

GERMANY IN THROES OF POLITICAL TURMOIL OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg Has Resigned—Gen. Von Stein, Prussian Minister of War, Has Also Retired.

London, July 15.—The political turmoil which has been convulsing Germany ever since Russia's first startling success on the resumption of her offensive has culminated for the present in the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, but all indications serve to show that his resignation, far from being the last act in the drama, is but the beginning of far-reaching developments which are bound to affect the fabric of the German Empire and have momentous consequences on the progress of the European struggle.

The resignation of the Chancellor came in the end quite unexpectedly, for Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the prolonged party discussions and heated debates of the main committee of the Reichstag, which have been proceeding all through the week, seemed to have triumphed over his opponents, who have been clamoring for his head by making concessions which were tantamount to the formation of a kind of Imperial coalition Ministry.

At the same time, the Chancellor, by the declaration that Germany was defensively fighting for the freedom of her territorial possessions, evolved a formula that seemed satisfactory to both those who clamored for peace by agreement and those who demanded

repudiation of the formula: "No annexations and no indemnities."

In all this Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was strongly backed by the Emperor. The advent of the Crown Prince upon the scene—summoned by his Imperial father to share the deliberations affecting the future of the dynasty—seems to have changed entirely the position with regard to the Imperial Chancellor. The Crown Prince at once took a leading part in the discussions with the party leaders, and his ancient hostility towards Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, coupled with his notorious dislike for political reform, undoubtedly precipitated the Chancellor's resignation.

A Berne despatch says an official telegram has been received there from Berlin announcing the resignation of Gen. von Stein, the Prussian Minister of War. The importance of his retirement lies in the fact that the Prussian War Ministry is in reality the War Ministry for the German Empire, and that Gen. von Stein is a staunch supporter of the pan-Germans, who are the bitterest opponents of the policy of peace without annexations or indemnities. Recently he aroused the ire of the Socialists by taking part in the distribution of pan-German propaganda against peace efforts.

BRITISH SHIP BLOWN UP

Internal Explosion Was Cause—Over 700 of Crew Perish.

A despatch from London says: The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July 9, says an official statement issued Friday night by the British Admiralty. An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster to the Vanguard. Only three men of those on board survived, and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and 71 men, however, were not on board at the time of the explosion.

The British battleship Vanguard displaced 19,250 tons and her complement before the war was 870 men. The Vanguard belonged to the St. Vincent class of dreadnoughts and was launched in March, 1909. The Vanguard was 536 feet long with a beam of 84 feet and a draft of 27 feet. Her armament consisted of ten 12-inch guns, eighteen four-inch, and four three-pounders in addition to three torpedo tubes.

Better turn back and read all the advertisements in this issue, or you may miss something important.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS RAISE CLASS RATES

A despatch from Montreal says: Canadian railways are increasing their class rates from points in Canada to points in the United States in line with the decision recently given at Washington by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the American companies for a fifteen per cent. advance. These "companies have been allowed something in the neighborhood of from twelve to fourteen per cent., which also will apply to freight consigned to Canada, and in order to maintain the same relationship, Canadian railways have advanced their international rates to the same extent. The new tariff will come into effect between July 16 and August 1st.

ECONOMY IN USE OF COAL IS URGED.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. Magrath, Canadian Fuel Controller, in a statement issued on Thursday, urges both domestic and industrial users of coal to lose no opportunity of laying in their fuel supply at the earliest possible moment, and also to exercise the strictest economy in the use of coal, substituting wood and coke, wherever possible.

FRENCH SUCCESSFUL IN CHAMPAGNE AND ALONG CHEMIN-DES-DAMES

Capture Powerfully Organized German Trench Elements on Front of 800 Yards.

London, July 15.—The French and the Germans along the Chemin-des-Dames and in Champagne have come together in mighty struggles, in which the advantage rested mainly with the forces of Gen. Petain.

