DISTRICT CASUALTIES

KILLED IN ACTION

DELHI.
Pte. Roy Myers.
PORT ROWAN.
Pte. Morley Moffatt.
WOODSTOCK.
Pte. Joseph Cartwright.
ST. THOMAS.
Pte. Michael Lyke.
BRANTFORD.
Pte. S. T. Stokes.

PRESUMED DEAD

ST. THOMAS.
Pte. W. H. Knight.

WOUNDED

SIMCOE.
Pte. J. G. Buchanan.
SIMCOE.
Pte. Charles A. Sherman.
WOODSTOCK.
Pte. George Delbert Powell.
OWEN SOUND.
Pte. William Charlton.
SEAFORTH.
Pte. J. A. Steele.

WOUNDED AND MISSING

OWEN SOUND.
Pte. John Charlton.

ILL.

ESSEX.
Pte. V. W. Piper.

GAS POISONING

TILLSONBURG.
A.-Corp. L. O. Drake.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, June 19.—Today's casualty list of 98 names includes 21 killed, 3 died of wounds and 2 missing. The list follows:

Infantry.

Killed in Action.—766224 R. S. Hughes Richmond Hill, Ont.; 125683 R. Davidson, Vancouver; 437762 F. Armstrong, Lakefield, Ont.; 291545 J. H. Chambers, Baldur, Man.; 487497 J. G. Connolly, Edmonton; 887412 J. Halliday, Yorkton, Sask.; 886173 J. Johnson, Glen Mary, Sask.; 887432 N. G. McIver, Picnic, Sask.; 871740 P. McKillop, Outlook, Sask.; 910939 G. I. Peters, Langham, Sask.; 887339 M. MacLeod, Saltcoats, Sask.; 782328 W. Armitage, Moose Jaw, Sask.; 135039 S. Cnambers, 19 Laurier avenue, Toronto; 883346 V. Okar, Mississippi, U.S.A.; 447961 S. Smith, 189 Emerson avenue, Toronto; 811821 W. Marsden, Edmonton; 883582 A. W. Haney, Calgary; 160402 P. Palmer, Magrath, Alta.; W. H. Gilchrist, Winnipeg; 829412 C. Pederson, Winnipeg; 63559 F. Lacey, 188 Ann street, Montreal.

Died of Wounds—811322 J. Anderson, Edmonton; 283070 P. W. Manning, Chester, N. S.; 788554 L. K. Sullivan, Cobden, Ont.

Missing and Wounded—116853 J. Couper, Victoria; 811510 A. B. Gibson, Edmonton; 116694 W. Wilson, Victoria.

Wounded—643303 G. E. Purchase, Warsaw, Ont.; 79704 W. G. McCullagh, Kingston; 59953 A. Taylor, Milbrook, Ont.; 59929 H. Strickland, Kingston; 687460 F. Feeney (at duty), Marmora, Ont.; 472433 A. Smith, Naseby, Sask.; 472710 J. Robertson, Saskatoon; 129950 V. F. Lade, Enfield, N. S.; 687058 C. B. Thompson, Kelowna, B. C.; 489354 C. F. White (at duty), Dartmouth, N. S.; 657530 A. Tyner (at duty), 118 Cooper avenue, West Toronto; 1039003 J. Martin, Winnipeg; 132814 H. G. Bickford, Glen Fulton, Que.; 793430 T. Duhamel, 615 Alma street, Montreal; 793390 J. Walker, Campbellton, N. B.; 151520 A. Baker, Brandon; 1000659 J. Semalff, Paris, B. C.; 871200 P. Woronick, Winnipeg; 701039 H. R. Clark, New Westminster; 292165 H. Jansson, Hartier, Man.; 871150 G. T. Horton, Winnipeg; 754982 C. R. Wilson, Sprague, Ont.; 17716 R. S. Handyside, l'Annonciation, Que.; 409763 G. Lilley, 27 Ontario street, Toronto; 145753 G. Rankin, Ottawa; 177346 R. F. Hazelden, Sherbrooke; 472186 R. Cairns, Saskatoon; 127191 J. Moore (dangerously ill), Galt; 207146 P. Dwyer, Toronto; 102729 W. E. Bowen, Victoria; 102380 H. Ord, Victoria; 702832 E. Foss, Nelson, B. C.; 455313 W. A. Chambers, Barriefield; 437848 D. O. Robb, Edmonton; 1012207 F. Vert, New Westminster; 219696 H. Shire, Delta, Ont.; 2021 R. Royston, Winnipeg; 437722 A. McKay, Hespeler, Ont.; 486610 C. Wilson, Oshawa; 718097 F. Brentnall, Winnipeg; 901700 J. B. Shrider, Albert, P. E. I.; 282240 H. W. A. Smith, Sambro, N. S.; 282488 W. T. Brennan, Clarke Harbor, N. S.; 736481 T. H. Wilson, Lethbridge; 405148 R. McCuaig, Orillia, Ont.; 123867 E. C. Gledhill, St. Thomas, Ont.; 237719 R. O. Smithson, 372½ Symington avenue, Toronto; 163200 J. Kosis, Hamilton; 830513 A. E. Watts, Winnipeg; 830021 C. Smith, Meadowvale, Man.; 829211 C. Bridges, Winnipeg; Lieut. H. C. Williams, Weston, Ont.

