GERMAN PICKED TROOPS MOWN DOWN IN ASSAULTS ON FRENCH

In Northern Belgium the British Engage in Artillery Duels With Enemy.

A despatch from London says: Apparently the Germans are intent on breaking the French line between Soissons and Rheims, having delivered another tremendous assault from north-east of Craonne to east of Hurtebise. Into the fray were thrown picked troops, who were mown down everywhere, and the attack, like others that had preceded it, failed. Near St. Quentin, where for some the situation has been calm, the Germans also delivered attacks on a front of about a half-mile. Here they succeeded in penetrating French first-line positions, only to be expelled from them in a counter-attack.

There has been no diminution in the artillery duels between the British and Germans in Northern Belgium, nor in the ceaseless small attacks the British have been making against German trenches for many days. Around Monchy-le-Preux these infantry attacks have resulted in the British regaining all the ground they lost to the Germans east of Arras July 11.

BIG DEVELOPMENT IN JUNE TRADE

Returns For Month Show Increase in Exports and Imports.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—The figures for June continue to show a remarkable development in both exports and imports. For June the total trade amounted to $213,800,908, compared with $162,035,400 in June, 1916. Exports for the past month totalled $116,285,841, and imports $97,515,067. During June there was exported foreign merchandise to the value of $3,725,324, as compared with $54,347,307 in the corresponding month last year. The total trade for the first three months of the fiscal year was $622,407,781, and for the same period last year $431,626,215.

VON TIRPITZ RALLYING OPPONENTS OF PEACE.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: Admiral von Tirpitz has telegraphed an appeal to Ernst Bassermann, the national Liberal leader, who is now an invalid, to leave the sanitarium where he is under treatment and assist in the fight against the bloc resolution in the Reichstag, which will come up Friday. The von Tirpitz message says:

"No passing food difficulties or war weariness must be allowed to soften the German people's determination and render possible a peace which would threaten the future of Germany and its working classes. The bulk of the national Liberals will probably vote against the non-annexationist resolution."

BRITISH BLOCKADE TROUBLES HOLLAND

A despatch from The Hague says:—The question of the new British danger zone has assumed a serious aspect so far as Dutch shipping is concerned. It is now obvious that unless the German Government is willing to change the so-called safety channel farther west, that is nearer the German coast, Dutch overseas shipping will be at a complete standstill, as is the case at present. The Dutch Government has approached Germany on this question, and is expecting an answer shortly.

AUTONOMY BILL PASSED BY DIET OF FINLAND

A despatch from Helsingfors, Finland, says:—The Finnish Diet having by a vote of 165 to 27 votes declared the necessity of immediately voting on the autonomy bill, adopted it forthwith in full by a vote of 136 to 55.

The Diet rejected by a vote of 104 to 86 an amendment by Deputy Cuallas proposing that the bill should be submitted for the approbation of the Russian Provisional Government.

BERLIN HOTEL GUESTS RISK LOSS OF SHOES.

A despatch from Berlin says: The time-honored custom among hotel guests of depositing one's footwear in the corridor outside the door to have it polished, is likely to come into disuse for the time being. The growing demand for shoes, even castoffs, has encouraged thefts of footwear in hotels.

GERMAN LOSSES TOTAL 4,500,000

Figures Represent Casualties Announced in Official Lists of Berlin.

London, July 18.—The German casualties for June, says the Times, were 166,547; killed, 29,000; missing, 37,000; severely wounded, 21,000. The total casualties are now four and a half millions. The killed are over a million; prisoners, 316,000; missing, 275,000; severely wounded, 591,000. These figures represent the casualties announced in the German official lists.

DRIED FRUIT SUPPLIED TO TEUTONS BY SWEDEN

A despatch from London says:—In the Prize Court the Attorney-General asked for the condemnation of some 1,800 tons of dried fruits from New York and San Francisco, seized on the stearmers San Francisco and Pacific, consigned to the Swedish Victualling Commission, a Government department, but alleged to be intended for export to Germany.

Before the war, said the Attorney-General, the annual requirements of Sweden in these commodities was 6,500 tons, but in 1915 the imports had totaled 11,556 tons, while for the first half of 1916, 6,500 tons had been imported. Besides this, he added, Sweden had on hand before the war 11,000 tons of these fruits, yet in the Summer of 1916 no dried fruits remained in Sweden. The inference was that guarantee not to re-export fruits had been systematically broken.

QUEBEC BRIDGE SPAN READY IN SEPTEMBER

A despatch from Montreal says:—The anniversary of the disastrous attempt of last year, September 11, may be the time chosen for trying anew to hoist into position the huge central span of the big Quebec bridge.

