KEY TO IMPORTANT PASSES CAPTURED BY THE ITALIANS

Nearly Entire Austrian Garrison Surrendered, It Having Been Demoralized by the Suddenness of the Attack.

A despatch from Milan, Italy, says: Since July 20 operations have been conducted by the Italians in the upper San Pellegrino valley with considerable success. One detachment captured the strong position of Cavallazze, a key to the two passes of Rollo and Col Bricon. The Austrians, though they held well defended positions, were completely demoralized by the sudden attack, and after a short resistance nearly the entire garrison surrendered. Four hundred prisoners, two guns, several machine guns and considerable material were captured.

The Italians have since pushed their advantage still further, and have occupied Cima Stradone, thus forming a serious menace to the Austrian position on the Dolomites road. The points of advantage gained by the Italians give them command of the San Pellegrino and Travignolo valleys.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.28½; No. 2, $1.26½; No. 3, $1.22½, on track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 51½c; No. 3 C.W., 51c; extra No. 1 feed, 50½c; 2 C.W., 51c; extra No. 1 feed 50½c; track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 92½c., on track Toronto.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 47 to 48c., according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.01 to $1.02; No. 2 do., 98c. to $1.00; No. 3 do., 92 to 94c; feed wheat, 89 to 91c.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, $1.75 to $1.85; according to sample, $1.25 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting barley, nominal, 65 to 66c; feed barley, nominal, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 70 to 71c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 96 to 97c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; second patents, in jute bags, $6; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $4.15 to $4.25, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment; $4.25, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $20 to $21; Shorts, per ton, $22 to $24; middlings, per ton, $24 to $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.65 to $1.70.

Country Produce

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 27c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 29 to 31c; inferior, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—New laid, 29 to 30c; do., in cartons, 31 to 33c.

Beans—$4.50 to $5, the latter for hand picked.

Cheese—New large, 17c; twins 17½c; triplets, 17¾c.

Maple Syrup—Prices are steady at $1.40 to $1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 23 to 25c.

Potatoes—New Brunswicks quoted at $2, per bag; Western, $1.85.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 18 to 18½c per lb. Hams,—Medium, 24 to 25c; do., heavy, 20½ to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19½c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless backs, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16¾ to 17c, and pails, 17¼ to 17½c; compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Aug. 1.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 53½ to 54c; do., No. 3, 52½ to 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 52 to 52½c; No. 2 local white, 52½c; No. 3 do. 51½c. No. 4 do., 50½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; do., seconds, $6.40; strong bakers' $5.90; Winter patents, choice, $6 to $6.25; straight rollers, $5.10 to $5.30; do., in bags, $4.80 to $5. Rolled oats—Barrels, $5.95 to $5.45; bag of 90 lbs. $2.40 to $2.60. Millfeed—Bran, $21; shorts, $24; middlings, $26 to $27; mouillie, $30 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.50 to $18. Butter—Choicest creamery, 30 to 30½c; seconds, 29½ to 29¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2, do., 26 to 27c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1, cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.21½; No. 2, do., $1.18½; No. 3, do., $1.14½; No. 4, $1.10½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 44½c; No. 3, do., 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 43½c; No. 2 feed, 42½c. Barley—No. 3, 73c; No. 4, 68½c; rejected, 60c; feed, 60c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.74½; No. 2 C.W., $1.71½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 1.—Wheat—July $1.22½; September, $1.23½ to $1.23¾; No. 1 hard, $1.29½; No. 1 Northern, $1.22½ to $1.25½; No. 2 Northern, $1.20½ to 1.23½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 81 to 82c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38½ to 39c. Flour unchanged; shipments, 79,994 bbls. Bran, $17.50 to $18.00.