Engineers.

Wounded—C. A. Neilson, Kingston, Ont.; 502826 J. D. Guinet, Vancouver; A. J. Lucas, Winnipeg; 505914 P. Robinson, Hornsby Island, B. C.

Army Services.

Ill—3695 H. W. Wright, Shorncliffe; 112242 C. G. Langford, London, Ont.

Mounted Rifles.

Wounded.—K. W. Hunter, Johnville, Que.; 111008 F. I Andrew, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; 748630 T. E. Birchfield, 111a Addington avenue, Montreal; 458534 A. T. Bayliss, 132 Joseph street, Verdun.

Artillery.

Wounded.—40784 V. Cooke, Brockville, Ont.; 42708 S. Large, Valcartier; 113163 T. H. Dale, Toronto.

SIR SAM HUGHES

[Continued From Page Nine.]

or 3,000 more. Three systems of recruiting have been pursued. First system, in enrolling the first contingent, I overrode all red tape, communicated directly with each officer, as well as through the regular channels, and the recruiting was accomplished very rapidly. The whole force was formed and shipped inside of six weeks from the date of its authorization. It was akin to the fiery cross of old Scottish days."

The other systems were described by General Hughes, who went on to say: "Yet we found gentlemen exercising their influence publicly and privately to bring the great city of Toronto, with a population of 500,000, down to the same level in the matter of recruiting as the county of Ontario, with a population of 40,000."

Premier Not Courteous.

Reverting to the fact that the prime minister did not reply to his letter regarding compulsory service, General Hughes said: "I think that I need not go out of my way to consult him in regard to reading letters in the House. I am ready to say on the floor of the House anything that I have to say, and as soon as the prime minister treats me in a courteous manner, I will act in the same way towards him."

General Hughes said that he had no right to approach the leader of the Opposition regarding recruiting, but he had kept watch on him. He did approach Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux on two or three occasions, and he was proud to say that Mr. Lemieux took a very active part in recruiting and did his best to help, but so far as he could learn Sir Wilfrid Laurier attended only two recruiting meetings.

Still for Ross Rifle.

Gen. Hughes came again to the defence of the Ross rifle, and claimed that it was "the greatest and best rifle in the world." He said that on the second day of the battle of St. Julien the Canadian troops were supplied with ammunition which should be withdrawn from British troops. This accounted for the jamming of the Canadian rifle. British rifles jammed at the same time. In all fairness and honor, they should lay the blame to the proper cause, and not play the game of the German agents, and say that it was the Ross rifle. He insisted that the Ross was a better rifle than the Lee-Enfield, but, owing to the agitation and by reason of the fact that the soldiers had lost confidence, he had withdrawn the rifle and allowed it to be used only for training purposes.

Hon. Frank Oliver pointed out that the Canadians were armed with Ross rifles at the battle of Zillebeke, and Sir Douglas Haig reported that in that battle the Ross rifle jammed in the hands of the Canadians.

Sir Sam denied that Canadians were armed with Ross rifles in that battle.

Does Not Like the Bill.

In closing Gen Hughes said he did not like the form of the measure, and would have preferred the militia act, because he thought it would have worked more smoothly and quicker in its operations. He suggested that in the meantime, while the bill was being discussed, the soldiers should be called out and trained under the militia act. Then when the bill passed they could apply its provisions, and send them overseas if they did not volunteer. He had faith that the boys called out for training would nearly all volunteer for service overseas. He would not throw a single impediment, directly or indirectly, in the way of the passing of the bill, but would help in every proper manner, the passing of the act in order that the boys at the front might be fully and properly protected and supported in the great struggle.

Hugh Guthrie for Bill.

Hugh Guthrie, South Wellington, followed. "I regret to say," he said, "that in regard to the principles of the bill I find myself in rather serious conflict with the opinion of my leader, and I think also with the opinions of the large majority of my political friends sitting upon this side of the House. Under ordinary circumstances I would feel very deep regret that that was the case, and had it not been for the kindly generous and patriotic words of counsel and advice which my honorable leader has addressed not only to me, but to all his followers with regard to this measure, I might feel some embarrassment and not a little unpleasantness. He advised that each member should be guided solely by the dictates of his own conscience, entirely without regard to the ordinary and well recognized ties of party. For this reason, I feel the more free to express without reservation my own view in regard to the measure. I find that I cannot agree to the conclusions of my honorable leader.

