AUSTRIANS LEFT 500 DEAD IN FRONT OF ITALIAN TRENCHES

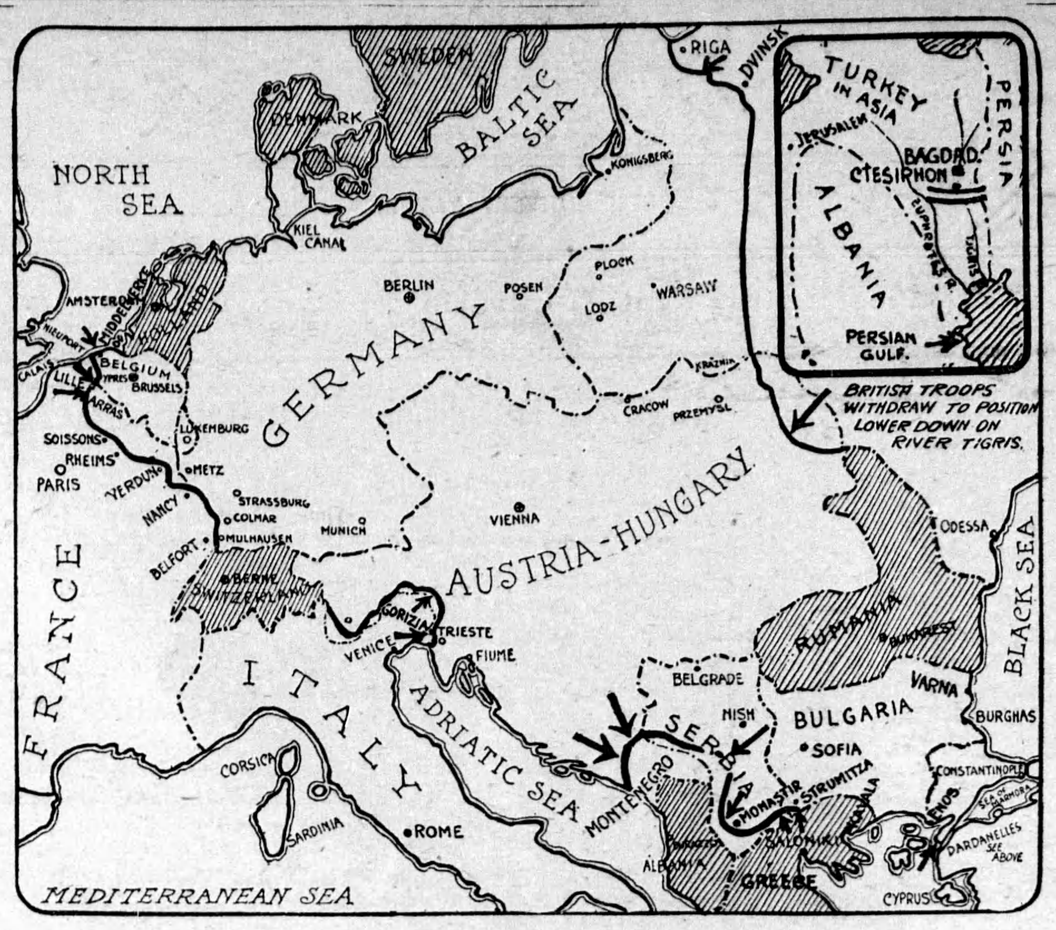
Succeeded in Securing a Foothold in Some Parts of Positions South of Riva, But Were Driven Back

A despatch from Rome says: Perhaps in the hope of creating a diversion and thereby relieving the pressure on Gorizia and their Isonzo lines, perhaps believing that the Italians had weakened their lines in other districts to strengthen their attack along the Isonzo, the Austrians delivered two attacks, the second of great violence, against the Italian positions in the Ponale zone, west of Lake Garda.

The first attack was made near San Bartolemeo, a village at the foot of the mountain of the same name north of Salo, on the western shore of Lake Garda. The attack was repulsed.

