FOOD CONTROLLER STATES THE NEED OF STRICT ECONOMY

Issues An Appeal to the People of Canada Urging Increased Production—Adoption of War Menus and Elimination of Waste.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—In a statement issued Thursday night Hon. W. J. Hanna, the newly-appointed Food Controller, reviews the food situation in Canada, emphasizes the need of the allies, urges economy and the prevention of waste in food, and bespeaks wholehearted public co-operation.

Mr. Hanna's statement reads in part:

"The outstanding fact of the food situation, which it is imperative that every citizen of Canada should realize at once, is that Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and European allies are wholly unable to supply the allied armies at the front and on the way. For nearly three years their manpower has been engaged in the direct work of war, and in some cases large areas of their most productive lands have been over-run by the enemy. Their food shortage and the food to supply the armies of Canada and the United States must be wholly provided from this side of the Atlantic. The supply must also be sufficient to cover losses at sea. Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and other countries are not now available to relieve the situation because of their remoteness and the shortage of tonnage.

"The crop of storable foods grown in Canada and the United States suitable for shipment overseas threatens to be entirely inadequate to meet the demand unless the whole people determine by every means in their power to make up the shortage. Every individual is under a direct obligation to assist in rationing the allied forces. There must be national self-denial and national co-operation to provide the necessary supplies.

"Time and investigation will be required to determine the best means of assuring adequate rations for the Canadian divisions and the allied nations and armies. But these are some measures that are so obviously right that we ask that they be adopted at once and that the men and women of the Dominion pledge themselves to their observance. They include:

"Maximum production; the largest possible consumption of perishable foodstuffs in order to liberate the storeable foods for transportation; the adoption of war menus; the prevention of food waste; the utilization and creation of organized volunteer bodies to assist the Food Controller in increasing and conserving the food supplies."

U.S. TROOPS REACH FRANCE

Advance Guard of Powerful Army to be Sent to War Against Germany.

A despatch from Washington says: The advance guard of the mighty army the United States is preparing to send against Germany reached France on Wednesday night. In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border, or in Hayti or Santo Domingo still on their faces, have been hastened overseas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese and the Italian troops on the western front.

The American forces will be a net gain to the allies. It will throw no single burden of supply or equipment on them. The troops will be f d, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States. Around them at the camp on French soil on Wednesday night were being stored supplies that will keep them going for months, and more will follow.

ITALIAN DESIGNS UNSINKABLE BOAT

A despatch from Rome says:—Umberto Pugliere, a naval engineer, has designed a new type of unsinkable cargo boat which has been accepted by the Italian Ministry of Marine

The Revista Maritina, describing the ship, says the vessel has a displacement of 10,300 tons and can carry 5,800 tons of cargo. It has a double skin, the space between the inner and the outer hulls being filled with coal and other materials which is intended to protect the ship from mine or torpedo.

REDUCTION IN U.S. COAL PRICES

Coal Price Cut Follows Investigation Into Costs of Mining Coal.

A despatch from Washington says:—An immediate general reduction of $1 to $1.50 a ton in the price of coal at the mine was agreed upon here on Thursday by representatives of the coal operators.

This reduction is expected to be followed by still further decrease in price after investigation into the costs of mining coal and it is probable that the Govrnment will be given a still lower price than that to the general public. Hundreds of millions of dollars will be saved to the American people through this decision.

The operators agreed to the immediate reduction at a meeting here on Thursday after adopting a resolution by which coal prices would be fixed with the aid and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission and the Committee on Coal Production of the National Defence Council.

Whatever else is neglected there should be no neglect of corn. Hay will give a light yield this year, but if there is plenty of ensilage, the shortage in hay will not be felt.

ENEMY HOLDS DESPERATELY TO AVION, LAST DEFENCE OF LENS

Gave Up His Trenches Leading to Village Only Under Strong Compulsion—Canadian Heavy Artillery Pounding at Final Teuton Stand.

A despatch from the Canadian Headquarters in France, says:—The enemy clings tenaciously to Avoin. He gave up his trenches, which were on a slope leading up to the village, a little over a quarter of a mile from the first houses, only under strong compulsion. They were dug in chalk, and our artillery observers had no difficulty in seeing the effect of every shell dropped in them. His new line is immediately in front of the most westerly row of houses in Avoin. It is connected with cellars and dugouts in the village, to which the occupants can retire when heavily shelled.

