

22 NOV 1917

### ITALIANS HOLD LINE AT PIAVE

#### Teuton Forces Which Crossed River Have Made No Progress.

A despatch from London says: Everywhere along the battle-front, from Lake Garda eastward, and thence southward along the Piave River to the Adriatic Sea, the Italians are holding the enemy in check, except in the hilly regions in the vicinity of the Asiago Plateau, where a seasonal gain has been made by the invaders. The new advances by the Teutonic allies, as observed on the war maps, do not indicate that points of extremely great strategic value have been won, but rather that the Italians on various sectors have given ground before superior numbers and at the same time have straightened out and lessened the length of their front.

In the hills north of the Venetian Plains General Diaz, the new commander-in-chief of the Italians, has withdrawn his advanced posts south of Montebelluna. On the Asiago Plateau, and thence eastward to where the battle-front meets the upper reaches of the Piave River the German and Austro-Hungarian forces are adding strength to their attacks, doubtless hoping to drive through the highland country to the plains of Venetia before the expected arrival of British and French reinforcements becomes a fact.

#### WASTAGE EXCEEDS NUMBER OF RECRUITS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The total wastage of infantry in the Canadian Expeditionary Force last month exceeded the total number of recruits enlisted by 1,898, according to figures given out by the Militia Department. The total wastage was 3,648, being made up of 1,017 men discharged in Canada; 1,565 returned to Canada from overseas for discharge, and 1,068 casualties overseas. The total number of recruits secured for overseas service in the Canadian infantry during October was 1,750. Of these 1,045 men were recruited in the United States, 693 in Canada, and the remaining 12 in England.

#### BRITISH HAVE 166,000 PRISONERS.

A despatch from London says: In the House of Commons recently, during a speech, Henry William Forster, Financial Secretary of War, said that since July 1, 1916, the British had captured from the Turks 30,197 prisoners and 186 guns; and from the Germans on the western front 101,534 prisoners and 519 guns. The approximate square mileage in territory conquered or reconquered by the British in the same time, said Mr. Forster, was 128,000. The total number of prisoners captured on all fronts since the beginning of the war was 166,000, while the captured guns number 800.

#### NO JAPANESE TROOPS TO GO TO EUROPE.

A despatch from Tokio says: Lieutenant-General Oshinaka, the Japanese minister of War, informs Japanese newspapers that the despatch of troops to Europe is an absolute impossibility owing to the tremendous cost and the lack of tonnage. Baron Takahashi, former minister of Finance, and one of the leaders of the Soiyukai party, in a lengthy article in the newspapers, declares the Japanese army is deficient in ordnance and airplane equipment.

#### DENMARK TO EXPEL ALL FOREIGN SPIES.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Government has submitted a bill to the Danish Parliament authorizing the expulsion from Denmark of any undesirable foreigner, even those residing in the country for more than two years. The law is aimed at spies and other objectionable persons, but may also be invoked, following the Norwegian precedent, to reduce alien consumers of Denmark's food supplies.

### COUNTER-ATTACK OF FOE FAILS

#### Could Not Dislodge Canadians From Passchendaele Ridge.

With the British Army in Belgium. The forces of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria have made their first pretentious effort to regain Passchendaele village in accordance with the edict of Field Marshal von Hindenburg that the place should be recaptured, and have failed.

The enemy's attack, made late Wednesday afternoon, against positions on the crest of the ridge north of the hamlet, was essayed with large forces and was a most determined attempt to retake this gem of their defenses; but the assaulting troops were hurled back again after a grim struggle, leaving the British line before Passchendaele intact.

The greater part of the enemy infantry was stopped by the tremendous British artillery barrage, which ploughed through their ranks as they began the advance; but some of them, answering to that famous discipline ingrained by Prussian military rule, pushed through this rain of death and reached the British front line.

#### KAISER'S PNEUMATIC TIRES.

#### All Others in Germany Are Using Very Poor Substitutes.

The Kaiser is the only person in Germany using pneumatic tires, according to Victor Van der Linde, of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, who has just returned from a tour of Europe. No tires are obtainable in Germany and Austria. In Holland they cost \$350, in Spain \$125, in Russia and Italy \$100, and in England and France \$90.