The second and more violent attack was made north of Pre, on the north bank of the Ponale River.

An intense artillery fire preceded the infantry attack. Masses of infantry then were hurled against the Italian positions, and, though thrown back time and again, the assaults were repeated until the Austrian troops succeeded in getting a foothold in some parts of the Italian trenches. A hand-to-hand fight followed, and the Austrians were driven back and routed. Five hundred Austrian dead were left on the field and many prisoners taken.



The Week's Development in the War.

Serbia has been almost completely overrun by the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. The Serbian army has been driven into Montenegro after suffering heavy losses in their heroic resistance of the invaders.

The Anglo-French Expeditionary forces still hold the southern part of Serbia, but their movements are being kept strictly secret. The surprise in the Balkans which Premier Asquith said was being prepared by the Allies has not yet developed.

The attitude of Greece is anything but reassuring, probably on account of the Austro-German threat to invade Greco-Macedonian territory.

Conflicting reports continue to come from Rumania, which country, apparently, is still negotiating with both the Central Powers and the Entente allies.

Large additional reinforcements for the French and British are arriving daily at Saloniki, while the Russian troops are reported as ready for a strong attack on Bulgaria.

British troops are now only some ten miles from the ancient city of Bagdad.

On the western front there have been air duels and artillery exchanges, but no infantry engagements in force. The most violent fighting of the week has taken place on the Isonzo front, where the heavy Italian artillery is battering down the defences of Galicia and drawing additional Austrian troops to resist the Italian attack.

Announcement is made that the French and British Governments have no intention of abandoning the campaign in the Dardanelles.

GERMANY WILL PROCLAIM PEACE

Latest Rumor from German Sources Says Decision Has Already Been Reached.

A despatch from London says: The momentous decision reached by the German Government to permit the discussion of peace in the Reichstag is regarded here as the clearest indication that Germany is prepared to lay down her arms if acceptable conditions can be obtained. The Government's decision, following the authorization given to the German press for a free discussion of an almost unanimous desire to end the war, along with the Governmental sanction of the Socialists' plan to bring about a peace debate in the Reichstag, lends an importance to coming events which it is impossible to over-estimate.

The latest rumors coming from The Hague and obviously from a German source, is to the effect that the Kaiser intends to proclaim peace shortly. It is asserted on the "highest authority," according to the rumor that the Kaiser will send a letter to President Wilson urging him to accept the role of mediator. The letter, the rumor goes on, will declare that Germany did not want the war, which the letter will say, was forced by England and Russia. Atrocities will be denied energetically. The hour is at hand, the letter will continue, to stop the bloodshed and permit Europe to heal her wounds with a bountiful peace.

"Germany will offer, through President Wilson, to evacuate the invaded departments of France and all of Belgium except Antwerp, and to negotiate with Great Britain regarding the possession of Antwerp. Poland will be declared autonomous, the invaded provinces of Russia will be restored; and Serbia's independence will be guaranteed.

"On the other hand, the 'freedom of the seas' is to be guaranteed and special privileges are to be granted to German commerce.

"In case of a refusal of these terms, according to the rumor, Germany is determined upon a war of extermination."

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Manitoba wheat—New crops—No. 1 Northern, $1.15; No. 2 Northern, $1.13; No. 3 Northern, $1.09, on track lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 48½c, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, old, 78½c; new, No. 3, 73c, on track Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop—No. 3 white, 36 to 38c; commercial oats, 35 to 37c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 94 to 95c; wheat slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, 90 to 93c; wheat sprouted, smutty, and tough, according to sample, 75 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, $2.10; sample peas, according to sample, $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting barley, 56 to 59c; feed barley, 49 to 52c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74 to 75c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 85 to 87c; rye, tough, 80 to 83c, according to sample, and according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6; second patents, in jute bags, $5.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.30, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, $4.10 to $4.35, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights. Bran, $22 to $23 per ton; shorts, $23 to $24 per ton; middlings, $25 to $26 per ton; good feed flour, $1.50 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 34c; do., solids, 31½ to 32c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per doz.; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 43 to 45c, case lots.

