

13
SEPT. 1917

STUBBORN BATTLE IS RAGING ON TABLELAND OF BAINSIZZA

Italian Troops Under Gen. Cadorna Push Enemy Beyond the Chiapovano Valley.

The Italian offensive has assumed a character of greater vigor on the tableland of Bainsizza, and is pushing the enemy beyond the Chiapovano Valley. The enemy has tried several diversions at the east of Gorizia and on the hills between Santa Catarina and San Marco, all of these attempts being utterly defeated.

Farther south the Austrians undertook repeated counter-attacks in great numbers, with no result.

Major Morath, commenting in The Pester Lloyd, says the dash of General Cadorna's army in the recent battle of the Isonzo has surpassed anything attempted before.

AUGUST RETURNS ARE LOWER

U-Boat Statistics For Month Show Lowest Average.

A despatch from London says: The London Times naval correspondent, commenting on the week's losses from submarines and mines, says the total losses of all vessels, including fishing vessels, for August, shows the lowest average. He adds: "There is a manifest decided lull in submarine activity, due, it is hoped, to the increasing effectiveness of the measures taken to deal with the U-boats. Whether the submarine effectiveness has reached its maximum is an important point. There is no evidence in these statistics upon which a conclusion may be based either way. The fluctuations of the five weeks of August do not show that there is a progressive diminution in the number of vessels sunk which might give substantial hope that we have seen the worst."

"There are still many signs that the nature and extent of the danger is not fully realized. Its most acute phase may not yet have been reached. It is certain that the Germans exaggerate the number of ships they claim to have sunk."

WESTERN GRAIN CROP HARVESTED

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A violent storm from the north, accompanied by heavy rain squalls, is driving over Manitoba, but temperatures remain higher. This is the first real interruption to what has been the most successful harvest and thrashing season of recent record. The entire grain crop of Manitoba is safe. This includes fields of oats that farmers even when they sowed them had no expectation would turn out other than green feed.

Quite as remarkable as the continued fine weather has been the singular immunity from killing frosts—or, indeed, from frosts of any kind. In this district cucumber beds are still untouched.

Slight frosts are recorded in Alberta, but the crop is long past the danger point there. In fact, never before in the crop history of the Canadian prairie West has there been such a minimum of frost damage. Another favorable feature is the optimistic tone of thrashing reports.

ANOTHER LOAN IN NOVEMBER.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The fourth domestic war loan will be floated in November and will probably be for \$100,000,000, and at a rate which will net the subscribers nearly six per cent., although the definite amount and terms will not be known for some weeks. Sir Thomas White stated on Thursday that between now and November a nation-wide organization would be instituted to make the loan a success.

RUMANIANS AGAIN REPULSE ATTEMPTS TO PIERCE FRONT.

A despatch from London says: An official Rumanian communication dated Sept. 4 reports an enemy attempt to break through the Rumanian front between Varnitza and Monastirora, which was repulsed after fierce fighting.

ANOTHER AMERICAN LOAN TO ALLIES

A despatch from Washington says: Loans of \$100,000,000 each to Great Britain and France were made by the Government, bringing the total advanced the Allies up to \$2,266,400,000.

U.S. TO SEIZE NEUTRAL SHIPS

400,000 Tons of Scandinavian Vessels May be Utilized.

A despatch from Washington says: Shortage of ocean-going tonnage may cause the United States to seize some four hundred thousand tons of neutral shipping now in American ports. Dutch and other Scandinavian ships which are loaded with foodstuffs may be required, it was said on Thursday, to discharge their cargoes and go to Australia and Java for wheat and sugar.

International law, officials point out, gives belligerents the right to commandeer neutral ships whenever the emergency of war requires it. Under this interpretation the American Government has just seized several Austrian ships which took refuge in American ports when the war broke out.

Dutch ships of 300,000 tons, and other Scandinavian vessels of one-third that tonnage, have lain in American ports loaded with foodstuffs ever since the Export Control Act was put into operation. Thus far the owners of the cargoes have refused to unload them, and the American Government has declined to permit the vessels to sail.

ALLIES JOIN UP IN EAST AFRICA

A despatch from London says: A junction has been effected between an Anglo-Belgian column and a Belgian column operating in German East Africa, the two columns getting in touch 97 miles southwest of Kilossa, says the official statement. The Belgians have crossed the Ulungu River near Mahenge.

"We inflicted severe losses on the Germans retreating towards Mahenge," continues the statement. "We are firmly established at Tunduru. Nearly 400 Germans surrendered at Kakeru, northeast of Kilossa, to the colored South Africans, who had invested Makera."

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMBARD CONSTANTINOPLE RAILWAY

A despatch from London says: British naval aeroplanes penetrated far inland in Turkish territory Sunday night, dropping bombs on the city of Adrianople, about 137 miles northwest of Constantinople, says an official statement.