Judging the measure as well as I can, I have come to the conclusion that my support should go to this bill, and it should be a whole-hearted support. In my opinion the principle involved in the military service bill at this very moment is one to the advantage of the people of Canada, of the Empire and of our allies, and for these reasons I intend to support it. While I make that general statement, in regard to my support of the bill, I still leave myself free with regard to some of its details.

Room for Amendments.

"I think that in many respects the bill may be usefully amended. The prime minister when he introduced the bill expressed the sincere desire that he should receive any serious and useful suggestions by way of amendment. When the proper time comes I may make some suggestions. I have one other reservation to make; that is with reference to the question of conscription in general. I cannot bring myself to believe that this bill is the full Government policy in regard to the question of conscription. I would vote to withhold the operation of the bill unless the Government is prepared to go further and during the present session bring in concurrent legislation which would be operative with the conscription measure upon the wealth and resources in Canada in general, for the purpose of this war. I do not like to feel that we in this Parliament think lightly of the flesh and blood of the people in this country and think highly of the accumulated wealth of the country. I believe the people of Canada would be willing to be placed on an equal footing with the people of Great Britain in regard to this war. I cannot understand why so able a man as the minister of finance has from year to year postponed the taxing of wealth. He has taxed the industries, he has clipped the manufacturers' profits; he has taxed the munitions factories, and I believe they can bear more taxation."

Some Withholding Force?

Mr. Guthrie thought that the minister would act if he was given a free hand, and thought there must be some withholding force in regard to this question. He trusted that he would take action this session, and if he would take such action he believed the Government in its conscription measure would be backed almost from end to end of Canada.

Proceeding, Mr. Guthrie said that critics of the bill say that Canada in the beginning should have adopted conscription, as the United States has done. It was all very well to be wise after the fact. The United States was in a position to profit by the experiences of Canada and other countries. He did not agree with those who argued that voluntary enlistment had been a failure. From the beginning to the end it had been a success, but conditions had changed. People in 1914 did not realize what large contributions in men and money would have to be made. The voluntary enlistment in Canada, Mr. Guthrie believed, had about reached its limitations. He had been of that opinion since the national service campaign was inaugurated last autumn. When recruiting had fallen so low that sufficient men were not being secured to replace the wastage, it was time for the Government and Parliament to take some steps to change the situation.

Militia Act More Drastic.

Mr. Guthrie maintained that the powers contained in the militia act are even greater than those of the present measure—that they were wider and more drastic. They were more drastic because under the militia act men from 18 to 60 years of age could be conscripted and sent overseas.

Mr. Guthrie expressed the view that there were many men in cities and towns who cannot be reached except by a measure of this kind. They were the men who refuse to go to recruiting meetings. In the city of Guelph 1,700 or 1,800 men had enlisted, but there were 300 or 400 more who should go and they could not be reached by present methods. Mr. Guthrie then referred to the attitude of the officers of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, as expressed in the official statement recently issued by them. While expressing his admiration for the officers of the Trades and Labor Congress he said they had made a mistake in putting man power last in the list of requirements of the war instead of first.

Exemption Provision Wrong.

Mr. Guthrie stated that his impression that the boards had power to supply agricultural and other labor, he had found to be wrong. On reading the bill he discovered that exemption for work on the farm, etc., was only given at the request of the individual. In all the provinces farm labor was scarce. Transportation and shipping companies were having difficulty in getting men because of enlistment and also because of the exceedingly high wages being paid by the munition manufacturers. It was essential that such labor should be looked after and placed where it belonged.

On the question of a referendum he could not agree with his leader. A referendum was antagonistic to his ideas of responsible government. Members were elected to carry out such measures as in their judgment seemed right. If they were wrong, then the electors could put them out of office. The initiative and referendum was favored in the west, but he thought that Parliament itself should decide. This view his leader had taken in connection with the naval aid bill and reciprocity, in both of which cases he could have escaped responsibility and trouble, and probably have remained in power, had he referred them to the people in the form of a referendum. In any case, it was the first duty of a people to defend the realm.

What of Soldiers' Vote?

Another objection was that a referendum would transfer the question to the platform of the country. It was not possible at the present time to have a fair referendum. Thirty-three per cent of the normal electorate was overseas. How was that vote to be taken? When the soldiers' vote bill was passed he had thought that the Government had gone to a terrible extreme to poll their votes. He did not think now that they would poll them if they could. Was it intended that the fighting should stop while the ballot box was passed around.

On this side of the water, on the other hand, there were the men who had so far refused to enlist. How could these be got to vote for compulsion? He never would consent to slackers at home voting, while men at the front were deprived of that right.

Mr. Guthrie held that in every respect Parliament was legally constituted. In February of 1916 he himself had been about the only man on his side of the House who had opposed the first extension. He had contended then that if an extension was granted for one year, it could not be refused for another. It was granted, however, and the granting of it did not restrict the rights or powers of Parliament.

