...nith, and his brother Mr. Harold Smith, M.P. for ... Britain's Attorney-General was given a rousing re... the joint Patriotic and Red Cross Campaign in

...IA MINE

...ers Lost Their Lives ... Big Disaster.

...tch from Halifax, N.S., ...sion occurred Wednes... at the Allan shaft, ...pany's collieries, ...on ...tly after 5 ...sh after the day ...inutes of smoke was ...left. A ...blast ...come from the mouth of the ...no noise was heard, even by ...rface near-by.

...of the disaster is ...ompany officials say ...one hundred and five ...at the time of the ex... of these, on the first ... and seventeen bodies ...recovered, the last ...n brought out late ...on. Twelve of the ...identified as miners ...llarton and West... ...renchmen, and the ...recognizable.

...o gas in the mine, ...clearing away the ...ing apace. A few ...bottom of the shaft ...rough, but there ...falls ahead, and ...o say when they ...h the eighty-one ...ey have ...these ...ng that all ...crushed to death by ...is must have died of suffoca... many hours ago.

...ORTAGE OF COAL FOR SHIPS RELIEVED

A despatch from New York says:—The shortage of bunker coal, which a few days ago was so seriously hampering the fueling of vessels in New York Harbor, "has been entirely relieved," according to a statement by J. E. Parsons, detailed by the United States Shipping Board to supervise the bunkering of ships at this port.

...RNING OUT 2,000 ENFIELDS A DAY.

A despatch from Washington says: The first Americanized Enfield rifle turned out at the Winchester plant for American troops abroad was presented to President Wilson to be preserved as a personal souvenir. The President was told the rifles are being made at the rate of 2,000 a day.

ENEMY ABANDONS MOUNTAIN FRONT

Teutons Evacuate Large Section of Territory at Monte Tomba.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy.—The enemy has evacuated territory on the northern mountain front behind Monte Tomba, extending from the Piave River westward. Their defence lines have now been moved back to Monte Spinocia.

Italian patrols making reconnaissances in the last few days found that the enemy patrols and sentinels had been withdrawn, and later discovered that the enemy had abandoned the entire region.

This retreat is a sequel of the brilliant victory French troops recently obtained on Monte Tomba, inasmuch as the enemy's position thereby became untenable.

The retirement of the enemy is important as showing that he has given up his effort to force a passage to the Venetian plains by way of Monte Tomba and the west bank of the Piave, at least for the present. He is now constructing defensive works in the rear.

BIG WHEAT CROP IN ARGENTINA.

A despatch from Buenos Aires, Argentina, says: With a wheat shortage in all the world's markets estimated here at 11,000,000 tons, Argentina expects to have a record crop of that cereal and to have 4,000,000 tons for export after satisfying the home demand and withholding the seed reserve.

Of the surplus for export the British Government, acting in behalf of the Entente allies, is credited here with the intention of buying 2,500,000 tons, while Spain and Holland together have engaged 800,000 tons.

718 PERSONS LOST ON TWO BRITISH SHIPS.

A despatch from London says: By the sinking of two steamers by the enemy in the Mediterranean about three weeks ago, 718 lives were lost. The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Thomas J. McNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mr. McNamara added that public notification of the loss of these vessels had been delayed until the relatives were notified.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto Jan. 29—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2, do., $2.20½; No. 3, do., $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½, in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 86½c; No. 3 C.W., 81½c; No. 1 extra feed, 81½c; No. 1 feed, 78½c; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 85 to 86c, nominal; No. 3 do., 84 to 85c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, $2.22; basis, in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, $3.70 to $3.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.46 to $1.48, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.55 to $1.58, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.50; do., seconds, $11; strong bakers', do., $10.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.10, in bags, Montreal; $9.95, Toronto; $9.90 bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, do., $40; middlings, do., $45 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $16 to $17; mixed, $13 to $16, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 44½ to 45c; prints, per lb., 45 to 45½c; dairy, per lb., 32 to 34c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 50 to 52c; new laid, 55c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 19 to 20c; ducks, 23 to 24c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes—Wholesalers are paying to growers and country shippers, for first-class stock, f.o.b., outside points, $2.25 to $2.35 for Delawares, and $2 to $2.10 for Ontarios.

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

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23½ to 24½c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 38 to 39c; creamery prints, 47 to 48c; solids, 46 to 47c.

Margarine—29 to 32c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 65 to 70c; No. 1 storage, 48 to 49c; select storage, 51 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 27 to 28c; milk-fed chickens, lb., 30c; fowl, 24 to 26c; turkeys, 35 to 37c; ducks, Spring, 27 to 30c; geese, 25 to 27c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 28c; Spring chickens, lb., 20 to 21c; hens, 20 to 24c; ducks, Spring, 20 to 22c; geese, 20 to 21c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., $3.50; 12 oz., $3; No. 2, $2.40 to $2.50. Strained—Tins, 2½'s and 5's, 19 to 19½c per lb; 10's, 18½ to 19c; 60's, 18 to 18½c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush., $8 to $8.25; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6.50 to $7; Japan, $8; Limas, 17 to 17½c.

