

GERMAN FRONTIERS CLOSED TO ALLIED TROOPS

A despatch from Berlin says—Dr. Simon, the Foreign Secretary, speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag, declared that in the event the Entente contemplated the despatch of troops through Germany for the aid of Poland, Germany would vigorously protest.

A note on the attitude of Germany in the Russian-Polish crisis was presented at Paris on Wednesday. The German declaration of neutrality in this crisis, said the Minister, was proof that the country was at peace with both Russia and Poland and could not assist in the plans of the Allies for the aid of Poland.

Germany, continued Dr. Simon, would protect her frontiers against the troops of both belligerents, and any forces violating this order would be disarmed.

Verwilt says that Germany is reinforcing her troops on the frontier by local defence troops and intends to guard the frontiers of the plebiscite areas with German troops to obviate the possibility of a conflict between French and Russian troops, which might bring the war to German soil.

FATE OF GALLANT MEN KNOWN AT LAST

War Mystery Solved by Discovery at Gallipoli.

A despatch from London says—One of the mysteries of the war, the fate of part of a battalion of an English Territorial regiment, the Fifth Norfolk, in the fighting at Sulva Bay, Gallipoli, has at last been solved.

Sir Ian Hamilton, in his despatch on the fighting around Anafart on August 12th 1915, referred to the fate of the battalion as a very mysterious thing. On the night of the attack they found themselves less than a mile from the enemy and were opposed by the rest of the brigade and under Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp, the men eagerly pressed forward. Some were wounded or exhausted and found their way back to camp.

"But the Colonel, with 16 officers and 250 men," continued Hamilton's despatch, "still kept pushing on, driving the enemy before them. Among these ardent souls was part of a fine company enlisted from the King's Sandringham estate. Nothing more was ever seen or heard of any of them. They charged into the forest and were lost to sight and sound. Not one of them ever came back."

The forest into which the battalion gallantly charged was never retaken by British troops. A few men who fell into the hands of the Turks, and were afterwards found, had fallen out of the attack earlier, and not a man of Col. Beauchamp's force was made prisoner.

Rev. C. S. Edwards has just returned from a visit to the peninsula on graves registration work. He says that on going over Anafarta Plains he found skeletons of the men of the Fourth and Fifth Norfolks, the Fifth Suffolk and the Fourth Hampshire, over a mile in front of what was afterwards the first-line trench.

Apparently the battalions had advanced in perfect order and to all appearances had been caught by machine-gun fire. One man had taken cover behind a stone, and a large pile of empty cartridge cases round his skeleton showed he had defended himself to the last. Just behind the Norfolk front line Mr. Edwards came across the remains of about fifty men who had fallen in a hand-to-hand struggle. Touching each other lay the bodies of Britons and Turks, the heads of the latter facing the sea and those of the attackers toward their adversaries' lines.

Live Stock For Prince's Alberta Ranch

A despatch from Montreal says—Live stock for the Prince of Wales' ranch in Alberta have arrived in Montreal on the Montclair. The shipment consisted of eight fillies, eleven Dartmoor ewes, eleven colts and two pens of Suffolk chickens. These animals and fowls are being shipped to the West on a special car, in which running water and electricity have been installed. They are in charge of the foreman of the ranch. It is stated that a number of cows will be sent from England in October.

Greeks Repulse Turks in Thrace

A despatch from Athens says—An official communication, issued by the Greek army in Thrace, states that attempts made by the enemy to shell the bridges on the Maritza road were ineffective and bombs were dropped from Greek airplanes on the enemy batteries at Lala Brugas. An attack on the Greek right wing, in the Karagash section, was repulsed.

POLAND TO RECEIVE MILITARY AID

Allies Arrange for Prompt Check to Bolshevik Plans.

A despatch from Paris says—The allies have decided to take measures preparatory to giving military aid to Poland, if that should prove necessary.

A French mission headed by Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States who is home on leave, with General Weygand, right-hand man of Marshal Foch, and M. Vignon, a close collaborator with Premier Millerand, left on Thursday night for Warsaw to arrange for prompt succor to the Poles.

On the same train and with the same object there was a British mission headed by Lord D'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin, General Radcliffe and Sir Maurice Hankey.

These missions, it is learned, leave with full authority to say to the Poles that whatever aid is necessary, either military or financial, or in the nature of supplies, will be forthcoming if the Bolsheviks persist in a design to march into distinctively Polish territory.

It is stated unofficially, but on high authority, that this means help for Poland in the form of troops if they are required.