Mr. Guthrie referred to resolutions of church congresses, all of which had favored the present bill, though some had added that which he considered most important, namely, that wealth and resources should also be conscripted, but none of them mentioned an election. He did not think that an election was desired.

Should Be Definite Date.

He criticized the provision of the bringing into effect of the conscription by proclamation. He thought that a definite date should be fixed, on which it should be brought into force, and believed that if this were done a strong stimulus would be given to voluntary recruiting. Mr. Guthrie contended that the call came from the men at the front, from returned soldiers, and perhaps from the dead. He quoted the poem of John McCrea, of McGill University, entitled "In Flanders Field," which concluded as follows: "If ye break faith with those who die we shall not sleep though poppies blow on Flanders fields."

For a long time he had favored cooperation by the two parties. "I favor coalition," he said, "I favor an extension of the term of parliament, and I favor this bill, which cannot successfully be put in force by one political party." Why should some compromise not be reached, whereby the militia act and the selective clauses of the present bill be consolidated? He was quite satisfied that the prime minister was sincere and had no thirst to hold unto power. He was equally confident that his own leader was sincere and had no desire to attain power.

It would be a fine thing if from this moment they could come together for the carrying on of the war. He believed that it was not yet too late for the two leaders to get together. Otherwise the bill, even if it passed, could not be a success. If this could not be done, then he believed that there were many back benchers on both sides who could come together in agreement. All the brains of the House were not in the front benches. If not, then could not some committee get together, and set about winning the war?

Privilege of Differing.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, following, held that it was the glorious privilege of Liberalism, not only to differ with the Conservatives, but to differ at times among themselves. While he admitted the ableness of the speech of his honorable friend (Mr. Guthrie), he begged to differ with him on many of the views which he held. In the attitude which he took, he desired to say that it was taken with no idea of disloyalty to his majesty the King. In Australia, a country quite as loyal as Canada, a referendum had been taken on this very subject, and in the taking of it, he thought a greater service had been rendered than if Premier Hughes had enforced it upon unwilling electors.

Mr. Lemieux held that the aid to the Empire was to be of voluntary nature. "I have as much at stake," he said, "as my honorable friend from Wellington. I have given the only son I have to fight the battle for his King and country. He left college at the age of 18 and is ready to go at any time, but he left on the principle of voluntary aid and not of compulsion."

Ratio According to U. S.

Mr. Lemieux declared that by applying the law of averages it could be proved that a contribution of 400,000 troops from Canada would be equivalent, according to population, to a contribution of 5,000,000 men from the United States. This was a true test of comparison between the efforts of Canada today and the efforts of the United States to be.

After figuring at some length that there was no authority in the militia act to send troops out of Canada, Mr. Lemieux said:

"I do not say that we will or may not, but that Canada must send men overseas is another point. Great Britain, as well as Canada, has admitted the principle that the Dominion is under no constitutional obligation to do this. We have done it, and I am proud of it. We shall continue to do so, but it should be by voluntary and not the compulsory system."

Definite Promise Given.

Mr. Lemieux said the honor of the Government was at stake. The prime minister and members of his cabinet made repeated promises in and out of Parliament that there would be no compulsory service. Some of the colleagues of the prime minister had been authorized to assure the archbishop of Montreal that the signing of the national service cards did not mean compulsory service. "In what position is that dignitary of the church today?"

A definite promise had been given at the time of the Dorchester by-election that compulsory service would not be introduced.

Mr. Lemieux then declared that although the province of Quebec is asking for a referendum, the people of that province are willing to abide by the result.

Mr. Turriff adjourned the debate.

Financial, Market and Commercial Section

THE LOCAL MARKET

The market was slow this morning, there being little offered. Live hogs showed a decline of 50 cents a cwt., the price today being from $14 to $14.25 a cwt. Dressed hogs are scarcer, however, with a steady demand for them. Butter is steady, with a tendency to slightly higher prices. Eggs are coming in in quantities, big dealers paying 29c a dozen, while others are paying from 30c to 32c.

Hay was offered in fair quantities, with the prices easing off. One man had to take $9.50 a ton for his, the quality being rather poor. The majority got from $11 to $13.50 a ton. Oats were not in great demand.