Strong Canadian patrols were sent out during last night along most of the front to learn something of the conditions in this trench line. They found it strongly held by the enemy, and were unable to enter his defence. Our heavy artillery has once more taken up the work of destruction.

When the Avion line is rendered untenable the defenders of Lens will have but one shot in their locker. Between Avion and Lens there is a considerable stretch of marsh land along the Souchez. This has been flooded and wire entanglements have been constructed on the eastern side of the flooded area.

North of the river, during the night, enemy posts were raided by the English Midland troops and a number of the enemy were killed and taken prisoners. There, as it is to the south, the German new line is strongly held.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, July 3—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.58½; No. 2 Northern, $2.55½, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 78c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.81½, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No official quotations.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.50 to $2.55; do., No. 3, $2.48 to $2.53, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $2.05, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $13.40; second patents, in jute bags, $12.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, $12.50, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $11.00 to $11.10, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $31; shorts, per ton, $38; middlings, per ton, $42; good feed flour, per bag, $2.80 to $2.90.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $12.50 to $13.50; mixed, per ton, $9 to $11, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery solids, per lb., 35 to 35½c; prints, per lb., 35½ to 36c; dairy, per lb., 28 to 29c.

Eggs—Per doz., 28 to 29c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 22½ to 23c; twins, 22¾ to 23½c; triplets, 23 to 23½c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30½c; triplets, 30½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 35 to 36c; creamery prints, 38 to 39c; solids, 38c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 37 to 38c; out of cartons, 35c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; fowl, 24 to 25c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 20 to 25c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 25 to 35c; hens, lb., 18 to 20c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Potatoes—On track Ontario, per bag, $4.50; Albertas, per bag, $4.00; P.E.I. reds, bag, $4.00; Red Star, new, bbl., $12.50 to $12.75; North Carolinas, new, bbl., $11.50 to $12.00.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallon, $1.75.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, $9.00 to $9.50 per bush.; Limas, per lb., 19 to 20c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 36c; backs, plain, 36 to 37c; boneless, 39 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 25 to 25½c per lb; clear bellies, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 27¾c; pails, 27½ to 27¾c; compound, tierces, 21½; tubs, 21¾c; pails, 22c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, July 3—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 79½c; do., No. 3, 78½c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 78½c. Barley—Malting, $1.18. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $13.50; do., seconds, $13; do., strong bakers', $12.80; do., straight rollers, $12.50 to $12.80; do., bags, $6 to $6.15. Rolled oats—Barrels, $9 to $9.10; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.35 to $4.40. Bran—$30 to $32. Shorts—$38. Middlings—$40 to $42. Mouillie—$44 to $49. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $13.50; cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; do., finest easterns, 21¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 35c; do., seconds, 34c. Eggs—Selected, 37 to 38c; No. 1 stock, 34 to 35c; No. 2 stock, 31 to 32c.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, July 3—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.38; No. 2 northern, $2.35; No. 3 northern, $2.31; No. 4, $2.19; No. 5, $1.95; No. 6, $1.75. Basis contract: June, $2.37; July, $2.32; August (first half), $2.27. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 70⅞c; No. 3 C.W., 70c; extra No. 1 feed, 70c; No. 1 feed, 69c; No. 2 feed, 66¾c. Barley—No. 3, $1.26; No. 4, $1.21; rejected, $1.10; feed, $1.10. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.72½; No. 2 C.W., $2.63½; No. 3 C.W., $2.51½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Minn., July 3—Wheat—July, $2.30; September, $1.71½; cash, No. 1 hard, $2.50 to $2.55; No. 1 Northern, $2.40 to $2.50; No. 2 Northern, $2.30 to $2.40. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.67½ to $1.68½. Oats—No. 3 white, 65¾ to 66¾c. Flour unchanged. Shipments, 30,632 barrels. Bran—$27.50 to $28.50.

