

PACKERS' BIG PROFITS

Cost of Living Commissioner Submits Report on Bacon

Startling revelations of the money made by packing concerns in Canada during the past couple of years, were given in a report presented to the Minister of Labor by Mr. W. F. O'Connor, Cost of Living Commissioner. A "margin" of some five million dollars last year on bacon alone is declared to be the share of one company.

Mr. O'Connor says: "The basis of a monopoly in this commodity existed before the war. In 1914 these two companies exported more than half the total bacon exported by Canada. Their control of the bacon situation has been much strengthened since. In 1916 the two companies together sold a hundred and forty million pounds out of a hundred and fifty-one million pounds sold by all the cold-storage companies in Canada. Possibly no more striking example of a monopoly of any one commodity can be cited from the records of any country supplying the allies with food."

Mr. O'Connor's report deals generally with all commodities handled by cold-storage companies, but he pays particular attention to his deductions to the operations of the two biggest companies.

In 1916, the year when bacon prices soared most, the first company exported 95,000,000 pounds of bacon, out of a total Canadian export of 163,000,000. The "margin" according to Mr. O'Connor, was 5.05 cents per pound, aggregating \$4,895,000.

Mr. O'Connor, in his report, uses the term "margin" throughout, and does not specifically designate this as meaning profit. The total bacon business handled by the company last year is estimated at a hundred million pounds, at an average margin of 5.05 cents per pound. In 1915 the company exported 57,000,000 pounds, at an average margin of 3.67 cents per pound, the total business of the company aggregating some sixty million pounds. In 1914 the company did a fourteen-million-pound business, with profits averaging 3.05 cents per pound.

Commenting on the increased selling price, and margin of profit last year as compared with 1914 and 1915, Mr. O'Connor says: "There is no evidence of correspondingly increased storage or other costs. The margin of 3.67 cents was sufficiently satisfactory and profitable in 1915. Why not in 1916?"

"Margin" is the difference between the cost of food laid down in a warehouse of a company and the selling price. It is obvious that a number of charges have to be deducted from "margin" before "profits" will be arrived at.

NEAR RIOT AT MONTREAL

Mayor's Anti-Consumption Meeting Provided Some Excitement

Mayor Martin's demonstration on Fletcher's Field, Montreal, on Sunday, drew a big crowd, and was almost responsible for rioting. During the course of the meeting an incident occurred that, but for the intervention of police officers, might have ended in serious injury for Lieut.-Col. I. P. Rexford, who was in civilian clothes, and a soldier of a Highland reinforcement company. As it was, both were hustled by the crowd, and when they had been placed on a street car stones were thrown at the car, breaking the windows. A crowd of about 5,000 people broke away from the main body, and the harangue of Alphonse Verville, M.P., to chase after Col. Rexford and the soldier. Neither made any attempt to run from the mob, leaving only under police orders, and under the escort of the police officers and of Mayor Martin.

A remark made by Col. Rexford during the course of Mr. Verville's speech precipitated the trouble. The latter had remarked that there were many Canadian soldiers in England who were kept there so that their physical condition would not be known in Canada.

"It is not so," came the reply in English, and immediately the excitement grew tense.

BATTLESHIP BLEW UP

Probably 800 Lives Lost with H.M.S. Vanguard

H.M.S. Vanguard, Captain James D. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9 as the result of an internal explosion.

The ship sank immediately and there were only three survivors among those aboard ship at the time of the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since died. There were, however, 24 officers and 71 men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to 97. A full inquiry has been ordered.

The battleship Vanguard displaced 30,250 tons and her complement before the war was 870 men. She belonged to the St. Vincent class of dreadnoughts and was launched in March, 1909.

A BRIEF CAR STRIKE

Toronto People Walked for Two Days and a Half

After being on strike for two and a half days, the conductors and motormen of the Toronto Street Railway returned to work, accepting an increase of six cents per hour all round. They had demanded an increase of 10 cents per hour over the prevailing rates of 25 to 30 cents, according to length of service. A Board of Conciliation is to try to affect a final settlement. There was an entire absence of violence during the strike, as the company did not attempt to run cars.

A coalition recruiting committee has been organized in Australia. The new wool clip of Australia has been sold to the British Government. Sinn Feiners were said to be receiving financial aid from Germans in America.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ADMITTED SERIOUS

Enemy Begins to Regard Smashing Blows as Serious Menace in East

Attacks by Russian troops in the Lodzian region, southwest of Kalusz, in eastern Galicia, resulted in the Austrians losing their positions, 1,000 in prisoners and a number of guns, the War Office announced on Sunday. Elsewhere the Russians held their ground against attacks and took more than 600 additional prisoners. The Russians announced their occupation of the village of Novica, south of Kalusz.

