AIRMEN'S FINE EXPLOIT

Details of Brilliant Work in Routing Division of German Cavalry

A despatch from Paris says: The most dashing exploit of the French airmen since the beginning of the war was the complete rout of a division of German cavalry whom they shelled from the air, as briefly announced in official communications on Wednesday. The aviators pursued the cavalrymen all day, ceaselessly pouring bombs on them and inflicting heavy losses.

Additional details from the north show the Germans had crossed the frontier and were advancing toward the Hazebrouck region in the early morning when they were met by a stronger French force. The preliminary skirmishes were in favor of the French. The Germans, seeing the road absolutely barred, began an orderly retreat. The French general, while harrying their rear with his own cavalry, ordered an air squadron to give chase and convert the retreat into a rout with bombs. The effect on the enemy was devastating. The Frenchmen showered the deadly missiles upon the dense mass of cavalry, and as ugly gaps appeared where the dragoons and cuirassiers became strewn across the road in a horrible mass, panic spread among the Germans. They galloped furiously toward the frontier, vainly attempting to escape the bombs.

The compact division was soon dispersed, squadrons dashing off across country in different directions in order to baffle the aerial foe. This had the effect of reducing the losses, though the aviators maintained the pursuit till nightfall, annihilating several squadrons.

Numerous horses were killed, while some riders miraculously escaped. Many others were strewn along the countryside in ghastly heaps, some killed instantly, some wounded and some kicked to death by the horses as they struggled on the roadside in agony. The unexpected air attack absolutely demoralized the Germans, and horseless stragglers captured the next day were in a pitiable state of horror.

Col. W. E. Gordon, V.C.,

Of the Gordon Highlanders, twice reported killed, but reported by the American Ambassador to be a prisoner of war in Berlin. He won his V.C. in South Africa.

FAIL TO TURN ALLIES' FLANK

German Attempt to Reach French Coast Ports Are Frustrated.

A despatch from Paris says: The attempts by the Germans to turn the flank of the allies and obtain possession of the ports of Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais have been unsuccessful, for the Germans came face to face with a strong opposing allied army which compelled them to fall back after severe fighting. What is known as "the marching wing" of the allies is continually in contact with the German troops and completely covers the approach to the coast towns. When they fought a pitched battle west of Lille the Germans were forced to make a marked retirement from Laventie in the direction of Lille, their occupation of which by 30,000 men was of short duration. The line of the "battle of the north" extends over the most historic ground in Flanders, where, on the "Field of Cloth of Gold," Francis I. and Henry VIII. had their celebrated meeting in 1520. Owing to the sinuous character of the line of battle, the total length of it from the coast of Belgium to the Swiss border now reaches nearly 360 miles. Belief in their final success appears to have taken a firm hold on the allies. All the men display confidence in their commanders, who are doing everything possible to spare their troops. The allied soldiers are fighting with vigor. They often perform marches which seem beyond human power, while on the battle field their ardor is unrestrainable. This is made evident often when small detachments act apart from the main bodies. French dragoons recently were entrusted with the task of covering the passage of a river by artillery. They met a body of German Hussars in a clash. Both sides charged simultaneously, and the melee lasted ten minutes, during which the men slashed and pierced each other with swords and lances amid the crack of officers' revolvers. Finally the hussars broke ranks and galloped off, leaving many of their men on the field. The dragoons also suffered severely, but attained their object—that of securing a safe passage for their comrades.

Sentenced to Death.

A despatch from Chalons says: A German farmer named Weber and his wife were tried here by court-martial on a charge of harboring an enemy. They were found guilty and condemned to death. The man was executed, but a respite was granted the woman and it is possible that her sentence will be commuted.

BOERS RALLY UNDER BOTHA.

Dutch Commandos Flocking to the Call of South African Premier.

