—There were no choice steers on the market, and the top price realized for the best was \$8, and the lower grades sold from that down to \$6, while butchers cows brought from \$5.25 to \$7, and bulls fell \$5.25 to \$6.50 per cwt. Lambs brought from \$1.50 to \$10 each, as to size and quality. A weaker feeling developed in the market for hogs, and inside prices were reduced 50¢ to \$9.50 to \$10 per cwt., weighed off cars.

Settling the Land

From the Toronto Daily News.

When one talks of State-aided colonization as a means of solving the unemployment problem and of getting more immigrants on the soil, the mind goes back to earlier experiments in land settlement by more or less direct Government intervention. It was largely owing to the activities of the company of One Hundred Associates and their successors under the French regime that Quebec secured its present population of over 2,000,000.

One of the original company's obligations was to bring out 200 settlers from France every year, free of charge, to provide them upon landing with free lands, and to support them on the land until they became self-supporting. The King of France often assumed much of the expense.

When the company grew lax in its efforts at colonization its privileges were withdrawn, and the land was converted into a Royal Province. For the next 100 years, or until the British occupation, the French court granted tracts of land to seigneurs upon a modified feudal system, the seigneurs undertaking to bring out settlers and get the land under cultivation. The King continued to assist with shiploads of immigrants, but then, as now, it was often found difficult to keep the adventurous newcomers to the "prosaic task of tilling the soil." In those days the fascination of the frontier and the lure of the Indian fur trade drew the settlers from the land as the amusements and attractions of cities and railway construction have drawn them in this age.

GERMANS AGAIN WIN PRZASNYSZ

Occupy Town in Northern Poland on Route of Their Former Drive.

A despatch from London says: Abandoning for the moment their attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south, the Germans, probably under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is reported to have said that he would shortly astonish the world, have renewed their attack on the Polish capital from the north.

They have not only captured a large number of prisoners south of Kono, according to the report issued by Berlin, but have occupied Przasnysz, a fortified town of 50 miles north of Warsaw, which was taken by von Hindenburg in his great drive from East Prussia of last winter, but was retaken by the Russians in their counter-offensive.

This claim is partly confirmed by the Russian official report, which stated that the Russians, in the face of strong German forces, withdrew to their second line of entrenchments.

This move on the part of the Germans has taken the military critics completely by surprise. It was generally supposed that Gen. von Mackensen would, after being strengthened, continue his attempt to reach the Lublin-Chelm railway, thus forcing the evacuation of Warsaw. But, as in all their operations, the Germans have done the unexpected. The new offensive will probably be general, and extend from the Baltic coast to the Prussian border to the Vistula, west of Warsaw, for all the Russian troops in this section must be kept busy to prevent them from concentrating at the point where the Germans hope to break through.

This is the second time Field Marshal von Hindenburg has tried this. His last effort, while it forced East Prussia of the Russians, cost the Germans an immense number of men and nearly involved them in disaster owing to the muddy condition of the ground. Now, however, there are only bad roads and lack of roads in the desolation in the devastated districts the Germans have built railways to their northern front, as they have done in Central Poland.

SPY EXECUTED AT TOWER OF LONDON

Admitted at Trial That He Was in the Employ of German Secret Service.

A despatch from London says: Robert Rosenthal, the self-confessed spy, who was arrested with an American passport in his possession, was executed at the Tower of London. He faced the firing squad bravely.

Rosenthal, who was posing as the agent of a gas mantle concern, was arrested because a letter from him to Captain von Priger, the head of the secret service of the German Admiralty, was intercepted by British secret service agents. At first he claimed to be an American citizen travelling for an American concern, and also an agent for an American relief commission. He did not hold this position long, but arising at his examination, made a military salute, and confessed himself a spy.

He created a sensation by announcing that Captain von Pariger had a complete outfit for forging American passports. Carl Lody, the first man to be shot in the Tower, also had one, he said. The revelations caused a stir in London, and a report was sent of it to Washington by Ambassador Page.

After his confession Rosenthal was speedily convicted, but his execution was postponed from June 15 in order to obtain more information from him. He tried to commit suicide, but was saved in time. Nothing is known of his antecedents.

INFANTRY FORCE CAPTURED PEAK

Italian Contingent Which Was Advancing Towards Falzarego Surprised Austrians.

A despatch from Rome says: An infantry contingent of the forces advanced westward from Cortina towards Bozen, where their object is to cut the railway serving Trent, has taken the Falzarego peak, 3,355 feet high, by a surprise attack. The forces which made the attack scaled the mountain by a route considered impassable. The Austrians attempted to retake the position, but were repulsed.

RED CROSS PUBLICITY.

News of All Countries.

The British Red Cross has collected and administered over \$7,000,000 at an expense of 1 1/2 per cent. The cost of the stores management including distribution was only 3 1/2 per cent.

An order was received for a complete hospital at Calcutta. In five hours there was dispatched from London a train containing a complete personnel, 120 beds, a large amount of stores, 3 motors, and 3 ambulances.

