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TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING AUGUST 17 1915—TWELVE PAGES

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15,000 CANADIANS FOR THE DARDANELLES

Vancouver, August 16.—Hon. T. Chase Casgrain announced at the Canadian Club banquet here today that he had been officially advised by the Minister of Militia that fifteen thousand of the Canadian soldiers in Britain will be sent to the Dardanelles.

TURN THE WHEAT INTO MONEY

Canada will have a wheat crop this year of 300,000,000 bushels. After setting aside six and a half bushels per head of population for seed and consumption, she will have 250,000,000 bushels for export. We cannot ship any part of the crop to any neutral nation, but must find a purchaser in Great Britain, France or Italy. Russia certainly does not require any wheat, having an enormous exportable surplus impatiently knocking at the gate of the Dardanelles.

Neither the French nor Italian Government is likely to buy wheat in Canada; at least, they have not been doing so. The big American banking houses, aided by the Federal reserve system, have been able to finance their orders, as our banks and our Government have been unable to do. The allies, however, can buy Canadian wheat from the British Government.

Our market, then, is Britain, and we have a right to expect a demand that Britain buy her wheat supply from Canada, to the exclusion of the United States. Business should combine with sentiment to persuade her to this action, since the pound sterling at par in Montreal is at a discount in New York. The wheat she takes from Canada will be paid for by credits, while the wheat bought from the United States must be settled for in gold.

If the British buyer be free to purchase where he pleases, we may expect sharp competition from our neighbors of the United States. Their grain is already harvested, and their ports attract greater tonnage than ours. Indeed, no preference can overcome the absence of ocean tonnage. We must have ships to receive our grain when it gets to tidewater. We want that grain to go to and thru Canadian ports. We want our railroads to carry that bumper crop to the head of the lakes and help our great inland fleets transport it to the sea. We want our ports on the Georgian Bay and all along the St. Lawrence route to shrug under the pressure of the greatest business they have ever known.

We hear that the admiralty is to divert a number of vessels from other work to the pressing duty of carrying Canadian grain to British ports. They should be able to get a great quantity overseas with the assistance of such tramp steamers as may come to Montreal and the liners still plying between Canadian and British ports.

The British market does not require anything like 250,000,000 bushels of wheat for immediate delivery. No doubt, also, the British buyer anticipates obtaining wheat from India, the Argentine and Russia. But in one way or another the British Government should be able to absorb our entire exportable surplus of wheat.

and flour, even the part of it is resold to the allies.

In view of the fact that the Canadian farmer and miller cannot export to any country except the motherland her allies is it quite fair for British, French or Italians to buy elsewhere on this continent? Certainly the imperial government, which is seriously considering buying the American cotton crop, may well consider buying the entire Canadian wheat crop. If Canadians are not free to sell except to certain countries should the buyers of those countries be allowed to pull down the price by availing themselves of world-wide competition? Should there not be a minimum price at which the British Government will buy, especially as that government may sooner or later fix a maximum price at which wheat and flour can be sold in the United Kingdom? Our suggestion is that the British Government guarantee to take all the Canadian wheat at a fair price. Let such wheat as does not get out before the close of navigation be purchased and stored for the account of the British Government. That would guarantee the farmer a decent price and ready money.

Possibly it might be necessary for some such valorization scheme to be worked out by the Dominion Government under some agreement or understanding with the home authorities. Our banks should be strong to finance such an undertaking. We would favor permitting them to issue more excess circulation on such terms as would make that circulation profitable. If need be let the nation issue national currency. Canada as a nation will take pay for her wheat in credit, but the producer must have currency, and the sooner he gets it the better. He should be protected from the speculator.

Finally we think our millers should be encouraged to buy large quantities of wheat as quickly as possible from the producers by the government re-depositing their paper, and if need be, counting their paper, and if need be, guaranteeing them a minimum price for flour. To protect the farmer we should immediately prohibit the import of wheat. Let the farmer get the money for his wheat. Surely British and her allies should be able to absorb the 250,000,000 bushels. As the motherland and the allies engross our market a fair price should be fixed by the imperial government or by the Dominion Government. The Canadian farmer and miller, abandoning many markets for the sake of the empire should have a real and compensating preference within the empire. The farmer should not only be guaranteed a fair price, but he should be able to get his money as soon as his wheat arrives at the elevator. To store it in the elevators on the farmer's account will not help him much.