A despatch from Cape Town says: As a result of Col. Maritz's rebellion in the north-west of the Cape provinces, Gen. Louis Botha, the Premier of the Union of South Africa and commander of the troops of the Union, is taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do. General Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commandos, organized on the old burgher line, which are affiliated with regiments trained by the Union defence force. Col. Britz, the officer appointed by General Botha to take over the command of the rebel Lieut.-Col. Maritz, reports that one of his patrols has engaged a part of Maritz's force at Raledraal and taken 80 prisoners. Commandants, field cornets and burghers who served under General Botha in the South African War are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political feeling, to fight alongside the British in defence of the Empire against which twelve years ago they were in arms. This fact has had a marked effect on waverers.

TRIED TO KILL POINCARE.

Spy Told of French President's Visit to Battle Front.

A despatch from London says: The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company in a despatch dated Wednesday says: "Now that the headquarters of the French staff has been changed it has become possible to announce that when President Poincare visitted Gen. Joffre last week at Romilly-sur-Seine, a German aviator dropped a bomb into the town, doing no damage. The news of the approaching visit of President Poincare had been communicated to the enemy by a spy. One of their best pilots was sent out with a bomb which he was ordered to drop on the quarters occupied by the President and Gen. Joffre. A French aviator named Framnz immediately pursued and brought down the raider. Framnz was rewarded by M. Poincare, who pinned the cross of the Legion of Honor on the aviator's tunic."

MARITZ HAS 500 MEN.

General Botha Sends Strong Force Against the Rebels.

A despatch from London says: According to late official reports from South Africa, the rebellious commando under Colonel Maritz numbers about 500 men, including a number of Germans who have joined him. General Botha, the South African Premier, has sent a strong force against Maritz, who has near Upinton a large number of German cannon, rifles, ammunition and stores.

WARSHIPS DESTROYED.

Austrian Battleship and Six Destroyers Destroyed.

A despatch from London says: Fire in the Government arsenal at Trieste, the principal seaport of Austria-Hungary on the Adriatic Sea, has virtually destroyed an Austrian Dreadnought under construction there, according to a Central News despatch from Rome. Six torpedo-boat destroyers also were damaged by the fire, which quickly enveloped the workshop. It is alleged that a quantity of woodwork in the arsenal was soaked with petrol. A number of workmen have been arrested. The arsenal is said to have been greatly damaged.

WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS.

Magnesia in Crude State Required From Quebec.

A despatch from London says: That the Imperial Government is placing important War Office contracts for dried vegetables with Canadian firms was the statement made by W. L. Griffith, secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, Dr. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, continues to receive enquiries indicating growing interest in trade opportunities in Quebec Province. The latest enquiry is from a firm requiring magnesia, which has hitherto been obtained from Asia Minor. This is required in the crude state. The boot trade here is too active for the home manufacturers to fill all demands, hence the merchants are looking abroad for their supply.

PROMISE TO DYING FATHER.

Son Proceeding to France to Fight Germans to Keep His Word.

A despatch from London says: A Montreal man named Harris called at the High Commissioner's office and informed Hon. G. H. Perley that his father was a Frenchman who fought the Prussians in 1870. Subsequently he emigrated to Canada, and when dying he made his son promise that he would fight for France in the next war with Germany. Harris is proceeding to France to enlist in the French army.

FOUND OUT

A Trained Nurse Discovered Its Effect.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee a nurse writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because both contain the drug caffeine.)

"While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum, for they drank it altogether in place of coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observe a curious fact about Postum when used by mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. But when it is prepared according to directions on package and served hot with cream, it is certainly a delicious beverage."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instand Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, October 20.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at $6.60, in jute bags; second patents, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, quoted at $4.60 to $4.70, seaboard.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern, old, at $1.19, and new at $1.17; No. 2, old, $1.16, and new, $1.14; Ontario Fall wheat quoted at $1.04 to $1.06, at outside ports.

Oats—Ontario quoted at 46 to 47c, outside, and 49c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, quoted at 57c and No. 3 at 54c.

Barley—Market is dull, with malting grades quoted at 63 to 66c, outside.