The Red Cross hospitals at Boulogne handled 7,000 wounded in five months. The Russian Red Cross are running laundry and bath trains in which 2,000 men can bathe daily.

The French Red Cross owing to the suspension of industry in France has had to make appeals for money in England. Its hospitals contain over 1,000,000 beds.

France has stationed German prisoners in Corsica and Algeria. The French Red Cross is sending supplies to the German prisoners.

Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross, died in 1910 in poverty, having given his whole fortune to the society.

The Argentine Republic sent 50,000 francs to the French Red Cross. It was distributed equally amongst the belligerent countries.

The American Red Cross is supporting one thousand beds in fifteen hospitals in Turkey. It is the only neutral branch of the International Red Cross which is conducting operations in the Ottoman Empire.

The Japanese Red Cross is conducting a hospital at Netley, England. It has a hospital also in the Champs Elysees, Paris, and another in the "Italianskaya," Petrograd.

Packages sent to prisoners of war in Germany through the agency of the Red Cross are exempt from customs duties.

The British Red Cross has 853 auxiliary hospitals containing 25,000 beds in addition to the military hospitals.

A French Red Cross medical bulletin authorized by the French Ministry of War states that the mortality rate amongst wounded has been 3.48 per cent.

Wireless Service From Canada to Germany

Such messages will go by wireless via the Seyville station, which is now operated by the United States Naval Department. All telegrams will be accepted at the sender's risk, must be written in plain English or plain German, and will be subject to censorship by the Canadian, United States and German authorities.

ARMY FRENCH TROOPS WITH A SHORT KNIFE

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at British headquarters in France says: "The French are arming their troops with a short knife for use in trench warfare, thus replacing the bayonet, which, when fixed in the rifle, is too long a weapon to give a man free play in the narrow trenches."

LAST RESERVES HAVE BEEN CALLED UPON

A despatch from Zurich says: It is becoming more clear that Germany has now called up her last reserves and that every available man is being sent to the fighting line. Germans of 45 years of age residing in Switzerland have now been called to the colors. The most typical case is that of a German of 42 years, residing in Basel, who never having been a soldier, was called on a month ago. A few days ago the family received a letter from the Russian frontier, where the man had been sent after a fortnight's military training.

ITALIAN TROOPS ARE INSISTENT

Are Determined to Carry the Bridge-head of Gorizia at Whatever Cost.

A despatch from London says: Private advices describe the Battle of Isonzo as the greatest fought as yet on the Italian front, the attacks of the Italians being almost incessant and most determined in character. The bridgehead of Gorizia has suffered greatly from the bombardment of the Italians, who seem resolute to carry the position at whatever cost in order to develop the operations on the east side of the River Isonzo. The whole front along this line is strewn with thousands of dead. The mountain slopes are also spotted with the bodies of attackers and defenders alike. The new Italian offensive seems to develop all along the front in the Tyrol, Carnia and Trentino. A new device has been adopted by the Austrians. Peaks and high slopes of the mountains have been fortified, and the men are under cover behind rocks and great stones built up all around the peaks. When attacked by great masses from below they blow up these fortified positions so that great boulders roll down on the oncoming enemy like an avalanche.

The Italians have captured two miles of Austrian trenches in the Carnic Alps, according to a despatch received from Villach, an Austrian town on the River Drave, 52 miles north-west of Ljubljana.

The Alpine troops, the despatches say, dragged their artillery to the heights near Roskofel, which is situated at an altitude of 6,000 feet.

The Italians also are said to have captured two important ports south of Gorizia.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Female letter-carriers have started duty at Gourock Post Office. The Savings Bank of the county and city of Perth, has just attained its centenary. Out of 2,800 employees under Edinburgh Corporation, 456 are serving with the colors. The new Convalescent Soldiers' Home in Cruff, has been occupied by men recovering from wounds, etc. About forty members of the Falkirk Citizens' Training Corps have joined the regular forces of the crown. The tar distillation works of Dundee Corporation Gas Works, erected at a cost of \$33,000, has now been opened. At a large meeting of Edinburgh tramway men, it was decided that the employment of women on the cars be opposed. Considerable damage was caused by a fire that broke out at the farm of Paxton, South Mains, Dum., occupied by Robert Nisbet. The stock of herrings at Peterhead is being considerably reduced. Mr. G. T. West shipped a cargo of about 6,000 barrels to Russia. James Hunter, porter of Townhead, Glasgow, was knocked down and instantly killed by a passing motor car to the east of Bishopbriggs station. A provisional statement on the financial returns of Glasgow Corporation tramways for the year ending in May 31, states that the traffic receipts show a decrease of about \$40,000. A number of male teachers in Johnstone and Paisley schools are working in their spare time in the engineering firm of John Laing & Son, Johnstone. Mr. James Black, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, has died at Fordell, in his 78th year. He was buried with full military honors in Mossgreen cemetery. The death took place suddenly from heart trouble of Mr. Joseph McDavid, Creetown, one of the best known public men in the western district of the Stewartry. A memorial tablet to Dr. George Ogilvie, for many years headmaster of George Watson's College, Edinburgh, has been unveiled in Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh. The Glasgow Corporation Gas Committee have agreed to recommend that the gas rate for quantities up to 500 cubic feet be raised from 46 cents to 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Provost McCrae has received a reply from the Lords of the Admiralty to the memorial of the Nairn fishermen asking for an extension of the present fishing area. The request was refused. Glasgow Town Council has passed a resolution calling on the Government, in view of the scarcity of cattle and the prevailing high price of meat, to remove the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle. The magistrates of Glasgow have been requested to allow women to be employed in the coal mines, to remove the place of men who have enlisted. A meeting of the magistrates is to be held to consider the matter. The Grand Antiquity Society of Glasgow passed a resolution expressing regret at the proposal to remove the Tolbooth Steeple and representing to the Corporation the importance of maintaining it on its present site.

