

CONSCRIPTION BILL CARRIED BY MAJORITY OF 63

Referendum Defeated by 48 Majority—6 Months' Hoist Defeated by 154.

A despatch from Ottawa says: At 8 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, Descaerries 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 Descaerries 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.

45 OPERATORS HAVE GONE DOWN

Gallant Acts of Wireless Operators in Remaining With Sinking Ships.

A despatch from London says:—The Marconi International Marine Communication Co., at its meeting on Wednesday declared a dividend totaling fifteen per cent. for the year. The number of ships now installed is 1,855, and the operators employed 3,347, of which 333 have been saved from vessels sunk, 45 have been drowned, 29 injured, one killed and 19 taken prisoners. Many gallant acts of operators sticking to sinking ships and sending ship's positions, thereby ensuring the picking up of the boats in a comparatively few hours, were recorded. One operator was torpedoed three times in three months, and is still unhurt and ready to go to sea again, but was rewarded and put ashore.

AFRICAN GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

General Retirement of Enemy From All Positions in East Africa.

A despatch from London says:—Under the pressure of British forces advancing from Gilwa, the Germans in German East Africa have evacuated their held positions south of the River, says an official statement issued on Wednesday night. The extended from Gimamba to the shore of Beaver Hafen, to the west, and the Germans retired from seven to nine miles. An official report indicates a general retirement of the enemy forces in German East Africa.

AFRICAN RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN

A despatch from London says:—A squadron of fourteen machines took part in an air raid on the German air base at Tabora. Several aircraft and a third of the base were destroyed, it is officially stated. British airmen who engaged the raiders emerged safely from the attack.

GERMANS SLAIN FROM START OF WAR TO MARCH TOTAL 1,500,000

Prisoners and 509 Guns Have Been Taken on the Western Front in Six Weeks.

From Paris says: The Franco-British troops on the western front captured 63,222 prisoners, including 1,278 officers, says an official summary of the operations issued on Thursday. The war material taken in the same period includes 509 guns, 503 trench mortars and 1,318 machine guns.

FOOD BLOCKADE IS SUCCESSFUL

Entry of United States Into the War Stops Importation Through Neutrals.

A despatch from London says:—Discussing in the House of Lords on Wednesday the question of commodities reaching enemy countries through neutrals, Viscount Milner, member of the War Cabinet, referred to America's entry into the war as considerably checking this leakage. He expressed the conviction that the importation into Germany of commodities from neutral countries, which had previously been imported into these neutral countries from overseas, had been completely stopped by the blockade and the pressure the allies had been able to exert on the neutrals. Undoubtedly, he said, there was still considerable export from neutrals into Germany, but it was entirely the neutrals' own home products.

GERMANS COIN EXCUSE TO MALTREAT BELGIANS

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to the Times from The Hague says that as a reprisal for the alleged ill-treatment of Germans by Belgians in German East Africa, Germans have seized 23 distinguished Belgians and removed them without warning to their notorious punishment camp in Germany. They all had directorial or other connections in the Congo, among them being the 70-year-old Count Jean d'Oultremont, the late King Leopold's Lord Chamberlain; also M. d'Urseel, who is aged 67.

Mesopotamia a Corn Land.

The promise that Mesopotamia shall produce corn for us in abundance ought to be fulfilled, for of old it was a land of plenty. Climate, soil, and above all, the system of canals by which from time immemorial it was irrigated, made it abnormally productive. Herodotus, fearing that his account would be deemed fabulous if he entered into particulars, contented himself with saying that millet and sesame there grew to the size of trees. Other accounts tell of wheat leaves and barley leaves four inches broad, and that in good years the land yielded in corn 300 times the amount it received as seed.

