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ENEMY IN TRAP MAY BE FORCED TO GIVE SALIENT

Retreat Across Marne May Be Turning Point in War.

ALLIED PRESSURE HEAVY

Soissons-Rheims Battle Line May Be Restored as Result of Allied Success.

LONDON, July 21.—Although London's customary calm remains unruffled, there is deep and solid satisfaction expressed everywhere over the second victory of the Marne. The German retreat across the river is regarded as the turning point of the central powers' defeat, equalled only by the action on the Piave.

The news of the recrossing of the Marne came sooner and the event was a cleaner cut success for the French and American armies than the majority of the cautious military writers here had dared to predict. Nor does any one predict how far the victory may go, or what its political consequences may be.

Germans in Pocket.

The Germans are in an embarrassing pocket north of the Marne, and if the French and Americans are able to keep up their pressure or even to hold their present positions and make the most of their artillery, the enemy may find it necessary to fall back to the line between Rheims and Soissons, or even further.

German rear guards have succeeded thus far inpreventing the French from thus far in preventing the French from reaching the north bank of the River. They are holding the north bank of the stream with strong units. In the Ourcq valley the French are approaching Oulchy-le-Chateau.

Pressure Too Heavy.

The enemy is still fighting very hard, bringing up fresh troops and delivering local attacks, but does not seem to be able to hold up the French advance along the line north of Chateau-Thierry, according to advices from the front.

German traffic at Foc-en-Tardenois is being vigorously and continuously bombed by French airmen.

The situation is considered as being distinctly promising, the Germans apparently will have to do one or two things—clear the French off the railway, west of Foc-en-Tardenois, or bring back their troops from north of the Marne to flatten out the salient.

Dominated by French Guns.

Further north the French have reached the high road from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry near the village of Hartenness-et-Taux. The high road and the railway from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry is well within range of the French guns along its whole length, and is being subjected to artillery fire.

The same applies to the junction of this road which the only possible alternative line, which comes from Fismes and joins it at Nanteuil-Notre-dame. The latter place is also within gun range. The supply situation of the enemy on the Marne is thus becoming more difficult each hour.

The newest gain in this region brings the depths of the French advance over the 27-mile front between the two rivers up to between six and eight and one-half miles.

Where Britishers Fight.

On the front southwest of Rheims, where British forces are engaged, there was much fluctuating fighting yesterday. At one time the British took Marfaux, Cultron and Court-on-Wood. Some of these gains, however, were lost when the Germans made counter-attacks.

In the Cardar valley the British are still holding some of their gains, including the wood line running along the western edge of the stream.

Further to the southwest the Germans hold the line along the Marne from Reuilly to just east of Chateau-Thierry.

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City of London, Ontario

TENDERS FOR SEWERS

Sealed tenders addressed to the "Chairman and Members, Board of Control," will be received at the office of the City Clerk up to 9 a.m. on Friday, the 26th day of July, 1918, for the construction of, approximately:

402 feet of 8-inch main.
290 feet of 12-inch main.
858 feet of 6-inch main.

Together with necessary private drain connections, manholes, etc.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the City Engineer's office.

Tenders to be accompanied by a marked check or a cash deposit for 5 per cent of the amount of tender.

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C. R. SOMERVILLE, Mayor.
H. A. BRAZIER, City Engineer.
July 15, 18, 22.

RUPTURE APPLIANCES
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USED CARS FOR SALE.

DRIVE OF THE ALLIES LEAVES ONLY GERMAN PRISONERS AND DEAD NOW SOUTH OF MARNE

Advance on 25-Mile Front to Depth of Five to Seven Miles on West Side of Triang le "Nearest Paris"—British Take Offensive West of Rheims—Prisoners From July 18 to 20 Exceed 20,000, With Over 400 Guns.

LONDON, July 21.—"No Germans remain south of the Marne except prisoners and dead."

This message is sent by the Reuter correspondent at French headquarters Saturday evening.

The Allies have advanced on the 25-mile front between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons to an average depth of five to seven miles, says the Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning.