Already a large number of allied officers and subalterns are with the Polish army, which, it is declared, will be increased according to circumstances with as many divisions of infantry, tank detachments, air forces and artillery as may be transported in due time.

Europe Getting to its Feet.

During the war it was often hard to tell from the articles in the newspapers what the precise truth about the military situation was. To-day it is almost as difficult to tell what is the precise situation financially and industrially in France, in Germany and in Italy. Correspondents are hopeful or depressed according to their temperaments, to the course of their information, or to the effect they wish to produce on their readers. There is still propaganda, commercial and political, mixed with the impartial and conscientious news that some report-ers send across the ocean, and it is often hard to separate the trustworthy from the disingenuous.

But it is clear enough that Western Europe is getting to work again. It is recovering from the condition of shocked and dazed suffering into which the war plunged it. The only question is whether the burden of war debt laid upon the shoulders of the people is too great to be successfully borne, even by willing and thrifty workers. The best opinion is that it will gradually work its way back to solvency and prosperity. The weak point is Germany, for the morale as well as the resources of Germany has been sadly weakened. And yet in Germany it is political rather than business incapacity that menaces the state. The present government is timid and ineffectual; yet any other would be still more dangerous, for the radical socialists would inevitably swing Germany nearer the fatal policy of the Bolsheviks, and the monarchists would restore a Germany that no one else could trust.

France is hard at work and doing nobly. Although half of its men between the ages of twenty and forty are gone, it is repairing the losses and ravages of war and beginning to cut a figure again in international business. Czechoslovakia is actually prosperous—the brightest spot anywhere in Central Europe. Italy has had its

