

AUSTRIANS LEFT 500 DEAD IN FRONT OF ITALIAN TRENCHES

Succeeded in Securing a Foothold in Some Parts of Positions South of Riva, But Were Driven Back

A despatch from Rome says: Perhaps in the hope of creating a diversion and thereby relieving the pressure on Gorizia and their Isonzo lines, perhaps believing that the Italians had weakened their lines in other districts to strengthen their attack along the Isonzo, the Austrians delivered two attacks, the second of great violence, against the Italian positions in the Ponale zone, west of Lake Garda. The first attack was made near San Bartolomeo, a village at the foot of the mountain of the same name north of Salo, on the western shore of Lake Garda. The attack was repulsed.

The second and more violent attack was made north of Pre, on the north bank of the Ponale River. An intense artillery fire preceded the infantry attack. Masses of infantry then were hurled against the Italian positions, and, though thrown back time and again, the assaults were repeated until the Austrian troops succeeded in getting a foothold in some parts of the Italian trenches. A hand-to-hand fight followed, and the Austrians were driven back and routed. Five hundred Austrian dead were left on the field and many prisoners taken.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Dec. 7.—Manitoba wheat—New crops—No. 1 Northern, \$1.15; No. 2 Northern, \$1.13; No. 3 Northern, \$1.09, on track lake ports.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 48½¢, on track lake ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, old, 78½¢; new, No. 3, 73¢, on track Toronto.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 75¢, nominal, on track Toronto.
Ontario oats—New crop—No. 3 white, 36 to 38¢; commercial oats, 35 to 37¢, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 94 to 95¢; wheat slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, 90 to 93¢; wheat sprouted, smutty, and tough, according to sample, 75 to 88¢, according to freights outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$2.10; sample peas, according to sample, \$1.50, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malting barley, 56 to 59¢; feed barley, 49 to 52¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74 to 75¢, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 1 commercial, 85 to 87¢; rye, tough, 80 to 83¢, according to sample, and according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 56¢; second patents, in jute bags, 55.50¢; strong bakers, in jute bags, 55.50¢, Toronto.
Ontario flour—New Winter, \$4.10 to \$4.35, according to sample, sea-board or Toronto freights in bags; prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, Bran, \$22 to \$23 per ton; shorts, \$23 to \$24 per ton; middlings, \$25 to \$26 per ton; good feed flour, \$1.50 per bag.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30¢; inferior, 22 to 24¢; creamery prints, 33 to 34¢; do., solids, 31½ to 32¢.
Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32¢ per doz.; select, 35 to 36¢; new-laid, 43 to 45¢, case lots.
Honey—Prices, in tins, lb., 10 to 11¢; combs, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.20.
Beans—\$3.50 to \$3.75.
Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 15¢; fowls, 11 to 12¢; ducks, 15 to 16¢; geese, 14 to 15¢; turkeys, 20 to 25¢.
Cheese—Large, 17½¢; twins, 18¢.
Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.30, and New Brunswick at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag, on track.
Venison—In fair supply, with prices ruling from 6 to 10¢ per lb, according to the demand.
Baled Hay and Straw.
Baled hay, new—No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$18; No. 2, per ton, \$13 to \$15; baled straw, ton, \$6.50 to \$7.