ENVOYS LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE

A despatch from Rome says: It is confirmed here that a disagreement between Enver Pasha and the two German envoys at Constantinople, Gen. von Goltz and Gen. Liman von Sanders, has resulted in the departure of the latter for Berlin.

The despatches which bring this news say that many Germans in Turkey are leaving the country hurriedly, and that as a consequence the well-informed Turks feel that there is little hope that the Dardanelles will be able to hold out. The lack of munitions in the Turkish army is said to be a matter of very serious importance.

Bread and foods of all descriptions are scarce in the capital and elsewhere, while the wounded soldiers are receiving very inadequate attention.

The wheat crop in Anatolia is said to have been ruined. The Ulemas no longer mention a Holy War, and are exhorting the people to be calm.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE DROWN

Fire is Now Also Sweeping a Large Area in the District of Canton.

A despatch from Hong Kong says: Tens of thousands of natives are estimated to have been drowned by the floods in the Chinese provinces of Kwantung, Kwangsi and Kiangsi, and the desolation in the devastated districts is terrible, according to the latest reports reaching here.

A fire-swept area of one mile and ranging floods handicapped the work of rescue in Canton. The city was in darkness, the water having inundated the machinery of the electric light plant.

Missionaries arrived seeking the assistance of the United States gunboat Cattao to aid in the work of rescue. The last report received here from Canton before communication was cut said that the Christian hospital was in danger from fire.

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WAR'S RECORD TO DATE.

2,228,300 Dead, 1,705,000 Prisoners Among 8,770,810 Casualties.

According to an official report issued to-day by the French Relief Society, the French casualties from the date of the outbreak of the war to June 1, 1915, total 1,400,000. Of this number 400,000 are reported killed, 700,000 wounded and 300,000 taken prisoners.

This statement is the text for the following computation, from official sources, giving the latest estimates of the total casualties of all the Powers engaged in the great war:—

France, Killed, 400,000; wounded, 700,000; prisoners and missing, 300,000; total casualties, 1,400,000.

Great Britain—Killed, 116,000; wounded, 229,000; prisoners and missing, 423,000; total casualties, 428,000.

Russia—Killed, 733,000; wounded, 1,982,000; prisoners and missing, 770,000; total casualties, 3,485,000.

Germany—Killed, 482,000; wounded, 862,000; prisoners and missing, 235,000; total casualties, 1,579,000.

Austria—Killed, 740,000; wounded, 1,600,000; prisoners and missing, 40,000; total casualties, 2,400,000.

Serbia—Killed, 64,000; wounded, 112,000; prisoners and missing, 50,000; total casualties, 226,000.

Turkey—Killed, 45,000; wounded, 90,000; prisoners and missing, 46,000; total casualties, 181,000.

Japan—Killed, 800; wounded, 910; prisoners and missing, none; total casualties, 1,210.

Grand total—Killed, 2,228,300; wounded, 4,837,510; prisoners and missing, 1,705,000; total casualties, 8,770,810.

Note.—No report has been made officially of Italian losses.

THE CLOSE ENDS.

A hungry young cyclist had put up for the night at a wayside inn and found the supper rather scanty, the most substantial part of it being a single sausage roll.

"Is that the best you can do in the way of sausage rolls?" he asked.

"Why," said the host, "isn't it good?"

"Oh, it's good enough, perhaps; but the ends of it don't suit me."

"The ends! What's the matter with them?"

"The close together," said the hungry youth, and the innkeeper took the hint.

RABBIT FUR FOR HATS.

Rabbit fur is said to be supplanting wool in felt hat making in Australia, where thirty-two factories are in operation. The fur is considered much superior to the finest Merino for this purpose, and millions of rabbit skins are used annually.

AMONG THE SIMPLE INVENTIONS WHICH ARE AWAITING REVOLUTION, AND ANY ONE OF WHICH WOULD MAKE A FORTUNE FOR ITS INVENTOR, ARE: A BOTTLE WHICH WILL NOT SHAKE LOOSE; A SMOKE-CONSUMING APPLIANCE; A GOOD PENCIL-SHARPENER; AND A MEANS OF DRIVING AWAY FLIES.

BOOTS WEAR OUT FASTER IN SUMMER THAN IN WINTER.

Boots wear out faster in summer than in winter.