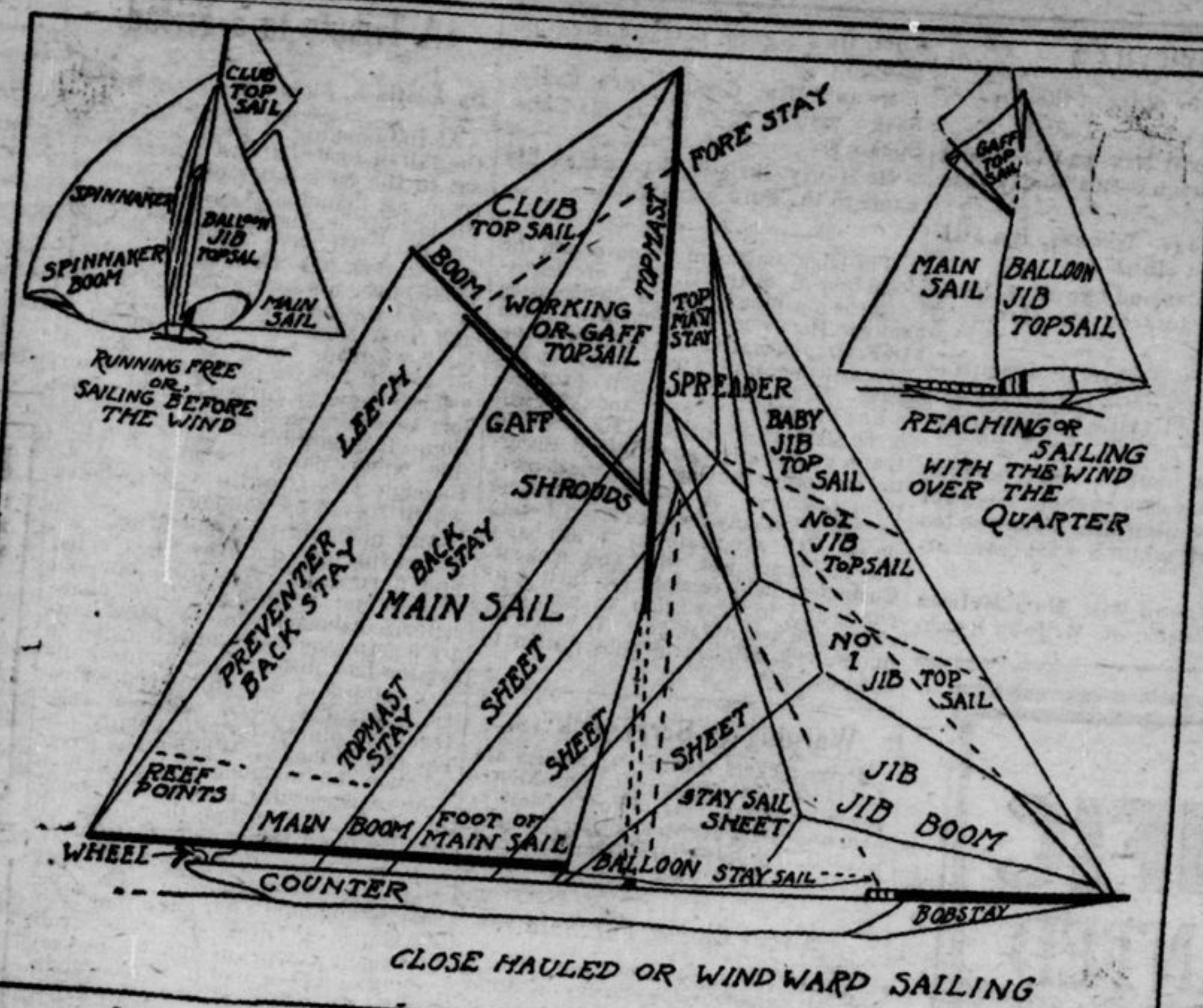


Diagram showing the numerous sails, halyards, stays and lines used on the challenger and defender of America's Cup in the international yacht races.

Ware the Death-Dealing Mushroom

Those who, unadvised or ill-advised, would gather wild species of mushrooms for the table should remember that they are embarking upon an adventure that may lead to a sudden and horrible death. To ask a person to gather his own mushrooms for the table, without previous instructions that will enable him to avoid the deadly kinds, is equivalent to, if not worse than, inviting him to put his unprotected hand into a den of rattlesnakes.

General hunters are trustworthy and serviceable only when formulated by experienced botanists. The following six rules by the late Professor Farlow will prevent, if scrupulously observed, the eating of notoriously poisonous species:

First. Avoid fungi when in the but-
ton or expanded stage, also those in which the flesh has begun to decay.

Second. Avoid all fungi which have death cups, stalks with a swollen base surrounded by a sac-like or scaly envelope, especially if the gills are white.

Third. Avoid fungi having a milky juice, unless the milk is reddish.

Fourth. Avoid fungi in which the cap, or pileus, is thin in proportion to the gills, and in which the gills are nearly all of equal length, especially if the pileus is bright-colored.

Fifth. Avoid all tube-bearing fungi in which the flesh changes color when cut or broken or where the mouths of the tubes are reddish, and in the case

152 Per Cent. Above 1914 Living Cost

A despatch from London says—The Ministry of Labor statistics show an increased cost of living in the British Isles of 152 per cent. above the level of 1914.

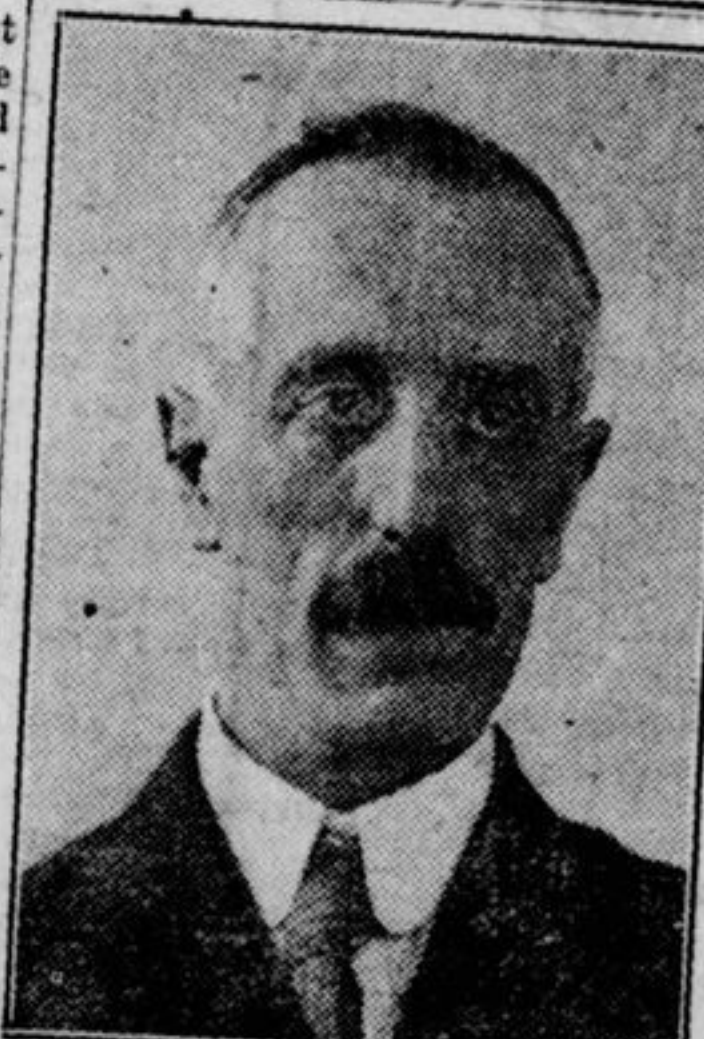
Turks Will Sign Peace Treaty.