The fighting resulting in the capture of Kalusz subjected the revolutionary army to the severest test, according to The Ruskly Slovo, which says that the Russian cavalry entered the town and found it abandoned by the garrison.

Lost and Regained The Russians were soon attacked, however, by fresh enemy forces, which were rushed from the fortress. After a stiff fight the Russians were compelled to fall back. Reinforced, they returned and drove the Germans out. Later the Germans, supported by an armored train, counter-attacked, and again occupied Kalusz. But they were once more expelled with heavy losses. Sanguinary house-to-house fighting, mostly with the bayonet, ensued until six o'clock in the evening.

The Germans, says this paper, used explosive bullets with their machine guns. The Russians took few prisoners. In some houses the German gunners were found chained to the guns.

Movement is Decisive While the Austrian and German semi-official discussions continue to treat the Russian successes south of the Dniester as of an unimportant and local nature, and casually call towns like Halicz hamlets, The Tagblatt's correspondent at Austrian Headquarters says it is idle to deny that the offensive has passed the stage of initial successes, and that the front north of the Dniester is affected by the "decisive changes south of the river."

Neither Lemberg nor Kovel is yet threatened, says the correspondent, but the Russian advance is moving in the direction of the important petroleum field at Drohobycz, southwest of Lemberg. He adds it is now clear that the revolution has affected the offensive power of the Russian army less than had been believed, and that the army is better equipped with heavy artillery than ever before.

HOLLWEG IS DROPPED

Commoner Replaces the Famous "Scrap of Paper" Man

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, has resigned. The Kaiser has accepted the resignation and appointed Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian Under-Secretary of Finance and Food Commissioner, to the Imperial Chancellorsip.

Another development of considerable significance is recorded on what appears to be good authority. A Berne despatch says an official telegram from Berlin received there from 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 bitter opponents of the policy of peace without annexations or indemnities.

Meanwhile no more light has been thrown on the many sensational reports current on the continent concerning the acuteness of the Berlin crisis. The Morning Post was the only paper in London to print the rumor from Amsterdam that Emperor William had abdicated, in favor of his son Joachim. The telegram said there was no confirmation of the rumor. There is no further news concerning the reported strike of the Reichstag, and refusal to do any more business until the political crisis was settled.

Dr. Michaelis is three years older than the Junker statesman he displaces. He is known to hold extremely liberal ideas—ideas quite the reverse of those held by the military school of statesmanship typified by von Bethmann-Hollweg. He is not a noble.

RUSSIANS STRIKE HARD

Advance Twenty Miles in Five Days Toward Lemberg

Now that Halicz is in Russian possession, the eyes of Gen. Korniloff's cavalry Cossacks are turned toward the railway centre of Styrj, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, a junction of the line from Lemberg to Lawoczne, and of a branch line to Chodorow.

Military writers describing the defensive say its chief strength is on the east and northeast, but weaker on the south. There is widespread expectation of an important counter-attack on the northern front.

Another step in the outflanking of the Austro-German armies protecting Lemberg on the east was achieved in the capture of Kalusz. Beyond the Lomnica River and south of the Dniester, west of Halicz, General Korniloff's advance continues.

When the Russians occupied Kalusz, after forcing a passage of the Lomnica, they had advanced twenty miles northwestward from Stanislaw in five days.

No Japs for Russian Front Answering a question in the Japanese Diet, Viscount Motono characterized as untrue the report that Japan intended to bespach troops to Russia. He declared the Government had received no such proposal or request from any of the allies.

Takes Over Britain's Crops Baron Rhondda, the British Food Controller, has taken over the control of the 1917 crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye and potatoes.

ONLY SIX CLASSES UNDER REVISED BILL

Important Changes Made in Compulsion Measure During the Committee Stage

There is a radical rearrangement of the classes to be called out under Canada's Military Service Act. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General, announced in the House of Commons that instead of calling out the young single men of 20 to 23 as the first class, that class will consist of all unmarried men between 20 and 34. These will all be called out together, but arrangements will be made to take care of them at tribunals, etc., at times sufficiently separated to avoid congestion.

All will be treated alike so far as priority of selection is concerned. In other words, there is no longer any fear of the first draft consisting of young men from 20 to 23 alone; it will be a mixed draft of men from 20 to 34.

Only Six Classes The married men, who formed the second three classes, are also combined into one class, so that there are now only six classes as follows:

- Class 1—Single men from 20 to 34. Class 2—Married men from 20 to 34. Class 3—Single men from 35 to 41. Class 4—Married men from 35 to 41. Class 5—Single men from 42 to 45. Class 6—Married men from 42 to 45. Widowers are treated as unmarried unless they have a child.