Duluth, Aug. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.26½; No. 1 Northern, $1.24½ to $1.25½; No. 2 Northern, $1.19½ to $1.21½; July, $1.24½, nominal; September, $1.23½; December, $1.23⅝ bid. Linseed, On track $1.98½ to $1.99; to arrive, $1.98½; July, $1.98½ asked; September, $1.98½ asked; October, $1.98 asked; November, $1.97 bid; December, $1.95½ bid.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $8.75; good heavy steers, $8.10 to 8.35; butchers' cattle, good, $7.80 to $8.00; do., medium, $7.25 to $7.50; do., common, $6.25 to $6.60; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do. good bulls, $6.75 to $7.00; do. rough bulls, $4.50 to $5.00; butchers' cows, choice, $7.10 to $7.25; do., good, $6.75 to $7.00; do., medium, $6.00 to $6.25; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; choice feeders, dehorned, $6.40 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $70.00 to $80.00; do., com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $90.00; light ewes, $7.60 to $8.50; sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.35; spring lambs, per lb., 13½c. to 14c; calves, good to choice, $9.50 to $12.10; do. medium, $7.25 to $8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $12.00 to $12.10; do., weighed off cars, $12.25 to $12.35; do. f.o.b., $11.25 to $11.30.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—Butcher steers, good, $8.25 to $8.50; medium, $7.50 to $8.50; common to fair, $7 to $8; fair, to good, $6.50 to $7. Butcher cows, good, $6 to $7; fair, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $5 to $5.25. Butcher Bulls, best, $6 to $7; good, $6 to $6.50; fair, $5.50 to $6; canners, $4.50 to $5. Sheep, 7c; lambs, 11c. Calves, milk fed, 8c to 9c; grass fed, 5c. Hogs, selects, $11.75 to $12.25; roughs and mixed lots, $10.50 to $11.50; sows $9.75 to $10.25.

RABBITS IN GERMANY ARE WORTH $6 EACH.

An Exchange Telegram despatch to London from The Hague says: "The price of horses in Germany has doubled. Farmers are making fortunes selling rabbits at 25 marks each. The bad weather is spoiling the crops."

A man without a country is one who lives in town.

NEW GERMAN WAR HORROR.

Proposd That Prisoners Be Taught Hun Language.

In a leading article in the "Vossische Zeitung" we have further information regarding the remarkable project for increasing the power and influence of Germany throughout the world, by teaching the German language to the hundreds of thousands of war prisoners scattered throughout the German Empire. The promoters of the scheme see in it a unique opportunity of spreading abroad what they understand by "Deutschtum," and think that war prisoners inducted into the mysteries of the language will be one and all apostles in the great cause. It does not occur to them that to treat these prisoners with humanity, to feed them properly, to shelter them from the loathsome mockery and insults to which they are daily exposed might be a surer way of securing their esteem and advocacy for the future.

The "Vossische" writer does not believe that the million or so of prisoners will unanimously take to studying German as a relief to the monotony of their captivity, but there are thousands for whom dominoes and football afford no intellectual stimulus, and these men would only be too glad to master the key which open to them the treasure house of Goethe and Schiller, Lessing and Hauptmann. It is pointed out, moreover, that language is a far more serious dividing line between nation and nation than geographical boundaries, or differing customs and laws. Teach these English, French, and Russians the language of their captors, and you remove the main obstacle to the growth of cordiality and sympathy for Germans and their cause.

"Even should only 10,000 to 20,000 prisoners be won over to take part in the proposed course of instruction we obtain thereby this number of apostles who will afterwards be spread over the countries now hostile to us, and will certainly act as the apostles of the German spirit."

KING PLANS VISIT TO CANADA.

Expects to Make Trip With Queen as Soon as War Permits.

The appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as Governor-General of Canada may be regarded as a forerunner of the King's determination to make a tour of Canada with the Queen as soon after the war as possible, according to the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Reference is made to plans by the King to visit Canada during the Duke of Connaught's tenure of office, the assertion being made that they were cut short by the outbreak of the war.

The Duchess of Devonshire is not only Mistress of the Robes of the Queen but is one of her closest friends. She was, before her marriage, Lady Evelyn Mary Fitzmaurice, daughter of Lord Lansdowne. She is a great social favorite aand one of London's most popular hostesses. Both she and the Duke have visited more than once.