Honey—Prices, in tins, lb., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $2.

Beans—$3.50 to $3.75.

Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 15c; fowls, 11 to 12c; ducks, 15 to 16c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, 20 to 25c.

Cheese—Large, 17¾c; twins, 18c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at $1.30, and New Brunswicks at $1.40 to $1.50 per bag, on track.

Venison—In fair supply, with prices ruling from 6 to 10c per lb, according to the demand.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, per ton, $17 to $18; No. 2, per ton, $13 to $15; baled straw, ton, $6.50 to $7.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Dec. 7.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 76 to 77c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 45½c; No. 3 local white, 44½c; No. 4 local white, 43½c. Barley, Man. feed, 65c; malting, 66½c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 85c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.10; seconds, $5.60; strong bakers', $5.40; Winter patents, choice, $6; straight rollers, $5.60 to $5.40; do., bags, $2.50 to $2.60. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.15 to $5.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.35 to $2.45. Bran, $22. Shorts, $23. Middlings, $29 to $30. Mouillie, $30 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $19 to $19.50. Cheese, finest Westerns, 17½ to 18c; finest easterns, 17 to 17¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32½ to 33c; seconds, 30¾ to 31c. Eggs, fresh, 42 to 45c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 27 to 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.30 to $1.40. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $14. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28 to $28.50; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27 to $27.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10¼c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10¾c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12¾ to 13c; pure wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13½ to 12¾c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 7.—Wheat, December, $1.01⅞; May, $1.05¼ to $1.05¾. Cash, No. 1 hard, $1.07⅜; No. 1 Northern, $1.03⅜ to $1.04⅞; No. 2 Northern, 99⅜c to $1.01⅜. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 70 to 71c. Oats, No. 3 white, 38½ to 39c. Flour, fancy patents, 10c higher, quoted at $6.20. Other grades unchanged. Bran, $18 to $18.50.

Duluth, Dec. 7.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.05¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.04¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.00¾; Montana, No. 2 hard, $1.01¾; December, $1.01¾; May, $1.05¾. Linseed, cash, $2.01⅝ to $2.02⅛; December, $2.00⅛; May, $2.07.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.75 to $8.15; do., good, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.50 to $7; do., common, $5.50 to $5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6.25; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $6.75; do., good, $6 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.75; do., common, $4 to $4.50; feeders, good, $6.50 to $6.75; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.25; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $60; Springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $6.25 to $7; sheep, heavy, $5.25 to $5.50; do., bucks, $3 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.75; Spring lambs, cwt., $9.25 to $9.60; calves, medium to choice, $7.25 to $10.50; hogs, fed and watered, $9.50; do., f.o.b., $9.15.

Montreal, Dec. 7.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.50 to $7.75; do., medium, $6 to $6.75; do., common, $5 to $5.75; canners, $3.15 to $4.25; butchers' cattle, choice cows, $6 to $6.25; do., medium, $5 to $5.50; do., bulls, $5 to $6.50; milkers, choice, each, $90 to $95; do., common and medium, each, $80 to $85; springers, $65 to $75. Sheep—Ewes, $6 to $6.25; bucks and culls, $5.50 to $5.75; lambs, $8.75 to $9.50. Hogs, off cars, $9.75 to $10.

ITALY IS PLEDGED WITH HER ALLIES; SIGNED PACT

A despatch from Rome says: Italy has pledged herself not to make a separate peace. An announcement of this step was made in the Italian Parliament by Baron Sidney Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said that Italy had affixed her signature to the London pact of September 5, which was signed originally by Russia, France and Great Britain.

At the same time, Baron Sonnino announced that Italy would send assistance to Serbia.

The members of Parliament, many in uniform, greeted both the announcements with great applause.