The main line of the Belgrade-Constantinople railway, part of the Berlin-to-Bagdad route, passes through Adrianople.

TROOPS AT THE FRONT WANT MORE MEN SENT

A despatch from London says: Gen. Sir Arthur Currie says that the troops in the field want more men, whether it be by conscription or raised by voluntary methods.

So far the morale of the Canadian troops has been well maintained, stated the General, by the knowledge that reinforcements are always forthcoming.

In the last action our casualties were only one-third of the German losses, as we had accounted for 69 of their battalions. The enemy had lately retaliated with numerous counter-attacks, but these had been successfully met by new plans.

THANKSGIVING DAY SET FOR OCTOBER 8

A despatch from Ottawa says: The date of Thanksgiving Day has been set by the Secretary of State for Monday, October 8.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain George Robertson Lipp, son of G. Lipp, chemist, Fochaber.

The land owned by the Duke of Sutherland has an acreage of 1,350,545, and gives an income of £141,667.

A discharged soldier named Lough, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, rescued two ladies from drowning recently at Spittal.

Another £100 has been sent by the Edinburgh Red Cross stall to the Lord Provost's Fund, which now amounts to £3,350.

Four thousand and fifty-six fat cattle were sold during a recent week in the Caithness markets, and realized high prices.

John Keir has resigned the chairmanship of the Aberdeen School Board, and has been appointed manager of the Blind Institute.

Sergt. John Alexander, of the Canadians, and a son of Wm. Alexander, North Watten, won the Military Medal at Vimy Ridge.

Robert McGowan, of Elgin, who has taken up military duty, was presented with a substantial cheque by a number of his friends.

An additional war bonus of three shillings a week has been granted to the sergeants and constables of Elgin, and to the county police force.

According to the Edinburgh Observer, on the warmest day this year, so far, the thermometer registered 78 degrees in the shade.

Captain the Hon. Ronald Ian MacDonald, Cameron Highlanders, and son of Lord and Lady MacDonald, Skye, has been awarded the Croix de Chevalier.

The St. Lawrence Cricket Club have very kindly placed their new cricket grounds at the disposal of the wounded soldiers at the V.A.D. Hospital.

A goodly sum was realized at a concert given by the children of the Montpelier and Viewforth district of Edinburgh, in aid of the British Red Cross.

Sergt. Major Wm. Cameron, of the Gordons, and a native of Dyce, received the D.C.M. and the French Military Medal for gallantry in the field.

Through the aid of the Courant Fund, eight thousand of the poor and destitute children of Edinburgh were given one of the brightest days that come into their lives.

The last execution of a Scotch witch took place at Dornoch in 1792, and the sentence was pronounced by the Sheriff Depute, Captain David Ross, of Little Dean.

Miss Oag, of Thrumster Little, has collected in that district one hundred and fourteen dozen of eggs, which she has sent to wounded soldiers in the military hospitals at Aberdeen and Cromarty.

THE BLUSHING ENGLISHMAN.

Does the World's Greatest Deeds But Hates To Be Praised For It.

One of the Englishman's greatest qualities is his impatience of praise. He hates "gush." You may blackguard him, traduce him, say nasty things to him. He rather likes it; he smiles and goes on with his job. You may even declare yourself his implacable enemy. If you don't actually bring shooting, he won't turn a hair. He is slow to quarrel. He would much rather play cricket. He is tremendously self-contained and just a trifle unimaginative. But begin to praise him—he will blush like a schoolgirl caught writing a love-letter, and tell you to "chuck it, and not be such a blighted idiot!"

He waters the desert; he bridges the ocean; he founds mighty young nations destined to rule the world; he sets the pace of the world; he keeps the reins of a team of Empire which would run away with any other driver and upset the chariot of the Commonwealth; but he hates to be told about it. If he makes runs, it's all right; if he's bowled out first ball, he waits for the next innings, and tries to get the other man out.

He sometimes overdoes this kind of sang froid, and is misunderstood in consequence. He loves to pose as a bit of a slacker; but when it comes to doing things no other man on the globe can beat him.

Markets of the World From The Middle West

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Sept. 11—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2, do., \$2.21; No. 3, do., \$2.15; No. 4, do., \$2.05, in store Fort William, nominal.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 64c. In store Fort William, nominal.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 60c, nominal; No. 3, do., 59c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.20, according to freights outside.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malt, new, \$1.20 to \$1.22, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$11.90; 2nd, do., \$11.49; strong bakers', do., \$11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.20; new, do., \$10.20, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included, bran, 10c; shorts, do., 42c; middlings, do., 45c to 46c; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

Wheat—No. 1, new, per ton, \$11.00 to \$11.50; mixed, do., \$8 to \$9.50, track Toronto.

Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 39c to 39c; prints, per lb., 39c to 40c; dairy, per lb., 33c to 34c.