German scientists have tried to improvise for the scarcity of rubber by compounding what they call synthetic rubber, said Mr. Van der Linde. But in this they have been unsuccessful. There is not an ounce of crude rubber in Germany, and therefore it is devoid of fibre. This synthetic rubber has cost about fifteen times more a pound than the vegetable.

The situation of both Germany and Austria in regard to tires is deplorable. Countries bordering on the Central Empires, with the exception of those that are at war with them, are in just as bad plight.

Most casings are stuffed with compressed champagne corks, paper, rags and sawdust of ground cork.

Some have been filled with sand and dirt. This only refers to those cars that have ragged casings left. Most automobiles have ground away their shoes and move about on rims bound with rope. There is not one bicycle tire left in Germany outside of those on military bicycles. Raids by the wholesale were conducted on shops and residences, and all bicycle tires seized. In fact, everything in rubber has been reclaimed for tire construction and submarine battery cells.

Gasoline is as big a problem as tires, according to Mr. Van der Linde. In no country can it be had without government permit, and in Germany prices are practically prohibitive.

An automobile trip of 200 miles, in Germany would cost the average German \$200 in gasoline alone. Gasoline costs the German and Austrian \$6 a gallon, the Hollander \$1.50, the Frenchman \$1.25, the Spaniard \$1.10, the Italian \$1 and the Englishman ninety-five cents.

Spain has taken advantage of its neutrality to build up a big automobile industry, and has built truck haulage systems equal to our railroads. Shortage of railroad equipment forced Spain to adopt the truck as the chief means of travel.

#### A Baby Elephant.

A baby elephant when he stands up for the first time is so clumsy in all his movements that to watch him is a circus in itself. He cannot seem to understand what his legs are made for, he stumbles over them, steps on his trunk, falls down; it takes quite a few hours before he begins to realize that his trunk is made to pick things up and that his feet are to stand on and to walk around with. He is, when very young, as pink as a little mouse, but after a few weeks he starts to grow dark gray.

### Markets of the World

#### Breadstuffs

Toronto, Nov. 20.—Wheat—No. 2, \$2.24; No. 2 do., \$2.20; No. 3 do., \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10; in store Port William, including 2 1/2% tax, \$2.10; Manitoba oats—No. 2, C.W., 72c; No. 3, C.W., 69c; No. 1 extra feed, 69c; No. 1 feed, 64c; in store Fort William, \$1.75; American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal; Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 70 to 71c, nominal; No. 3 do., 68 to 70c, nominal; Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, \$2.22; basis, in store, Montreal, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.10 to \$2.30, according to freight outside; Farley—Milling, \$1.21 to \$1.22, according to freight outside; Rye—No. 2, \$1.75, according to freight outside.

Country Produce—Wholesale Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 to 43c; prints, per lb., 43 to 43c; dairy, per lb., 26 to 28c. Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 44 to 45c. Potatoes—Firm, wholesalers are buying growers and country shippers \$1.75 for first-class stock, f.o.b. Toronto. Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23c; twins, 23 to 23c; early cheese, 25 to 26c; large, 25 to 26c. Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 45 to 46c; solids, 44 to 45c. Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 58 to 60c; No. 1 storage, 43 to 44c; select storage, 47 to 48c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 24 to 26c; fowl, 20 to 22c; squabs, per doz., \$4 to \$4.50; turkeys, 28 to 32c; ducks, Spring, 20 to 23c; geese, 18 to 20c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 25c; Spring chickens, 18 to 19c; hens, 17 to 18c; ducks, Spring, 18 to 19c; geese, 12 to 14c. Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., \$3.50; 12 oz., \$3; No. 2, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Strained—Fins, 2 1/2 and 5 1/2, 19 to 19c per lb.; 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, 18c; 6 1/2, 18 to 18c. Beans—Canadian, nominal; imported hand-picked, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per bush; Lima, per lb., 17 to 17c. Potatoes, on track—Ontario, bag, \$2.10 to \$2.15.