EARLY END TO WAR, JOHN REDMOND'S VIEW

A despatch from London says: John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, in a speech at Waterford, recounted talks he had with Lord Kitchener at the beginning of the war. Lord Kitchener said to Mr. Redmond: "Can you guarantee me 5,000 men from Ireland; if you can, I will say thank you. If you can guarantee 12,000, I will say I am deeply obliged."

"I am convinced," continued Mr. Redmond, "that so far as the western front is concerned we have got the upper hand definitely. I am also convinced that the war will come to an end sooner than most people believe."

It isn't misunderstanding that separate married people, but too much understanding.

RECALL ASKED OF CAPT. BOY-ED

Washington Also Demands That Captain von Papen Be Supplanted.

A despatch from Washington says: Demand has been made by the United States upon Germany for the immediate recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, the naval and military attaches, respectively, of the German Embassy here.

Announcement to this effect was made by Secretary Lansing in the following statement:

"On account of what this Government considers their improper activities in military and naval matters, this Government has requested the immediate recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, as they are no longer acceptable to this Government."

The action of this Government against the German attaches is due to no single incident in either case, but was based on an accumulation of improper activities connected with the handling of German military and naval matters in this country. The connection of at least one of the attaches with the plot on the part of certain German interests to set Huerta up again in Mexico as a means of embarrassing this Government figured more than any other single incident in the determination to adopt a drastic course towards these representatives of the German Government.

OVER 100,000 MAKING SHELLS

Stupendous Proportions to Which the Industry Has Grown in Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Some idea of the st pendous proportions to which the munitions industry in Canada has grown was given to the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers by Gen. Alexander Bertram, of the Imperial Munitions Board.

At present nearly 100,000 persons are employed on orders amounting in all to 20,000,000 shells. The steel required for the industry from now till the end of next year is 800,000,000 pounds, which will tax the capacity of the Dominion steel plants to the utmost. Nearly 45,000,000 pounds of copper and brass are used, and 102,000,000 pounds of lead. This is more than Canada can produce of these metals, and the surplus must be imported.

Fifteen hundred thousand pounds of tin and 10,000,000 pounds of resin are also required. The value of the shell orders up to now has been $220,000,000, with additional orders of about $180,000,000, making $375,000,000 in all. The number of shells shipped to England so far has been 3,500,000.

OUTFOUGHT AND OUTRANGED FOR FIRST TIME IN THE WAR

German Wounded Arriving at Ghent Says Allies' Guns Never Give Enemies' Trenches a Rest

A despatch from Paris says: In a surprise attack made south of Lombaertzyde, on the Belgian front the Germans captured a French advanced post, but again lost it to the French.

Outside of the usual artillery bombardment at various points along the front, the official communique mentions mine-fighting north-west of Fay and the demolition of enemy shelters and a provision depot north of Laucourt, in the region between the Somme and the Oise. French guns put an end to an attempted bombardment of Thann, in Alsace, before any, but trifling, damage had been done.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing, says:

"The morale of the German soldiers in Belgium has been shaken by the terrific and sustained artillery fire of the allies. Wounded who have arrived at Ghent say that the allied guns never give the Germans a moment's rest. All are deeply impressed by the vast quantity of ammunition expended.

"'The shells pour into the trenches as fast as hailstones,' say the Germans. 'It is horrible. For the first time in the war we are outfought and outranged in artillery.'"

ALL LEAVING BRITAIN MUST HAVE PASSPORTS

A despatch from London says: It is officially announced that an order-in-council just issued requires that in all ordinary cases of persons going abroad, British or alien, passports will be required.

The gift of speech is a dangerous possession.

There'd be no trouble in telling all you know if you'd only stop right there.

TOO MANY MOTORS GEN. GALLIENI THINKS

A despatch from Paris says: Generals and other high officers of the French army must get along with fewer automobiles and horses hereafter, by order of Gen. Gallieni, Minister of War.

Informing the Appropriations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of his decision, Gen. Gallieni said he had reached it as the result of a report prepared in behalf of a committee by Raouel Peret, former Minister of Commerce, and Emmanuel Brusse.

