

RUSSIANS HAVE UPPER HAND ALL ALONG FRONT OF BATTLE

Teutons Suffering Setbacks in Fighting, Both at
Dvinsk and in the Volhynia Region

A despatch from Petrograd says: The only parts of the Russian front that display any great activity now are the Dvinsk sector and the sector on the middle Sty in Volhynia.

At Dvinsk, despite unceasing efforts, the Germans are still held at gunshot distance, and whenever they make a vigorous attack they suffer repulse, with heavy losses from the Russian artillery fire. Yet Gen. von Buelow is taking Dvinsk very seriously. Along the Vilkomir road the field railway runs for over 20 miles, and heavy guns and ammunition are being brought up continually to the front. The German force immediately opposite Dvinsk is being strengthened, but the flanks are wavering.

North of Dvinsk the Russians are harassing the Germans and driving them out of village after village. South of Dvinsk the enemy's front is being steadily pushed back towards Svientsian, and almost daily the Russians recapture a village or two and lead off German prisoners.

The action of Danusiawo, on the Viliya, is typical of this kind of fighting. The battle lasted several days. The Germans were driven from the trenches, but repeatedly counter-attacked, only to be flung back everywhere by the Russian fire. They brought up reserves and succeeded in advancing to within 200 yards of the Russian lines. Then two Russian companies caught the advancing Germans on the flank and held them while the artillery dealt with the enemy's supports. The result was that the isolated advancing group was annihilated by the Russian bayonets.

From the Viliya to the Pripiet there is effective skirmishing all along the line. South of the Pripiet the sting has been taken out of General Puhall's temporary success on the middle Sty, and his army, for all that it was reinforced from the neighboring armies of Generals Lisingen and Mackensen, is being propelled back into the swamps.

WEAKEN GERMAN SECOND DEFENCE

Another Important Gain Has Been
Made By the French in
Champagne.

A despatch from Paris says: Further important gains by the French troops in Champagne are announced by the War Office. The village of Tahure, less than two miles south of the railway serving the German trenches along the district between Rheims and the Argonne, has been taken by assault, and the victorious French infantry pushed forward and reached the heights north of the village. These heights form part of the German second line.

As in the case of the previous great success in this part of the front victory followed an incessant bombardment of the German trenches, French bayonets completing the task.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the French in these operations, which included progress in the environs of the Navarin farm.

A Rotterdam despatch says: "Although the majority of the German papers shriek loudly about the allies' offensive being smashed, Major Morant, quite the coolest of the German military critics, sounds a strong warning in the Berliner Tageblatt, clearly suggesting that Germany has as yet experienced only the beginning of things, and much more serious attacks may be expected on a much more extended scale. He says: 'What has been the result of the Franco-British offensive which has been going on eleven days? Our higher command remarks that the offensive is a failure. This judgment will satisfy wide circles in Germany who have not concealed from themselves the seriousness of the western situation. We must, however, add to this declaration that the great struggle in the west has not yet found its conclusion. It is a question of several armies on the French side, and even if one of them can be hooked as lost already, France will not leave the others inactive behind the front. Enormous supplies of ammunition, supplemented by what still comes from neutral America, and the mashing of heavy artillery will, without doubt, lead the French to new action, for which she has made enormous preparations.'"

ALL BRASS UTENSILS IN VIENNA TAKEN UP

A despatch from Rome says: The citizens of Vienna have received warning that all brass domestic utensils will be requisitioned on November 30, when houses will be searched with the object of ascertaining whether the present requisitions for such utensils are being evaded.

LUXEMBURG PROTESTS BECAUSE OF AIR RAID

A despatch from London says: The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, according to Amsterdam advices, has protested to the Entente powers against air raids over that country aimed at the German headquarters.