Rye—83 to 85c, outside.

Peas—$1.10 to $1.15.

Corn—No. 2 American is quoted at 81½c, Toronto, and 77½c, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Buckwheat—65c, outside, nominal.

Bran and shorts—Bran is quoted at $23.50 to $24 a ton, and shorts at $26 to $27

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 23 to 25c; inferior, 20 to 21c; farmers' separator, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—New-laid, dozen, 30 to 33c; ordinary stock, 25 to 27c.

Honey—Market is firm at 12 to 12½c per lb. for strained. No. 1 honeycomb, $2.75 per dozen; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 17 to 18c; ducks, dressed, lb. 15 to 17c; fowl, 14 to 15c; turkeys, dressed, 19 to 22c.

Cheese—New, large, 16 to 17c; twins, 17½c.

Beans—Prime, bushel, $2.90 to $3; hand-picked, $3 to $3.25.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Dealers are paying as follows for car lot deliveries on track here:—

Straw is quoted at $8.20 to $8.50 a ton, in car lots, on track here.

Hay—No. 1, new, quoted at $16 to $16.50 on track here, No. 2 at $14 to $14.50, and No. 3 at $11 to $12.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14½ to 15½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 20 to 20½c; do., heavy, 16½ to 17c; rolls, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 19½ to 20c; backs, 23 to 23½c; boneless backs, 24½c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—Cash—No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2 Northern, $1.08½; No. 3 Northern, $1.03½; No. 4, 96¾c; No. 5 93c; No. 6, 88½c; feed, 84½c. Winter wheat, No. 1 red, $1.11½; No. 2 red, $1.08½; No. 3 red, $1.03½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54½c; No. 3 C.W., 50½c; extra No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 3 C.W., 50½c; No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 2 feed, 47½c. Barley — No. 3, 68c; No. 4, 61c; rejected, 58½c; feed, 57c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.11½; No. 2 C.W., $1.08½.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 20.—Corn, American, No. 2, yellow, 81 to 82c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 57½c; No. 3, 56½ extra, No. 1 feed, 55½c; No. 2 local white, 51c; No. 3 local white, 49c; No. 4 local white, 48c. Barley, Man. feed, 63c; malting, 76 to 78c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.70; seconds, $6.20; strong bakers', $6; Winter patents, choice, $6.25; straight rollers, $5.75 to $6; bags, $2.85 to $2.95. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.60; bags, 90 lbs., $3.20. Bran, $25. Shorts, $27. Middlings, $30. Mouillie, $30 to $34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.50 to $18.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 15⅝ to 15½c; finest easterns, 15½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27½ to 28c; seconds, 26½ to 26¾c. Eggs, fresh, 32c; selected, 28c; No. 1 stock, 26c; No. 2 stock, 22 to 23c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60 to 65c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.12⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.09⅝ to$1.11⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.06⅝ to $1.09⅝; December, $1.10¼. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 67 to 68c. Oats—No. 3, white, 43⅜ to 44c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, October 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.12¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.08¼; December, $1.11¼. Linseed, $1.33¾; December, $1.34¼.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, October 20.—Butcher cattle —Choice weighty steers, $8.25; choice handy butchers', $8 to $8.25; good butchers', $7.25 to $8.15; medium, $7.25 to $7.75; common, from $6.50 to $7.25.

Heifers—Good to choice heifers, $7.75 to $8.25; medium, $7.25 to $7.70; common $5.75 to $7.25.

Butcher cows—Choice, $6.75 to $7.25; good, $6.25 to $6.75; medium, from $5.50 to $6.25; cutters, $4.50 to $5; common, $5 to $6; canners, from $3.50 to $4.65.

Butcher bulls—Choice, 7 to $7.50; good, $6.50 to $7; medium, $6 to $6.50; common, $5 to $6.