A despatch from Constantinople says—Turkey has decided to sign the Peace Treaty, it was announced officially.

The opal is more difficult to imitate than the diamond.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.
Toronto, July 27.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store Fort William.
Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, \$1.15; No. 3 CW, \$1.13; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.12; No. 1 feed, \$1.10; No. 2 feed, \$1.07; in store Fort William.
Ontario wheat—No. 3 white, nominal.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.
Barley—Malt, nominal.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 3, \$2.20 to \$2.25, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$12.90, nominal.
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$51; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$31; mixed, per ton, \$27, track.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$15 to \$16, track, Toronto.
Country Produce—Wholesale.
Cheese—New, large, 31 to 32c; twins, 31½ to 32½; triples, 32½ to 33½; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 36½ to 37c; Swiss, old, 36 to 36½; new, 34 to 35c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery prints, 59 to 62c.
Margarine—35 to 39c.
Eggs—No. 1, 57 to 58c; selects, 60 to 61c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 59c; roosters, 30c; fowl, 35c; turkeys, 53 to 60c; ducklings, 38 to 40c; squabs, doz., \$6.50.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 45c; roosters, 26c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$5.25; primes, \$4; Japan, \$5; Lima, Madagascar, \$12½; Japan, 10 to 11c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.



Hon. Harry Mills
Labor member for Fort William, in the Ontario Legislature, and Minister of Mines, who has been elected by acclamation.

Adrianople Occupied by Greek Forces

A despatch from Constantinople says—The War Office announced it had learned that the Greek vanguards had entered Adrianople. The Turks have destroyed the bridge over the Maritza River near the junction of the Constantinople-Saloniki line, and have also destroyed four bridges within 20 miles of Tchalatalja. The Turks are entrenched at many points along the railway between the Maritza River and Tchalatalja prepared to harass the Greek advance.

"REG'LAR FELERS"—By Gene Byrnes



PHONING FROM SHIP TO ENGLAND

Traveller on Atlantic Liner Talks With Friends at Home.

A despatch from S. S. Victorian (bearing Imperial Press delegates to Ottawa), says—"You are wanted on the telephone."

With this astonishing request my cabin steward left me wondering whether I was really on a liner bound for Canada or in a lunatic asylum. I was shown the way a few minutes ago to the Victorian's Marconi apartments, where, sure enough, was a wireless operator wearing the familiar ear-pieces, apologizing to someone somewhere for my delay in appearing.

"Chelmsford in Essex wishes to speak to you, s'r. Chelmsford is apologizing for the 600 miles between us and wishing the journalists on board a pleasant voyage."

The result of the subsequent conversation, conducted as clearly as if I were talking from room to room, is that I am able to forward for publication this message, one of the first ever spoken from a passenger ship at sea to the United Kingdom.

This message was received at the Marconi wireless telephone station at Chelmsford this afternoon and transmitted to London by ordinary telephone.

British Exceed Record in Shipbuilding

A despatch from London says—Total tonnage now building in the United Kingdom exceeds the amount under construction in the United States by 1,672,000 tons, according to returns published by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The aggregate amount, now under construction in Great Britain is 3,576,000 tons—the highest amount ever recorded.

\$10,000,000 Damage Wrought by Sinn Fein

A despatch from London says—The cost of the property destroyed by Sinn Feiners in Ireland was estimated at \$10,000,000 in the House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Incompleteness.

Few things are finished, and that which has attained the rounded fullness of perfection is not always supremely interesting. We all know of many lives that were cut short amid general exclamations of pity. It was said that the youth was of great promise, and doubtless it was true. Our human hearts have borne an almost intolerable weight of grief for the lives of the young men taken in the war—the young men with whom the world's destiny and the hope of the future seemed to lie. A sheer, pitiless waste of man-power it was, and it robbed posterity as well as our own time. But in those lives ended so soon there was not promised merely so there was performance. Many whose term of years has been comparatively brief have done more for the welfare of their fellow men than those who spent their long, long time upon earth chiefly in ease and self-indulgence and the habitual avoidance of hard things.