In Champagne to the north of Mont Haut and north-east of the Teton the French in a violent attack captured powerfully organized German trench elements on a front of more than 800 yards and to a depth of more than 300 yards, and held and consolidated the positions despite heavy counter-attacks, in which the Germans suffered

heavy casualties and lost in addition 360 men made prisoner.

Along the Chemin-des-Dames the Germans west of Cerny Saturday night, after heavy artillery preparation, threw heavy forces against the French line. The battle waged back and forth throughout the night, but, although the Germans broke through the French line at several points, daylight saw them completely evicted except from front-line trenches about 500 yards in length. The Berlin War Office claims the capture of 350 prisoners in the fighting.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE THROUGH EASTERN GALICIA

Drive Austrians From Positions and Take More Than 1,000 Prisoners and Number of Guns.

Petrograd, July 15.—Attacks yesterday by the Russian troops in the Lodzian region south-west of Kaniuz, in Eastern Galicia, resulted in the Austrians losing their positions, 1,000 men in prisoners, and a number of guns, the War Office announced today. Elsewhere the Russians held their ground against attacks, and took more than 600 additional prisoners.

Gen. Korniloff's magnificent drive through Galicia is arousing the wonder and admiration of all military observers here. In less than a week he has made a westward advance of forty miles south of the Dniester, while north of that river he has held all of last week's gains and is rapidly pushing on toward Lemberg by four routes. Every railroad in the south-eastern quarter of a circle about the Galician capital is in his hands.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs
Toronto, July 17.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.44; No. 2 Northern, \$2.41, nominal, track Bay ports.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$2.4c, track Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.99, nominal, track Toronto.
Ontario wheat—No official quotations.
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—Malting, nominal, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$2.05, nominal, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$12.40; second patents, in jute bags, \$11.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$11.50, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.20 to \$10.30, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$33; shorts, per ton, \$38 to \$39; middlings, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.80 to \$2.90.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$12.00 to \$12.50; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery solids, per lb., 33 to 33½c; print, per lb., 34 to 34½c; dairy, per lb., 27 to 28c.
Eggs—Per doz., 29 to 30c.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Cheese—New, large, 22½ to 23c; twins, 22½ to 23c; triplets, 23 to 23½c; old, large, 20c; twins, 20½c; triplets, 20½c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 34c; creamery prints, 36 to 37c; solids, 35 to 35½c.
Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 37 to 38c; out of cartons, 35 to 36c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; fowl, 22 to 24c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; keys, 24 to 30c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 20 to 22c; hens, 16 to 19c.
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; Lima, per lb., 18 to 19c.
Potatoes—Red Star, new, bbl., \$7.50 to \$8.00; North Carolina, 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, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27 to 27½c; pails, 27½ to 27¾c; compound, tierces, 21½c; tubs, 21½c; pails, 22c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, July 17.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$2.4c; do., No. 3, \$2.3c; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.3c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$12.50; do., seconds, \$12; strong bakers', \$11.80; Winter patents, choice, \$12.75; straight rollers, \$12 to \$12.30; do., in bags, \$5.75 to \$5.90. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$9 to \$9.25; bag of 40 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.50.
Mills—Car lots, \$2.38; No. 4, \$2.35 to \$2.39; middlings, \$4.00 to \$4.25; mouline, \$4.4 to \$4.9.
Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$11. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21½c; do., easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 36c; seconds, 35c.
Eggs—Fresh, 40c; selected, 37c; No. 1 stock, 33 to 34c; No. 2, do., 28 to 30c.
Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, old, \$3 to \$3.50.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, July 17.—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.34; No. 2, do., \$2.31; No. 3, do., \$2.28; No. 4, \$2.25; No. 5, \$1.93; No. 6, \$1.74; feed, \$1.31. Basis contract—July, \$2.34; August, (first half), \$2.29. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 75½c; No. 3, do., 74½c; extra No. 1 feed, 74½c; No. 1 feed, 73½c; No. 2, do., 71½c. Barley—No. 3, \$1.31; No. 4, \$1.26; rye, \$1.14; feed, \$1.14. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.77; No. 2 C.W., \$2.73; No. 3, do., \$2.58½.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, July 17.—Wheat—July closed \$2.28; September, \$1.90. Cash:—No. 1 hard, \$2.50 to \$2.55; No. 1 Northern, \$2.45 to \$2.50; No. 2, do., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.82 to \$1.83. Oats—No. 3 white, 71½ to 72½c.
Duluth, July 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.41; No. 1 Northern, \$2.40; No. 2, do., \$2.30. Lined—\$2.98; July, \$2.98; September, \$2.99; October, \$2.98.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, July 17.—Extra choice steers, \$11.20 to \$11.50; choice heavy steers, \$10.60 to \$11.10; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do., good, \$10.10 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, \$8.40 to \$9; do., good, \$7.50 to \$8; do., medium, \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$6.35 to \$8; feeders, \$8 to \$9.10; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$90 to \$95; do., com. and med., \$40 to \$50; springers, \$80 to \$90; light ewes, \$17.50 to \$19.25; sheep, heavy, \$6.00 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$9; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$15.50; spring lambs, lb., 18c to 17c; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.25 to \$16.35; do., weighed off cars, \$16.50; do., f.o.b., \$15.50.
Montreal, July 17.—Choice steers, \$11 to \$11.50; good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; butchers' cows, \$7.50 to \$7.90; sheep, \$7.50 to \$9; calves, \$7 to \$12; choice selected hogs, \$16.75 to \$17; good selects, hogs, \$16.50; heavyweight hogs, \$15.75 to \$16.