Britain should buy his wheat and find the ships to take it across; failing that, buy his wheat and store it here on Britain's account.

LIEUT.-COL. ODLUM HIT THREE TIMES

German Sniper Did It, He Explains in London Hospital.

NOT BADLY WOUNDED

Enemy's Trenches Only Fifty Yards From Those Canadians Held.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. LONDON, Aug. 16.—Lieut.-Col. Odium, whose name appeared several days ago in the list of wounded, has arrived at a London hospital suffering from the effects of a couple of bullets in his right arm and another in the right side and when seen today he seemed in the best of spirits, chatting freely with a number of callers who has just discovered his whereabouts.

Lieut.-Col. Odium, it will be remembered, succeeded McHarg, late colonel in command of the 7th Battalion, British Columbia Regiment, and with that battalion, went thru the thick of the fighting at Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy. Out of each of those engagements, he came out without a scratch. "But we were not in any particular engagement," he said, "when I was wounded on the 8th of this month. For the past six weeks, the regiment has been confined to the trenches which are less than 50 yards distance from those of our antagonists. Trench warfare, even in this fine weather, is anything but rosy. During the day our exchanges were comparatively few, but regularly with the approaching night-fall things would begin to hum and would continue lively until the following morning.

MURDER CAR IS NOT YET LOCATED

Police Are Following Clues, But Nothing Definite is Ascertained.

DESCRIPTION IS POOR

Darkness Prevented Those in Crowd From Seeing Flying Motor.

The identification of the motor car that ran amuck Sunday evening on the Kingston road and caused the death of Joseph Verania and seriously injured Miss Margaret Frizzell, is still surrounded in mystery, and the local police have made strenuous efforts to apprehend the driver, so far they have not met with the slightest success.

At the time of the accident, witnesses stated that they thought it was a large green car, but owing to the darkness and the fact that it was travelling at a high rate of speed, it was absolutely impossible to say anything definite in regard to the model or color. Provincial Inspector Miller, when interviewed, said: "There is nothing doing yet," but as a search of the vicinity yesterday resulted in the discovery of a stray part of an automobile, the police believe that they have a clue that will put them on the trail. Word was also received by the police that a large car of French manufacture, the radiator covered with blood, was seen to enter a garage early yesterday morning, but as yet nothing has materialized thru that source.

SAILORS GIVEN REWARDS FOR FINE EXPLOITS

Many Gallant Deeds Marked British Operations Off Dardanelles Forts.

MIDDIES ARE INCLUDED

Stranding of Transport Gave Opportunity for Devoted Service.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—(Delayed by censor)—A record of the deeds of gallantry performed by officers and crews of British ships in the Dardanelles during the bombardment of the forts subsequent to the landing of troops is given in a report by Vice-Admiral John M. De Robeck, commander of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles, which is published in the Official Gazette tonight.

Admiral De Robeck tells of the work of the Mediterranean fleet, devoting the greater part of his report to the officers and men, whose work was particularly noteworthy. As a result of the report five Victoria crosses and numerous other decorations have been awarded.

With the exception of one, which is given Commander Eric Gascoigne Robinson for twice going ashore into a Turkish gun position, and each time destroying a 4-inch gun, the Victoria crosses go to officers and men who displayed conspicuous acts of bravery in connection with the running ashore of the steamer River Clyde from which troops were landed.

Middies Got Decorations. Five men who won the decoration for their work are: Commander Edward Unwin, who, leading a party of lighters on which the men were to reach the shore from the River Clyde were not properly placed, waded into water waist deep under a heavy fire and worked until he got the lighters into proper position; Midshipmen G. L. Drewry and W. St. Malleson and Seaman W. C. Williams and Geo. Mackenzie, who assisted Commander Unwin.

VAN IN CAUCASUS RETAKEN BY TURKS

Constantinople Also Claims New Attack in Dardanelles Was Repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16, via wireless to London, Aug. 17.—An official communication issued today says: "The Caucasian front town of Van, which was evacuated Aug. 11, has been recaptured by us. The Russians, in retreat, are destroying the neighborhood.

STERLING EXCHANGE SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Government Has Given No Intimation of Plan for Relief

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Except in their financial columns, the newspapers pay little attention to the decline in sterling exchange. The government has given no hint of any plan it may be considering to relieve the situation, which the leading financial authorities here regard as decidedly serious.