BRITISH GUNS BRING DOWN TWO HOSTILE AEROPLANES

Important German Supply Depot Bombarded and Much Damaged Caused to Stores

A despatch from London says: Twenty British aeroplanes took part in a raid on the German supply depot at Miraumont, behind the German lines, damaging the railway and buildings used for storing supplies at that point, as well as the stores of munitions.

The announcement of the raid is one of several announcements of activity on the part of the British flying corps. British airmen brought down two German aviators in Belgium recently. Two British aviators are reported missing after setting out on reconnaissance flights.

Says Greece Accepted Allies' Demands

A despatch from Rome says: M. Denys Cochin, member of the French Cabinet returning from Greece, made a flying visit to Rome. He conferred with Premier Salandra and Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and granted interviews expressing optimism regarding the situation in Greece.

"The allies," he said, "demanded that Greece make exceptions to the law of neutrality, since they assumed that it was Grece's duty to aid Serbia, and that therefore they were fully entitled to exceptionally favorable treatment. Greece accepted the allies' demands. The question, therefore, is now solved. Negotiations are still pending for the settlement of technical details between the general staffs of the Greek army and the Anglo-French forces."

PILOT OF PEACE SAILS WITH CREW

Ship's Cabin Decorated With Stuffed Doves and Olive Branches of Peace.

A despatch from New York says: Amid scenes so extravagantly remarkable as to be almost beyond belief, Henry Ford's Peace Ship, Oscar II., backed out from its pier in Hoboken Saturday afternoon, bearing a strangely assorted company that has proclaimed that it will stop the war.

The ship was scheduled to bear away toward the expectant Europe at two o'clock, but a series of extraordinary happenings kept it at the pier until just thirteen minutes after three. In the hour's wait the crowd of fully 12,000 that jammed the Scandinavian-American Line dock and boiled over to the side streets cheered, wept, laughed and catcalled as Mr. Ford himself and one or another of his more or less celebrated passengers came to the rail to make speeches or otherwise to entertain.

In all, a careful count of the passenger list shows that 142 sailed in the first and second cabins, which are reserved exclusively for the Ford party, and decorated with stuffed doves and olive branches. At least a dozen more came late and were not listed, and probably 160 made up the party. Of these, however, 39 were listed as newspaper or magazine correspondents, three as movie men, 22 as college students. This would leave 96, from whom must be deducted the multifarious secretaries, assistants and stenographers of Mr. Ford and about everybody else of the peace staff. Probably the actual peace delegation did not exceed fifty.

DR. BUENZ, NOW 72, SENT TO JAIL FOR 18 MONTHS

Head of Hamburg-American Line and Three Pupils Sentenced.

A despatch from New York says: Karl Buenz, Ph.D., head of the Hamburg-American Line in America, formerly Minister to Mexico for Germany and ex-Consul-General at this port for the Kaiser, was sentenced by Judge Howe in the United States District Court to serve a year and a half in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta for conspiring to defraud the United States Government by obtaining clearances falsely sworn to. The false papers were used to clear a fleet of supply ships sent from American ports last fall and winter to coal and provision German warships at sea. Dr. Buenz is now in his 73rd year.

George Koetter, superintending engineer of the Hamburg-American Line, and Adolf Hachmeister, purchasing agent of the line, also received jail sentences of a year and a half. Joseph Poppinhaus, still in his thirties, was sentenced to one year and one day at Atlanta.

GERMAN WORKMEN BLOW UP HUGE MUNITION FACTORY

Several Hundred People Were Killed in Explosion at Halle, Prussian Saxony

A despatch from London says: Destruction of a large ammunition factory at Halle, Prussian Saxony, by an explosion, with the loss of several hundred lives, is reported in a message from Kolding, Denmark, to Copenhagen, as forwarded by Reuter's correspondent. Discontended workmen are suspected, the message says, of having caused the explosion.

It is said a similar disaster was narrowly avoided at Bogden, Silesia. The ammunition factory there, it is reported, was saved by the discovery that it had been undermined.