If you don't believe in yourself nobody else will.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, July 10—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.36; No. 2 Northern, \$2.33, nominal; track Bay ports, Manitoba wheat—No. 2 C.W., 78c, track Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.82, nominal; track Toronto.
Ontario oats—No official quotations.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.35 to \$2.40; No. 3, \$2.33 to \$2.33, according to freight outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.
Barley—Malt, nominal, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$12.50; second patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$11.90; strong bakers', in 50 lb. bags, \$11.50; Toronto.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.15 to \$10.25, in bags, track Toronto; premium, according to sample, \$10.15 to \$10.25, in bags, track Toronto.
Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$31; shorts, per ton, \$35; middlings, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, per bush, \$2.80 to \$2.90.
Hay—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, solid, per lb., 35 to 36c; prints, per lb., 35 to 36c; dairy, per lb., 28 to 29c.
Eggs—Per doz., 28 to 29c.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Cheese—New, large, 22 to 23c; twins, 22 to 23c; triplets, 23 to 23c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30c; triplets, 30c.
Butter—Fresh, in 50 lb. cases, 35 to 36c; creamery prints, 35 to 36c; 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.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 20 to 25c; hens, 18 to 20c.
Honey—Comb, per lb., fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; selected, \$2.75 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25.
Hops—Imported, hand-picked, \$9.00 to \$9.00 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; roasts, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 42c; ribs, 27 to 28c; plain, 36 to 37c; boneless, 39 to 40c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 26 to 27c; clear bellies, 25 to 26c.
Lard—Pure lard, tins, 27 to 28c; tubs, 27 to 27c; extra, 27 to 28c; Rolled, 27c; tins, 27c; tubs, 27c.
Pails, 22c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, July 10—Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 81 to 81c; do, Canadian Western No. 3, 80 to 80c; extra, 81 to 81c; Man. Spring wheat, No. 1, 118 to 118c; do, No. 2, 117 to 117c; do, No. 3, 116 to 116c; straight rollers, \$12 to \$12.50; do, bags, \$5.75 to \$5.90; do, bags, 50 lbs., \$4.35 to \$4.40; Bran, \$32 to \$32c; Middlings, \$10 to \$10c; Shorts, \$33 to \$34; Hay, No. 2, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13; Cheese—Finest Western, 21c; do, finest east, 20c; do, seconds, 34c; Eggs—Selected, \$2.45; No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.35; C.W., \$2.18; August (first half), \$2.18.

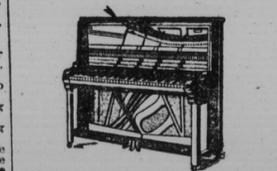
Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, July 10—Cash quotations—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.20; No. 2 Northern, \$2.17; No. 3 Northern, \$2.12; No. 4, \$2.09; Oats—No. 2 C.W., 73c; No. 1 feed, 72c; extra No. 1 feed, 73c; No. 2 feed, 71c; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1.20; feed, \$1.10; rejected, \$1.10; Flax—No. 1, \$1.90; No. 2, \$1.85; No. 3, \$1.80; C.W., \$2.18; August (first half), \$2.18.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, July 10—Wheat—July closed \$2.22; September, \$1.85; cash—No. 1 hard, \$2.42 to \$2.47; No. 2, \$2.34 to \$2.39; No. 3 yellow, \$1.74 to \$1.75; No. 4, \$1.69 to \$1.70; No. 5, \$1.64 to \$1.65; No. 6, \$1.59 to \$1.60; other grades unchanged. Bran—\$29 to \$31.
Dubuque, July 10—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.26; No. 1 Northern, \$2.25; No. 2, do, \$2.20; Linsaid—\$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 \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, medium, \$7 to \$8; do, rough, \$6 to \$7; feeders, \$5.50 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$9 to \$9.50; do, com. and med., \$8 to \$9; springers, \$8 to \$9; light ewes, \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, heavy, \$6 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$15; spring lambs, lb., 14c to 16c; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.75 to \$18; weighed off, \$17; do, l.o.b., \$16.
Montreal, July 10—Choice steers, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 1, \$11 to \$11.25; fair, \$10 to \$10.75; common, \$9 to \$9.75; butchers' cows, \$8 to \$10; hogs, \$10 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.