Stockers and Feeders—Heavy selected feeders, 7.25; choice heavy stockers, $7 to $7.25; heavy good, $6.50 to $7; good, medium stockers, $6 to $6.50; common, from $5.50 to $6; grass cows, $4.75 to $5.50.

Milkers and springers sold at $55 to $95 each for choice offerings, with good at $55 to $65, and common to medium at $40 to $50.

Calves—Choice, $9 to $10.50; medium, from $7 to $9; common, from $6 to 7; rough grass calves, 5 to $6.

Sheep and lambs—Light sheep ewes ranged from $5.50 to $6.25; heavy sheep and bucks, from $4 to $5.25; culls from $3 to $4; yearling lambs brought $7 to $7.50; culls off; lambs, cwt., $6 to $7.85.

Swine—Hogs went at $7.75 to $7.90 f.o.b., at $8.25 to $8.50, fed and watered, and at $8.50 off cars.

Montreal, Oct. 20.—A few of the best cattle sold at 7½ to 7¾c, and from that down to 5¼c. Common, 4 to 5¼c; canners, 3½c. Calves, 4½ to 8½c. Sheep, 4¾ to 5¼c. Lambs, 7 to 7⅞c. Hogs about 8½c.

ROSS RIFLE FACTORY BUSY.

Working at High Pressure to Meet the Demands for Guns.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is understood the facilities of the Ross Rifle factory for turning out arms for the troops have been greatly enlarged by the addition of new machinery, as a result of which the output will be increased. The activity which is reported from the Krupps Works in Germany is being duplicated on a small scale with the Canadian rifle factory, which is working full speed to meet the great demand for guns. It is not improbable that it will be further enlarged as soon as practicable.

FOR MONTREAL UNEMPLOYED.

Vote of $50,000 Recommended by the City Council.

A despatch from Montreal says: For the relief of the families of the unemployed this Winter the City Council adopted a resolution on Wednesday afternoon recommending that the Board of Control vote the sum of $50,000, which it is proposed to distribute through the various charitable organizations of Montreal. The city has already passed a resolution to supply the sum of $150,000 to the patriotic fund.

READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

CRUISER SUNK BY ENEMY

Only 73, Including But One Officer, Saved From the North Sea

A despatch from London says: The British cruiser Hawke, launched in 1891, was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea. Of her crew, which numbered as many as 544, only 73 survivors have been reported, including a lieutenant-commander and three warrant officers. The Theseus, a sister cruiser of the Hawke, also was attacked by the submarine, but escaped undamaged, the torpedo, in this case, going wide of its mark. The survivors reported by the Admiralty are Lieut.-Commander Robert R. Rosoman, Boatswain Sydney Austin, Gunner James Dennis, Acting Gunner Harry Evitt and 69 members of the crew. Commander Rosoman and twenty men were saved by a raft, the others being picked up by a trawler and landed at Aberdeen. Among the missing are Captain M. P. Williams, Commander B. A. Pratt Barlow and eight naval cadets.

One of the rescued non-commissioned officers, Boatswain Sydney Austin, of the Hawke, bears a charmed life. Twice he has touched shoulders with death. He was a boatswain of the Hogue's crew when that cruiser was torpedoed on Sept. 22. He jumped into the sea that day and kept afloat until his good luck took him into a trawler. His grim experience was repeated as nearly as could be possible. So that within three weeks virtually he has twice escaped with remnants of crews destroyed by the Germans.

It is presumed that the German submarine, with the boldness which has characterized the operations of the Unter See Botes, took advantage of an early morning fog and attacked the scout ships somewhere off the coast of Scotland. The success of the German submarine, coming so quickly after the achievement of the U9 in destroying the Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir on Sept. 22, is particularly noteworthy, because the blow appears to have been delivered far from the German naval base, and in spite of the increased vigilance of British commanders. It is probable that the German submarine ventured fully 250 miles from the mouth of the River Elbe and sank the Hawke in the region of the Dogger Banks.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Five Per Cent. Increase in Canada Since War Began.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The cost of living in Canada has jumped by nearly 5 per cent. since the outbreak of the war. The Labor Department's index number showing the general level of prices at the end of September is 140.7, as compared with 135.5, at the end of July. Most of the rise took place during the first three weeks of the war, and during the past three weeks there has been a general steadiness in prices. Retail prices are reported to have been, on the whole, steady in September, after the first upward movement following the war. In flour and sugar further advances occurred last month in most of the cities. Rents were reported downwards in some fifteen localities throughout the Dominion.