The prices are:

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Oats, per cwt.	$2 20	to	$2 25
Wheat, per cwt.	3 75	to	3 75
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Wheat, per bu.	2 25	to	2 25
Oats, per bu.	74	to	76
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per peck	75	to	75
Potatoes, per bag	4 00	to	4 25
Seed potatoes, bag	3 00	to	4 00
Cabbage plants, box	25	to	25
Seed onions, box	20	to	25
Green onions, bunch	5	to	5
Green onions, doz	30	to	40
Parsley, per doz	40	to	40
New carrots, quart	10	to	10
Lettuce, per doz	50	to	75
Lettuce, per head	5	to	7
Seed lettuce, box	25	to	25
Tomato plants, box	20	to	25
Rhubarb, per doz	30	to	30
Radishes, per bunch	4	to	4
Spinach, per peck	20	to	20
Spinach, per bu	50	to	60
Asparagus, per doz	60	to	70
Asparagus, per bunch	7	to	8
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	11 00	to	13 50
Straw, per ton	9 50	to	10 00
Fruit.			
Apples, per bu	1 25	to	1 50
Dairy Produce, Retail.			
Butter, creamery, lb.	43	to	43
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	37	to	38
Butter, crocks, lb.	35	to	36
Eggs, per doz	35	to	38
Honey, 10 lbs.	1 30	to	1 40
Dairy Products, Wholesale.			
Butter, store lots, lb.	33	to	34
Butter, creamery, lb.	40	to	40
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	35	to	36
Butter, crocks, lb.	35	to	35
Eggs, crate lots	29	to	32
Eggs, basket lots	30	to	32
Poultry, Dressed, Retail.			
Spring chickens, pr.	1 40	to	1 75
Old fowl, lb.	25	to	25
Poultry, Alive.			
Old fowl, per lb.	20	to	20
Live Stock.			
Hogs, per cwt.	14 00	to	14 25
Fat sows, per cwt.	12 00	to	12 00
Small pigs, per pair	12 00	to	15 00
Butchers' Meats.			
Dressed hogs, cwt.	19 00	to	19 00
Veal, per cwt.	15 00	to	18 50
Beef, per cwt.	14 00	to	15 00
Heifer beef, cwt.	17 00	to	18 00
Lamb, per cwt.	20 00	to	22 00
Spring lambs, each	10 00	to	12 00
Hides and Wool.			
Wool, unwashed, lb.	45	to	48
Wool, washed, lb.	55	to	57
Co whides, No. 1	20	to	20
Cow hides, No. 2	19	to	19
Calfskins, per lb.	30	to	35
Sheepskins, each	2 50	to	3 50
Horsehides, each	6 00	to	7 00

FLOUR

Toronto, June 19.—Flour—Manitoba. Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $13.80; second patents, $13.30; strong bakers, $12.90; Ontario winter, 90 per cent patents, $11.25@11.35, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $32 per ton; shorts, $39 per ton on track, Toronto.

Montreal, June 19.—In sympathy with the further decline in prices for wheat, a weaker feeling developed in the flour market and prices for spring wheat grades were reduced 40c per barrel, but business continues very quiet. The market for millfeed was also weak and prices declined $2 per ton for all grades.

Flour—Manitoba, spring wheat patents, firsts, $13.50; do., seconds, $13; strong bakers, $12.80; winter patents, choice, $13.75; straight rollers, $13@13.50; straight rollers, bags, $6.25@6.40.

Rolled Oats—Barrels, $9; bags, 90 lbs., $4.35@4.40.

Bran—$32.

Shorts—$38.

Middlings—$40@42.

Moullie—$44@49.

New York, June 19.—Flour—Weaker; spring patents, $13.65@13.90; winter patents, $12.75@12.95; winter straights, $12.40@12.65; Kansas straights, $13.40@13.90.

Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $12@12.25; choice to fancy, $12.30@12.65.

Minneapolis, June 19.—Flour—Fancy patents, $14.25; first clears, $12.50; other grades unchanged.

Bran—$28@29.

HAY

Montreal, June 19.—Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, $13@13.50.

GRAIN.

Chicago, June 20.—Improvement in crop prospects gave a fresh downward impulse today to wheat prices. Rains in the spring wheat regian were deemed of especial advantage to the bear side of the market.

Opening quotations, which ranged from the same as yesterday's finish to 3c lower, with July at $2 02@2 04, and September at $1 79@1 81, were followed by a material setback all around.

LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 20.—Veals—Receipts, 50 head; active and strong, at $5@15 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,600 head; active and strong; heavy, $16 60@16 65; mixed, $16 55@16 65; yorkers, $16 30@16 60; light yorkers, $15 50@16; pigs, $15 25@15 50; roughs, $14 40@14 60; stags, $12@13.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 200 head; active; steady and unchanged.

Montreal, June 20.—The cattle market was cleaned out today, owing to the good demand. Prices steady, with a weaker undertone.

Steers, $10 50@11; butcher cows, choice, $8@9; good, $6@7 50; butcher bulls, choice, $8 50@9; good, $7@8; calves, $8@11.

Shipping lambs, about 15c per lb on the hoof.

Hogs, $15 50 for choice selects, off cars; sows, $13@14.

PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, June 20.—Hams—Short cut, 125s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 123s; Wiltshire cut, 115s; short ribs, 137s; long clear middles, light, 128s; do, heavy, 127s; short clear backs, 125s; shoulders, square, 110s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 112s; American refined, in pails, 114s 3d; do, boxes, 113s.