He adds that the Germans are still retreating

Boches in Bad Mess.

Referring to the fighting east of Chateau-Thierry along the Marne, the correspondent says that eight German divisions which had reached the south bank of the river were able to cross the hills which overlooked the Marne, but none who lived to recross will forget the terrible days they spent south of the stream. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by the French and American artillery observers. Enclosed in a narrow space between the river and the hills, they offered a sure target for the Allied artillery.

For food and munitions, he says, the Germans were dependent upon the transport service across the Marne bridges, which were not only constantly shelled, but frequently bombarded by French and British airmen. They were unable to bring any artillery across with the exception of mountain guns and light mine throwers. The casualties of some units amounted to 60 per cent.

British Strike From East.

According to the correspondent the British participated in the battle for the first time yesterday. They entered the line in the sectors between Rheims and the Marne in the region of Ardre River, where Italians had been fighting heavily for some days. The British took their positions during the night and attacked immediately and with complete success, advancing over a mile.

Well East of Chateau.

The French have taken the town of Brasles, one mile east of Chateau-Thierry on the northern bank of the Marne, according to advices received in London. The French line includes the heights north of Brasles, which gives the French a good bridgehead on the north side of the Marne.

West of Rheims, where the British were engaged yesterday, the present line leaves the enemy a strip of about four miles deep at the greatest depth on a front of about thirteen miles in the Marne valley. That is all he has to show for the big offensive of July 15.

Much Chagrin In Germany and Strategists Blame Hindenburg

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—Chagrin has been evoked in Germany by the latest events in the war. This is clearly reflected in a dispatch to the Cologne Gazette today, in which the Berlin correspondent writes:

"False hopes were perhaps pinned at home to the launching of this new offensive. It cannot be the aim of every single war operation to attain definite objectives in all conditions.

"The victorious operations of the third week of July gave rise to various presumptions in the minds of the people, which do not agree with the previous actual conditions, nor with those of today. We will not refer to those who know precisely that von Hindenburg would carry out an attack on Paris. We have no reason to conceal but the fact. There were deserters among the German troops, who used their knowledge of the planned operations to betray the fatherland and their comrades."

After referring to the Entente's counter-offensive, the correspondent says: "The foregoing shows that not only east of Rheims, but also on the Marne we are confronted with tasks. and von Hindenburg will, in this situation, not satisfy some of the strategists.

"It need not be concealed that the aim of the recent offensive has remained unattainable, but new conditions now all the more urgently demand fresh decisions, to which we look forward with strained attention, but also with patience."

Germans Being Pounded On All Sides By Allied Cannon

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—(By the Associated Press).

Morning: From heights overlooking the Marne, the correspondent observed the scene of battle throughout yesterday until after nightfall. It was evident that the Germans were contemplating a further retreat after their defeat at the hands of the French, American, British and Italian forces, which by vigorous counter-attacks and manoeuvres had brought about a precipitate retreat of the German crown prince's chosen troops and sent them fleeing to the northern bank of the Marne.

These troops did not get across the Marne without hindrance as the French and American artillery kept up a steady fire upon them.

Blasting Banks and Bridges.

One group of American field battery fired continuously for 72 hours, aiming both at the banks of the Marne and the pontoons erected by the enemy across the stream. For long periods enemy troops were prevented by this fire from utilizing the pontoons for crossing the river.

In the meantime Allied troops, including French and Americans, continually harried the German infantry units, which had tried for several days to ascend the Marne valley toward Epernay. The enemy was eventually forced back into the valley of the Marne, where he occupied, but not for long, a narrow strip of ground. Here the Germans fought desperately.

Terrific Rain of Shells.

Even when they reached the northern side of the river the Germans had no peace. Shells fell upon and around their columns as they tried to reach the shelter of the valleys beyond.

Aviators reported German troops concentrating in the hollows, evidently in preparation for a fresh move to the rear in order to escape the danger of being cut off. The airmen carried out their task under difficulties. The wind was blowing a hurricane. They flew and did wonderful work, reporting frequently to the Allied commanders, who could thus train the artillery on places where the Germans were massing.