We think we see wreckage and ruin round about us, in precious lives as in perishable material, but it is for a Power infinitely greater and higher than our own to pronounce a verdict as to what is whole and what is incomplete. Our knowledge is but partial, our vision is blurred, our verdicts are qualified by our many and serious limitations.

Much may have been done in what looks to our mortal light like the fragments of a lifetime. If we cannot in our term of days have all that we desire, let us learn how much we may do with the portion that is granted in answer to our petulant requisitions. The Chinese have a proverb, "Half an orange tastes as sweet as a whole one." There is wrapped up in that aphorism a deal of wisdom. We learn, when we have little and must make much of it, how foolish we were when we had a great deal and complained. When we must use what we have instead of repining for what which we have not, we develop all manner of unsuspected resources. We surprise ourselves with the discovery that we can do what heretofore was deemed formidably beyond the impossibilities. If the work of the world had to be done by machine and tools utterly perfect, or if society had to depend on complete and flawless individuals, the life of this planet would be at a standstill. The responsibility for carrying forward the business and maintaining and repairing the social fabric rests with agencies and individuals far from ideal, doing the best they can.

Plenty of Time in Dublin.

Ireland is a country in which the people take politics energetically and business casually. George A. Birmingham (Canon Hannay) in his book "An Irishman Looks At His World," illustrates the leisurely methods of Dublin by describing the experience a stranger who wants to hire a house agent. Everywhere else the house agent is a striking citizen; not so in Dublin.

House agents are agreeable and friendly men who have long printed lists of possible habitations on which the number of rooms, rent and other details are plainly set forth. The agent takes the list and goes to the house and searches out a house that seems to be the thing he wants. He is met at the door by a smiling parlor maid, who tells him that it was to be let once, but was taken on a long lease six months ago. Still hopeful, the searcher goes to Rathfarnham and finds another house. It is indubitably to be let. There are bills to that effect in the windows. But there is no possible way of getting inside it. The key is, perhaps, somewhere. Perhaps there is no key. The stranger goes back to the house agent, after five or six of these experiences, in a furious temper, but the house agent is agreeable and friendly.

"Do you tell me that now?" he says, when he hears that the house at Rathfarnham is inaccessible, his expression astonishment.

"Well, now," he says, "aren't some people the very devil? You'll hardly believe it but it was only yesterday the owner was asking me was there any chance of getting it let. How is a gentleman to take a house if he can't see the inside of it?"

The stranger of course is asking the same question himself. But his temper is cooling away. He is beginning to realize that a house agent must not be pinned down to the printed statements of his lists. That would be unfriendly. As for the loss of time! It is a supremely silly thing to fuss about a day or two.

In Due Season.

If night should come and find me at my toil,
When all Life's day I had, tho' faintly wrought,
And shallow furrows, cleft in stony soil
Were all my labor, shall I count it naught?

Only one poor gleaner, weak of hand,
Shall pick a scanty sheaf where I have sown;
Nay, for of thee the Master doth demand
Thy work; the harvest rests with Him alone.
—Col. John McCrea.

WAR ON THE COAST

CAMPAIGN OF MINATION

Menace to Salmon of Fraser River and of Georgia

The hair seals of the Gulf and the Gulf of Georgia have become the objects of an extermination by the government attacks have failed, to the intelligence of their great numbers.

These great salmon teemed with hair seals from the memory of a true seal, underlying fur. Its coat white spotted hair, and weight of perhaps 300 or a length of five or six might be called a cousin mous sea lions of the Queen and West Vancouver though he never attains those huge animals.

The Fisherman's Boat and the hair seals have been seen in hundreds, and they are strong, aggressive, but still display courage. They will take chances with a rifle-bull mind getting tangled up. Having learned that the fishermen are the wherein to obtain food, fishing grounds, counting breaking nets and lines, causing loss of money to the fishermen.

They seem to know it and avoid them with there are many thousands in the waters at Fraser. When the tide seen in hundreds, and some incoherent sand, far out on the river or gulf.

How the Seal Their system of strolling lines. A hair seal fisherman for outside of a rifle-bull to the troll. When himself on the line fact that the fishermen and many a mous sea lion, and the head lim of the catch.

The government, to encourage destruction phibious pirates, their tails, but it effect destroyed. The ago, a system of tried. It was thought that flat were connected with the charges, a great he caused. Considerable was devoted to tion of this war came up and lay doze on the sand pressed, and the No one knows casualties, but the found. The attention

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