

MAJORITY OF SIXTY-THREE FOR MILITARY SERVICE ACT OF 1917

Both the Six Months' Hoist and the Referendum are Defeated by Large Majorities.

A despatch from Ottawa says: At 5 o'clock Friday morning the first division on the Conscription Bill resulted in the defeat of the sub-amendment of J. A. Barrette, of Joliette, calling for the six months' hoist, by a vote of nays 163, yeas 9, a Government majority of 154.

The following voted for the Barrette amendment: Messrs. Achim of Labelle, Barrette of Berthier, Bellemare of Maskinonge, Boulay of Rimouski, Descarries of Jacques Cartier, Gerard of Chicoutimi, Guilbault of Joliette, Paquet of L'Islet and Patenaude of Hochelaga, the ex-Secretary of State.

Ninety Conservatives, including J. H. Rainville, the Deputy Speaker, and seventy-three Liberals opposed the amendment.

The Laurier referendum amendment was voted down by 110 to 62, a Government majority of 48.

On the Government side of the House Sir Rodolphe Forget and Messrs. Patenaude, Barrette, Paquet, Girard, Guilbault, Bellemare, Boulay, and Descarries voted with the leader of the Opposition. Nineteen Liberals voted with the Government.

The Liberals who voted against the referendum were: Messrs. Guthrie, Pardee, Graham, Carvell, Maclean (of Halifax), Cruise, Charlton, Turiff, Nesbitt, MacNutt, MacLean (of Sunbury), McCraney, Loggie, Clark, Buchanan, Douglas, Champagne Neeley and Duncan Ross.

The vote on "The Military Service Act of 1917" was 118 yeas and 55 nays. Majority, 63.

HON. W. J. HANNA, FOOD CONTROLLER, MAKES FIRST STATEMENT

Without Allowing for Loss in Transit, the Supply of Wheat Will be 160,000,000 Bushels Short.

A despatch from Toronto says: Canada's Food Controller, Hon. W. J. Hanna, has already completed much of the organization of his department to deal with the soaring food prices and to provide large quantities of food for export to Great Britain and her allies. On Friday afternoon Mr. Hanna addressed a largely-attended meeting of the Women's Press Club in Toronto which was attended by representatives of other women's organizations. He reviewed the work that has already been done, and outlined briefly some of the things he expects to be done shortly.

Canada and the United States should export to the allies and neutral countries this year 460,000,000 bushels of wheat, but will be 160,000,000 bushels short, without allowing for loss in transport.

From one-third to two-fifths of

wheat foods consumed in Canada and the United States must be saved to meet shortage.

Everyone in hotels, restaurants, public places and homes of Canada must co-operate to bring about an enormous saving.

United States and Canada Food Controllers propose to co-operate not only in forming organizations, but in carrying out the work of the organizations.

Perishable goods must be canned, releasing storable goods for export.

Steps will be taken to lower the price of Canadian fish to inland consumers, and to bring down the price of fruit.

Investigation proceeding as to method of reducing cost of bread to the consumers.

Committee of experts is being named to co-operate with Food Controller.

HUNS IN AFRICA SUFFER DEFEAT

All Fields of Operation in German East Africa are Evacuated.

A despatch from London says: Under the pressure of British forces advancing from Gilwa, the Germans in German East Africa have evacuated strongly held positions south of the Ngaura River, says an official statement issued on Wednesday night. The positions extended from Gimamba Hill, on the shore of Beaver Haven, to Makangaga, and the Germans retired a distance of from seven to nine miles.

The official report indicates a general retirement of the enemy forces in other fields of operations in German East Africa.

ENEMY RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN

A despatch from London says: Two of a squadron of fourteen machines that took part in an air raid on Harwich were brought down ablaze by British naval aircraft and a third machine was damaged, it is officially announced.

All the British airmen who engaged the Germans emerged safely from their fights.

THREE RUSSIAN ARMIES ACTIVE IN IMPORTANT OFFENSIVE

General Brussiloff Advancing Toward Halicz, the Key to Lemberg, Capital of Galicia.

Petrograd, July 8.—According to semi-official reports, the Russian offensive is spreading to the north and south of Halicz, in Eastern Galicia, which was virtually under the guns of General Brussiloff when the advance of a year ago came to a standstill. Halicz is important as the key to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and is about 60 miles south-east of that city.

Three armies are now engaged on a front of more than 80 miles along the Narayuvka River. The enthusiasm among the troops is increasing. A train carrying 500 sailors from Reval, who organized the "storming bat-

BRITISH TROOPS MOVE FORWARD

Make Gains in Flanders, and at Messines Ridge.

A despatch from London says: In an attack against the German lines south-west of Hollebeke, in Flanders, and on the northern end of the recent British advance against the Messines Ridge, Field Marshal Haig's troops have driven the Germans back on a front of 600 yards. The gain was made south-west of Hollebeke (near the Ypres Canal). Prisoners were captured in raids in Nieupoort vicinity.

RUSSIANS RENEW FIGHT IN GALICIA

Massed Assaults Made Between Zborow and Koniuchy.