GERMAN WORKMEN URGED NOT TO STRIKE

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Socialist Executive Committee and the General Commission of Labor Unions in Germany have united in a joint appeal to the working classes not to participate in strikes ad demonstrations which the Radical leaders of the Liebknechb group of Socialists are endeavoring to organize. The people are warned against giving ear to what is termed the shady propaganda of "the apostles of protest and the general strike," it being declared that such efforts are roomed in advance to failure and can only injure the participants and discourage their brothers fighting at the front.

GERMANS EXECUTE BELGIANS ON A BARBAROUS PRETEXT.

A despatch from London says: Six civilians have been executed by the Germans at Ghent charged with "war treason," according to a Reuter's Amsterdam despatch quoting The Telegraf. The despatch also says that the Germans have removed 7,000 men, 2,000 women and 150 pupils of the Turgot Institute from Roubaix, presumably for agricultural work in Germany.

ROUMANIA'S ENTRY ADMITTED BOTH IN BERLIN AND VIENNA

Deepest Anxiety Prevails in German Capital, According to Despatches From That City.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Both Berlin and Vienna seem to have made up their minds that a new enemy—Roumania—is about to enter the field. According to information from Berlin, the deepest anxiety prevails there. While the Roumanian journals are speaking of Bulgaria and Austria as probable enemies, German newspapers threaten Roumania, Germany will support her allies by probable military measures against Roumania, which already are in hand.

Dr. Lederer, of the Berliner Tageblatt, writing from Bucharest, says: "You cannot trust the Roumanian policy. The only thing we can trust is our arms."

WILL BE NO REST FOR THE GERMANS

Spirit of Men at Front is Perfect, Says Under-Secretary of War.

A despatch from London says: Lord Derby, Under-Secretary of War, who recently visited the British front, on Wednesday gave the International News Service his impression of the work being done there by the British army:

"I never saw such absolute confidence, not only among the officers, but all the grades from the generals down. The spirit is absolutely magnificent. Men who, fifteen months ago, were in counting houses, are today the finest soldiers imaginable.

"After all, you cannot beat a volunteer army, where such spirit and confidence exists, for remember, I should say at least 93 per cent. of the army are volunteers, while the remainder really only wanted their minds made up for them."

Lord Derby was asked whether the ground gained in the recent British advance was worth the losses of men.

Lord Derby said: "There is no question about it."

He paid tribute to the Prussians, who, he said, were fighting like "tigers," but their confident spirit was incomparable with the British.

Regarding the length of the war, Lord Derby said that any one who named a specific time could only be described as a fool, but that the next two weeks ought to see great things achieved.

"What will you do with the Kaiser if you get him?" Lord Derby was asked.

"I cannot say, but I promise he won't be able to do any more harm," replied the Under-Secretary, adding: "But we've got to get him first."

"When you get to Bapaume will you rest there before beginning a new offensive?" he was asked.

"We won't rest until we get to Berlin," came the reply.

Lord Derby made an earnest plea for America's help in ending what he termed "German kultur."

"We want America in with us," he added. "Not necessarily in the war itself, but after it is over to help to put an end to this thing called German kultur. I realize, and always have done so, that the United States is overwhelmingly pro-ally. I can also understand that there must be a certain amount of friction between the two countries during a war such as this, but our aims are the same."

Lord Derby looked towards America joining England and her allies at all events after the war in order to prevent a repetition of wars like the present.

BRITAIN IS MAKING HER OWN MUNITIONS.

Factories to Make One Class of Explosives in Vast Quantities.

A despatch from London says: During a discursive debate on the questions of the war in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions, in replying to a question said that the Department of Munitions was endeavoring to reduce the contracts for munitions in the United States by increasing the output here. In one particular class of explosives, he said the department had undertaken the construction and equipment of factories to provide these explosives on an unheard of scale.

BRITISH STEAMERS SAIL FROM THE BALTIC.

Leave Russian Ports and Are Navigated Around Sweden.

A despatch from Stockholm says: Almost every day British steamers lying at Russian ports manage to get out of the Baltic and escape the German cruisers. The ships generally cross the Gulf of Bothnia and are piloted around Sweden inside the territorial limit. This traffic during the last few weeks has been considerably developed. The ships as a rule take on board an entire Swedish crew and Swedish officers. The pro-German papers here are urging that this traffic be stopped, contending that it is not in accord with absolute neutrality. But the Government has taken no action so far against it.