Chateau-Thierry Falls.

Noon: Chateau-Thierry, the cornerstone of the line of the farthest German advance, fell early this morning, when the French occupied the city, driving the Germans before them.

The enemy has begun his retreat northward under heavy pressure from all sides, French, American and British, all participating in the thrust which is pushing the Germans back. Where the retreat will end cannot be conjectured, as everything now depends on the will of the Allied commanders.

The German position in the region of Chateau-Thierry was doomed from the moment their divisions recrossed the Marne. Franco-American troops carried out an encircling movement from the northwest at the same time, which made it absolutely necessary for the enemy to withdraw. In the course of the night reconnaissances were effected by the French to test the strength of the Germans still in the city, and shortly after daybreak the Allied reoccupation became an accomplished fact.

Over 20,000 Prisoners Taken In Three Days of Fighting

PARIS, July 21.—Important gains by the French, American, Italians and British troops in the territory comprising the Soissons-Rheims salient are reported in the official communication issued by the war office tonight. The heights east of La-Croix and Grisolles have been taken; a considerable section north of Chateau-Thierry has been cleared of the Germans, and St. Euphraise and Bouilly, southwest of Rheims, have been captured.

French troops entered Chateau Thierry this morning, according to an official statement issued by the war office. Violent combats continue north and south of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims. In spite of violent resistance by the enemy, the French have continued to advance, the statement adds.

Successes Continuing.

The Franco-American forces continue to make progress, repelling the enemy who is defending himself obstinately.

"The Germans, violently attacked on their right flank, and south of the Marne," says the war office announcement of Saturday night, "have been compelled to retreat and recross the river. The French hold the entire southern bank of the Marne. More than 20,000 prisoners and more than 400 guns have been captured.

The text of the statement reads:

Enemy Crosses River.

"We have not had long to wait for the result of our victorious counter-offensive. The Germans violently attacked on their right flank and south of the Marne, have been compelled to retreat and recross the river.

"We hold the whole south bank of the Marne.

"Between the Aisne and the Marne Franco-American troops continue to progress and have driven back the enemy, who is resisting stubbornly.

"We have reached Ploisy and Parcy-Tigny and have passed beyond St. Remy-Blanzy and Rozet-St. Albin.

"Further south we hold the general line of the Priez plateau, northeast of Courchamps.

Prisoners Exceed 20,000.

"The number of prisoners we have taken since July 18 exceeds 20,000. Over 400 guns have been captured.

"Between the Marne and Rheims violent combats continue. Franco-British troops attacking vigorously encountered large forces. In spite of the enemy's desperate resistance we gained ground in Courton wood, the Ardre valley and in the direction of St. Euphray.

"Our aviators, redoubling their activity in the day and night of the 19th, multiplied their raids and engaged in the severest battles against enemy forces. Franco-British bombing squadrons, taking the Marne crossings as their principal objectives, have ceaselessly hampered and at certain points completely stopped the enemy supply service, thus playing an important role in the conflict which was about to provoke the retreat of the German troops.

"Attacking with machine guns and bombs, concentrations of troops which the enemy was preparing for counter-attacks, and his columns of convoys, our aviators inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Great work of Airmen.

"On the Marne and also at Oulchy-le-Chateau, Fere-en-Tardenois, Fismes and Bazoches, and over the whole rear of the battlefield, 24 tons of projectiles were dropped during the day, and 28 tons at night, on enemy assemblages of troops and communications.

"A violent conflagration broke out at Vouziers and several fires were started at Fere-en-Tardenois and the station at Fismes. South of their region explosions were observed at the station at Laon. Simultaneously our infantry airplanes indicated an advance of our troops and tanks between the Aisne and the Marne, and reported the arrival of enemy reserves, and by machine gunning the latter directly participated in the battle.