The new span is well under way at Sillery, being now about one-third completed—and it is expected that it will be finished in September.

No change has been made in the method of putting it in place. Every care is being taken to assure that there be no defect in the material which could cause another disaster. Government engineers visit the scene of the work every week to supervise the construction of the span.

DECLARES THAT LENINE IS GERMAN AGENT.

A despatch from Petrograd says: A letter from Gen. Brussiloff's chief of staff states that Nikolai Lenine, the Radical Socialist leader, is an agent of the German general staff. The evidence was traced through the confession of Lieut. Ermolenko that he was sent to the front of the sixth Russian army to make a propaganda in favor of an early peace with Germany. Lenine's task was to compromise the Provisional Government in the eyes of the people by every possible means. Funds were sent through the intermediary of an employee of the German legation at Stockholm. The alleged chief German agent in Russia is Maxsta Koslovsky, to whose account, it is stated, 2,000,000 roubles are now standing.

Co-operative buying is one way to economize.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, July 24—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.63½; No. 2 Northern, $2.60½, nominal, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 82¼c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.08, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No official quotations.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.45 to $2.50; No. 3, $2.43 to $2.48, according to freights outside.

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

Barley—Malting, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $12.90; second patents, in jute bags, $12.40; strong bakers', in jute bags, $12.00.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.55 to $10.65, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, per ton, $40 to $41; middlings, per ton, $44 to $45; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton $12.00 to $12.50; mixed, per ton, $9 to $11, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery solids, per lb., 34 to 34½c; prints, per lb., 34½ to 35c; dairy, per lb., 28 to 29c.

Eggs—Per doz., 32 to 33c.

Cheese—New, large, 22½ to 23c; twins, 22¾ to 23¼c; triplets, 23 to 23½c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30½c; triplets, 30½c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; fowl, 20 to 22c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, Spring, 23c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 22c; hens, 16 to 18c; ducks, Spring, 18c.

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

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, $9.00 to $9.50 per bush; Limas, per lb., 18 to 19c.

Potatoes—Red Star, new, bbl., $7.50 to $8.00; North Carolinas, new, bbl., $7.50 to $8.00; seconds, bbl., $6.50 to $6.75.

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, 26 to 26½c per lb; clear bellies, 25 to 26c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26¾ to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27¼c; pails, 27¼ to 27½c; compound, tierces, 21c; tubs, 21¼c; pails, 21½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, July 24—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 82¾c; do., No. 3, 81¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 81¾c. Barley—Man. feed, $1.25. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $13; seconds, $12.50; strong bakers', $12.30; Winter patents, choice, $13.25; straight rollers, $12.50 to $12.80; do., bags, $6.00 to $6.15. Rolled oats—Barrels, $9.00 to $9.35; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.40 to $4.50. Bran—$35 to $36. Shorts—$40 to $41. Middlings—$40 to $42. Mouillie, $44 to $49. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $11 to $11.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; do., easterns, 21¾c. Butter—Choice creamery, 36c; seconds, 35c. Eggs—Fresh, 42c; selected, 39c; No. 1 stock, 35 to 36c; No. 2 stock, 30 to 32c. Potatoes—per bag, car lots, $2 to $6.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, July 24—Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.42; No. 2, do., $2.39; No. 3, do., $2.36; No. 4, $2.24; No. 5, $2.01½; No. 6, $1.82; feed, $1.46. Basis contract, July, $2.42; August, $2.37. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 75½c; No. 3 C.W., 73¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 73¾c; No. 1 feed, 70¾c; No. 2 feed, 68¾c. Barley—No. 3, $1.26; No. 4, $1.22, rejected, $1.11; feed, $1.11. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.92; No. 2 C. W., $2.88; No. 3 C.W., $2.73.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, July 24—Wheat—July, $2.57; September, $2.07; No. 1 hard, $2.75; No. 1 Northern, $2.60 to $2.70; No. 2, do., $2.50 to $2.60. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.94 to $1.95. Oats—No. 3 white, 75¾ to 76¼c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$31.00 to $32.00.

Duluth, July 24—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.59; No. 1 Northern, $2.58; No. 2, do., $2.53. Linseed—$3.07; July, $3.07; September, $3.01½; October, $3.05½.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, July 24—Extra choice steers, $11.25 to $12; choice heavy steers, $10.60 to $11.10; butchers' cattle, choice, $10.60 to $11; do., good, $10.25 to $10.40; do., medium, $9 to $9.50; do., common, $8 to $8.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.75 to $9.25; do., good bulls, $8 to $8.25; do., medium bulls, $7.25 to $7.70; do., rough bulls, $5 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $8.50 to $9; do., good, $7.60 to $8, do., medium, $7 to $7.50; stockers, $6.35 to $8; feeders, $8 to $9.10; canners and cutters, $5.75 to $6; milkers, good to choice, $80 to $100; do., com. and med., $40 to $50; springers, $80 to $110; light ewes, $8.35 to $9.65; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.50; yearlings, $10 to $11; calves, good to choice, $14 to $15; spring lambs, $15.75 to $16.50; lambs, yearlings, $9 to $10.50; hogs, fed and watered, $15.75 to $16; do., weighed off cars, $16 to $16.25; do., f.o.b., $15 to $15.25.

Montreal, July 24—Spring lambs, $13; sheep, $7.50 to $8; milk-fed calves, $13; grass-fed, $7; good quality milk-fed calves, $11; choice select hogs, $15.50 to $16 for long run, and $15.25 to $15.50 for short run; sows, $13.25 to $14; stags, $12 to $12.25.

Successes in East Africa.

A despatch from London says:—Describing operations from July 11 to 15, an official statement from headquarters in East Africa reports the continued success of the encircling movement of columns working southward of Kilwa against enemy forces established on the line of Itshikale-Utigeri.

Before going into an enterprise take heed to consider where you are coming out. Exits are quite as important as entrances.

BRITISH PRICES LARGELY REDUCED

Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, Takes Steps to Reduce the Profits of Middlemen.

A despatch from London says:—A reduction of 25 per cent. in the price of bread at an early date was announced by Baron Rhondda, Food Controller. A graduated reduction in the price of meat for the army and civilians, which, by January, will mean a 30 per cent. decrease from the amount now paid, also was announced. In discussing these reductions with the Associated Press, Baron Rhondda said:

"Steps have been taken to control the profits of butchers and others in a manner to ensure that the benefit will accrue to the consumer. The Food Controller is handicapped to a certain extent by a lack of knowledge of what the United States expects to do. Consequently, exhaustive price-fixings are now difficult. It is hard for us to fix our prices until the United States has fixed hers.

"We have done much toward reducing the consumption of bread through economy. Twenty per cent. less bread is consumed now than last year through a stoppage of waste and other elements. This has been done, notwithstanding the recent shortage in potatoes, which, happily, are plentiful now, and reduced in price.

INVERTED RAIN.

How a Shower of Machine Gun Bullets Looked to an Aviator.

It will be easily understood, writes Mr. C. G. Grey in Tales of the Flying Services, that before a bullet that has been shot straight upward begins to fall there must be a point where it stands dead still, and that for the last part of its upward path it travels very slowly. One officer of my acquaintance told me, after some months of war, that his most curious experience was when once, and once only, he discovered the exact extreme range point.

He was flying along quite peacefully on a bright, sunny morning at an altitude of a little over eight thousand feet, without worrying about anything, when suddenly he saw something bright dart past the side of the machine. He began to look about him and saw, a shade below him and a trifle to one side, a whole stream of little bright things glittering in the sun.

Then he realized he had just struck a level that happened to be the extreme vertical range of a machine gun that was making uncommonly good shooting. Other bullets from rifles and other machine guns also flashed into view as he flew along, and when his eyes caught the right focus he could follow the slow, topmost part of their movement for a considerable distance. "It looked," he said, "just as if it were raining upward," and the phenomenon was so novel that he quite forgot for a time that the "raindrops" indicated that he was unpopular with some one below.

V.C. WAS CONFERRED FOR FIGHTING U-BOATS.

A despatch from London says: In London list of naval heroes mentioned for various services performed, gazetted on Friday, appear the names of more than fifty men variously honored for meritorious action against enemy submarines. The names of two recipients of Victoria Crosses are included in the list.

HOLD SECRET SESSION TO DISCUSS OFFENSIVE

A despatch from Paris says:—The Senate on Thursday convened in secret session to hear interpellations by various Senators concerning the French offensive in the Aisne and in Champagne, begun April 16 last, and regarding the medical service during the battles.

Wesley College, Winnipeg, is now without a faculty, all the professors having resigned in accordance with the requests made by the board of governors. Reconstruction of the faculty will take place upon the arrival of Dr. Riddell, new president of the college, from Edmonton.

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR SAYS WAR WAS FORCED UPON THEM

Dr. Michaelis in His Inaugural Address to the Reichstag Declared That Submarine Campaign is a Lawful Measure.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial German Chancellor, in his address to the Reichstag Thursday afternoon, declared his adhesion to Germany's submarine campaign, asserting it to be a lawful measure, justifiably adopted for shortening the war.