CHEESE.

Liverpool, June 20.—Cheese—Canadian and American nominal.

OILS.

Liverpool, June 20.—Tallow—Australian (in London), 60s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—54s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s 2¼d.

War Kerosene—No. 2, 1s 2¾d.

Linseed Oil—55s.

COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Liverpool, June 20.—The cotton exchange closed temporarily today after a short period of trading.

Unusual advances have occurred on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange in the last few days. The high prices yesterday showed gains of 1.48 to 1.82 points.

London, June 20.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Liverpool says the Cotton Association decided to close the market, in view of the sensational movements of the last few days.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.—Cotton—Receipts, none; futures, June, 18.75d; June and July, 18.55d; July and August, 18.30d; August and September, 17.97d; September and October, 17.67; October and November, 17.25d; November and December, 16.85d; December and January, 16.70d; January and February, 16.60d; February and March, 16.51d; March and April, 16.42d; April and May, 16.34d.

WALL STREET.

New York, June 20—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Equipments, shippings and specialties related to the war group averaged advances of a point at the moderate opening of today's market, while United States Steel, Westinghouse and American Sugar were higher by substantial fractions. Motors were again prominent, Saxon making up its 4-point loss of the previous day on a single sale. Rails were altogether ignored, trading in that quarter being limited to a few issues at nominal changes. Pullman was the only stock to show a heavy tendency, falling 2 points. Higher quotations ruled at the end of the first half hour.

Noon.—The professional character of the trading was demonstrated during the forenoon, when early gains were altogether wiped out on comparatively small offerings. Bear pressure evidently based upon latest foreign advices accelerated the setback. Steel fell from 128½ to 126, Alcohol made a reversal of 3½ points, shippings yielded 1 to 3, and Ohio Gas lost 6½. Motors and some of the less prominent issues also recorded extreme setbacks of 2 to 4 points. Pullman extended its loss to 6 points, and the miscellaneous issues were generally unsettled. Steel rallied a point at midday, but the undertone continued heavy. Bonds were lower.

1:30 p.m.—Lower levels were reached on the broader selling of the early afternoon. Steels continued to bear the brunt of the movement, but metals and specialties also yielded. Rails were reactionary on adverse weather conditions in the Southwest.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, June 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Trunk Lines and Grangers—				
Baltimore & Ohio.	72½	72½	72¼	72⅜
Erie, com.	26	26	25⅜	25½
New Haven	36¾	36¾	36½	36¾
New York Central	91	91	90⅜	90⅜
St. Paul	74	74¼	74	74¼
Wabash, com.	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison, com.	100⅞	100⅞	100¼	100½
Canadian Pacific	160	160½	160	160½
Col. Southern	22¾	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	29¼	..	..	..
Northern Pacific	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	103¼
Southern Pacific	93⅜	93½	93	93¼
Southern Railway	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
Union Pacific	125¾	125⅞	125	125¼
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio	59½	59½	59¼	59½
Lehigh Valley	64¼	64¼	63¾	64
Pennsylvania	52¾	..	..	..
Reading Railway	96	96⅜	94¼	85
Tractions—				
Interboro, com.	9¼	9¼	9	9
Third Avenue	19½	..	..	..
Industrials—				
Allis-Chalmers	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
Am. Beet Sugar	94⅛	94⅞	94	94
American Can	48½	48½	46¾	47
American Can	73½	73¾	73	73¼
Am. Locomotive	70½	71	69	69
American Sugar	119¾	120	117¼	118¼
Am. Smelters	106½	106½	104⅛	104½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	121⅝	..	..	..
American Wool	52¾	53	52	52
Baldwin Loco	64	64	61¼	62⅜
Central Leather	93¼	94⅛	91⅛	91⅞
Corn Products	33⅛	34⅝	32½	34
Col. Fuel & Iron	51½	52	50½	50½
Consolidated Gas	108	..	..	..
Distillers	21⅝	24¼	21⅜	24¼
Geenral Electric	157⅝	157⅝	156⅞	156⅞
General Motors	115½	116½	113⅝	115¼
Goodrich Rubber	51¼	51¼	50¾	50¾
G. Northern Ore	32	32	31¼	31¼
Inter. Nickel	39¼	40¼	39⅜	39⅝
Maxwell Motor	51¼	51½	49⅝	49⅝
Marine, com.	28¼	29	27½	27⅝
Marine, pfd.	83	84⅜	82¼	82¾
Pacific Mail	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
Western Union	92	..	..	..
Studebaker	85½	86¼	83⅞	84¼
U. S. Rubber	60¼	60¾	59⅞	60¾
Westinghouse	51½	51⅝	51	51
Willys-Overland	32⅞	33	32⅛	32¼
Coppers—				
Anaconda Copper	82	82	81	81¼
Butte & Superior	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅜
Chino Copper	56½	56½	54¾	55
Inspiration	62⅝	63¼	61¼	62¾
Miami Copper	40⅝	41	40½	40⅞
Ray Consolidated	28⅜	28⅝	[illegible]	28⅜
Tennessee Copper	18⅜	19½	18¼	18½
Utah Copper	110¼	110¼	108½	108½
Oils—				
Am. Cotton Oil	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37¾
Cali. Petroleum	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞
New Mexican	96	96	94⅜	94¾
Texas Oil	210	210	208½	208½
Steels—				
Bethlehem Steel	140¼	141¾	135¼	136¾
Crucible Steel	80⅝	80⅝	79⅛	80¼
Lackawanna	96⅛	96⅛	93⅞	94¼
Pressed Steel Car	75⅛	75½	75⅛	75½
Republic Steel	89½	90	88⅜	89
Railway Steel	52½	..	..	..
Sloss-Sheffield	57½	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	128⅛	128½	125⅛	125¾
Bonds—				
Anglo-French 5's	93⅛	..	..	..