"Numerous combats were engaged in by our crews in conjunction with the British airmen, and achieved good results. Twenty-six German airplanes were brought down or disabled, and four captive balloons were set afire.

"Everywhere the German aviation service was able to appreciate the dash and superiority of the Allied airmen.

SEBRINGVILLE MAN, WHILE DESPONDENT, COMMITTS SUICIDE

Charles Beck Drowns Himself in Well Near Chopping Mill.

Stratford, July 22.—Despondent because of ill health, Charles Beck, a well-known resident of Sebringville, drowned himself in a well near the chopping mill. His body was recovered after a search by his brother and brother-in-law.

GERMAN IRISH PLOT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED

London, July 22.—The Dublin correspondent of the Daily News says that a considerable quantity of what the Government regards as useful and additional evidence of a German-Irish plot has just come to hand in the form of extracts from censored private correspondence between persons in Ireland and in America. Some of the detailed information, as to times, places and quantities of munitions to be landed, is understood to be remarkable.

WINDSOR MACHINIST VOICES WRATH OVER LETTER OF CROTHERS

Provincial Convention Meets in Toronto.

TALK OF BIG STRIKE

Recent Order-in-Council Will Be Protested to the Limit.

TORONTO, July 21.—Considerable feeling was aroused at the provincial convention of machinists which was held on Saturday in the Labor Temple, when a delegate from Windsor read a message from the Hon. Mr. Crothers, minister of labor, threatening to arrest any person in the town of Windsor who was responsible for the calling of a general strike of the border cities to bring about a favorable settlement of the dispute between the Ford employees and the management of the Canadian Ford Company.

The convention took the view that the company had locked out its employees.

Following the laying off of the Ford employees a meeting of the Windsor Trades Council was held. The central body of the trades unionists considered a general strike to bring about a settlement. The Government was so informed, and the minister of labor replied threatening arrest of those who would agitate for a general strike.

Query to Minister.

In reply the convention wired the minister of labor, asking him if he saw fit to take action against the employees of the company, why not first consider some proceedings against the company itself for an infraction of the industrial disputes act in locking out its employees.

The convention expressed the opinion that the war labor policy recently adopted by the Government contained many veiled threats toward labor. A resolution was passed "to inform the Government that any attempt, by making it mandatory, to extend the principle of the recently passed order-in-council embodying what is known as a war labor policy, which contains many veiled threats toward labor unions, would be protested to the extent of a general strike."

After-War Consideration.

Conditions which will follow the cessation of hosilities received some concern. It was decided upon a reduction of hours of work before a man was laid off, to prevent unemployment during the period of reconstruction.

The expression of the chief constables of Canada, who met in Hamilton recently, against the formation of unions among the men was criticized. The convention opposed the opinion of the chief constables in denying their men the right to organize.

An executive, composed of J. Munro, Toronto; H. Steeples, Sarnia; J. G. Wilson, Ottawa; Miss Julia Travis, Toronto; A. Murray, Peterboro; W. Foster, Kingston, and J. Young, Toronto, were selected to draw a schedule of wages and working conditions, which would be applicable throughout the province. It was pointed out that a working day at present ranged from eight to ten hours, and wages from 46 cents to 80 cents an hour. The executive was asked to present its report at the next convention, which will be held on November 20.

NO CHANGE RECORDED IN WINNIPEG GRAIN

Winnipeg, July 20.—There was no change in the cash markets at today's session. Winnipeg oats closed ½c lower for July, while October closed ⅜c lower. Flax 2½c lower for July and 2c lower 1c higher.

Futures ranged:

	Open.	Close.
Oats—		
July	$ 91⅝	$ 91
Oct.	82⅝@82⅝	81⅝
Flax—		
July	4 38	4 35
Oct.	4 35	4 33

Cash prices: Oats—No. 2 C.W., 91⅛c; No. 3 C.W., 88c; extra No. 1 feed, 88c; No. 1 feed, 88c; No. 1 feed, 85c; No. 2 feed, 82c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.35; rejected, $1.26; feed, $1.26.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $4.35¼; No. 2 C.W., $4.32.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 20.—Grain quotations are as follows:

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 winter, $2.22, outside, according to location; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, $2.23½; No. 2 northern, $2.20½; No. 3 northern, $2.17½.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 95⅝c; No. 3 Canada western, 88½c, at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario, No. 2 white, 87@88c, outside.