Provisions—Wholesale Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do, heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 43c; rolls, 25 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 28 to 42c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 1/2 to 28c; clear ham, 27c to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27c; ribs, 27 to 28c; compound, 27 to 27c; tubs, 23 to 24c; ribs, 23 to 24c.

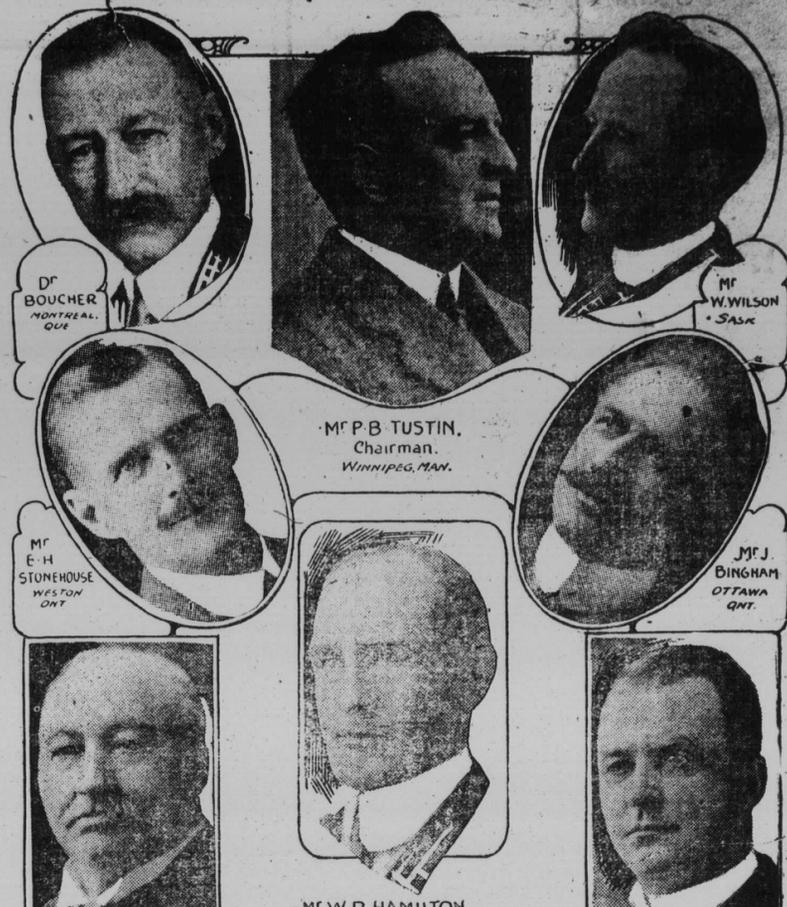
Montreal Markets Montreal, Nov. 20.—Oats—Canadian white, No. 1 feed, 80c; No. 2 local white, 76c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, \$10.75; straight rollers, bags, \$5.20 to \$5.35; bran, \$3.50 to \$3.60; middlings, \$4.10 to \$4.20. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 1, 12 to 12.50; No. 3, 11 to 11.50. Cheese—Philly, 25c; selected, 45 to 47c; No. 1 stock, 42 to 43c; No. 2 stock, 39 to 40c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$2.24 to \$2.25.

Winnipeg Grain Winnipeg, Nov. 20.—Cash prices: Oats—No. 2, C.W., 72c; No. 3 do., 69c; extra No. 1 feed, 80c; No. 2 do., 76c; No. 4, 71c; No. 5, 68c; No. 6, 65c; No. 7, 62c; No. 8, 59c; No. 9, 56c; No. 10, 53c; No. 11, 50c; No. 12, 47c; No. 13, 44c; No. 14, 41c; No. 15, 38c; No. 16, 35c; No. 17, 32c; No. 18, 29c; No. 19, 26c; No. 20, 23c; No. 21, 20c; No. 22, 17c; No. 23, 14c; No. 24, 11c; No. 25, 8c; No. 26, 5c; No. 27, 2c; No. 28, 0c; No. 29, 0c; No. 30, 0c; No. 31, 0c; No. 32, 0c; No. 33, 0c; No. 34, 0c; No. 35, 0c; No. 36, 0c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.