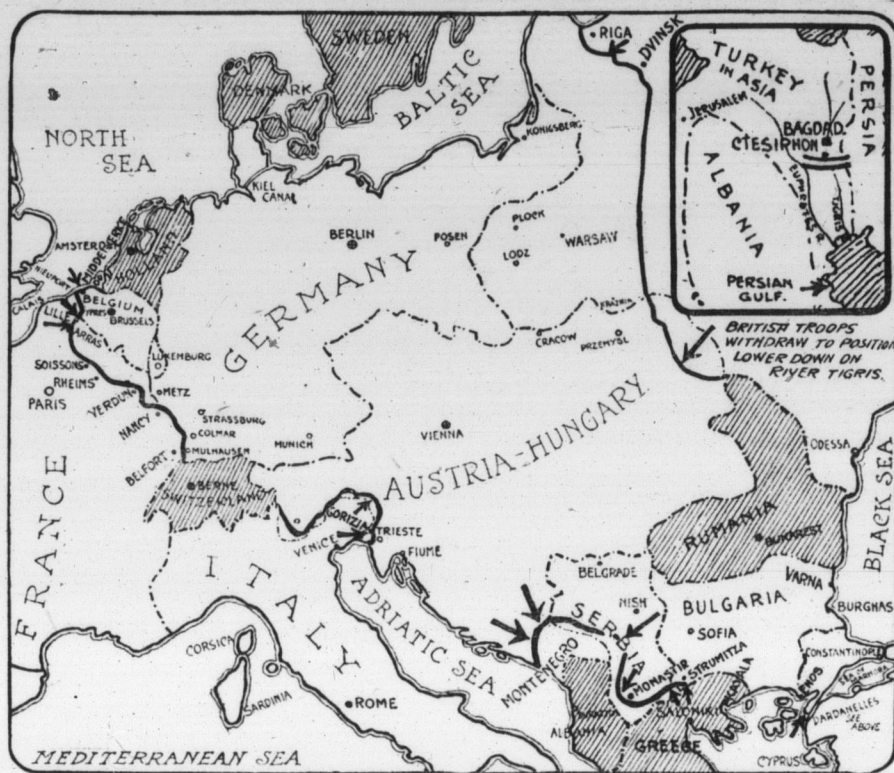
Business in Montreal.
Montreal, Dec. 7.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 75 to 77¢. Oats—No. 2 local white, 45½¢; No. 3 local white, 44½¢; No. 4 local white, 43½¢. Barley, Man. feed, 65¢; malting, 66½¢. Buckwheat—No. 2, 85¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.10; seconds, \$5.60; strong bakers, \$5.40; Winter patents, choice, 86¢; straight rollers, \$5.30 to \$5.40; do., bags, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.15 to \$5.25; do., bags, 90¢, \$2.35 to \$2.45. Bran, \$22. Short, \$23. Middlings, \$29 to \$30. Moullie, \$30 to \$32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$19.50. Cheese, finest Westerns, 17½ to 18¢; finest easterns, 17 to 17½¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 32½ to 33¢; seconds, 30¢ to 31¢. Eggs, fresh, 42 to 45¢; selected, 32¢; No. 1 stock, 30¢; No. 2 stock, 27 to 28¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.30 to \$1.40. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$14. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bls., 35 to 45¢; pieces, \$28 to \$28.50; Canada short cut back, bls., 45 to 55¢; pieces, \$27 to \$27.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10½¢; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½¢.

GERMAN WORKMEN BLOW UP HUGE MUNITION FACTORY

Several Hundred People Were Killed in Explosion at Halle, Prussian Saxony

A despatch from London says: Destruction of a large ammunition factory at Halle, Prussian Saxony, by an explosion, with the loss of several hundred lives, is reported in a message from Kolding, Denmark, to Copenhagen, as forwarded by Reuters' correspondent. Discontented workmen are suspected, the message says, of having caused the explosion.

It is said a similar disaster was narrowly avoided at Bogden, Silesia. The ammunition factory there, it is reported, was saved by the discovery that it had been undermined.



The Week's Development in the War.

Serbia has been almost completely overrun by the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. The Serbian army has been driven into Montenegro after suffering heavy losses in their heroic resistance of the invaders. The Anglo-French Expeditionary forces still hold the southern part of Serbia, but their movements are being kept strictly secret. The surprise in the Balkans which Premier Asquith said was being prepared by the Allies has not yet developed.

The attitude of Greece is anything but reassuring, probably on account of the Austro-German threat to invade Greco-Macedonian territory. Conflicting reports continue to come from Rumania, which country, apparently, is still negotiating with both the Central Powers and the Entente allies.

Large additional reinforcements for the French and British are arriving daily at Saloniki, while the Russian troops are reported as ready for a strong attack on Bulgaria.

British troops are now only some ten miles from the ancient city of Bagdad. On the western front there have been air duels and artillery exchanges, but no infantry engagements in force. The most violent fighting of the week has taken place on the Isonzo front, where the heavy Italian artillery is battering down the defences of Galicia and drawing additional Austrian troops to resist the Italian attack.

Announcement is made that the French and British Governments have no intention of abandoning the campaign in the Dardanelles.

RECALL ASKED OF CAPT. BOY-ED

Washington Also Demands That Captain von Papen Be Supplanted.

A despatch from Washington says: Demand has been made by the United States upon Germany for the immediate recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, the naval and military attaches, respectively, of the German Embassy here.

Announcement to this effect was made by Secretary Lansing in the following statement:

"On account of what this Government considers their improper activities in military and naval matters, this Government has requested the immediate recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, as they are no longer acceptable to this Government."

The action of this Government against the German attaches is due to no single incident in either case, but is based on an accumulation of improper activities connected with the handling of German military and naval matters in this country. The connection of at least one of the attaches with the plot on the part of certain German interests to set Huerta up again in Mexico as a means of embarrassing this Government figured more than any other single incident in the determination to adopt a drastic course towards these representatives of the German Government.