Corn—American, No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.30.

Barley—$1.35@1.37, outside for malting.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 20.—The spot market for cash oats has on the whole been stronger, and prices closed 1½c per bushel higher, with carlots of No. 2 C. W. quoted at $1.02; No. 3 C.W., at 99c; extra No. 1 feed at $99; No. 1 feed at 96c, and No. 2 feed at 93c per bushel, ex-store.

Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, $1.02; extra No. 1 feed, 99c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, July 20.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, $2.24; No. 2 mixed, $2.22; No. 2 white, $2.22.

Corn—Cash, No. 3, $1.65; No. 3 yellow, $1.75; No. 4 yellow, $1.65; No. 5 yellow, $1.45; No. 6 yellow, $1.35.

Oats—Standard, 78½c asked; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 77c.

Rye—Cash, No. 2, $1.70.

HAY

Toronto, July 20.—Hay—Timothy, No. 1, ton, 20@22c; mixed and clover, $18 @19.

Montreal, July 20.—Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, $14.50@15.

Detroit, July 20.—Hay—No. 1timothy, $21.50@22; standard, $20.50@21; light mixed, $20.50@21; No.2 timothy, $19.50 @20; No. 1 mixed, $17@18; No. 1 clover, $15@16; tangled rye straw, $9.50@10; wheat and oat straw, $8.50@9 per ton, in carlots, track Detroit.

FLOUR

Toronto, July 20.—Listed quotations at Toronto are:

Flour—Manitoba, war quality, $10.95; Ontario winter, war quality, $10.65, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $35 per ton; shorts, $40 per ton, on track, Toronto.

Montreal, July 20.—The demand for spring wheat flour has been good for both local and country account, and a large number of orders were received from the latter source.

There has been no change in market conditions for millfeed during the week.

The market for rolled oats shows quite an improvement.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, war quality, $10.95@11.05.

Rolled Oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $5.20@5.30.

Bran—$35.

Shorts—$40.

Moullie—$68.

New York, July 20.—Flour—Unsettled; winters, $11@11.35; other articles unchanged.

COUNT VON HERTLING ILL.

Amsterdam, July 22. — Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, is at army headquarters in the care of physicians. A Berlin telegram says he is recovering from a cold.

August 4, "Remembrance Day, Will Be Celebrated By Six of Britain's Aides

LONDON July 20.—August Fourth will be celebrated in Britain, France, Italy, China, Japan and the Dominion of Canada as "Remembrance Day," being the anniversary of the day Great Britain declared war on Germany.

In London the King and Queen and the members of Parliament will participate in the morning in a procession at St. Margarets, Westminster, when the Archbishop of Canterbury will deliver a sermon in honor of those fallen in battle.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

On account of the heat Sunday the vegetable showing today was slim on the local market. All those shown remained firm in price.

New potatoes sold for $2 per bushel and 60 cents per peck. Apples were also scarce.

Hay and oats also remained firm.