A home evaporator makes it possible to save considerable fruit on the farm that otherwise would go to waste. The evaporator is placed over the kitchen stove so that no extra fuel is consumed. Dried apples, peaches, plums, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, etc., are preserved in this way with little trouble. In the winter the dried fruit soaked overnight in fresh water makes excellent sauce when stewed, also pies and puddings.

Piano Firm 18 Years Older than Confederation



On July first Canada celebrated the semi-centennial celebration of Confederation. Looking back over the progress accomplished in Canada during those years, the many remarkable achievements seem hardly possible.

The industries of Canada have progressed step by step as the population increased. Among the older "truly Canadian" firms is The Williams Piano Co., Ltd., of Oshawa, Ont., makers of the famous Williams New Scale Piano.

R. S. Williams came from England and established this concern in 1849—68 years ago. Canadians will feel proud to know that they have such a "truly Canadian" piano—the Williams New Scale, which they can be proud to place in their home. The Williams Piano Co., Ltd., of Oshawa, Ont., is pleased to present interesting points concerning the "Artist Choice" piano, true upon request.

THE MAKING OF AUSTRALIA

Some Facts in the History of the Great Southern Commonwealth. The establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia has the easiest date and form of government to remember in modern history. It was proclaimed on the first day of this century, January 1, 1901—the date, which the majority of us consider the beginning of this very important century.

Australia is somewhat smaller than Canada, having an area of about 3,000,000 square miles. The earliest parts settled were inhabited for a time by a rather large proportion of English criminals.

It was in 1788, eighteen years after Captain Cook explored the east coast that Port Jackson was found as a penal station for criminals from England, and the settlement, for the next fifty years, transportation of convicts being virtually suspended in 1839. This oldest of the Australian colonies, New South Wales, had made a fair start in free industrial progress from 1821. The convicts were allowed considerable freedom for money-making, about the only thing being denied them toward the end of the convict period being the right to leave the island continent.

The first British Governors at Sydney ruled with despotic power. They were officers in command of the garrison, the convicts and the few free settlers. A population of 30,000 in 1821 formed the infant Commonwealth of New South Wales, three-fourths of them being convicts—perhaps the strangest collection of citizens the world has ever seen.

The gold discoveries of 1851 produced exciting and progressive times. When the "rush" started in 1852 immigrants from North America, China and Europe poured into Melbourne off the ships at the rate of 2000 persons a week. The population of Victoria was doubled in a year.

The Commonwealth consists of six States, called the Original States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. There is a Senate and a House, with six Senators from each State, renewed to the extent of one-half every three years. The House is elected on the proportional basis of population. Women vote.

In City Streets.

"Do you cycle?" asked the insurance agent.
"No," replied the applicant for a policy.
"Ever race in a motor boat?"
"No."
"Drive much in an automobile?"
"Never."
"Ever go up in an airship?"
"Never want to."
"Sorry we can't insure you. There's too much risk insuring mere pedestrians."

If a boy earns ten cents he wants it; he is not willing to trust the richest man alive.

BRITISH TAKE 117,776 PRISONERS AND 739 FIELD GUNS

Figures For All Theatres of War Since the Outbreak—Not a Single Gun Lost on French Front in Two Years.

A despatch from London says: Figures given on Thursday by Gen. Maurice, Director of British Military Operations, form a basis of some illuminating comparisons. In the whole theatre of war since the outbreak the British have taken 739 German field guns and lost 133, of which thirty-seven have been recaptured. These thirty-seven are not included in the figure 739, making the total British losses 96 in guns, as against 739 taken from the Germans. Of these ninety-six, eighty-four were lost on

the western front in the first few months of the war, not one gun having been lost since April, 1915. Since April first of this year British and French together on the western front captured 509 field and heavy guns, 503 trench mortars, 1,318 machine guns, and 63,222 men. In all fields of war the British have taken 117,776 prisoners, among whom native levies captured in Africa are not included. Prisoners captured by Germans from British forces number 51,088, these including Indian and native troops.