OVER 100,000 MAKING SHELLS

Stupendous Proportions to Which the Industry Has Grown in Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Some idea of the stupendous proportions to which the munitions industry in Canada has grown was given to the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers by Gen. Alexander Dyer, commander of the Imperial Munitions Board.

At present nearly 100,000 persons are employed on orders amounting in all to 20,000,000 shells. The steel required for the industry from now till the end of next year is 800,000,000 pounds, which will tax the capacity of the Dominion steel plants to the utmost. Nearly 45,000,000 pounds of copper and brass are used, and 102,000,000 pounds of lead. This is more than Canada can produce of these metals, and the surplus must be imported.

Fifteen hundred thousand pounds of tin and 10,000,000 pounds of resin are also required. The value of the shell orders up to now has been \$220,000,000, with additional orders of about \$180,000,000, making \$375,000,000 in all. The number of shells shipped to England so far has been 3,500,000.

OUTFOUGHT AND OUTRANGED FOR FIRST TIME IN THE WAR

German Wounded Arriving at Ghent Says Allies' Guns Never Give Enemies' Trenches a Rest

A despatch from Paris says: In a surprise attack made south of Louvain, on the Belgian front the Germans captured a French advanced post, but again lost it to the French.

Outside of the usual artillery bombardment at various points along the front, the official communique mentions mine-fighting north-west of Fay and the demolition of enemy shelters and a provision depot north of Louvain, in the region between the Somme and the Oise. French guns put an end to an attempted bombardment of Thann, in Alsace, before any, but trifling, damage had been done.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing, says: "The morale of the German soldiers in Belgium has been shaken by the terrific and sustained artillery fire of the allies. Wounded who have arrived at Ghent say that the allied guns never give the Germans a moment's rest. All are deeply impressed by the vast quantity of ammunition expended."

"The shells pour into the trenches as fast as hailstones," say the Germans. "It is horrible. For the first time in the war we are outfought and outranged in artillery."

ALL LEAVING BRITAIN MUST HAVE PASSPORTS

A despatch from London says: It is officially announced that an order-in-council just issued requires that in all ordinary cases of persons going abroad, British or alien, passports will be required.

The gift of speech is a dangerous possession. There'd be no trouble in telling all you know if you'd only stop right there.

TOO MANY MOTORS GEN. GALLIENI THINKS

A despatch from Paris says: Generals and other high officers of the French army must get along with fewer automobiles and horses hereafter, by order of Gen. Gallieni, Minister of War.

Informing the Appropriations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of his decision, Gen. Gallieni said he had reached it as the result of a report prepared in behalf of a committee by Raoul Peret, former Minister of Commerce, and Emmanuel Brousse.

BRITISH GUNS BRING DOWN TWO HOSTILE AEROPLANES

Important German Supply Depot Bombed and Much Damaged Caused to Stores

A despatch from London says: Twenty British aeroplanes took part in a raid on the German supply depot at Miraumont, behind the German lines, damaging the railway and buildings used for storing supplies at that point, as well as the stores of munitions.

Says Greece Accepted Allies' Demands

A despatch from Rome says: M. Donsy Cochon, member of the French Cabinet returning from Greece, made a flying visit to Rome. He conferred with Premier Salandra and Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and granted interviews expressing optimism regarding the situation in Greece.

"The allies," he said, "demanded that Greece make exceptions to the law of neutrality, since they assumed that it was Greece's duty to aid Serbia, and that therefore they were fully entitled to exceptionally favorable treatment. Greece accepted the allies' demands. The question, therefore, is now solved. Negotiations are still pending for the settlement of technical details between the general staffs of the Greek army and the Anglo-French forces."

GERMANY WILL PROCLAIM PEACE

Latest Rumor from German Sources Says Decision Has Already Been Reached.

A despatch from London says: The momentous decision reached by the German Government to permit the discussion of peace in the Reichstag is regarded here as the clearest indication that Germany is prepared to lay down her arms if acceptable conditions can be obtained. The Government's decision, following the authorization given to the German press for a free discussion of an almost unanimous desire to end the war, along with the Governmental sanction of the Socialists' plan to bring about a peace debate in the Reichstag, lends an importance to coming events which it is impossible to over-estimate.