HERE FROM THE STATES.

Among the many articles that can be bought to great advantage by visitors from across the line while the races at Hillcrest Park or touring round are imported English hats, light overcoats, motor dusters, rain-coats, etc. The W. & D. Dineen Company, Limited, 140 Yonge street, are showing unusually fine values in these lines and cordially invite inspection. Hats by Heath, Hillgate, Christy and other famed London, England, makers will be appreciated as much for style as for reasonable prices. Don't fail to look in while in town.

ZINC BOUNTIES WILL PRODUCE OUTPUT NEEDED

Dominion Government Takes Measures to Meet Britain's Demand.

LARGE CONTRACTS LET

Several Thousand Tons to Be Obtained at Reasonable Rates.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—A committee of the government under the chairmanship of Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, after full discussion with members of the shell committee, has satisfactorily solved the problem of ensuring at reasonable prices a Canadian supply of zinc suitable for use in the production of brass. The latter is needed for the making of quick-firing cartridges cases for shells. Before the outbreak of war this quality of zinc sold at about 80 per pound. Since that time the price has steadily risen as high as 40c and grave fears were entertained that the supply might be entirely cut off. At present the sources of supply are outside of Canada.

The shell committee representing the British Government in the purchase of shells in Canada, regarded it as absolutely necessary that there should be supplies of this zinc within Canada. Canadian producers were unwilling to go to the large expense of installing refineries unless insured against the fall in zinc prices which is inevitable after the close of the war. After considerable negotiation the government decided to offer a limited bounty for the production in Canada of zinc, the offer being as follows: Bounties on Zinc.

"Bounties on a slitting scale not exceeding two cents per pound, will be granted upon production in Canada, from Canadian ores, of zinc containing not more than two per cent. impurities, when the standard price of zinc in London, Eng., falls below 233 per ton of 2000 pounds, provided that bounties shall not be payable on zinc produced before the expiration of the war, or after July 31, 1917, or on zinc contracted for by the shell committee at a price of eight cents or over per pound, less four future deliveries.

As a result of this action on the part of the government, the shell committee, on behalf of the imperial war office, has been able to contract for several thousand tons of zinc at very reasonable rates, with a further reduced rate for future deliveries. The object of the bounty is to ensure the producers against too great a fall in price in the period between the end of the war and July 31, 1917. The bounty will give an impetus to the refinement of zinc in Canada, and serve the purpose of ensuring a certain supply of brass to the shell committee.

STEAMER PATHFINDER WAS BADLY DAMAGED

Ran Into Lightship and Had to Be Beached to Prevent Sinking.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 15.—Downbound today with a cargo of iron ore and towing the barge Constitution, the steamer Pathfinder of the Pickens-Mather fleet, ran into Lightship No. 28, in the west Neeshib cut.

The Pathfinder tore a big hole in her starboard side. Water poured in rapidly, but she was beached safely. Her tow was unimpaired. A tug with a diver aboard left the Soo for the steamer.

OFFERING "BABY" BONDS TO FRENCH INVESTORS

Some Will Be of Denomination of Only Five Francs.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The government, upon the suggestion of Minister of Finance Ribot will soon issue a decree placing on sale at postoffice national defence bonds of denominations of 20 francs and five francs (\$1), bearing interest at 5 per cent. These bonds may be exchanged, when the holders desire, for those of larger amounts.

Russia and Japan Soon To Enter Into Alliance?

Russia Stipulates That No Aggressive Stand Be Taken Against China or United States.

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 16.—(Via Paris)—A long despatch from Petrograd, outlining the situation in Russia, which gives the impression of being inspired by Sergius Sazonoff, Russian foreign minister, is published by The Corriere Della Sera. The article says, in conclusion: "The proposal for a Russo-Japanese alliance finds no opposition on condition that it be not aggressive against China, and even less so against America, whose friendship is necessary to Russia."

CANADIAN TROOPS MARCHED BEFORE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA

Impressive Parade Was Held on Sir John Moore's Plain at Shorncliffe—Gen. Steele Was in Command.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. LONDON, Aug. 16.—Princess Alexandra of Teck, accompanied by Lady Northcott and Gen. Sam Hughes, reviewed the Canadians on Sir John Moore's Plain at Shorncliffe today. Gen. Steele was in command, and with him were Brigadier Carson and Col. Grant Morden. On the arrival of the princess, the troops fixed bayonets, and the National Anthem was played by massed bands as the infantry marched past the saluting base.