BOMBS DROPPED AT DUNKIRK

German Aeroplane Brought Down —Occupants Made Prisoners.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in France contributes the following:

"Dunkirk, which expects to be the next objective of the German attack, was the target for an aeroplane raid. One Taube machine was brought down after dropping two harmless bombs, and the two aviators were made prisoners. One of them had been mortally injured by the sharp-shooters."

Took German Gunboat.

A despatch from London says: A despatch to the Central News from Melbourne says that advices of the capture of a German gunboat have been received by the Government from New Guinea.

PLOT REVEALED IN LONDON RAID

Police Seize Factory With a Roof of Concrete Four Feet Thick.

A despatch from London says: The police have found at Willesden, a suburb to the north-west of London, a building occupied by Germans, with foundations and roof of heavy concrete. They arrested Germans on the premises. The premises were being used by C. G. Röber, a German music publisher, as a factory. The police laid their plans and conducted a successful raid. In large force they surrounded the building and then entered and took into custody 22 German subjects. The factory is of one story. Within they found very thick concrete foundations, and it was discovered that the roof also was of concrete and between three and four feet thick. The site of this factory at Willesden commands several important railroad junctions. The Paris premises of this same firm were blown up recently on orders issued by the French Government.

SHEEP LOSSES HEAVY.

Recent Snowstorms in Alberta Did Much Damage.

A despatch from Lethbridge, Alberta, says: Communication restored with outlying districts after the recent snowstorm tells of loss of sheep. Bands of 2,000 east of Stirling and at Chin are reported lost. Small sheep men managed to bring their flocks through. Cattle losses were not heavy.

CRUSHED BEFORE WARSAW

Victory of Russians Along Vistula is Described as Overwhelming

A despatch from London says: The Germans were defeated in a great battle near Warsaw and were driven back twenty miles before they could be rallied upon a new line of defence. The Russians took thousands of prisoners and many field and machine guns abandoned by the enemy. Despatches sent by the Petrograd correspondents of the Rome Messagero to the London Times assert that the victory of the Russians was overwhelming. The Russians were commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Germans were led by Gen. von Hindenburg, who was summoned from East Prussia several weeks ago to conduct the invasion of Poland.

The following special despatch was telegraphed from Petrograd:

"A courier arrived from the front this evening with the news of a great Russian victory over the Germans in the Warsaw district. The German force which advanced to attack Warsaw has been cut in two and has been driven back on the line of Lods, Pietrokow and Kielce. The Russians were decisively victorious after two days' fighting. It is reported that they took 10,000 prisoners and many guns.

VICTORY OF JUSTICE SURE

Albert of Belgium Says Enemy's Plan to Annihilate His Army Failed

A despatch from Washington says: The proclamation posted in Ostend and announcing the withdrawal of the Belgian Government to French soil was received by cable on Wednesday night at the Belgian Legation. The text is as follows:

"Citizens, for about two and a half months the Belgian soldiers have been defending, foot by foot, at the price of heroic efforts, the fate of their country. The enemy certainly expected to annihilate our army in Antwerp, but a retreat has successfully foiled this hope, and has assured us the conservation of military forces, which will continue to fight without respite for this most just and noble cause. At this moment these forces are operating in the direction of our southern frontier, where they are supported by the allies. Thanks to their valorous co-operation, the victory of justice is certain. Notwithstanding the sacrifices already endured by the Belgian nation, with a courage equalled only by its magnitude, a new trial is added by the present circumstances."