TURKISH SUEZ STORY A PURE FABRICATION

A despatch from London says:—Claims of a Turkish victory east of the Suez Canal over the British Egyptian forces were denied in the following official statement given out by the War Office on Thursday: "It was stated in a German wireless message that our cavalry was driven back from Romani (El Ruman) and Katia (El Katie), on Sinai Peninsula. Our cavalry has completed the occupation of Katia and nowhere has been driven back. Complete superiority over the enemy has been established."

DUTCH FISHING BOATS SEIZED BY BRITISH

Ship Owners of Holland Enter Protest Against English Action.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Dutch Christian Seamen's Union, says the Overseas News Agency, has endorsed the protest of the Dutch ship owners and sailors' union against the action of the British authorities in seizing Dutch fishing boats, virtually all of which have been taken possession of, according to news agency.

Does a Good Job.

"They say that lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

"Well, it doesn't need to."

Previous to 1885 ales and beers were sold on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. The sale was abolished at an annual loss in booth rentals of $2,000, quite a sum in the early days of the big Fair to pay for a principle.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

New Brunswick graduate nurses have organized.

At the age of 105, Levi Richardson died last week at Fredericton, N.B.

Wm. Boutillier, a lumberman of 45 years, was found dead in bed at Halifax.

Eldon Whnot, a Nova Scotia sailor, died from accidentally drinking bay rum.

George E. Thompson, chef in Bond's restaurant, St. John, N.B., was found dead of heart failure.

The Nova Scotia pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre took place recently. Seven cures were reported.

Four-year-old Raymond Sweeney, of St. John, died last week as a result of being run over by a heavy cart.

William Donahue, of Fredericton, was sentenced to five years in penitentiary for assault on a 14-year-old St. Mary's girl.

A St. John leather firm predicts shoes will be dearer this year on account of the general shortage of hides and calf skins.

George Galbraith, steward of the Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club, died suddenly after two days' illness of pleuro-pneumonia.

Senator MacDonald died recently at his residence at Glace Bay, near Sydney. He was born at River Denys, Cape Breton, in 1837.

Herbert M. Smith, superintendent of an insulating plant at Great Barrington, while trout fishing recently caught a mallard duck while casting a fly for trout.

Supt. A. R. Ford, of the Live Stock Division of the N. B. Department of Agriculture, has been killed in action while fighting in France with the Princess Pats.

Dr. Elizabeth C. Secord, the first duly qualified and registered practising lady physician in New Brunswick, died at Farmerston, N.B., recently at the age of 72.

Wm. Walsh, M.A., son of Ed. Walsh, Rockland, N. B., has been awarded the scholarship at Washington University, presented by the Knights of Columbus.

A wedding party driven in a large touring car, owned by H. Young, of the York Hotel, Fredericton, was badly shaken when the machine crashed into the curb and smashed both wheels.

F. A. Dixon, M.A., of Mt. Allison, has been appointed to the faculty of the New Brunswick Provincial Normal School, and S. A. Worrell, B.A., has been made inspector in Mr. Dix on's place.

THE HEAD RECRUTER.

Works Longer Hours Than Any of His Subordinates.

General Sir W. MacKinnon, who has been appointed Director of Recruiting at the British War Office, is one of the most popular men in the army. As Col. Mackinnon he saw his first active service in South Africa when he commanded the C.I.V.'s. He made himself famous then by his brilliant leadership of the famous volunteers.

It is only fitting that General Mackinnon should be one of the men gatherinng recruits for the greatest volunteer army the world has ever seen, for he has been associated with the volunteers for many years.

The C.I.V.'s (City Imperial Volunteers were his first experience with the volunteers. From 1905 to 1908 he was Director of the Auxiliary Forces, and from 1908 to 1910 Director-General of the Territorial Force.

It was greatly due to his efforts indeed that the Territorials became such an important part of the army. As director of the Auxiliary forces the militia, yeomanry and volunteers had nothing too good to say of him.