Must Act on Tribunals An amendment was passed that an appeal from a local tribunal consisting of one or more county court judges must be heard by a judge of a higher court.

An amendment was also passed providing a penalty of not less than three months, and not more than two years for refusal to act on a board or tribunal.

Men marrying on or after July 6th, the day the principle of the bill was adopted, are to be classed as single.

The selective board which will choose one member of each local tribunal will consist of four from Ontario, four from Quebec, and two from each of the other provinces. The Conservatives will name half the board and the Liberals the other half.

FINE FRENCH ATTACK

Strong Position in the Champagne Captured from Huns

A strongly organized network of German trenches on a front of more than 800 yards and 300 yards in depth, north of Mont Haut and northwest of the Teton, in the Champagne, was captured by the French in a brilliant attack Saturday night, with 360 prisoners, the War Office announced.

The Germans made a heavy attack on the salient west of Cerny, on the Aisne front, and penetrated to a support trench, but, after an all-night battle, they were ejected, except from some front line elements on a front of about 500 yards.

The official statement says: "With the assistance of artillery fire of several hours' duration, the Germans developed a powerful attack upon the salient of our line west of Cerny. Very violent fighting continued all night, with alternate advances and retirements. In spite of the large enemy effectives and the intensive use of liquid fire, the assailants were finally ejected from the support trench which they had penetrated, and were able to retain only elements of the first line upon a front of about 500 metres.

"The artillery activity was likewise lively in the sector of Craonne.

"In the Champagne, after important artillery preparations, our troops at 7.25 p.m. attacked the German positions at two points of the front. Conducted with exceptional vigor, the attacks were successful in attaining all the objectives. North of Mont Haut and on the slopes northeast of the Teton our soldiers gave proof of their spirit by striking to a width of 800 metres and to a depth of 300 metres, the network of powerfully organized enemy trenches. The Germans reacted violently, their counter-attacks following each other the remainder of the night. All failed under our fire, with heavy losses, or after hand-to-hand fighting. The positions captured were completely maintained.

COAL FOR CANADA

Agent Secured At Pittsburg—Mine Owners Want Our Market

Mr. C. A. Magrath, Fuel Controller, has returned to Ottawa from Washington, where he had been in regard to coal supplies for Canada. He secured the services of Mr. H. P. McCue of Pittsburg, an expert on coal transportation, who will open an office in Pittsburg.

Mr. Magrath announced that he has arranged with Sir Henry Drayton, Chief Railway Commissioner, to undertake to control the coal transportation problem.

As regards the situation generally, Mr. Magrath warns both domestic and industrial users that they should lose no opportunity to lay in their fuel supply at the earliest possible moment.

Chamberlain Resigns

The announcement of the resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India which is the first fruit of the Mesopotamia commission's report, lent a dramatic touch to the debate on that report in the British Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain made the announcement himself in the house, in a speech defending his position as affected by the commission's report.

On Food Control Board

Mr. G. C. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, has been named by Premier Norris as Manitoba's representative on the Advisory Board to assist Food Controller Hon. W. J. Hanna.

WHERE SHIPBUILDERS BECAME POLITICIANS

Leading Public Men of Maritime Provinces Made Fortunes from Shipyards—Long and Honorable List

Lucian, in Vancouver News-Advertiser, gives some most interesting facts about shipbuilding in the Maritime Provinces in the olden days. He says: The revival of wooden shipbuilding recalls to mind a great number of Canadian public men who were shipbuilders in the early days. The first four Ministers of Marine and Fisheries in Canada were shipbuilders and ship owners. Hon. Peter Mitchell, one of the fathers of Confederation, built ships at or near Newcastle in his own county of Northumberland and New Brunswick. The next was Sir Albert Smith, a former Premier of the Province who, though a lawyer by profession built and owned a good many ships and accumulated thereby a substantial fortune. The third was Hon. J. C. Pope, of Prince Edward Island, who was a practical shipbuilder, like his father. Then came the Hon. A. W. McLean, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, who, with a partner, built a number of ships at Great Village, in his own county of Colchester.

Some Other Builders

Among other shipbuilders who were in public life one could mention Hon. John Lefurgy, Senator Yeo, Capt. Walsh, Lieut. Governor and Senator Howland, and Hon. William Strong, of Prince Edward Island; Mr. Moffat of Restigouche, N.B.; Hon. Robert Young, of Gloucester; John A. Covert of St. John's, and Mr. Murdoch, of Charlottetown; Hon. Josiah Wood, later Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, formerly member for Westmorland; Senator Muirhead, of Northumberland; Galus Turner, of Albert County; the Troop family, of St. John, and George F. Baird, of Queen's County.