BALKAN PUZZLE STILL UNSOLVED

Victory of War Party in Greece Regarded as Significant.

NO DECIDED MOVES

Turkey Apparently Disposed to Refuse Demands of Bulgaria.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The crisis in the diplomatic negotiations in the Balkans has not yet been reached. The most significant phase of today's news concerning the eastern situation was contained in a brief despatch from Athens, stating that former Premier Venizelos had won a decisive victory over the government in the organization of the Greek Chamber of Deputies. The ascendancy of Venizelos was shown when M. Zevitzanos, a strong adherent, was elected president. The vote of 192 to 98 indicated the majority of Venizelos, or war party, is the recent election.

The withdrawal of the Bulgarian delegates from Constantinople caused much speculation here, the consensus of opinion being that Turkey is so confident of her present position that she does not feel under any compulsion to make concessions to Bulgaria's desires.

Berlin View of Venizelos.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Athens correspondent of The Telegraph, who frequently has shown himself to be well informed, has telegraphed the following statement of the attitude of former Premier Venizelos, as expressed by M. Venizelos Saturday, in conversation with a political friend: "M. Venizelos believes now, as before, that Greek interests lie on the side of the entente allies, but that the time is not ripe for Greece to join the quadruple alliance actively. Greece should therefore preserve her neutrality for the present."

The correspondent adds that the question now is whether King Constantine regards these views as a proper basis for entrusting the future of Greece to M. Venizelos as premier.

CARRANZA AND VILLA FORCES NOW FIGHTING

Severe Engagement is in Progress Four Miles Outside of Nogales.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 16.—Severe fighting between Carranza and Villa forces four miles outside Nogales, Sonora, is reported in progress. The international boundary line has been closed to passage by both Mexicans and United States authorities.

NO POISONOUS GASES EMPLOYED BY FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The ministry of war this evening issued a note saying that the published statements that the French troops are using poisonous gas are untrue.

ENGLISH TOWNS ARE BOMBARDED BY GERMAN SUB

Several Shells Were Fired at Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE

Some Fires Caused, But No Casualties Have Been Reported.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven, in Cumberland, Eng., on the Irish Sea, were bombarded today by a German submarine, a British official statement tonight announced. Some fires were caused, but the damage was slight, and there were no casualties, the statement adds.

The text of the statement follows: "A German submarine fired several shells at Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven between 4.30 and 6.30 a.m. today, but no material damage was caused. A few shells hit the railway embankment north of Parton, but train service was only slightly delayed. "Fires were caused at Whitehaven and at Harrington, which were soon extinguished. "No casualties were reported."

Whitehaven, which lies near the entrance of Solway Firth, has a population of about 20,000. The town has numerous factories for the manufacture of cordage, sail cloth and other commodities, together with iron and brass foundries and shipyards. Harrington is a small town five miles north of Whitehaven, its population being about 4000. Parton is another small seaport town a mile and a half from Whitehaven.

BERLIN CLAIMS GAINS TOWARD BREST-LITOVSK

Prince Leopold's Army Drives Slight Wedge Into Russian Front.

ATTACK KOVNO AGAIN

Von Hindenburg Credited With Successful Move Against Outer Defences.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The left wing of the Bavarian army, under Prince Leopold, has fought its way across the Bug River near Drohiczyn, which lies to the east of Sokolow and is some 50 miles northwest of Brest-Litovsk, according to the official Berlin report. This move forms a slight wedge in the Russian front, which had been virtually straight since the Warsaw salient was abandoned.

Field Marshal von Mackensen also is reported to be pushing back the Russians along the Bug, where the Germans are advancing along the eastern bank of that river. Further west, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is credited with a successful attack on the advanced defences of Kovno, as well as a successful attempt to break the Russian lines between the Narew and the Bug, after the Norzow River had been crossed by the Germans.

Berlin's Claims. The report from Berlin claims that the Russian Village of Slavayozze, scarcely more than a score of miles south of Brest-Litovsk, has fallen into the hands of Gen. Mackensen's forces. The occupation of Slavayozze is credited with a successful attack on the advanced defences of Kovno, as well as a successful attempt to break the Russian lines between the Narew and the Bug, after the Norzow River had been crossed by the Germans.