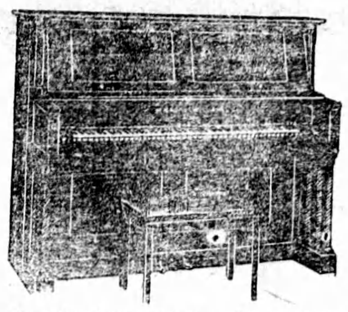
Duluth, Minn., July 3—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.38, nominal; No. 1 Northern, $2.37; No. 2 Northern, $2.32; July, $2.37, nominal. Linseed—$2.96, July, $2.96; September, $2.95; October, $2.80.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, July 3—Extra choice heavy steers, $12.25 to $12.50; choice heavy steers, $11.75 to $12.15; good heavy steers, $11.40 to $11.60; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.40 to $12; do., good, $11.00 to $11.25; do., medium, $10.25 to $10.75; do., common, $9.50 to $9.85; butchers' bulls, choice, $10 to $10.25; do., good bulls, $9.25 to $9.50; do., medium bulls, $8 to $8.50; do., rough bulls, $6 to $6.10; butchers' cows, choice, $9.50 to $10; do., good, $8.50 to $9; do., medium, $7.50 to $8.00; stockers, $7.50 to $8.50; feeders, $9.25 to $9.75; canners and cutters, $5.40 to $6.40; milkers, good to choice, $80 to $110; do., com. and med., each, $40 to $60; springers, $85 to $110; light ewes, $8.50 to $9.50; sheep, heavy, $6.50 to $7.50; yearlings, $11 to $12.50; calves, good to choice, $13 to $15; spring lambs, lb., 15c to 16c; lambs, yearlings, $10 to $11; hogs, fed and watered, $16; do., weighed off cars, $16.25; do., f.o.b., $15.25.

Montreal, July 3—Choice steers, $11.50 to $12.00; good, $11.00 to $11.25; fair, $10.00 to $10.75; common, $9.00 to $9.50; cows, $8.00 to $10.00; bulls, $8.50 to $10.30; choice milkers, $110 to $115; very good milkers, $90.00; calves, $7 to $12; sheep, $7.50 to $9.00; spring lambs, $6.00 to $8.00; selected hogs, $16.00 to $16.25; heavyweights, $15.00 to $15.25.

Piano Firm 18 Years Older than Confederation



On July first Canada celebrated the semi-centennial celebration of Confederation.

Looking back over the progress accomplished in Canada during those years, the many remarkable achievements seem hardly possible.

The industries of Canada have progressed step by step as the population increased. Among the older "truly Canadian" firms is The Williams Piano Co., Ltd., of Oshawa, Ont., makers of the famous Williams New Scale Piano.

R. S. Williams came from England and established this concern in 1849—68 years ago. Canadians will feel proud to know that they have such a "truly Canadian" piano—the Williams New Scale, which they can be proud to place in their home. The Williams Piano Co. at Oshawa will be glad to send interesting points concerning the "Artist Choice" piano, free upon request.

CROPS ARE SMALLER THROUGHOUT EUROPE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A cablegram received at the office of the Commissioner of the International Institute of Agriculture for Canada gives the following official crop data:

The wheat crop of France is provisionally estimated at 161,674,000 bushels, or 75 per cent. of the 1916 crop. Wheat production of India 379,090,000 bushels, or 119 per cent. of last year, and 105 per cent. of the average of the five years, 1911-15. Japan's wheat crop is estimated at 26,533,000 bushels, or 94 per cent. of the 1916 crop, and 108 per cent. of the five years average.

The area sown to wheat in Italy is 10,626,000 acres, 91 per cent. of last year's acreage, and 89 per cent. of the five year's average; India 33,041,000 acres of 110 per cent. of 1916, and 108 per cent. of average; Tunis 1,310,000, or 88 per cent. of 1916, and 102 per cent. of average.

Area sown to barley: France 1,475,000 acres, or 95 per cent. of 1916; Italy 544,000, or 91 per cent. of 1916, and 89 per cent. of average; Tunis 1,038,000, or 84 per cent. of 1916, and 92 per cent. of average.

Area sown to oats: France 6,437,000 acres, or 83 per cent. of 1916; Scotland 1,040,000, or 105 per cent. of 1916, and 109 per cent. of average; Italy 1,[illegible],000, or 130 per cent. of 1916, and 92 per cent. of average.

The condition of cereal crops on June 1st was good in Ireland and Italy, average in India, Egypt, and moderate in France, Great Britain, Luxemburg, Netherlands and Switzerland.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canada's Food Controller

FRENCH TROOPS WIN NOTABLE VICTORY OVER CROWN PRINCE

Gen. Petain's Thrust, Completed in Thirteen Minutes, Wins Last High Ground of Germans Along the Chemin-des-Dames.

A despatch from Paris says:—The sharp blow delivered against the Crown Prince's new Ailette River positions Wednesday resulted in the loss of his last existing high ground along the Chemin-des-Dames, north of Hurtebise Farm.

The suddenness and effectiveness of Gen. Petain's thrust, which was completed in thirteen minutes, compares with the recapture of Douamont last Autumn and the British successes at Vimy and Messines.