Nova Scotian List

From Nova Scotia one might mention such men as James W. Carmichael and the McGregors, of New Glasgow, Pictou County; the Kitchens, McKenzies, and McLellans, of River John; the Primroses, the Ives, the Vorsems, of Pictou. The Hon. Edward Kenny, at one time lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, and his son Thomas, were among the largest ship owners in the province, and had an interest in ships built in many shipyards. Senator Northrup, of Halifax built and owned ships. The Kaulbachs, father and son, of Lunenburg were large shipowners, and both were representatives of the county.

WETTEST PLACE ON EARTH

Town with Average Rainfall of 600 Inches a Year

"It is a remarkable fact that in India, one of the most arid countries in the world, there is one spot that has the record rainfall of the whole earth," said Dr. William Roberts, British agricultural expert in India. "This place is Cherapunji, in Assam. It is in the path of the monsoon and in a valley and there is almost constant rainfall. The average rainfall is 600 inches a year, or 50 feet, which is nearly a foot a week. This seems almost beyond comprehension when it is considered that the rainfall of the United States for instance, ranges from 15 inches to 35 inches. In some places there have been as high as 65 inches of water in a year, but this is the exception. During the rainy season in Cherapunji the waterfall is heaviest, but there is rain throughout the year. Notwithstanding this terrific moisture the inhabitants of the district raise vegetables and grain. They do this by building terraces which carry the water off."

DRY LURE FOR TROUT

Hints to Beginners—Practice Quick Retrieving and Strike

For learning a prompt strike when using the dry lure, it is suggested that the novice frequently practise his arm and wrist in the endeavor promptly to retrieve his line. This should be done even when no trout has shown itself or any offer has been made at the feathers. Let the angler who desires to train his arm for a prompt recovery of the line imagine that a trout is making an attack on the fly.

At such times of practice let him instantly and with decision and vigor snap back the tip of the rod to the perpendicular. Whenever an opportunity seems to serve let him follow this practice. There are places in every stream where the angler meets with no encouragement as he pushes onward. Before he presses on to new water the angler can give a little attention to his strike. And he should do this whenever a floating leaf or twig near his fly attracts his attention. If he earnestly trains his arm to respond quickly to his mind he will be somewhat prepared for an actual attempt to hit the rising fish.

Must Know How to Buy

Buying is one of the important parts of farm management. A great many farm failures are due to poor judgment in buying, particularly those cases where commodities are bought on credit.

In buying new stock, get something just a little better than the average of the neighborhood, something you can take a pride in and show to your neighbors and friends.

When a farmer goes about stating that farming does not pay he advertises his own failure, not the unprofitableness of farming as a whole.

Milk is said to keep longer in red bottles than in the usual kind because it is the rays near the violet end of the spectrum that affect it.

The two-edged weapons are found among the earliest specimens of Japanese metal working.

British scientists have discovered in New Guinea a race of pygmies living at an altitude of about 2,000 feet.

Better disk the stubble before summerfallowing.

Women of Middle Age

Many distressing Ailments experienced by them are Alleviated by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Here is Proof by Women who Know.



Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."—MRS. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

She Tells Her Friends to Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies.

North Haven, Conn.—"When I was 45 I had the Change of Life which is a trouble all women have. At first it didn't bother me but after a while I got bearing down pains. I called in doctors who told me to try different things but they did not cure my pains. One day my husband came home and said, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash?' Well, I got them and took about 10 bottles of Vegetable Compound and could feel myself regaining my health. I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and it has done me a great deal of good. Any one coming to my house who suffers from female troubles or Change of Life, I tell them to take the Pinkham remedies. There are about 20 of us here who think the world of them."—MRS. FLORENCE ISELLA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

You are Invited to Write for Free Advice. No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.

Advertisement for Macfarlane's Drug Store, The Rexall Store, featuring Paris Green, Foot Tablets, Foot Powder, Arsenate of Lead, Bug Finish, and DRY LURE FOR TROUT.

Advertisement for The Rob Roy Cereal Mills Co., featuring Special Prices on Feed, Oatmeal Millers, and various cereal products.

Advertisement for NEW CANADIAN NORTHERN ROCKIES, featuring scenic views and travel information.

Vertical advertisement on the left side of the page, partially obscured, mentioning 'ess', 'th', 'Canada', 'D ENGINE', 'P COMPANY', 'Shorts', 'Mills', 'OWAN', and 'ight or Day'.