Eggs—Per doz., 39c to 40c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 22c to 23c; twins, 22c to 23c; triplets, 23c to 23c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30c; triplets, 30c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 39c to 40c; creamery prints, 43c to 44c; solids, 42c to 43c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 52c to 54c; out, cartons, 45c to 46c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25c to 30c; fowl, 20c to 22c; squabs, per doz., \$4 to \$4.50; turkeys, 25c to 30c; ducks, Spring, 22c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 20c to 22c; hens, 18c to 20c; ducks, Spring, 17c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25; tins, 24c and 5s, 16c per lb.; 10's, 15c; 60's, 14c to 15c.

Beans—No Canadian beans on market until last of October; imported, hand-picked, \$8.50 per bush; Limas, per lb., 15c to 16c.

Potatoes, on track—Ontario, bag, \$2.18

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30c to 31c; do, heavy, 25c to 27c; cooked, 41c to 42c; rolls, 27c to 28c; breakfast bacon, 36c to 40c; backs, plain, 37c to 38c; boneless, 39c to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27c to 27c; clear bellies, 25c to 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 25c to 26c; tubs, 25c to 26c; pails, 26c to 26c; compound tierces, 20c to 21c; tubs, 20c to 21c; pails, 21c to 21c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Sept. 11—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 75c to 76c; No. 3, 74c to 75c; extra No. 1 feed, 74c to 75c.

Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$12, seconds, \$11.50, strong bakers', \$11.30; Winter patents, choice, \$12; straight rollers, \$11.50 to \$11.80; do, bags, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Rolled oats—No. 1, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Bran, \$3.50; Shorts, \$4.00; Middlings, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Montreal, \$4.80; Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$9.50 to \$10; Cheese—Finest Western, 21c; creamery, 41c to 42c; seconds, 40c to 41c; Eggs—Fresh, 52c to 53c; selected, 48c; No. 1 stock, 44c; No. 2 stock, 42c; Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Sept. 11—Cash quotations

Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.05; No. 5, \$1.85; No. 6, \$1.62; Oats—No. 2 C.W., 64c; No. 3 C.W., 63c; extra No. 1 feed, 63c; No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 2 feed, 59c; Barley—No. 3, \$1.18; No. 4, \$1.14; rejected and feed, \$1.10; Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.31; No. 2 C.W., \$3.21.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Sept. 11—Flour—Fancy patents, 25c lower, quoted at \$11.50; other grades unchanged. Bran—\$2.80 to \$2.90; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2.08 to \$2.10; Oats—No. 8 white, 55c to 56c; Flax—\$3.31 to \$3.32.

Butch, Sept. 11—Lined, \$3.39; September, \$3.39 asked; October, \$3.39 asked; November, \$3.38 bid; December, \$3.34 bid.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Sept. 11—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12.40; choice heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9.10 to \$9.75; do, medium, \$8.75 to \$9; do, \$7.25; do, rough bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$6.85; do, rough, \$5.00 to \$5.50; feeders, \$8 to \$9.25; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$80 to \$125; do, com and mol, \$40 to \$50; springers, \$80 to \$125; light cows, \$10 to \$11.50; sheep, heavy, \$6 to \$7.50; choice, \$11 to \$11.50; calves, good to yearlings, \$14 to \$15.25; Spring lambs, \$15 to \$15.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25 to \$18.75; rough and heavy weights, \$15.75 to \$16.25.

Montreal, Sept. 11—Choice steers, \$10.25 to \$10.75; good, \$9.75 to \$10; lower grades, \$8 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, \$6 to \$8; bulls, \$6.75 to \$8.75; Ontario lambs, \$14.50 to \$14.75; Quebec lambs, \$12.75 to \$13.75; sheep, \$8.50 to \$9.50; choice milk-fed calves, \$12 to \$14; good, \$11 to \$12; grass-fed stock \$8.50 to \$10; selected hogs, \$17.25 to \$17.75; rough and heavy weights, \$15.75 to \$16.25.

Cut out rhubarb seed stalks whenever seen, and thus throw all the strength into the plant.

If land is densely shaded by trees, high walls or fences, gardening can not be successful. At least five hours a day of exposure to direct sunlight is needed. Lettuce, spinach, carrots and beets will grow with less sun, "at a pinch," but not to much advantage.

FREIGHTERS FIGHT SUBMARINES

Four Merchantmen and Three U-Boats Reported Sunk.

A despatch from an Atlantic Port says:—The story of a concerted attack by seven German submarines upon a fleet of twenty-two allied merchantmen steaming westbound for American ports, was told on Thursday by officers and men of four of the vessels which have arrived here during the last few days. Four of the merchantmen—the biggest in the convoy—were sunk by German torpedoes, but before the fight was over the combined fire of the cargo steamship destroyers had destroyed three of the seven submarines.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen, and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

The Doings of the Duffs.