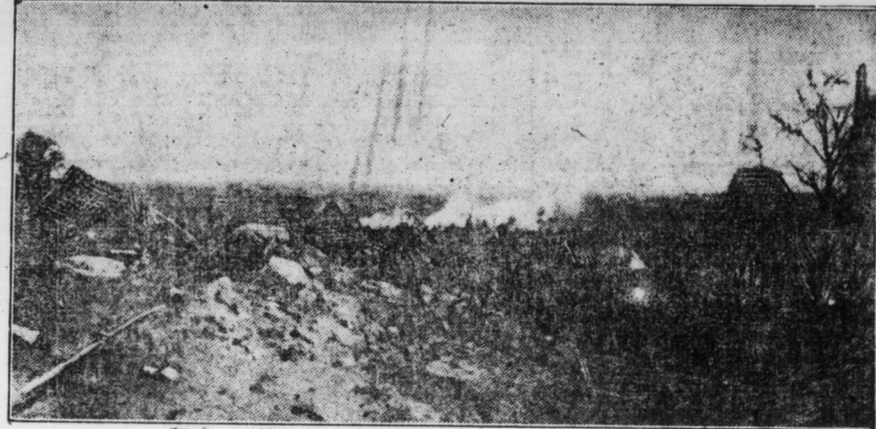
TURKS STEADILY DRIVEN BACKWARD

Average Gain of 300 Yards Recorded as Result of
Bomb Attacks by British at Sulva

A despatch from London says: During the past month of fighting in the Dardanelles the British have gained on an average something more than 300 yards all along the centre of the four-mile Sulva front, according to an official statement embodied in a report from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, as follows:

"During the past month the fighting at Sulva Bay has not been on a scale calling for special reports. Every night there have been patrol actions and bomb attacks, and we gained an average of a little over 300 yards along the whole centre of the four-mile Sulva front."

WHERE THE FRENCH WON IMPORTANT VICTORY; SOUCHÉZ REFINERY AND REMAINS OF VILLAGE



The bare and broken rafters of the roofs of destroyed cottages to the left, and the burning houses in the centre of the photograph mark the site of the village of Souchez, north of Arras, which for weeks has formed the centre of continuous hard fighting between the French and the Germans. To the right are the ruins of the now-celebrated sugar factory of Souchez, the key and citadel of the German fortifications in that sector of the field, for the possession of which attack and counter-attack have been proceeding ever since the taking of Carency and Notre Dame de Lorette gave the French a footing within the enemy's line of entrenchments. The photograph itself was taken from the French advanced lines actually during one of the earlier attacks.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Manitoba wheat, new crop, No. 1 Northern, \$1.07 1/2; No. 2, do., \$1.06, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 48 1/2c, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 70 1/2c on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 37 to 38c; No. 3, do., 35 to 37c; No. 1 commercial oats, 31 to 34c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 90 to 92c; slightly tough, 80c to 87c; sprouted or smutty, 65 to 80c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to freight outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 52 to 54c; feed barley, 40 to 45c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, 87c; tough rye, 60 to 75c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$5.75; second patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$5.25; strong bakers', in 50 lb. bags, \$5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, per cent. patents, \$3.80, senboard, or Toronto freight, in bags, prompt shipment.

Milled feed, car lots, delivered Montreal, 100 lb. cask lots, 28c; shorts, per ton, \$24; middlings, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 26 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 25c; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; do., solids, 29 to 30c.

Eggs—No. 1, 27 to 28c; No. 2, 25 to 26c; in case lots; extra at 30 to 31c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11 1/2c; do., retail, 12 1/2 to 15c.

Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2.

Poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 22 to 24c.

Cheese—Large, 14c to 15c; twins, 15 to 16 1/2c.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with car lots quoted at 95c to \$1 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14 1/2c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 1/2 to 19c; do., heavy, 14 1/2 to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 23 to 24c; boneless backs, 25 to 25 1/2c.