United States Markets Minneapolis, Nov. 20.—Corn—No. 3 white, \$1.15; No. 2 white, \$1.10; No. 1 white, \$1.05; No. 4 white, \$1.00; No. 5 white, \$0.95; No. 6 white, \$0.90; No. 7 white, \$0.85; No. 8 white, \$0.80; No. 9 white, \$0.75; No. 10 white, \$0.70; No. 11 white, \$0.65; No. 12 white, \$0.60; No. 13 white, \$0.55; No. 14 white, \$0.50; No. 15 white, \$0.45; No. 16 white, \$0.40; No. 17 white, \$0.35; No. 18 white, \$0.30; No. 19 white, \$0.25; No. 20 white, \$0.20; No. 21 white, \$0.15; No. 22 white, \$0.10; No. 23 white, \$0.05; No. 24 white, \$0.00; No. 25 white, \$0.00; No. 26 white, \$0.00; No. 27 white, \$0.00; No. 28 white, \$0.00; No. 29 white, \$0.00; No. 30 white, \$0.00; No. 31 white, \$0.00; No. 32 white, \$0.00; No. 33 white, \$0.00; No. 34 white, \$0.00; No. 35 white, \$0.00; No. 36 white, \$0.00; No. 37 white, \$0.00; No. 38 white, \$0.00; No. 39 white, \$0.00; No. 40 white, \$0.00; No. 41 white, \$0.00; No. 42 white, \$0.00; No. 43 white, \$0.00; No. 44 white, \$0.00; No. 45 white, \$0.00; No. 46 white, \$0.00; No. 47 white, \$0.00; No. 48 white, \$0.00; No. 49 white, \$0.00; No. 50 white, \$0.00; No. 51 white, \$0.00; No. 52 white, \$0.00; No. 53 white, \$0.00; No. 54 white, \$0.00; No. 55 white, \$0.00; No. 56 white, \$0.00; No. 57 white, \$0.00; No. 58 white, \$0.00; No. 59 white, \$0.00; No. 60 white, \$0.00; No. 61 white, \$0.00; No. 62 white, \$0.00; No. 63 white, \$0.00; No. 64 white, \$0.00; No. 65 white, \$0.00; No. 66 white, \$0.00; No. 67 white, \$0.00; No. 68 white, \$0.00; No. 69 white, \$0.00; No. 70 white, \$0.00; No. 71 white, \$0.00; No. 72 white, \$0.00; No. 73 white, \$0.00; No. 74 white, \$0.00; No. 75 white, \$0.00; No. 76 white, \$0.00; No. 77 white, \$0.00; No. 78 white, \$0.00; No. 79 white, \$0.00; No. 80 white, \$0.00; No. 81 white, \$0.00; No. 82 white, \$0.00; No. 83 white, \$0.00; No. 84 white, \$0.00; No. 85 white, \$0.00; No. 86 white, \$0.00; No. 87 white, \$0.00; No. 88 white, \$0.00; No. 89 white, \$0.00; No. 90 white, \$0.00; No. 91 white, \$0.00; No. 92 white, \$0.00; No. 93 white, \$0.00; No. 94 white, \$0.00; No. 95 white, \$0.00; No. 96 white, \$0.00; No. 97 white, \$0.00; No. 98 white, \$0.00; No. 99 white, \$0.00; No. 100 white, \$0.00.

Live Stock Markets Toronto, Nov. 20.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12.00; good heavy, \$10.75 to \$11.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10 to \$10.25; do, good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, common, \$7.75 to \$8; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, good, \$7.75 to \$8; do, medium, \$7.00 to \$7.25; do, rough, \$6.25 to \$6.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, medium, \$6.75 to \$7; do, rough, \$6 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, good to choice, \$7 to \$7.50; heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.50; springers, \$5 to \$5.50; heifers, \$4.50 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$3.50; yearlings, \$2 to \$2.50; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$15; Spring lambs, \$12.50 to \$13.75; do, good, \$11 to \$12; do, common, \$10 to \$11; do, weighed off cars, \$17.50 to \$18; do, Febr., \$16.50 to \$17.75. Chosen steers, \$10 to \$10.25; good, \$9.50 to \$9.75; fair, \$8.50 to \$9; common, \$7.50 to \$8; butchers' cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, \$5.25 to \$5.50; canner bulls, \$9.25 to \$9.50; cows, \$8.25 to \$8.50; heifers, \$14 to \$14.50; per 100 lbs., sheep, \$9.50 to \$11; choice milk-fed calves, \$13 to \$14; good, \$11 to \$12; grass-fed calves, \$8.50 to \$10; per 100 lbs., hogs, \$17 to \$17.50.