A despatch from London says: The battle in Eastern Galicia between the Teutonic forces and the Russians developed afresh on Friday. After a great artillery battle on the front where the Russians made their assault earlier in the week massed assaults were delivered by the Russians on German positions between Zborow and Koniuchy, and at Brzezany.

GERMAN TROOPS THROWN BACK

Strongest Offensive Since Verdun Broken Down Everywhere.

A despatch from French Front in France says: After their strongest offensive effort since Verdun the Germans found themselves on Thursday thrown back everywhere along an 11-mile front on the Chemin-de-Dames, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead and having failed to take even one French soldier prisoner.

The French lines remained intact, and the French commanding general, who watched the operations throughout from the front trenches, was able to declare that not a single yard of territory had been lost.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, July 10.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.36; No. 2 Northern, \$2.33, nominal, track Bay ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 78c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.82 1/2, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.35 to \$2.40; No. 3, \$2.33 to \$2.38, according to freights outside.

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

Barley—Malt, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$12.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$11.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$1.50, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.15 to \$10.25, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milfeed—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 35 1/2; dairy, per lb., 28 to 29c.

Eggs—Per doz., 23 to 29c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; twins, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; triplets, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; old, large, 30c; twins, 30c; triplets, 30c.

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, 35c; fowl, 22 to 24c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c.

Game poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 20 to 25c; hens, 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.

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

Potatoes—Red Star, new, bbl., \$8.00 to \$8.50; North Carolinas, new, bbl., \$8 to \$8.50.

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 26 1/2c per lb.; pure bellies, 25 to 27c.

Lard—Clear lard, tierces, 27 to 27 1/2c; tubs, 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c; pails, 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c; compound, tierces, 21 1/2c; tubs, 21 1/2c; pails, 22c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, July 10.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1 to \$1 1/2c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 80 to 80 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 80 to 80 1/2c; Barley—Man feed, \$1.18. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$12.50; do., seconds, \$12; strong bakers', \$11.80; Winter patents, choice, \$12.50; straight rollers, \$12 to \$12.30; do., bags, \$5.75 to \$5.90. Rolled oats—Barkis \$9.00 to \$9.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$4.35 to \$4.40. Bran, \$32. Shorts, \$38. Middlings, \$40 to \$42. Moullie, \$44 to \$47. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$12.50 to \$13. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 21c; do., finest easterns, 21 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 37c; do., seconds, 34c. Eggs—Select, 37c; do., No. 1 stock, 33 to 34c; No. 2 stock, 28 to 30c. Potatoes—per bag, car lots, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, July 10.—Cash quotations—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.20; No. 2 Northern, \$2.17; No. 3 Northern, \$2.12; No. 4, \$2.00; No. 5, \$1.76; No. 6, \$1.59; feed, \$1.19. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 73c; No. 3 C.W., 73c; extra No. 1 feed, 73c; No. 1 feed, 72c; No. 2 feed, 70c; Barley—No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1.20; feed, \$1.10; rejected, \$1.10. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.65; No. 2 C.W., \$2.61; No. 3 C.W., \$2.46. Basis contract for wheat—July, \$2.18; August (first half), \$2.13.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, July 10.—Wheat—July closed \$2.22; September, \$1.85; cash—No. 1 hard, \$2.10 to \$2.17; No. 1 Northern, \$2.32 to \$2.42; No. 2, do., \$2.22 to \$2.32. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.74 to \$1.75. Oats—No. 3 white, 70 1/2 to 71c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$12.70; first clears, \$10.70; other grades unchanged. Bran—\$29 to \$31.

Duluth, July 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.26; No. 1 Northern, \$2.25; No. 2, do., \$2.20. Linseed—\$2.77; July, \$2.77; September, \$2.76; October, \$2.71.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, July 10.—Choice heavy steers, \$10.75 to \$11.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do., medium, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do., common, \$8.25 to \$8.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do., good bulls, \$8 to \$8.50; do., medium bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; do., rough bulls, \$5.25 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do., good, \$7.50 to \$8; do., medium, \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$6 to \$8; feeders, \$8 to \$9.10; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$9 to \$9.50; do., com. and med., \$4 to \$5; springers, \$8 to \$9; light ewes, \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, heavy, \$6 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$15.50; spring lambs, lb., 14c to 15c; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.75; do., weighed off cars, \$17; do., f.o.b., \$16.

Montreal, July 10.—Choice steers, \$11.50 to \$12; good, \$11 to \$11.25; fair, \$10 to \$10.75; common, \$9 to \$9.75; butchers' cows, \$8 to \$10; bulls, \$8.50 to \$10.50; calves, \$7 to \$12; spring lambs, \$6 to \$8; sheep, \$7.50 to \$9; selected hogs, \$16.75 to \$17; heavy-weights, \$15.75 to \$16.

KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN BOMBED BY FRENCH AIR FLEET

Deluge of Shells Dropped on Many Industrial Cities of Germany Over Wide Territory.

Paris, July 7.—Eighty-four French aeroplanes made a series of raids Friday night far into Germany, in reprisal for German attacks on open French towns. Sixty-seven thousand pounds of bombs were dropped at many points of military importance. Only two machines failed to return.