Meats—No. 1, 11 1/2 to 12c; No. 2, 12 to 13c; 12 to 12 1/2c; compound, tubs, 9c to 10c; do., pails, 11 1/2c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 75c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 44 1/2 to 45c; No. 3 local white, 43 1/2 to 44c; No. 4 local white, 42 1/2 to 43c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.85; seconds, \$5.35; strong bakers', \$5.15; Winter patents, choice, \$5.40; straight rollers, \$4.70 to \$4.80; straight rollers, bags, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Rolled oats, barrels, \$4.85 to \$4.95; bags, 90 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.30. Bran, \$23. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$30 to \$31. Mouille, \$30 to \$33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17 to \$18. Cheese, finest westerns, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; finest easterns, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32 1/2 to 32 3/4c; seconds, 31 1/2 to 31 3/4c. Eggs, fresh, 35c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$14 to \$14.25. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$28 to \$28.50; Canada short cut, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$27 to \$27.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 37 1/2 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10 1/2c; pure, tierces, 37 1/2 lbs., 11 1/2 to 12c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12 1/2 to 13c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.10 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.06 1/2; December, \$1.03 1/2; May, \$1.07. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 62 to 63c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c. Flour advanced; fancy patents, \$6.20; first clear, \$4.85; second clear, \$3. Bran—\$19.

Duluth, Oct. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.07; No. 1 Northern, \$1.06; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06; Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.06 1/2; December, \$1.02 1/2; May, \$1.05 1/2. Linseed, cash, \$1.87; December, \$1.79 1/2; May, \$1.83.

New York, Oct. 6.—Flour unsettled; rye flour firm; fair to good, \$5.25 to \$5.40; choice to fancy, \$5.45 to \$5.60.

ITALIANS NEARING ROVERETO WHICH IS REPORTED EVACUATED

Many Small Engagements Around Gorizia, in Which
Austrians Lost Numerous Prisoners

A despatch from London says: The Italians record another advance toward Rovereto, which has so many times been reported as evacuated by the Austrians. On the plateau of Folgaria several villages have been occupied by the invaders, who drove the enemy from the neighboring

township of Praza and forced his retreat toward Potpich.

On the Scallars crest and on the northern slopes of Carso and Gorizia a number of small engagements have taken place, the Austrians being everywhere repulsed, leaving a number of prisoners in the hands of the Italians.

Hay, steady. Hops easy, Pacific coast, 1915, 13 to 15c. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The quotations were: Best heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.75; do., good, \$7.10 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do., common, \$5 to \$5.40; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do., good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.45 to \$6.75; do., good, \$5.25 to \$6; do., medium, \$5 to \$5.75; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$100; do., common and medium, each, \$35 to \$50; Springers, \$50 to \$95; light ewes, \$5.25 to \$6.25; sheep, heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; earling lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., \$8.25 to \$8.60; calves, medium to choice, \$7.30 to \$11; hogs, off cuts, \$10.40 to \$10.50; do., fed and watered, \$10.15; do., f.o.b., \$9.80.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—There continues to be a scarcity of good to choice steers, but the offerings of fairly good stock were fair, which met with a good demand and sales were made at \$6.50 to \$6.75, while fair sold at \$6 to \$6.25 and the lower grades at from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. There was an active demand from packers for canning stock, with sales of bulls at \$3.75 to \$4 and cows at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs—Ontario \$7.25 to \$7.75; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Calves from \$3 to \$13 each, as to size and condition. Hogs, selected, \$9.90 to \$10 per cwt., heavy lot off cuts, and the rough heavy lots from that down to \$8.75.

Many Types of Bombs.

Handling of "Cricket Ball" Explosive Requires Cool Head.

The various kinds of bombs now being used in France and Flanders are described by an English officer in a letter from the front. There are, he says, four main types—the "hairbrush," the "cricket ball," the "policeman's club" and the "jam-tin." Bomb throwers are alluded to in trench slang as "anarchists."

"The hairbrush," explains the writer, "is very like the ordinary hairbrush, except that the bristles are replaced by a solid block of high explosive. The policeman's truncheon has gay streamers of tape tied to its tail to insure that it falls to the ground nose downward. Both these bombs explode on impact, and it is inadvisable to knock them against anything—say the back of the trench—when throwing them."

"The cricket ball works by a time fuse. The removal of a certain pin releases a spring which lights an internal fuse timed to explode the bomb in five seconds. You take the bomb in your right hand, remove the pin, and cast the thing maddly from you. The jam-tin variety appeals more particularly to the sportsman, as the element of chance enters largely into its successful use. It is timed to explode about 10 seconds after the lighting of the fuse. It is, therefore, unwise to throw it too soon, as there would be ample time for your opponent to pick it up and throw it back. On the other hand, it is unwise to hold on too long, as the fuse is uncertain in its action, and is given to short cuts."