He has an amazing grasp of the details of any job he takes in hand, and he is said to work longer hours than any of his subordinates. Yet though he works like a black himself and makes those with him do the same, all the men under him worship "Mac," the nickname by which he is always known.

GOVERNMENT TO SINK ARTESIAN WELLS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Government is going into the artesian-well business in Southern Alberta. The ordinary water supply there in many localities is poor, but the geological survey, in boring for oil deposits, discovered abundance of splendid water at low depths. An order-in-Council has been passed making an appropriation for an extensive artesian-well system in these districts It will supply the ordinary deficiency.

New Use for Coffee Grounds.

The newest evidence of German war-time frugality is an official organization to make use of the coffee grounds hitherto thrown away in most cases with kitchen refuse. It is the result of successful experiments to convert dried grounds into nourishing fodder for cattle. A special filtering process has also been devised for winning a certain "extract" from the grounds, which has been found suitable for human nourishment. It is now proposed that all public institutions, such as barracks, hospitals, and prisons, should join with householders in systematically saving up the coffee grounds, which will be collected officially at regular intervals and exploited for the above-named purposes.

Cold Snatchers.

Teacher—"Johnny, can you tell me the function of the pores of our bodies?"

Johnny—"They are things we use to catch cold with."

Heed not a blusterer, but beware of a silent man.

ISLANDS CAPTURED DURING WAR

WHERE ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON IS BURIED.

About Tropical Paradises Which We Have Taken From the Huns.

To a race of islanders like ourselves the idea of hoisting the British flag over an enemy isle makes a strong and romantic appeal. This is intensified by the fact that our Australian cousins have taken and occupied most of the islands captured during the war, says London Answers.

The first islands to be taken were those of the glorious tropical paradise, Samoa, consisting of Upolu and Savaii; the other island of the group, Tutuila, being already an American naval station.

The New Zealanders, under an Australian naval escort, took possession of this group, and the British flag was soon floating in the breeze opposite the residence of Dr. Schultze, the German governor.

Samoa is the most important group in the Pacific, and some miles from the coast, upon a spur of the hills, the Germans had erected at enormous cost a most up-to-date wireless station which can give and take messages to San Francisco. This wireless station and plant were simply put out of commission by the removal (by the Germans) of a few important parts, but was quickly restored to working order by the clever operator who landed with the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces.

The House of R.L.S.

Samoa is famous all the world over as the last home of Robert Louis Stevenson, and his resting-place is marked by a great granite stone, the grave being on one of the highest peaks in the island. His old home, Vailima, is now the headquarters of the administrator.

Apia roadstead was the scene of that historical cyclone when H.M.S. Calliope, as she escaped, was cheered by the crews of the sinking American warship and the other doomed vessels. It was also in Samoa, not long ago, that Americans, Germans, and British joined forces in subduing a native rebellion.

The island of Upolu is one of great beauty, hills rising above hills, all clothed with tropical verdure. The roads all over the island are good, and almost everyone owns a horse or horses and buggies.

Native Choruses.

British, French, American, and German residents have got many valuable cocoa plantations; besides which there are also cocoanut plantations, bananas, faro, and many other tropical fruits, vegetables, and plants.

The buildings and business places at Apia, the capital, are of an up-to-date and substantial character, and the European habitations all over the island are roomy, well-built and comfortable.

The natives are a fine race, courtly and intelligent, and essentially a warlike race. Those who have heard the beautiful native melodies that they sing in chorus can never forget the beauty of the scene and setting.

Thousands of Chinese were introduced by the Germans in order to work the plantations, for the natives are averse to labor; but although the Chinese are splendid workers, they are a menace to white and native alike.

Upolu covers an area of 345 square miles, while Savaii boasts 660 (Mono no and Apoluma are small tributary islands), the whole population of the latter not exceeding 3,600, of which five hundred are white and a thousand half-caste; the bulk of Europeans and half-castes are on Upolu.

A Fine Wireless Station.

German New Guinea was another valuable capture, Kaiserwilhelmland, as it is called, being taken after slight resistance.