Potatoes—Delawares, bag, $2.25 to $2.35; Ontarios, bag, $2.10 to $2.25.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 31 to 33c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 43 to 44c; rolls, 28 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 42c; backs, plain, 43 to 44c; boneless, 45 to 46c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 28¾ to 29½c; pails, 29 to 29½c; compound, tierces, 25½c; tubs, 25¾c; pails, 26c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Jan. 29—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 99½c; extra No. 1 feed, 97½c; No. 2 local white, 92½ to 93c; No. 3 local white, 91½ to 92c; No. 4 local white, 90½ to 91c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; straight rollers, bags, $5.25 to $5.40. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $5.30. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Middlings, $48 to $50. Mouillie, $56 to $58. Hay—No. 2, car lots, per ton, $14.50 to $15.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21¼c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 46½ to 47c; seconds, 45½ to 46c. Eggs—Fresh, 58c; selected, 52c; No. 1 stock, 48c; No. 2 stock, 45c. Potatoes—per bag, car lots, $1.90 to $2.25.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Jan. 29—Cash quotations:—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 86½c; No. 3 C.W., 81½c; extra No. 1 feed, 81½c; No. 1 feed, 78½c; No. 2 feed, 75½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.47½; No. 4, $1.42½; feed and rejected, $1.21. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.21½; No. 2 C.W., $3.18; No. 3 C.W., $3.02½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Jan. 29—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.55 to $1.60. Oats—No. 3 white, 80½ to 81½c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$32.50.

Duluth, Jan. 29—Linseed—On track, $3.51 to $3.66; arrive, $3.49; arrive in January, $3.51; January, $3.51 asked; May, $3.53; July, $3.48½ asked; October, $3.15, nominal.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Jan. 29—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.60 to $12.65; do., good heavy, $10.60 to $11.35; butchers' cattle, choice, $10.85 to $11.35; do., good, $9.85 to $10.60; do., medium, $9.35 to $9.85; do., common, $8.60 to $8.85; butchers' bulls, choice, $9.60 to $10.35; do., good bulls, $8.35 to $8.85; do., medium bulls, $7.60 to $7.85; do., rough bulls, $6.35 to $6.85; butchers' cows, choice, $9.15 to $10; do., good, $8.25 to $8.75; do., medium, $7.60 to $7.85; stockers, $7 to $8.50; feeders, $8.75 to $9.50; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $95 to $170; do., com. and med., $65 to $80; springers, $100 to $150; light ewes, $12.50 to $13.50; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.25; yearlings, $11.75 to $12.75; lambs, $17.50 to $18.50; calves, good to choice, $15 to $16; hogs, fed and watered, $18.50; do., weighed off cars, $18.75; do., f.o.b., $17.50.

WAR COSTS BRITAIN $37,000,000 A DAY.

A despatch from London says: Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that the daily average of expenditure during the seven weeks ending Jan. 19, was £7,517,000 ($37,285,000).

"War Time Edibles."

Better to eat than to look at! are these reptiles, the Iguana and Alligator, in the above picture. An American professor says it is time we looked for some fresh fields of fit foodstuffs.

FRENCH MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAID

Penetrate German Line on 3,000-Yard Front Without Suffering Loss.

A despatch from the French Army in France, says:—The French on Monday executed a brilliant raid of the German lines eastward from Vienna-Le-Chateau, near Four de Paris, along a front of 3,000 yards, and reaching a depth of 500 yards. An intense artillery preparation made the progress of the troops easy, and they were able to destroy all enemy works, shelters and mine galleries, before returning to their own line. Fifteen prisoners were captured by the French, as well as three machine guns. The French suffered few casualties and none killed.

All of the participants in the raid declared that the gunners' work was magnificent, not only as regards destruction, but in the manner in which it completely silenced the enemy artillery.

FOOD CONTROL IN FRANCE.

Severe Measures Have Been Adopted By the Government.

Only the very poor, and men and women doing the hardest kind of manual labor may have more than seven ounces of war bread a day in France from now on. The entire French wheat crop has been requisitioned by the government.

This sacrifice has been accepted by the French people uncomplainingly on the government's explanation that only by such restriction can American reinforcements be transported in ships that otherwise would carry grain for their bread, and that, in addition this grain for French bread can come from America only by virtue of the actual saving of this grain by reduced consumption of bread by the American people.

"These extremely severe measures," said the French statement, "especially the seven ounces a day, have deeply impressed public opinion."

Men who are very poor or who do hard manual labor get about 21 ounces of bread a day; women who are very poor or who are employed on hard work get about 17 ounces a day; everyone else gets 7 ounces, which is less than half of a pound loaf, or not more than 4 or five slives.