The Japanese have three forms of salutation—one for saluting an inferior, one for saluting an equal, and another for saluting a superior. After baking out the fat from the tallow of beef the cracklings can be ground fine, mixed with rice and fried in cakes.



THE MILK COMMITTEE

In the above picture are shown the members of the milk committee, appointed by the food controller, who has made a careful study of the milk situation in this country, considering such questions as supply, costs of production, utilization, etc. P. B. Tustin of Winnipeg, the chairman of the committee, is one of the foremost experts on dairy matters in Canada. He is honorary secretary for Western Canada of the Royal Sanitary Institute. He is also a member of the Institute's examining board for Western Canada. Mr. Tustin is chief of the food and dairy division of the city of Winnipeg, and manager of the child welfare bureau of that city. W. A. Wilson, of Regina, is dairy commissioner of Saskatchewan, and has done much for the dairy industry in the prairie provinces. Dr. Boucher and Dr. MacKay are medical health officers of Montreal and Halifax, respectively. Commissioner Wigmore of St. John, N.B., and Ald. Hamilton, of Vancouver, have both given much time to a study of the milk problem. E. H. Stonehouse, of Toronto, and John Bingham, manager of the Ottawa Dairy, represent the milk producers and the milk distributors respectively.

### FROM SUNSET COAST

#### WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Many new birds and animals have recently been donated to the zoo at Stanley Park, Vancouver.

Only two of the eleven hotels between Shawinigan Lake and Chemainus have closed down as the result of prohibition.

Indians and traders at the Yukon are looking with dread to the winter, owing to fear of starvation for the Indians and a small fur catch for the traders.

The total assessed values of property in the 35 city and 28 rural municipalities of the province of British Columbia this year is \$579,626,112.10, not including exempted values aggregating \$37,612,256.04.

On account of the unexpired portion of the license year the Provincial Government has to pay to former licensed premises in the unorganized districts of the province with the advent of prohibition a sum of \$10,911.50.

Work on the new plant of the Pacific White Lead Co. on Industrial Island has started, and it is expected that the industry, which is the first of its kind in this province, will be fully established in three months' time at the outside.

William Cooley, Kirkman creek operator, brought to Dawson several fine specimens of nuggets, one particularly fine one being as large as a walnut. Cooley reports that a good many men are preparing to work on Kirkman this winter.

### SECURE JUNCTION OF JERUSALEM RY.

#### British Make Important Progress in Palestine Campaign.

A despatch from London says: The junction of the Beersheba-Damascus Railway, with the line to Jerusalem, is now in the possession of the British army.

The following official statement of operations in Palestine was issued on Thursday.

"Our infantry and mounted troops continued their advance. Gen. Allenby reported yesterday, and we now hold the railway line in the vicinity of El-Mansurah and Na'Aneh, including the junction of the Damascus-Beersheba railway with the line to Jerusalem.

"The losses inflicted on the Turks on Tuesday were heavy, including 400 buried at Katrah alone. Our captures on Tuesday amounted to more than 1,500 prisoners, 20 machine guns, and four guns."

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE SHOWS AN INCREASE.

A despatch from London says: The Board of Trade returns for October show the following: Imports, £94,260,964, an increase of £18,101,000 over the previous month, and exports, £50,757,054, an increase of £6,041,800. The chief increases were in imports of cotton, amounting to £5,020,948, and in exports of cotton of £2,931,323.

All steel passenger cars are being adopted on Egypt's state railways.

### The Doings of the Duffs.