At Henhershoe, the capital and seat of German Government, the Germans have erected a fine wireless station capable of transmitting messages very long distances.

The verdure of New Guinea is remarkable for its beauty and variety, almost every tropical tree and plant flourishing there, while even forget-me-nots grow on the higher grounds.

In contrast to the magnificent birds of paradise and the many beautiful species of parrots and cockatoos, the islands abound in snakes and poisonous insects.

New Guinea is hardly a health resort, for malaria is very prevalent, and the natives are savage and cruel, and cannibals of the worst type.

Gold, sulphur, iron, copra, mother-of-pearl, tortoise and other products form the island trade, and the German settlements contain some fine and comfortable buildings, both commercial and residential.

About seven hundred Europeans are included in the population of 110,000, spread over 70,000 square miles. New Guinea, north of Australia, is the second largest island in the world, with enormous commercial possibilities.

Cannibals Under German Rule.

The Solomon Islands, including Bonjamville and Buka, with an area of 4,200 square miles and a population of 45,000, have been in the hands of the Germans since 1884. Here again the natives are a cruel and warlike people, inveterate head-hunters and cannibals, though living in one of Nature's most picturesque spots, the scenery being almost without equal. Copra and cocoanut-fibre are the chief exports.

Odd.

Fair Hostess (entertaining wounded soldier)—And so one Jack Johnson buried you, and the next day dug you up again and landed you on top of a barn! Now, what were your feelings?

Tommy—If you'll believe me, ma'am, I was never more surprised in all my life.

LIVES OF TENS OF THOUSANDS ARE BEING SWALLOWED DAILY

Real Significance of the Battle of the Somme as Viewed by German Correspondents.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Vossische Zeitung prints the following despatch from its correspondent, Max Osborne, from Cambrai, France:

"The fearful battle which has now raged three weeks signifies more than the fact that it is the greatest attempt yet undertaken by the western enemies, with unprecedented force, to push back the German army from the occupied provinces of Northern France.

"In a historical sense it embodies the measuring by the army leaders of the countries of all their forces in a decisive land battle.

"For the first time at the end of two years of the war appears the real significance of the great world struggle—namely, England and Germany engaged in a tremendous duel. Everything that has taken place hitherto between the two peoples appear now a mere prologue. The duel has begun, and day by day it swallows the lives of tens of thousands.

"I saw here a number of English prisoners, and these men understand what it means for our regiments to hold out against a storm of attacks by such. They are strong, tough, wildly courageous, and stern fellows, certainly able to stand up to their opponents."

VEGETABLE DYES.

Large Quantities Are Obtainable From India.

In England there has been much talk of introducing natural Eastern dyes which heretofore have not received much attention because of the cheapness and reliability of mineral dyes. Large quantities of the lac dye, which is the basis for a fast scarlet, may be obtained from India, where it is now only a waste product of the shellac industry. Certain roots are found in quantities in India which might be used as substitutes for madder. "Cutch" is an extract from the bark of the mangrove, which is used extensively in tanning. There are several varieties, gambier, Bombay, Bengal and mangrove cutch, and all were considered valuable by dyers until replaced by the cheaper aniline dyes. The two main varieties of mangrove found in the East Indies are Bakau and Tungah. The cutch made from the Tungah variety is superior for dyeing and commands a far higher price. There is a factory in British North Borneo which now turns out about 160 tons of Tungah cutch a month and will shortly have an output of 250 tons or more. The groves in its immediate neighborhood show no indication of exhaustion.

Chinese manufacturers of vegetable ryes have also been induced to revive the manufacture of vegetable dyes which had been almost wholly suspended. The higher prices being paid for these dyes at present is said to have made possible the organization of the business on sounder economic principles. Large quantities of the dyes have already been shipped to the United Kingdom, where they are said to be giving satisfaction. There is practically no limit to the supply, provided the price paid is commensurate with the cost of production. In Japan, before the introduction of miner dyes, there were probably more different vegetable dyes used than in any other part of the world. Few of the dyes, however, were strictly fast, and the only thoroughly dependable black was the one made in the Kyota district and used largely in dyeing the haori, the short, jacket-like garment worn by Japanese men and women alike. The vegetable dyes were long ago supplanted by mineral ones, but existing circumstances are said by American industries to be forcing a return to the older dyes.