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[Reported by Edward Cronyn & Co.]
Toronto, June 20.

	Ask.	Bid.		Ask.	Bid.
Am Cy.	20	15	SWht, p.	..	131
do pfd.	59	55	Spanish.	16	14
Barcel.	11	10½	St Ch, p.	..	55
Brazilian	39	38⅝	Stl Can.	59	58
Burt, c.	80	..	do pfd.	..	91¼
do pfd.	92	90	Tor Ry.	76¾	76
C Bread.	18	15	Tucketts	..	20
do pfd.	85	80	do pfd.	..	78
Cement.	63	62½	Tw City.	88	86½
do pfd.	93¼	92	Win Ry.	50	..
C S L.	43⅞	43⅝	**Banks—**		
do pfd.	80⅝	80⅜	Com'rce	187	186
CG Elec.	106	104	Dom.	..	202
C Loco.	60	58	Hamil'n.	..	189
do pfd.	..	88	Imperial	193	..
C P R.	161	159½	Molsons	182	..
C Salt.	135	130	Ottawa.	202	..
C Dairy.	..	30	Royal	213	..
do pfd.	..	60	Stand	206	..
ConLife	375	..	Union	140¼	138
C Smelt.	27	26½	**Loans, etc.—**		
Con Gas.	152	151	C Land.	153½	..
Canners.	24½	23½	C Perm.	170	..
Cr Res.	29	27	C Invest.	74	..
Detroit.	101	97½	H Prov.	..	137
D Steel C	61⅝	61	H & E.	210	208
Duluth.	47	43	20% pd.	200	196
La Rose.	43	40	L Bank.	..	142
Mackay.	83¾	82¾	L & C.	128	127½
do pfd.	65	64	N Trust.	210	..
M Leaf.	103	102	T Trust.	212	..
do pfd.	95	94	T Mort.	..	136
Monarch	40	35	**Bonds—**		
NStl Car	12	11	C Bread.	92½	92
Nipis'g.	765	745	Mex Elec	35	27
NSSteel	101	100	M L & P	40	30
P Burt.	40	37	P Rico.	..	86½
do pfd.	..	80¼	Rio Jan.	82½	81
Petrol.	1360	1275	S Paulo	83	80
P Rico.	35	..	Spanish.	88	..
Quebec.	22	20	Stl Can.	98	..
Riordon	121	118	War Loan, 1925.	97¼	97
Rogers.	..	65			
do pfd.	90	..	War Loan, 1931.	95	94½
Russell.	78	74			
do pfd.	107	106	War Loan, 1937.	94	93½
Sawyer.	..	10			

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 20.—Closing sales today were:

British 5 per cent loan	94⅜
British 4½ per cent loan	94
Consols, for money	54⅝
Anaconda, £10 shares	£14 2s 6d
Canadian Pacific	177
Erie, com.	29
Erie, 1st pfd.	40½
Grand Trunk	10
Illinois Central	108
Louisville & Nashville	130¼
Ontario & Western	24
Pennsylvania Railway	55½
Reading Railway	100½
Southern Railway	20
Southern Pacific	97½
Union Pacific	142¾
United States Steel	134

INCINERATOR REPORT DELAYED.

SARNIA, June 18.—The absence of the chairman of the garbage collection committee from Monday night's meeting of the city council delayed the report of the committee in regard to the erection of the proposed incinerator. The selection of a site for the erection of the plant has been left in its hands, subject to the approval of the provincial board of health, and the results of its investigation as to the most suitable location for its erection have not as yet been made public.

No further complaints have been received in regard to the conditions of the present dumping grounds, which the city have been allowed to maintain until such time as the incinerator is completed, and Sanitary Inspector Crosbie, who was appointed as supervisor of the grounds is being complimented on his work in keeping the grounds in as sanitary a condition as possible. An announcement of the selection of a site and a request for tenders is expected to be given out shortly.