ALL SINGLE MEN TO 35 ONE CLASS

Will Constitute the First Quota Under Military Service Act.

A despatch from Ottawa says: All single men in Canada between the ages of 20 and 35 will be called up as one class in the first quota under the Military Service Bill, and all married men between those ages will be similarly dealt with as a single class. Announcement to this effect was made in the Commons early on Thursday morning by Hon. Arthur Meighen. The change which makes two big classes of married and single men instead of six smaller classes was made in response to a general demand by the members of the House that the young lads of 20 to 24 should not be singled out and sent to the front while older men with no more ties or responsibilities were allowed to remain at home.

KING GEORGE VISITS VIMY RIDGE AND VIEWS BATTLEFIELD

His Majesty Spent An Hour and A Quarter on Canadian Front—Guarded by Aircraft.

Canadian Headquarters in France, July 15.—The King during his visit, just concluded, on the western front, was intensely interested in the battlefield of Vimy Ridge and in the men who fought there so splendidly. While on the Canadian front he stood on the highest point of the ridge and looked over the plain to the east, where the enemy still struggles tenaciously to retain his hold upon Lens.

The King was a sailor before he came to the throne and he still has the sailor's preference for a telescope, rather than the field glass. After he had thoroughly acquired the "lay of the land," he turned to his immediate surroundings. A little military cemetery where some of our men who died on the very crest of the ridge were buried, because there was no road by which their bodies could be taken down to Carency, first claimed his sympathetic attention. They represented a part of the price in blood and tears of the great victory they had helped to win.

After paying his tribute to the dead

the King visited the German reserve trench, with its smashed dugouts and heaps of wreckage of war material. A general presented to his Majesty an uncommon bit of spoil in the form of body armor, not unlike the plate mail of the middle ages, which had been worn by an enemy sniper. The King found for himself a case of machine-gun cartridges and a belt of unused ammunition.

The program for the visit called for twenty minutes on the ridge. The King spent an hour and a quarter there, to the perturbation of those responsible for his safety. It is frequently shelled. But his Majesty was fortunate. Nothing came within half a mile while the party remained. In the air were a group of guardian planes, sent up there to drive away any enemy machines which might venture across.

Before leaving, the King warmly praised the splendid valor of the soldiers of the Dominion. He passed out of the corps area as he had entered it through the ranks of thousands of cheering Canadians.