From Erin's Green Isle CHINA IN THROES OF CIVIL WAR

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

The best quality of pigs are sold at the Castlereagh Market for 131 shillings per hundred weight.

The new Ross urban rate is 10 shillings in the pound, or fourpence more than last year's rate.

A large sum was realized at a free gift sale held at Bray in aid of the Bray Hospital War Supply depot.

Charles Dawson, who was twice Lord Mayor of Dublin, died recently at his home, 52 Merrion road, Dublin. M. Murray, Kingstown, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Dublin County by the Lord Chancellor.

Twelve and a half acres of land, including two acres of cut-away bog, in the county of Cavan, have been sold for £560.

A most successful Flag Day was held at Wexford, in aid of the Irish regiments and the Irish prisoners of war.

The Dublin Victuallers' Association have under consideration the regulation of wholesale and retail prices of meat.

The Council of the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin, are seriously considering the closing down of part of the hospital owing to lack of funds.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Pim, and the Right Hon. Richard Robert Cherry were sworn in as Lords Justices of Ireland during the Lord Lieutenant's absence.

As a mark of appreciation of the late Holden Stodart, a Dublin journalist, a coat bearing his name has been opened in the Duke of Connaught's Hospital, Dublin.

The annual demonstration of the Dublin Boys' Brigade took place recently in the Royal Dublin Society's premises, Ballbridge.

A conference was held at the City of Dublin Municipal Technical School on "The Industrial Education of Apprentices."

The Russian Order of St. George has been awarded to Petty Officer Fred Wallace, R.N.A.S., for gallantry on the Roumanian front.

A movement is general about the Irish Midlands for the employing of shop assistants where farm labor is urgently needed.

The Department of Agriculture has taken possession of 66 acres near Navan, belonging to the Marchioness of Winchester, for non-compliance with the tillage order.

What's a Necktie Good For?

Man's only non-utilitarian garment is the necktie. It's as useless as a monocle. Yet we wear it. We'd feel awfully awkward walking down the street without one.

Once upon a time the necktie was used to fasten the collar on. But now it doesn't do that.

Man's necktie is the Indian's eagle feather, the cannibal's necklace of teeth, the mid-African's ivory earrings. It's his pride, on which he bestows much thought, great care. We wonder what would happen to the vanity of the human race, masculine half, in case of a necktie famine.

If there is a low spot that has been too wet for ordinary seeding sow millet. Hay will be on the light side, and millet will help out.

CHINA IN THROES OF CIVIL WAR

Struggle Between President and Newly Made Emperor.

A despatch from San Francisco says:—China is in the throes of civil war and a battle is being fought between troops of the southern provinces fighting for the preservation of the republic, and the northern forces of the young Emperor, according to cable advices received here on Wednesday by the Chinese Nationalist League. The first clash was announced as having occurred on Tuesday by officials of the league, who claim the source of its information is unquestionable.

The advices on Wednesday state that President Li Yuan Hung is safe in Peking and Vice-President Fung Kuck Jung is directing troop movements in Nanking.

According to the despatches the soldiers of President Li in the Chinese capital are steadily gaining ground.

A despatch from London says:—The Pekin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the advance of the northern and southern Republican armies under Tuan Chi-Jui, the former Premier, Gen. Feng Kwo Chang, the former Vice-President, respectively, has mended.

GERMAN TROOPS THROWN BACK

Strongest Offensive Since Dun Broken Down Everywhere.

A despatch from France says:—After the offensive effort since Valenciennes found themselves thrown back everywhere, leaving the ground thick with their dead and wounded, the French lines have taken even one French soldier.

The French lines and the French command have watched the operations out from the front trenches, waiting to declare that not a single yard of territory had been lost.

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 Nieuport vicinity.

Better a small amount of well prepared food that is palatable than a large quantity left over, for serving leftovers is among the extravagances of housekeeping, because they represent a double outlay of material, time and heat.

The Doings of the Duffs.