TWO EGGS A WEEK.

Ration is Cut Pretty Small in the German Capital.

After bread, meat, butter and potatoes, eggs can now be had only on the ration basis of two per person per week in Greater Berlin. The latest papers, commenting on this newest precautionary measure to regulate the food supply, make a somewhat amusing attempt to belittle the importance of eggs "after all." The Vossische Zeitung's lightning food calculator says eggs comprise only 1 per cent. of Germany's nourishment necessities, compared with 13 per cent. represented by meat, 12.2 per cent. by potatoes, and 42.2 per cent. by bread. "Everybody knows," he adds, "that it takes 12 or 14 eggs to equal the nutritive strength of 1 lb. of beef."

In December, 1912, Germany had 73,400,000 hens, which laid on an average 75 eggs each a year, a total of 5,505,000,000. Germans imported in the two years before the war 166,000 tons of eggs per annum, and it has been reckoned that consumption of home-laid and foreign eggs totalled 8,800,000,000. "Aunt Voss's" egg statistician says only about 7,800,000,000 of these were used for or as food, or 150,000,000 a week, or 22 per capita. In families, even in peace times, he asserts, there were never more than two eggs per person used a week on the average, so that the war ration involves "no hardships."

NOTED GERMAN AIRMAN SLAIN BY BRITISH PILOT.

A despatch from The Hague says: Lieut. Parshall, the famous German aviator, was killed fighting a British biplane.

GENERAL ALLENBY CAVALRY LEADER

HE SAW SERVICE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

He May Shortly Have Chance on Big Scale to Again Show His Capacity.

Does the use of cavalry by the British in the big offensive in Picardy this week foreshadow the near approach of the day when our horse soldiers will be extensively used in driving the Germans back out of Belgium? We are all hoping so at any rate.

So far this war has been a titanic struggle between infantry and artillery, the cavalry playing but a small part; but what work there has been to do has been done with that splendid efficiency which led Lord French, in his early despatches from the front, to bestow the highest praise upon General Sir Edmund Allenby, who is commander of our horsemen at the front.

King George has the highest admiration for this great cavalry leader, who visited His Majesty recently to post him on matters at the front. Cavalry men in general and the Inniskillings in particular swear by Allenby, for it is largely due to his methods introduced on Salisbury Plains that our cavalry are to-day recognized as the best in the world.

Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby.

It was with the Inniskillings that General Allenby made his mark. As a youngster he entered the famous dragoons and first saw active service in the Bechuanaland Expedition of '84, and afterwards in the Zulu War of '88.

"Hard service" is General Allenby's motto. Like Lord Kitchener, he holds the view that social and society life should play no part in a soldier's career.

General Allenby married twenty years ago, and his dislike of publicity is emphasized by an incident which occurred during the South African War, when he won his C.B. At the entry into Barberton, after desperately hard fighting under Lord French, the general of the brigade wished Allenby's division to lead the triumphal procession into the town; but although it had taken the honors in the field, being first in every attack, Allenby demurred when it came to a parade of victory.

He excused himself with: "My men and horses are fatigued," and came quietly in the day after. His thought for his men and officers is one of General Allenby's marked characteristics.

Butter-making competitions were introduced at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1899 for the first tim in America. They are similar to those given at the Dairy Shows in Great Britain.

BRITISH ADVANCES CONTINUE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Enemy Driven From Strongly-Organized Positions Astride Railroad—German Governor Killed.

A despatch from London says: The following official statement on the progress of the British campaign in German East Africa was given out on Thursday night:

"Brig.-Gen. Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions astride the Neu Langenburg-Irangi road at Malangali. After counter-attacks the enemy retired hurriedly in the direction of Irangi, abandoning a 4.1-inch howitzer and two machine guns.

"Among a number of German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Styr, late governor of the Neu Langenburg district. Dr. Styr has died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsburg form part of the German forces in this district."

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO