R-34 MADE RETURN FLIGHT WITHIN SEVENTY-FIVE HOURS

Giant British Dirigible Landed Safely at Pulham, England, on Sunday Morning, the Trans-Atlantic Voyage Being Practically Without Incident.

Pulham, Norfolk, England, July 13.—Great Britain's mammoth trans-Atlantic air pioneer, the dirigible R-34, arrived at the air station here at 6.56 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, to-day, completing her round trip from the British Isles to the United States and return. The R-34 poked her nose out of the clouds northeast of this village and, after circling the flying field three times, glided gently to the ground, and ten minutes later was housed in the dirigible shed. The voyage from Long Island was without particular incident, and was completed in approximately 75 hours.

Shouts from those on the field greeted the first sight of the long, gray body low on the horizon. As the R-34 approached the field she dropped from a height of 5,000 feet to 2,000 feet. The men who were to aid the airship in landing were ordered to their positions and waited silently as the ship circled the field, dropping lower and lower.

"The voyage home has been without incident," Major Scott said in telling the story of the return flight.

"We estimated we would make it in from 70 to 80 hours," he said. "We made it in 75. When we left we had a strong wind behind us, and we covered the first 800 miles in about eight hours. When we circled over New York we could plainly see the crowds on Broadway waving to us as we passed, but we could not hear them because of the noise of the engines.

"South of Newfoundland we encountered head winds, and our progress from then on was slower. We travelled at an average height of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and found much low clouds of fog. Once we saw nothing but fog for 24 hours.

"We struck Ireland at Clifden, and made good progress from there, although our steering engine broke down Saturday morning. We started with 4,900 gallons of gasoline and have 1,000 left."

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 15.—Man. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William.

American corn—Nominal.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 83⅝c; No. 3 CW, 80⅝c; Ex. No. 1 feed, 80⅝c; No. 1 feed, 79⅛c; No. 2 feed, 75¼c.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 77 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.20. No. 2 do, $2.11 to $2.19; No. 3 do, $2.07 to $2.15 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2 do, $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 do, $2.02 to $2.10 f.o.b., shipping points according to freights

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.27; No. 4 CW, $1.23; rejected, $1.18; feed, $1.18.

Peas—No. 2 nominal.

Barley—Malting, $1.18 to $1.22, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.50 to $10.75, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $39 to $42 per ton; shorts, $42 to $44 per ton; good feed flour, $2.90 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $21 to $23 per ton; mixed, $18 to $19 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 38 to 40c; Creamery, fresh made solids, 49 to 49½c; prints, 49 to 50c.

Eggs—New laid, 40 to 41c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, broilers, 30 to 40c; heavy fowl, 28c; light fowl, 26c; old roosters, 19c; old ducks, 20c; young ducks, 28c; old turkeys, 30c, delivered, Toronto.

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

Cheese—New, large, 32 to 32½c; twins, 32½ to 33c; triplets, 33 to 33½c; Stilton, 33 to 34c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 44 to 46c; creamery prints, 52 to 54c.

Margarine—36 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 44 to 45c; new laid in cartons, 48c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 25 to 30c; fowl, 45 to 50c; turkeys, 40c; ducklings, lb., 40c; squabs, doz., $7; geese, 28 to 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 40 to 45c; fowl, 33 to 35c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track, Toronto, car lots, $1.75; on track outside, $1.65.

Beans—Canadian, hand-pick., bus., $4.50 to $4.75; primes, $3.75 to $4; Imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $3; Limas, 13½ to 14c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5-lb. tins, 25 to 26c lb.; 10-lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 60-lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 19 to 20c. Comb: 16-oz., $4.50 to $5, doz.; 10-oz., $3.50 to $4 dozen.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, $2.45 to $2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, $2.35 to $2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 48c; do, heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 65c; rolls, 37c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 56c; backs, plain, 50 to 51c; boneless, 60c; clear bellies, 41c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 36c; tubs, 37½c; pails, 37¾c; prints, 39c. Compound tierces, 31½ to 32c; tubs, 32 to 32½c; pails, 32¼ to 32¾c; prints, 33 to 33½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 15.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 91c. Flour, new standard grade, $11 to $11.10. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.25 to $4.40. Bran, $43 to $43.50. Shorts, $45.50 to $46. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $30. Cheese, finest easterns, 29c. Butter, choicest creamery, 54c. Eggs, selected, 54c; No. 1 stock, 48c; No. 2 stock, 42 to 44c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $31.50 to $32. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 38¾c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 15.—Choice heavy steers, $14 to $14.75; good heavy steers, $13.50 to $13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $13.50; do, good, $12.25 to $13; do, med., $11.50 to $12; do, com., $9.75 to $10.25; bulls, choice, $11.25 to $11.75; do, med., $10.25 to $10.75; do, rough, $8 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $11 to $11.75; do, good, $10.25 to $10.50; do, med., $9 to $9.25; do, com., $7.50 to $8; stockers, $8.75 to $11.75; feeders, $12.50 to $13; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $140; do., com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $160; light ewes, $10 to $11; yearlings, $13.50 to $15; spring lambs, per cwt., $19.50 to $21.50; calves, good to choice, $18 to $21.50; hogs, fed and watered, $23.75; do, weighed off cars, $24; do, f.o.b., $22.75.

Montreal, July 15.—Choice lambs, $18 per cwt; sheep, $8 to $10; milk-fed calves, $8 to $15; choice steers, $12; others, $9 to $11; butchers' cattle, $6 to $10 per cwt. for both bulls and cows; canners, $4.50.

WOULD LEAVE KAISER TO WORLD'S CONTEMPT

A despatch from London says:—In the long list of prominent Britishers opposed to the trial of the ex-Kaiser is Lord Beresford, who says:

"It would revive support for him in his own country. At the present moment the whole world regards him as a discredited and contemptible coward who deserted his troops in the face of the enemy when the critical moment arrived. The trial would land us in countless difficulties, with the chance that the ex-Kaiser might suffer no adequate punishment."

Ratified the Peace Treaty to Save Germany from Anarchy

A despatch from Weimar says:—In the debate on the ratification of the treaty in the German National Assembly, Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party, said: "We agreed to the treaty under hard compulsion, to save ourselves from anarchy and to preserve the Fatherland from internal ruin."

Herr Kreizig, Socialist; Prof. Schuecking, Democrat; Dr. Traub, National Party, and Herr Kahl, People's Party, all spoke, violently protesting the injustice of the treaty, the impossibility of its fulfilment, and declaring that the day of Germany's liberation would come.

ENGLISHMEN TO DEVELOP BRITISH COLUMBIA LANDS

A despatch from London says:—Lord Cowdray and others have obtained control of the Cold Stream estate of 13,000 acres and the White Valley Irrigation System near Vernon, B.C., with the intention of selling or developing the estate.

BUNCOED AGAIN.

Here is a man who had paid out his good money in ADVANCE for a suit of clothes he never saw. If he had only been wise in the FIRST place, he would have bought that suit of clothes at home. Then he would have been assured of a good fit, the same quality of goods and at a lower price. Yes, the home merchant can beat the catalog man on prices every time. That has been proved time and again. But people are only very slowly beginning to know it. The catalog business is so huge, its arguments are so impudent and overbearing that many a man is persuaded AGAINST his own judgment. He is carried off his feet and literally STAMPEDED into doing things he would not dream of doing if left alone to think it out by himself. Neighbor, don't be stampeded by that picture. Tear it out and bring it in to your home dealer. Figure it out with your home merchant. Get together with HIM. He WANTS to give you a square deal. Keep your money in your pocket till you are SURE.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON ENVER PASHA

New Turkish Government to Promptly Punish Military Leaders.

Constantinople, July 13.—Three members of the Turkish military clique were sentenced to death on Saturday for war crimes, and two others were given 15 years' imprisonment, by a court-martial appointed by the new Turkish Government.

Those receiving the death penalty were: Enver Pasha, former Minister of War; Talaat Bey, former Minister of the Interior, and Djemal Pasha, former Minister of Marine; Djavid Bey, former Minister of Finance, and Ala Cakiazim, former Sheik-ul-Islam, escaped with prison sentences.

The new Turkish Government, avowedly pro-ally, apparently has made good its promise of several weeks ago that it would spare the Peace Conference the trouble of punishing those who were responsible for the Armenian massacres and other international crimes. Kemal Bey, one of the Enver's associates, was recently tried and hung for complicity in these outrages. Several other former Government officials, army and navy officers, are still to be tried.

King Sends Congratulations To Commander of the R-34

London, July 13.—King George has sent the following telegram to Major Scott, commander of the R-34:

"I heartily congratulate you all on your safe return home after the completion of your memorable and, indeed, unique, trans-Atlantic air voyage."

CRUISERS TO ESCORT PRINCE ON VISIT

A despatch from London says:—Reuter learns that the warship Renown, escorted by two cruisers, will probably take the Prince of Wales to Canada.

32,000 CANADIANS STILL OVERSEAS

A despatch from London says:—With the sailing of the Carmania on Saturday with 2,495 troops and the sailing of the Tunisian on the same day with 268 troops, 255,413 Canadians have been repatriated since the date of the armistice.

The number of Canadians overseas, both in the British Isles and France, is now approximately 32,000. This, of course, includes hospital staffs, patients, working parties in France and permanent cadres and headquarters here. Shipping has been secured for the return of the remaining Canadian troops as fast as they are available.

Oxford Circus House, a supplementary office to Argyll House, was closed Saturday.

BRITISH WON WAR, MARSHAL HAIG SAYS

A despatch from London says:—Field Marshal Haig, receiving the freedom of Newcastle, deprecated the tendency to minimize the British army's achievements in the war.

"It is right to speak of our allies," he declared, "but it was the British army that won the war; it was Britain that bore the brunt of the fighting in the last two years.

"I hope everyone will realize that fact and stick by the fellows who fought and suffered and their dependents."

MONSTER PEACE PROCESSION IN THE EMPIRE'S CAPITAL

A despatch from London says:—The peace procession on July 19 will be the greatest in London's history. It will be seven miles long, and, from the route arranged for it to pass, two million people will be enabled to see it from the buildings and the streets, as against seven hundred thousand who saw King George's coronation parade.

PEACE CELEBRATION DAY IS SATURDAY, JULY 19

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Saturday, July 19 has been officially fixed as a public holiday for the celebration of peace. The date coincides with Peace Day throughout the Empire.

LIST OF GERMANS ALLIES WOULD TRY

British, French and Belgians Submit Names of Those Thought Guilty of Atrocities.

A despatch from London says:—The Germans whom the British, French and Belgians wish to put on trial include:

Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, for deportations from Lille, Roubaix, Turcoing and other places.

General von Mackensen, for thefts, incendiarism and executions in Rumania.

General von Buelow, for the burning of Andehne and shooting of 100 people.

Baron von der Dancken, head of the German political department in Brussels, who was concerned in the murder of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

Admiral von Buelow, for the burning bility for U-boat outrages.

Lieutenant Wilhelm Wernher, Commander Max Velentiner and Commander von Ferstner, for sinking hospital ships.

Mayor von Manteuffer, for the burning of Louvain.

Major von Bulow, for the destruction of Aerschot and the execution of 150 civilians.

General Olsen von Cassel, for cruelties at Doberitz.

Lieutenant Rudiger, for cruelties at Ruhleben.

Major von Goertz, for cruelties at Magdoburg.

The brothers Niemeyer, the bullies of Holsminden and Clausthal camps, who ill treated British prisoners.

General von Tesny, for the summary execution of 112 inhabitants of Arlon.

General von Ostrowsky, for the pillage of Deynze and the massacre of 163 civilians.

General Liman von Sanders, for massacres of Armenians and Syrians.

Two brothers named Rochling, who were arrested by the French in the Saar valley. Vast quantities of stolen machinery, covering nearly twenty acres, were found in their possession.

OCEAN LINER STRIKES ICEBERG

Grampain Saved By Prompt Action of Her Captain.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld. says:—Two men were killed and two injured when the Allan liner Grampian, Montreal for Liverpool, collided with an iceberg off Cape Race on Wednesday night.

The killed and injured were members of the crew, who were asleep in the bow of the ship when she struck. Virtually all the passengers were awake, but although there were more than 500 women and children aboard, there was little excitement and no panic.

That the Grampian did not suffer the fate of the Titanic, with considerable loss of life, is believed to have been due to the decision of the Captain to strike the iceberg bow on instead of taking a glancing blow on the side. The 'berg, which was very large, was encountered 45 miles off Cape Race, in the early evening. When it was sighted through the fog it was too late to clear it, although the ship was proceeding slowly.

The Captain said that he realized that a glancing blow which would tear through the ship's side would sink her. The course was changed and the Grampian struck the ice mountain squarely head on. The entire forepart of the ship was smashed in above the water line, the stem being driven back nearly 40 feet. The vessel was undamaged below the water line, however, as the portion of the 'berg which she struck proved to be an overhanging shelf.

The two men killed were stewards. Their bodies were caught in the mass of wreckage of the bow and had not been recovered when the Grampian came here. The steward and stoker who were injured by pieces of wood torn loose in the collision were not seriously hurt.

HOW BRITISH ARMY IS DISTRIBUTED

Rhine Forces Total 206,000—France and Flanders 214,000—Large Units in India and Egypt.

A despatch from London says:—Reuter learns, in regard to British forces overseas, that the army on the Rhine numbers 206,000, and the army in France and Flanders 214,000, the latter mainly for salvage work and also to supply the line of communication for the Rhine army, of which it is to act as reserve in the event of further hostilities.

There are 11,000 British troops in Italy, including troops for clearing-up purposes, and also a battalion forming part of the international garrison of Fiume.

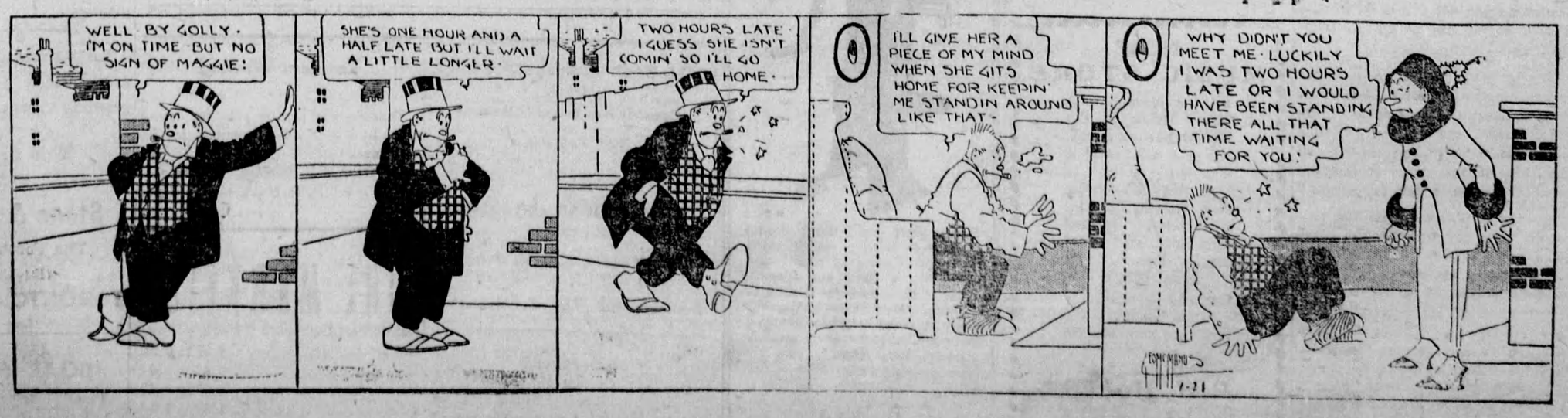
There are in India 44,000 British troops, besides Indian troops, including 22,000 in the Caucasus, with the object of keeping order pending the establishment of peace conditions. The recent troubles in Egypt and the unsettlement in Asia Minor necessitate the presence of 96,000 men, including 10,000 Anzacs in Egypt and Palestine.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA PLEADS FOR EX-KAISER

A despatch from Berlin says:—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former German Emperor, has now come to the aid of the dethroned war lord, and adds his plea to that of the others for abandonment by the allies of their project to bring the former Kaiser to trial for his crimes against mankind.

Prince Henry, in a telegram to King George begging him to desist in the effort to extradite the former Monarch, pledges himself to assist the King in bringing to light "the truth regarding the war and its consequences."

INVITE EX-KAISER TO RETURN TO GERMANY

A despatch from Berlin says:—The central office of the "League of German men and women for the protection of the personal life and freedom of Wilhelm the Second" at Gorlitz has addressed an open letter to the ex-Kaiser inviting him to return to Germany.

BRINGING UP FATHER