Gen. Petain's recent statement to the French troops explaining France's war aims is significant, coming on the eve of the secret session of the Chamber of Deputies when Gen. Nivelle's April offensive will be the subject of investigation. The French high command's confidence in the unshakable morale of the French soldiers is made clear by Petain, who, on the eve of the fourth year of the war, reiterates the allies' determination to fight on for a lasting peace.

Gen. Petain's pronunciamento, coupled with the lightning-like attack on the Dragon's Cave, where the French "shock" regiments stormed one of the hardest posts on the whole front, goes far to disprove what a few pacifist pessimists have been spreading—that the French are sinking into lassitude after the tremendous struggle of the last three years.

The French morale has been improving steadily since the German failure at Verdun, and the successful British onslaughts, with the appearance of American troops on this front, cause the men to look forward fuller of confidence than ever before.

SOVEREIGNITY OF LUXEMBURG IGNORED AGAIN BY THE GERMANS

Sent Belgian "Slaves" to Replace the Strikers and Threatened Residents With Summary Execution.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—Details of the miners' strike in Luxemburg, which the Germans suppressed, have reached the Telegraaf. Over two-thirds of all the Luxemburg workers struck at the beginning of June. The workers demanded a share of the enormous war profits of these mines from work for the German army. The Luxemburg Government warned the people that the Germans would send troops to prevent disturbances, and that the troops would be quartered on the population. In June 16 per cent. of the miners at Dodelange struck, whereupon the Germans issued a threatening notice to all towns in Luxemburg forbidding meetings and declaring that the demonstrations would be suppressed by force of arms and the leaders arrested for treason and tried by court-martial. The Luxemburg Government protested strongly against the new attack against Luxemburg sovereignity. The Germans replied with "slaves" from the Etappe region, compelling them to replace the strikers. The following day 1,000 more deported Belgians arrived at Luxemburg. The strike leaders were summoned before the military governor and flatly informed with menaces that the strike must cease. The following day the strikers, whereof 80 per cent. were without food, capitulated.

BRAZIL REVOKES NEUTRALITY DECREE

South American Republic Lines Up on the Side of the Allies.

A despatch from Rio Janeiro says:—Brazil has revoked her decree of neutrality in the war between the Entente Allies and Germany.

Although no announcement has been vouchsafed as to whether the South American republic will actually enter hostilities by its revocation of neutrality it definitely aligns itself formally on the side of the United States and the Entente.

U. S. RED CROSS TOTALS $114,000,000.

A despatch from Washington says: Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross War Council, who has been in charge of its seven-day campaign for $100,000,000 for war relief work, on Tuesday announced the success of the project. The subscriptions received aggregated at least $114,000,000.

SERB TRAITORS WERE EXECUTED

Army Officers Hatched a Plot to Overthrow the Present Regime of Serbia.

A despatch from Salonica says:—Several executions took place in the outskirts of Salonica on Wednesday. Col. Dimitrievich, Major Vulovich and an Austro-Hungarian volunteer, Malobabach, concerned with many others in a conspiracy of a Serbian secret society to overthrow the present regime of Serbia and substitute an oligarchic form of government, were shot.

Many others implicated received long terms of imprisonment.

TIMES RED CROSS FUND EXCEEDS $35,000,000

A despatch from London says:—The Times' fund for the British Red Cross and Order of St. John on Thursday passed seven million pounds.

CANADIAN TROOPS FIGHTING THEIR WAY THROUGH AVION

Second Attack in Twenty-four Hours—Advance by Way of Labyrinth of Ruined Houses—All Objectives Are Attained.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France says:—Fighting their way forward, amid a labyrinth of ruined houses, over which the smoke of battle hung densely, the Canadians at sundown on Thursday night were more than half-way through Avion. The attack, which was the second in 24 hours, was made in conjunction with the British troops, all of whom reached their objectives. On the north our hold upon Reservoir Hill was made absolute by the gallant advance of the British soldiers, who went forward without check, despite heavy enemy shelling.

The German trenches on the eastern side were occupied within half an hour after the attack began. Throughout the day there had been incessant artillery activity. The Germans kept Coulotte and Lens-Arras road under shrapnel fire throughout the afternoon, evidently to make difficult the assemblage of troops for a further advance into Avion.

Their former front line, on the outskirts of Avion, was also hammered with high explosives and considerably damaged. Our guns did much counter-battery work to the east of Lens, where most of the enemy's guns are now located.

The Doings of the Duffs.