LOWER CLOSING, BUT SOME LOSSES REDUCED

Winnipeg's Market Tone Is Down—Cash Situation Little Changed.

Winnipeg, June 19.—All gains were lower at the start, and closed lower today, but with some recovery from the low points. Basis contracts, first half of August, was quoted for the first time, the price being $2.35. October wheat closed 5c lower, a reaction of 1c from the low point of the day. July oats closed ⅛c lower after moderate trade. October oats were 2⅞c lower. July flax dropped 6c, and October 4c for the day.

The cash situation showed little change. Offerings were fairly liberal, and the demand was moderate. In oats the inquiry was better, but the strength of the option tended to curtail trade.

Cash grain: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.48; No. 2 northern, $2.45; No. 3 northern, $2.40½; No. 4, $2.28½; No. 5, $2.06; No. 6, $1.88; feed, $1.38.

Oats—No. 2 Canadian western, 70⅜c; No. 3 Canadian western, 68⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 68⅛c; No. 1 feed, 66⅝c; No. 2 feed, 64⅝c.

Barley—No. 3, $1.31; No. 4, $1.26; rejected, $1.09; feed, $1.09.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., $2.79; No. 2 Canadian western, $2.74; No. 3 do., $2.59. Basis contract for wheat: June, $2.45; July, $2.40; August, $2.35.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 19.—Grain quotations are as follows:

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 winter, $2.55@2.60, outside, according to location; Manitoba No. 1 northern, $2.63; No. 2 northern, $2.60.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, sample, 72c.

Corn—American, No. 3 yellow, $1.80½, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2, $2.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 19.—The domestic demand for grain today was dull and prices remained practically unchanged.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, $1.75@1.80.

Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 80½c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 79c; extra No. 1 feed, 79c.

A. T. COOPER OF CLINTON IS FIELD SECRETARY FOR HURON COUNTY WORKERS

Elected to Important Temperance Office—E. G. Powell's Resignation, Accepted.

MITCHELL, June 19.—The executive committee of the Perth County Temperance Alliance met here today, and accepted the resignation of Rev. E. G. Powell as field secretary, who is now working under the direction of the Committee of One Hundred.

The new license inspector, Mr. Elliott, of Stratford, who is acting as inspector for Perth County as well as Stratford, was commended by the executive for the splendid work he was doing in enforcing the Canada temperance act throughout the county.

The executive committee of the Huron County branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance also met here today, and selected A. T. Cooper of Clinton to act as field secretary for Huron County.

Mr. Cooper has been prominently identified with the temperance work of Huron County for the last fifteen years, having taken an active part in the work of the Dominion Alliance and the Committee of One Hundred; also was the organizer of the present County Temperance Association, starting in as secretary, and last year completed his term as honorary president, and is at present a vice-president of the county and also chairman for the Committee of One Hundred.

These two counties will continue the harmonious relations that have existed between them since the introduction of the C. T. A., and they intend to "stay on the job" until the last vestige of the traffic is driven from their borders.

T. L. Hamilton of Listowel, president of the Perth Alliance, and Rev. J. F. Knight of Hensall, president of the Huron County, were both present, and presided at the meeting of their respective committees.

A strong resolution was also passed asking for Dominion prohibition.

PICNIC DATE CHANGED

Shedden Sunday School Will Go to Port Stanley June 29.

SHEDDEN, June 19.—The date of the Sunday School picnic, which was announced to be held at Port Stanley June 28, has been changed, and the picnic will be held on June 29.

The evangelistic service held in the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon by the Evangelistic Band of Aylmer of Messrs. Dan McLean, Frank McGinnis and "Billy" West, was most successful, the church being packed. A large number of converts joined the church.

The music was appreciated.

Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick, who has been pastor for the Shedden Methodist Church for the past two years, returned home from the London Conference. The people of Shedden circuit are pleased that Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick will be with them for another year.

The baseball game which was played on the fair grounds between the Lawrence Tigers and the Shedden Pirates, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 13 to 3. But the Pirates are living in hopes that, with practice, in the near future they will be able to make the game more interesting.

TWO RETURN FROM FRANCE.

OWEN SOUND, June 19. — Two soldiers returned to Owen Sound yesterday from England. One was Pte. W. Eggmann, a Swiss, who has been wounded and is unfit for further service. The other is Pte. William Robbins, an elderly man, who enlisted with the first Grey unit, and who is returned as too old to go to France. He, however, is not yet discharged.

Pte. Eggmann was given a reception at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church last night, when addresses were read and a fitting welcome extended to him.

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society

DIVIDEND NO. 90.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Society for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Society, Dominion Savings Building, Richmond street, London, on and after the third day of July, 1917.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the 3rd day of July next, both days inclusive. By order,

NATHANIEL MILLS, Managing Director.
London, June 14th, 1917.
J 15,18,22,25,29