GERMAN BASES IN BELGIUM BOMBED BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT

Docks, Canal Banks, Aerodromes and Ammunition Dumps Were Successfully Attacked.

A despatch from London says: British airmen in the naval service on Friday night made bombing raids on German aerodromes and other military objectives in Western Belgium and returned safely to their base, according to an official announcement of the British Admiralty. The text follows:

"The naval air service carried out bombing raids on Friday night on the following military objectives: Aertrycke aerodrome, Houftavem, Nieuw

Munster aerodrome, Ghisteltes aerodrome, the railway junction north of Thourout station, the Bruges dock and the canal bank, and the dumps at the railway junction south of Ostend harbor. The visibility was generally very poor, consequently observation of the results was difficult.

"Bombing attacks also were made on the Solway works at Zeebrugge and at the base of the Zeebrugge Mole. "Altogether, several tons of bombs were dropped, and all our machines returned safely."

SUPPLY CENTRAL CANADA WITH FISH

Special Committee Appointed to Deal With Supply at Fair Prices.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Practical steps are being taken by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, to relieve the food shortage of Great Britain and our allies, and to increase the food supply of the Dominion.

A special committee, composed of Mr. G. Frank Beer and Mr. R. Y. Eaton, of Toronto, and Mrs. F. S. Wiley, of Port Arthur, has been appointed to deal with the Canadian fish problem. Its first business will be to report on the feasibility of providing an ample supply of fresh-water fish at reasonable prices to the consumers of central Canada, while giving legitimate returns to the fishermen.

PROCESS FOR MAKING GLYCERINE FROM SUGAR

Washington, July 15.—Discovery in the Internal Revenue Division laboratory of a process for the manufacturing of glycerine from sugar was announced yesterday by the Treasury

Department. Under the secret process evolved the cost of this substance, a heavy factor in the manufacturing of explosives, will be reduced to slightly more than one-fourth of its present cost.

Glycerine is at present manufactured almost entirely from fats at a cost of ninety cents a pound, which is six times its cost of production before the war. Extraction of the product from sugar will ensure production, officials estimate, at 25 cents a pound or less.

43,000 PRISONERS IN RUSSIAN DRIVE.

From Petrograd reports, the following number of prisoners and guns are shown to have been taken since the beginning of the Russian offensive in Galicia:

Prisoners.	Guns.
In the fighting around Brzezany on July 1 and 2	18,300 29
Around Stanislaw and Halicz from July 2 to 8	14,000 55
From July 8 to 11	10,000 80
Totals	42,300 164

These figures do not include machine guns. Twelve of the 55 cannon taken at Halicz are heavy pieces.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT, BEEF AND BACON MUST BE REDUCED

Every Man, Woman and Child in the Dominion Must Help, Says Food Controller Hanna—Use Perishable Foods.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Food Controller, says that the consumption of wheat, beef and bacon in the Dominion must be reduced by at least one-third to meet the needs of the allied armies and people. Full economy in the use of foodstuffs is urged by the Controller, who in his statement says:

"The consumption of wheat, beef and bacon in the Dominion must be reduced by at least one-third to meet the needs of the allied armies and people. Every man, woman and child in Canada is under a direct war obligation to assist in that reduction. The consumption of flour in England and France is being reduced to between three and four pounds per person per week. Canada and the United States must reduce their normal consumption of wheat by 160,000,000 bushels this year to meet the added requirements

for export. Russia has been enduring four meatless days a week. Households in England are under voluntary obligation to limit their consumption of meat to two and a half pounds per person per week.

"The allies look to Canada to relieve their food shortage. Both the producer and the consumer must assist to give that relief, the producer by producing and conserving to the utmost of his capacity, and the consumer by substituting perishable and conserving for export storable foods. By such joint action the soldiers of Canada, the Empire and the allies will be strengthened in the struggle for victory.

"Economy in the use of foodstuffs, particularly of wheat, bacon and beef, is imperative. Waste in the hotels, restaurants, clubs and homes of the Dominion is a crime."