Grain, Cwt.—			
Oats, per cwt.	$2 70	to	$2 78
Grain, Bushel—			
Wheat, per bu.	2 10	to	2 12
Oats, per bu.	92	to	93½
Vegetables—			
Cabbage, per doz.	80	to	1 00
New cabbage, doz.	1 00	to	1 00
New potatoes, wholesale, per bu.	1 80	to	2 00
New potatoes, retail, per peck	60	to	60
Rhubarb, per doz.	40	to	50
Radishes, doz bunches	30	to	30
Green onions, doz.	30	to	35
New beets, doz.	35	to	40
New carrots, doz.	35	to	40
Beans, per qt.	8	to	10
Green peas, quart	25	to	35
Fruits—			
Apples, per bu.	2 00	to	2 50
Strawberries, retail	25	to	25
Strawberries, w'sale	23	to	23
Cherries, per box	15	to	15
Cherries, basket	1 60	to	1 85
Cherries, black	2 60	to	2 75
Raspberries, box, wholesale	27	to	27
Raspberries, box	28	to	30
Gooseberries, box	12½	to	15
Red currants, box, wholesale	13	to	13
Red currants, retail	13	to	15
Red currants, basket	3 00	to	3 00
Black currants, qt.	25	to	27
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, per ton	10 00	to	11 50
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Produce, Retail—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	47	to	43
Butter, dairy, lb.	45	to	46
Butter, crocks, lb.	43	to	44
Eggs, per doz.	47	to	48
Dairy Produce, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	44	to	44
Butter, dairy, rolls	43	to	43
Butter, crocks, lb.	43	to	43
Eggs, crate lots, doz.	44	to	45
Eggs, basket lots, doz	44	to	45
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Chickens, per lb.	33	to	35
Ducks, per lb.	25	to	28
Geese, per lb.	24	to	28
Turkeys, per lb.	30	to	30
Live Stock—			
Hogs, per cwt.	17 50	to	17 50
Fat cows, cwt.	14 50	to	14 50
Small pigs, pair	18 00	to	20 00
Butchers' Meats—			
Dressed hogs, cwt.	24 00	to	24 50
Beef, per cwt.	17 00	to	20 00
Veal, per cwt.	16 00	to	20 00
Heifer beef, cwt.	20 00	to	22 00
Lamb, per cwt.	30 00	to	32 00
Hides and Wools.			
Wool, washed, lb.	70	to	85
Wool, unwashed, lb.	60	to	65
Calfskins, per lb.	30	to	35
Country hides, lb.	11	to	11
City hides, lb.	13	to	13

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, July 22.—The market at the Union stockyards this morning was steady in all lines, and trade was quite active. Receipts, 2,187 cattle, 454 calves, 1,648 hogs and 657 sheep. Quotations:

Cattle—Exporters, cwt., $12 25@13 25; $13 50@14; do, medium, $12 25@13 25; do, bulls, $10@10 75; butchers, choice, $10 75@12; do, medium, $10@10 50; do, common, $7 75@8 50; do, cows, choice, $9@9 75; do, medium, $8@8 50; do, canners, $5 25@5 75; do, bulls, 7 75@9 50; feeding steers, $8 50@9; stockers, choice, $8 25@8 50; do, light, $8 25@8 50; milkers, choice, each, $65@110; springers, choice, each, $70@120; calves, $16@17 50.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $13@15 50; bucks and culls, $6@11; lambs, $21.

Hogs—Fed and watered, cwt, $18 50@18 60; f. o. b., $17 50@17 75.

East Buffalo, N.Y., July 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; easier; prime steers, $17 25@17 50; shipping steers, $16 50@17; butchers, 12@16 50; yearlings, $13 50@16 50; heifers, 10@13; cows, $6 50@11 50; bulls, $7 50@11 50; stockers and feeders, $9 50@10 50; fresh cows and springers, $65@145.

Calves—Receipts, 2,350; good strong, common slow, $7@18 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,600; active and strong; heavy, $19 50@19 80; mixed, $19 75@19 90; yorkers, $19 85@19 90; light yorkers and pigs, $18 85@19; stags, 10@13 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,200; slow and lower; lambs, $14@17 50; yearlings, 10@15 50; wethers, $13 50@14; ewes, $6@13; mixed sheep, $13@13 50.

GRAIN.

Chicago, July 22.—Opening: Corn—July, $1 49½; August, $1 50½.

Oats—July, 73⅝c; August, 69⅝c.

Chicago, July 22.—Unexpected scantiness of selling orders led to material upturns today in the corn market, after some weakness at the outset. The initial declines were due to big receipts and to bearish crop conditions. Most of the buying came from shorts. Opening prices, which ranged from ⅛c to ⅛c lower, with August at $1 50⅜@½c lower, and September at $1 53⅜@1 53¾, 1 50½, and September at $1 53⅜@1 53¾, were followed by a sharp advance to well above Saturday's finish.