Dr. Michaelis opened his Reichstag speech with a hearty tribute to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the retiring Imperial Chancellor, whose work, he said, history would appreciate.

The Chancellor declared that the war was forced upon unwilling Germany by the Russian mobilization, and that the submarine war was also forced upon Germany by Great Britain's illegal blockade-starvation war.

The faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check Great Britain's illegality was vain, Germany's final attempt to avoid the extremity by a peace offer failed, and the submarine campaign was adopted, said the Chancellor.

The submarines, the speaker continued, had done all and more than had been expected, and the false prophets who had predicted the end of the war at a definite time had done a disservice to the Fatherland.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA

Inflicted Loss on Turks and Travelled 12 Miles Up Euphrates in 10 Days.

A despatch from London says:—An official report relating to the Mesopotamian campaign shows a considerable British advance. The report reads:—

"On July 11 one of our columns engaged a Turkish force in the direction of Ramadies, on the Euphrates. After a short action, in which considerable loss was inflicted on the Turks, a further advance was broken off by us owing to the extreme heat. As a result of these operations we have been able to advance about 12 miles up the Euphrates in the last ten days."

SWEDEN SUPPLYING IRON ORE TO GERMANY.

A despatch from New York says: A special cable from London says:

"Authoritative information enables the World correspondent to state that Germany has contracted for 1,500,000 tons of high-grade hematite (an oxide of iron) from Sweden for the coming year. This particular ore is essential for German purposes as the only kind available for the manufacture of machinery and tools, and it is carried across the Baltic Sea.

"The ships are convoyed by Swedish warships until they are taken up by German warships, showing the exceptional importance which both Germany and Sweden attach to the trade.

"The British navy cannot hinder this trade, and the Russians have been powerless to do so, especially of late. As a means of enabling Germany to continue fighting, it is of vital moment, so the question has been raised here whether America may decide to give Sweden the choice between getting American food supplies or of ceasing to assist Germany by sending her this essential war material."

DISUNION IN RUSSIAN ARMY

Is Cause of German Success in Eastern Galicia.

A despatch from London says:—Disaffection among Russian troops has resulted in an important gain of ground by the Germans and Austrians in the region of Zlochoff, east of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

Persistent German attacks at first were repulsed by the Russians. Later a Russian regiment near the centre of the line voluntarily left its trenches and retired, forcing the other units on the line to fall back. This movement, Petrograd says, gave the Germans opportunity for developing their movement. Some Russian troops are reported to have refused to obey their commanders under the influence of the extremists who brought about the recent disorders in the Russian capital. Prince Leopold led the Austro-German advance in person, and his troops, Berlin says, occupied three zones of defence and captured "a few thousand" prisoners.

North-west of Halicz the Russians have evacuated Bludniki. Near Brzezany, between Halicz and Zlochoff, the Russians have repulsed German efforts. A Russian offensive movement near Novica, south of Kalusz., brought no important gain.

KERENSKY BECOMES PREMIER OF RUSSIA

A despatch from Petrograd says:—The Bourse Gazette announces that Premier Lvoff has resigned, and that Alexander F. Kerensky has been appointed Premier, but will temporarily retain his portfolio of Minister of War and Marine.

M. Tzretelli has been appointed to the post of Minister of the Interior, which was held by M. Lvoff, but will retain his portfolio of Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

M. Nekrasoff has been named provisionally as Minister of Justice in place of M. Pereviziff, who resigned Thursday.

The most economical way of preparing fish is by steaming.

CANADIANS ONLY 1,500 YARDS FROM THE HEART OF LENS

Gallant Troops Are Advancing Against Strongly Fortified Positions in Centre of City.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters says: Early on Friday morning Canadian troops holding the front between Avion and Lens in the flooded area established a post well to the north of any hitherto occupied, There was little retaliation from the Germans. The new post is only 1,500 yards from the heart of Lens.

The German defence of Lens is worthy of a better cause. As our patrols push forward through the mass of crumbling rubbish which now marks the site of one of France's greatest pre-war industrial communities evidence is found everywhere that the enemy intends to hold the centre of the city until his losses become unendurable.

The front line is marked by rows of houses that have been pulled down to add by their debris to the strength of the cellars wherein the Germans shelter from the incessant artillery fire directed against them. Wire entanglements have been constructed around these houses, so that each is a self-contained strong point with a subterranean exit in the rear for its garrison. Provided with good machine-gun emplacements houses so fortified prove a hard nut to crack, and there are now thousands of such houses in the Lens salient.

The Doings of the Duffs.