Gold weighs nearly twenty times as much as its own bulk of water.

GERMAN EFFORTS COME TO NOUGHT

Try With All Their Might and Main
to Regain the Ground They
Lost.

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans are continuing to try with all their might and means to regain the ground they lost to the French in the recent allied offensive. So far their efforts have been entirely unsuccessful, the French War Office asserts in an official communique, adding that the Teutons suffered heavy losses in the failure of their counter-attacks.

Four successive counter-attacks near Souchez were completely repulsed, the War Office declares, while in the Champagne, too, "stubborn counter-attacks" against the positions lost by the Germans recently failed. Equally as futile was an attempt on the Lorraine front, where the French allowed the Germans to advance to their wire entanglements and then showed a rain of shells upon them. The communique tells of the destruction of a German captive balloon by shrapnel fire from a mitrailleuse in a French aeroplane.

The Germans admit that the French have made slight progress, but on the whole, claim to have repulsed the allied general offensive.

The towns mentioned in the two official communications show that the French have approached very close to the Challerange-Bazancourt railway, which is their objective. St. Marie, to which the Germans say the French penetrated, but were driven out by immediate counter-attacks, is on that railway.

The capture of the hamlet of Tahure and the hill immediately north called Butte de Tahure is a considerable mark of resumption of the French offensive in Champagne, and has, besides, great significance with regard to the position in the West. The capture of Tahure, the farthest northward thrust of the French in Champagne, threatens the Germans on both sides.

They Proceed to Frontier Without
Regard to the Cabinet
Crisis.

A despatch from Nish, Serbia, says: Seven aeroplanes flew over Kragujevac recently and dropped 30 bombs. Sharpshooters of the Prince Regent's Guard hit one of the aircraft, which fell directly in front of the palace.

As it fell the fuel tank exploded and the machine and both of its occupants, who were German officers, were burned. Kragujevac is some 50 miles south-east of Belgrade. It is a town of 15,000 inhabitants and has an arsenal, a powder-mill and factories for the making of arms and ammunition.

The possibility that Greece may try to remain neutral, fearing to stake the nation's fate upon the success of either party to the great war, is recognized in England, although it is considered small. The hopes of the Entente powers are that popular sentiment is with them, and that the King may find it best to bow before the will of the people, as he has done before.

Landing Proceeds.

The landing of French troops at Salonica and their prompt despatch to the northward across Greek territory to the Serbian frontier will proceed without regard to the Cabinet crisis at Athens.

The downfall of the Venizelos Cabinet is considered here as relating to formalities, rather than to determined opposition to the landing of French troops.

Statements evidently based on official information relate that King Constantine received the French Minister at Athens after the landing of French troops had begun, and made no mention of the incident or suggestion of a protest. It is therefore said here that the King has not taken a stand against the landing, but merely differs with M. Venizelos in regard to the fixed policy of Greece in supporting the Quadruple Entente.

Less Than 210 Warless Years.

From the Christian era till the present time, as statisticians and historians tell us, there have been fewer than 240 warless years. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century it was roughly computed that nearly 7,000,000,000 men had died in battle since the beginning of recorded history, a number equal to almost five times the present population of the globe.

Paying Our Debts.

Any man making a pretence at being honest will try to pay for what he gets. But having admitted the justness of the claim that he do so he may be surprised at the wideness of the application of the principle that lies at the back of it. The earth pays for what it gets—the rain and the sunshine, and the breezes of heaven—with fruitfulness, waving grain, buds and blossoms and fruits, and the smiling green of fields. It is not a mere sponge, receiving always and never responding to the giver. It gives back everything, with an added something of its own. The earth is honest, generously honest. And a man ought not to be any less so. He is getting every day and hour and moment of his life, reaping from all sides and in all possible ways.

Ornamental handkerchiefs used frequently to be worn in the hat by gentlemen as tokens.