The latest rumors coming from The Hague and obviously from a German source, is to the effect that the Kaiser intends to proclaim peace shortly. It is asserted on the "highest authority," according to the rumor that the Kaiser will send a letter to President Wilson urging him to accept the role of mediator. The letter, the rumor goes on, will declare that Germany did not want the war, which the letter will say, was forced by England and Russia. Atrocities will be denied energetically. The hour is at hand, the letter will continue, to stop the bloodshed and permit Europe to heal her wounds with a bountiful peace.

"Germany will offer, through President Wilson, to evacuate the invaded departments of France and all of Belgium except Antwerp, and to negotiate with Great Britain regarding the possession of Antwerp. Poland will be declared autonomous; the invaded provinces of Russia will be restored, and Serbia's independence will be guaranteed."

"On the other hand, the 'freedom of the seas' is to be guaranteed and special privileges are to be granted to German commerce."

"In case of a refusal of these terms, according to the rumor, Germany is determined upon a war of extermination."

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR GALLIOLI

They Will Also Aid Against a Possible Invasion of Egypt by Enemy.

A despatch from Rome says: In addition to the official announcement in the Italian Parliament that Italy had signed the agreement with her allies not to consider a separate peace, Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, made the definite statement that Italian military aid would be sent to Serbia, and hinted at a much greater activity on the part of the Italian army and fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Italy will make Albania her base of operations. Already a detachment of Italian troops has been landed at Avlona. Besides, she will co-operate with the Entente powers in the Eastern Mediterranean, which means an expedition to the Dardanelles, operations on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic, or even eventual aid against an invasion of Egypt.

This position of the Italian Government was set forth by Foreign Minister Sonnino. At the outset of his declaration he announced that Italy formally signed the agreement to act jointly with the allies to the end. Secondly, he asserted that Italian troops will be despatched to the aid of the Serbians, and "the Italian flag on L'altra sponda (The Dalmatian shore of the Adriatic) will reaffirm Italian interests in Albania, whose independence is indispensable to the strategic defence of the Adriatic."

"Italy is not insensible to Serbia's distress. She is preparing to aid that heroic country," was one of the outstanding points in Baron Sonnino's speech.

Simultaneously with the Foreign Minister's speech was the issuance of a statement by M. Ristic, Serbian Minister to Italy, emphatically denying reports of capitulation in Serbia. "Serbia will win with the aid of the allies or die fighting," the statement said. "In a short time Serbia will be in a position to hurl 200,000 men against our enemies."

"FREEDOM" OF SEAS; THE GERMAN NOTION

A despatch from London says: The Foreign Office publishes a statement which it announces was made by the captain of a Swedish steamer to the effect that, before the sailing of a vessel, Swedish Customs houses in all cases telegraph to Berlin information of the sailing and that the vessel does not carry contraband; and that all Swedish vessels leaving the Baltic are stopped at the entrance to the Sound by German patrol boats, which examine the vessels very carefully. In making public the statement the Foreign Office appends the following observation:

"The above appears to His Majesty's Government to merit being brought to the notice of the public as showing how the German Government in those waters where they have an opportunity for displaying naval activity practise the principle of the freedom of the seas for neutral commerce, which they have so loudly accused His Majesty's Government of violating."

GERMAN FLEET BOTTLED UP.

British Mines Have Left Only One Exit For It.

The London Daily Express in the course of a discursive article on the navy asserts that it is allowed to reveal a secret long known in Germany to the effect that the British mine fields have been embraced in the German mine fields protecting their channels and harbors and that unless their ships are scrapped for making war material they will stay in the Kiel Canal until the end of the war.

The writer declares, nevertheless, that plenty of space is left to enable them to emerge and fight if they wish, but that they must fight in a place of the British navy's choosing. The British armada of patrol boats is equipped with wireless to ensure against surprise.

He declares confidently that there will be no Trafalgar in the present war. The great final naval engagement of the war, he says, was that of the Dogger Banks in January. He adds that a map showing the German submarines captured recently was shown to newspapermen, visiting Admiral Jellicoe's fleet. The map covered only the captures up to June. The operations since then, the writer says, have been far more successful.

Saw the Animal in a Tree.

While out for a walk Pat and Mike saw a little animal in a tree. "Sure now," said Pat, "I never saw a rabbit up a tree before!" "That's no rabbit," replied Mike. "Faith, thin, I'll show ye that it is," replied Pat indignantly, as he started to climb the tree. But that animal was a small and very fierce wildcat, and presently there came to Mike's ears sounds of a wild combat and shouts for help. "Pat, Pat," he called out, "shall I come up and help ye catch the beast?" Above the breaking of branches came a hollow voice, which said: "Faith, no; but for pity's sake come up and help me to let him go!"