The principal centres visited were Treves, Essen and Coblenz. Eleven aeroplanes raided Treves, dropping over 5,000 pounds of bombs. Seven fires broke out, one of which was in the Central Station. Six other machines attacked Ludwigshafen, destroying among other things the Badische aniline factory.

At least one pilot went as far as Essen, where he shelled the Krupp factory. Other places bombed were the environs of Coblenz, Hirson, Thionville, Dun-Sur-Meuse, Bantheville, Machault, and Cauroy.

According to the character and situation of the towns reached and their distance from the front the following deductions are possible:

The raid was intended to cover three classes of towns—German inland towns, where munitions are produced; towns used as bases for the distribution of war material, and French towns of small population which have been more or less fortified by the Germans since their occupation.

The raid is also distinctly marked as to the territory covered into these regions, all, however, having as their extreme inland limit the valley of the Rhine. These regions are (1) the lower Rhine east of the Belgian frontier, (2) the middle Rhine or the Coblenz region, and (3) the lower watershed of the Meuse and the Moselle.

CHINESE EMPIRE OVERTHROWN

Republic is Re-Established Following Abdication of Emperor.

London, July 9.—A Reuter's Limited despatch from Peking announces that Hsuan Tung, the young Emperor, has abdicated.

Washington, July 8.—Official despatches to the Chinese Legation here to-night said the republic had been firmly re-established at Nanking, with Feng Kuo-Chang, the former Vice-President, as President of the new Provisional Government. Republican troops were reported converging toward Peking to drive out the Manchurian forces remaining in possession there, in the name of the Imperialists.

GERMANS WRECK FOSSE AT AVION

Pithead Overlooking Canadian Outposts Blown Up by Enemy.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France says: Fosse 5, the pithead which overlooked our outposts in Avion, disappeared on Thursday in a cloud of dust and fire. It had been for some time a mark for our heavy artillery, but whether the destruction was caused by our shells or by the Germans themselves is not known. If they anticipated a further immediate advance of our men they may have blown up the mining works themselves, for it is their policy to leave behind them nothing that would aid in speedy resumption of mining operations in this important coal area. Our casualties have been very light during the past two weeks, and exceptionally so in the killed and missing classes.

EXPECTS FAIR CROP IN SASKATCHEWAN

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, stated on Friday that, despite reports of damage to the crop in some districts of the province, he looked for a crop of equal or even better volume than that of last year, providing really favorable weather conditions prevails between now and harvest.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS ON THE VERDUN FRONT

Paris, July 8.—The Germans launched another violent attack on the Aisne front last night, and, as in the case of their recent attempt to recapture important positions along the Chemin-de-Dames, met with determined resistance from the French, and suffered very heavy losses. The attack was delivered in four sectors.

On the Verdun front west of the Meuse the French scored a brilliant success. Five strongly organized salients were captured and held against counterattacks.

BRITISH CONTINGENT FROM U. S. IN ENGLAND

A despatch from London says:—A contingent of 103 British residents of the United States who have just arrived in Great Britain to join the British army, was reviewed by General Sir Francis Lloyd on the Horse Guards' parade on Friday morning.

BRITISH AIRMEN BRING DOWN TEN GERMAN MACHINES

Saturday Raid on London and Eastern Coast District Resulted in 37 Killed and 141 Injured.

London, July 8.—British airmen brought down ten German aeroplanes following a raid on London Saturday, as a result of which 37 were killed and 141 injured. One enemy machine downed by the Royal Flying Corps fell into the sea off the mouth of the Thames, three were brought down by pursuing machines from England. British airmen at Dunkirk watching for the returning raiders missed them owing to the fact that they returned over Dutch territory, but the British

drove down seven other German machines, several of them in flames.

Lord French reports that the total casualties in Saturday's German air raid reported by the police up to the present are:

Killed—Metropolitan area, men, 27; women, 4; children, 3; total, 34; Isle of Thanet, men, 1; women, 2; total, 3; total killed, 37.

Injured—Metropolitan area, men, 74; women, 27; children, 36; total, 139; Isle of Thanet, women, 1; children, 1; total 2; total injured, 141.

ENEMY ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE REPULSED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Crown Prince Suffers Heavy Losses—All German Attacks Repulsed by Gen. Petain.

A despatch from Paris says:—After checking the latest effort of the German Crown Prince in Champagne, the French took the offensive and succeeded in straightening out their line in the region of Mont Haut and Mont Carnillet. Gen. Petain's men held to their gains, despite four strong attacks hurled against them, and which they repulsed with heavy loss.

Switching his attack from the operations on the front north of the Aisne did not help the Crown Prince, as his

effort in Champagne, west of Mont Carnillet and south-east of Tahure failed, as did his recent heavy attacks north of the Chemin-des-Dames.

Gen. Petain responded to the German effort by attempting and succeeding in reducing salients in his line to the east of the scene of the Teuton attack. The French not only captured prisoners, but beat off counterattacks, showing that the Germans attached importance to the French gains.