Oats paralleled the action of corn. Trade lacked volume. After opening unchanged to ⅛c lower, with August at 69½@69⅝c, the market scored moderate gains all around.

PROVISIONS.

Chicago, July 22.—Higher quotations on hogs lifted provisions. Transactions were chiefly in lard.

Liverpool, July 22.—Beef—Extra India mess, 370s.

Pork—Prime mess western, 330s.

Hams—Short cut, 137s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 152s; clear bellies, 160s; long clear middles, light, 160s; do, heavy, 159s; short clear backs, 157s; shoulders, square, 128s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 149s 6d; American refined, in pails, 152s; do, in boxes, 150s.

OILS.

Liverpool, July 22.—Tallow—Australian (in London), 72s.

Turpentine Spirits—125s.

Rosin—Common, 64s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s 6⅝d.

Linseed Oil—62s.

Cottonseed Oil—68s 6d.

War Kerosene—No. 2, 1s 2¾d.

London, July 22.—Calcutta Linseed—Afloat, £29 15s.

Linseed Oil—58s.

Spermo Oil—£54.

Petroleum—Unchanged; American refined, 1s 10½d; spirits, 1s 11½d.

Turpentine Spirits—112s.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

British 5 per cent loan	94¼
British 4½ per cent loan	100⅛
Consols, for money	56½
Atchison, com.	80
Baltimore & Ohio	58
Baltimore & Ohio	159
Canadian Pacific	159½
Chesapeake & Ohio	8
Chicago Great Western	8
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	50
De Beers	14½
Denver & Rio Grande	6½
Erie, com.	19
Erie, 1st pfd.	34
Grand Trunk	12
Illinois Central	101
Louisville & Nashville	122
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	6¼
New York Central	56½
Norfolk & Western	108
Ontario & Western	22
Pennsylvania Railway	46
Rand Mines	2¾
Reading Railway	93
Southern Railway	25½
Southern Pacific	87½
Union Pacific	128
United States Steel	113

WALL STREET.

New York, July 22—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Stocks opened with a firm tone today, but otherwise there was no marked response to the further successes of the allied forces. Pools resumed their operations in specialties, Somatra Tobacco recovering its dividend of 2½ points, while Industrial Alcohol added a point to last Saturday's gain of 3¾. United States Steel rose a large fraction, but soon fell back. Other equipments reflected slight pressure with shippings and coppers. Liberty bonds were steady, but Paris sixes rose a point.

Noon.—Absence of public support was soon noted by the shorts, who proceeded with the aid of adverse reports to sell the general list. Steels, equipments, coppers and shippings were offered alternately at recessions of 1 to 2 points under last week's final price. Early advances in specialties, including Tobaccos, were cancelled, and rails yielded on Reading's decline of 1⅝, although New Haven later became active and strong. Fractional rallies were registered at noon.

1:30 p.m.—Rails as a group developed a better tone in the afternoon, but industrials continued to sag. The weaker features included General Electric at 2 to 3 points. United States Steel retained its fractional rally.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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

New York, July 22.

Trunk Lines and Grangers—	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Baltimore & Ohio	54½	..	..	..
Erie, com.	15½	15½	15⅝	15½
G. Western, pfd.	24⅞	..	..	..
New Haven	40⅝	..	..	..
New York Central	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
St. Paul	41⅝	42½	41⅝	52⅝
Wabash, com.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison, com.	85½	85½	85¼	85¼
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	87⅝	83⅝	83¼	83⅝
Southern Railway	24	24⅛	24	24⅛
Southern Ry., pfd	68	..	..	..
Union Pacific	122⅝	122⅝	122⅛	122⅛
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio	57	..	..	..
Norfolk & West.	103¼	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	44	..	..	..
Reading Railway	88½	88½	88¼	88¼
Tractions—			