CAMP COOKERY AT THE FRONT

HOW THE KHAKE-CLAD "CHEFS"
CARRY OUT THEIR WORK.

Field Cooking Is Hard Work, for
Which Only Trained Men
Are Suited.

Throughout the whole twelve months of the European War which have passed, no British soldier has been able to say that he went ill-fed, says London Answers.

It is a bold statement, but it is true, save in the case of stragglers or small parties of men who were cut off from their regiments. Even in these cases they usually had their "iron rations."

The "iron ration" consists of 12oz. of biscuit, 1lb. of preserved meat, 1oz. of meat extract, 3oz. of cheese, and tea and sugar. The "iron ration," however, is strictly reserved, to be used only in emergency, and may not be touched except by the orders of an officer.

"Dixies" Vary in Size.

On active service rations are prepared in camp kitchens, known in Army parlance as "dixies." These Kettles vary in size, and their cooking capacity is smallest for eight men, largest for fifteen men. One camp kettle is allowed to every three officers.

Another method of cooking, while the troops are on the move, is by means of "galloping cookers." These are ovens mounted on wheels and drawn by two horses. Beside the oven is a platform on which the cooks stand.

The method of cooking food in "dixies" is interesting. First a narrow, shallow trench is dug, and filled with fuel. On either side of this trench are ranged a line of "dixies," surmounted by a third row, which fills in the space between the two rows on the ground. When the "dixies" are arranged the fuel is lit and the food rapidly cooked.

Troops in training—at home are either under canvas, in huts or billeted. Soldiers in camp or huts have their food prepared in field kitchens. In some cases special ovens are issued, but as a general rule the cooks construct their own in which case the oven is set and encased in wet clay, which rapidly hardens.

Tommy Has a Hay Box.

Old soldiers know all the tricks of the trade. For instance, it frequently happens on active service that fuel is hard to obtain—indeed, fuel is far more likely to give out than food. When this happens the soldier partly cooks his meat, then, when the kettle is boiling, he pops it into a box, packing it round with hay or straw, and the pot goes on steaming for hours.

The system of cooking for soldiers in billets is naturally different from that resorted to at other times. When soldiers are billeted the meat is issued raw and in bulk from the regimental quartermaster's stores to company quartermaster-sergeants. The storemen then cut the meat up, and issue it to the men, who take it to their billets, where they cook it—or, as more often happens, get it cooked for them by their landladies.

It has been said that women would be far more usefully employed than men as Army cooks, but that is ridiculous. In the first place, women would never bear the strain of field cooking, which often necessitates standing for hours in the mud and the rain. Nor have they the strength and hardihood needed to quarter and cut up a carcass.

Each sergeant-cook is properly qualified at a school of instruction, as well as a certain proportion of his assistants. To qualify at these courses of instruction is by no means a simple matter.

One of the most amazing features of this most amazing war has been the marvellous efficiency of our Commissariat and Supply Service, and the excellent way in which meals have been prepared under the most adverse circumstances.

An officer who was wounded early in the war stated, when writing home from hospital, that the thing which most heartened the men to endure the terrible rigors of the retreat from Mons was that a cup of hot soup could be obtained at almost any time, and that a plate of "ponton," as Tommy calls his stew, would be ready at the end of the long day's march.

TRENCHES TO ENCIRCLE ALL OF POLAND

Germans Will Force Every Male Inhabitant to
Combat Russian Attack

A despatch from Petrograd Reuter's correspondent says: "Polish refugees arriving here say that German officials declare that Poland will be surrounded by a triple line of trenches

and barbed wire entanglements and that the Russians will be quite unable to dislodge them, for if there is a shortage of men they will arm the entire masculine population of Poland and force them to fight the Russians."

TURKS RUSHED TO BULGARIA TO DEFEND THE PORT OF VARNA

Believed That Russia Contemplates the Landing
of Large Forces at Once

A despatch from London says: A news agency despatch from Athens says that Turkish forces have started for Bulgaria, and are moving toward

Varna, on the Black Sea, to assist in preventing a landing of Russians at that port. The despatch adds that Bulgaria has asked Turkey for more troops.