This bread is made of flour comprising all the elements of wheat except bran, with a heavy mixture of flour from other cereal grains, which is obligatory.

The price of bread is fixed by various government agencies all along the line between producer and consumer.

Baking of pastry or biscuits from flour that is fit for bread is prohibited. Confectionaries and other such shops are closed two days a week. Eating pastries in public is forbidden.

NEW MAN-POWER BILL NOW LAW IN BRITAIN

A despatch from London says:—The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Man-Power bill. The vote was unanimous.

NEW USE FOR LUMINOUS PAINT.

Employed on the Battlefield As An Aid in Night Attacks.

The value of radium paint and other luminous compounds in warfare is recognized by an English firm which is turning out numerous luminous devices for use at the front. Some of these are briefly described in Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering.

There is a night marching compass, of which more than 100,000 are being used by the allied armies; a linen collar beacon, which is merely a linen tab presenting a luminous surface of ten square inches, to be attached to the back of the tunic. Thus when the first line of men goes over the top they are not mistaken for enemies in the dark by the second line.

Spiked beacons made in the shape of large buttons (1¼ inches in diameter) have a luminous painted top covered with transparent celluloid and mounted on a small steel spike. Affixed to short wooden stakes driven in the ground about thirty feet apart, they afford a guide to relief parties going back and forth in the dark.

Luminous tape, particularly useful for night movements, is placed on the ground and secured by stakes or stones to prevent shifting by the wind. The account proceeds:

"The 'tape layer' places the tape in position during the day, choosing a safe path across the country and diverting from the straight path according to the condition of the ground. The path should be wide enough for men to march four abreast up one side of the tape and returning the other side, say, in all about twelve feet wide. Where this is not possible, the tape layer makes a break in the tape every few yards and starts again continuously when the path is wider. Any obstacle in the way, such as a tree or post, could have a small length of tape tied around it.

"But should a ditch come across the path he would lay short pieces of the tape at right angles on either side of the ditch. In case of the ditch being over four feet deep, the man should have a luminous beacon with him and write on it the depth of the ditch, also the width, with a special pencil, and place it by the tape, when near the ditch."

Mind and Digestion.

It is a great waste of money to eat during a heated discussion or just after any mental provocation. The digestive organs seem to simply fold up and quit work at such times. The food taken then is not correctly acted upon until mental calm is restored. During the intervening period unfavorable chemical action has taken place, the various foods being left to themselves without the benign influence of the gastric juices, and indigestion develops, as well as a nutritive loss.

It is not only bad taste to settle all family discussions and differences at the table, but, as intimated, causes useless expense for foods. Choose between the meal and the discussion.

Well Qualified.

A young Irishman applied for a job as lifesaver at the municipal baths.

As he was about six feet six inches high and well built, the chief lifesaver gave him an application blank to fill out.

"By the way," said the chief lifesaver, "can you swim?"

"No," replied the applicant; "but I can wade like blazes!"

FOOD CONTROLLER HAS RESIGNED

H. B. Thompson, of Victoria, B.C., Succeeds Hon. W. J. Hanna.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. W. J. Hanna has resigned the office of Food Controller for Canada, which he has filled for some seven months, and will be succeeded by H. B. Thompson, of Victoria, B. C., who has acted as Assistant Controller for a period of four months.

Mr. Hanna decided that the work of the Food Administration had reached such proportions that it required the whole time and attention of the Food Controller. He found himself unable, therefore, to do justice both to the duties of that office and to other pressing business interests. Therefore he communicated his intention to retire from the Food Controllership to the Government. His resignation was formally accepted on Friday.

Mr. Hanna was, at the time of his retirement, a veteran among Food Controllers, his appointment antedating that of Mr. Hoover, in the United States, and still more so, that of Lord Rhondda in Great Britain.

RY. RATE INCREASE DEFERRED

Will Not Become Effective Until March.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Increased freight and passenger railway rates raised by the Railway Board in its judgment of December 26, 1917, will not become effective until some time in March. The increases, with the exception of the rates on wheat, deferred by a special judgment of the board until June 1, were to have become operative on February 1. The postponement of the date until some time in March is the result of the protests made to the Cabinet Council by the Western provincial Governments and public bodies with whom were associated the organized farmers and some of the business interests of Ontario.

RUSSIANS REJECT GERMAN PEACE

Decision Awaits Ratification by Workmen's Congress.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—The Russian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference have decided unanimously to reject the terms offered by the Germans.

The decision of the delegates was announced by Mr. Kemeneff, a member of the Russian delegation.

The Germans declared the terms laid down by them were their last offer, and that if the Russians did not accept them hostilities would be resumed.

Final decision as to peace or war, M. Kemeneff said further, rested with the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

The Doings of the Duffs.