FURTHER GAINS AGAINST TURKS

Turkish Forces Hopelessly Outclassed by British Yeomanry.

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's correspondent with British headquarters in Palestine, telegraphing last Wednesday, says: "Within a fortnight of the inception of the British offensive the Turkish army, occupying apparently an impregnable line, strongly fortified and provided with guns, ammunition and supplies, has been driven headlong from its defences and chased across country. Its losses have been enormous.

"The feature of Thursday's fighting was a brilliant charge by the Midland Counties Yeomanry. The enemy had been clinging tenaciously to a position above Mughair, beyond Wadi Rubin, where he had hastily entrenched himself. Supported by field and machine guns, the mounted troops charged across the swelling upland straight upon the enemy. They were received with a heavy fire, but nothing could stop them. They cut right through the Turks, sabering right and left.

"When the enemy found themselves surrounded eleven hundred of them laid down their arms. The Turk is fighting bravely, but he is hopelessly outclassed.

"The total number of prisoners verified since October 31 now exceeds 9,000."

HAIG PREPARES FOR NEW ADVANCE

Guns Paving Way for Fresh Thrust in Flanders.

A despatch from London says: Sir Douglas Haig's despatch from headquarters on Friday indicates that preparations are under way for a new offensive in the Passchendaele region. The official communication regarding aerial operations also points to renewed activity. It reads:

"During the early part of Thursday a heavy ground mist considerably hampered aerial observation. Later in the day the mist partly cleared, and considerable activity ensued in the air. Many targets were successfully engaged by our artillery with the aid of aerial observation, and a number of reconnaissances carried out by our aeroplanes.

"On the battle front our low flying machines engaged several ground targets with machine gun fire. Hostile aeroplanes dropped a few bombs on our side of the line.

"In air fighting, five hostile aeroplanes were downed and one was driven down out of control. Another German machine was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Four of our machines failed to return."

MOSCOW IN STATE OF SIEGE

Government Troops in Kremlin Attacked by the Rebels.

Petrograd says—Seven thousand military cadets and three thousand troops are besieged in the Kremlin at Moscow by 18,000 Bolsheviki, who are battering the ancient walls and buildings with heavy artillery, according to a well-authenticated report received Thursday afternoon.

The Government troops are said to have a fairly plentiful supply of food and ammunition and to be capable of holding out for some days.

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 defences; 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.

STORING COAL UNDER WATER.

To Prevent Deterioration Caused by Exposure to Air.

Coal when exposed to the air undergoes some deterioration. It loses heating value. Under such conditions it is really undergoing a process of slow combustion, i.e., oxidation.

To prevent this, the United States navy yards within recent years have resorted to the expedient of storing thousands of tons of coal under water. It was thought that salt water was better for the purpose than fresh water.

An elaborate series of experiments recently conducted by the U. S. Government Bureau of Mines has proved that the deterioration can be almost entirely prevented by this means, though salt water is no better than fresh. But the loss in the open air is only about 1 per cent. a year, and so the water cure does not pay.

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 1,066 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 milage 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.

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 £13,101,090 over the previous month, and exports, £50,757,054, an increase of £6,041,806. The chief increases were in imports of cotton, amounting to £5,020,948, and in exports of cotton of £2,931,323.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Nov. 20—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., 72¼c; No. 3 C.W., 69¾c; No. 1 extra feed, 69¾c; No. 1 feed, 68¼c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 70 to 71c, nominal; No. 3, do., 69 to 70c, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

Peas—No. 2, $3.80 to $3.90, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.21 to $1.22, according to freights outside.

Rye — No. 2, $1.75, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.50; 2nd, do., $11.00; strong bakers', do., $10.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $9.90, in bags, Montreal; $9.70, Toronto; $9.70, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, do., $42; middlings, do., $45 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, $15 to $16; mixed, do., $12 to $14, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8 to $8.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42½ to 43c; prints, per lb., 43 to 43½c; dairy, per lb., 36 to 38c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 44 to 45c.

Potatoes—Firm; wholesalers are paying 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 23½c; twins, 23½ to 23¾c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c.

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, lb., 16 to 18c; 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—Tins, 2½'s and 5's, 19 to 19½c per lb; 10's, 18½ to 19c; 60's, 18 to 18½c.

Beans—Canadian, nominal; imported hand-picked, $6.60 to $6.75 per bush; Limas, per lb., 17 to 17½c.

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, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 38 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27½ to 28c lb; clear bellies, 26½ to 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs 27¼ to 27¾c; pails, 27½ to 28c; compound, tierces, 23 to 23¼c; tubs, 23¼ to 23¾c; pails, 23½ to 24c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Nov. 20—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 82c; do., No. 3, 80c; extra No. 1 feed, 80c; No. 2 local white, 76½c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; straight rollers, bags, $5.20 to $5.35. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40 to $42. Middlings, $48 to $50. Moullie, $55 to $56. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $13.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; do., easterns, 21¼c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 45 to 45½c; seconds, 43½ to 44c. Eggs—Fresh, 53 to 55c; selected, 46 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., 72¼c; No. 3, do., 69¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 69¾c; No. 1 feed, 68¼c; No. 2, do., 68¼c. Barley—No. 3, $1.21½; No. 4, $1.15; rejected and feed, $1.08. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $3.18; No. 2 C.W., $3.13; No. 3, do., $3.02.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Nov. 20—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.20 to $2.25. Oats—No. 3 white, 62½ to 63½c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$32.50 to $33.50.

Duluth, Nov. 20—Linseed—$3.27 to $3.34; arrive, $3.14¾; arrive in November, $3.27 to $3.28; November, $3.27 asked; December, $3.14¾ bid; May, $3.10.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Nov. 20—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.50 to $12; do., good heavy, $10.75 to $11.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $10 to $10.25; do., good, $9.35 to $9.65; do., medium, $8.50 to $8.75; do., common, $7.50 to $8; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.30 to $8.75; do., good bulls, $7.40 to $7.85; do., medium bulls, $6.85 to $7.10; do., rough bulls, $5 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $8.25 to $8.75; do., good, $7.60 to $8; do., medium, $6.60 to $6.75; stockers, $7 to $8.25; feeders, $9 to $9.75; canners and cutters, $5 to $5.85; milkers, good to choice, $95 to $150; do., com. and med., $75 to $85; springers, $95 to $150; light ewes, $11.50 to $13.50; bucks and culls, $9 to $10.50; sheep, heavy, $5.75 to $7.50; yearlings, $12 to $13; calves, good to choice, $14 to $15; Spring lambs, $15.50 to $16.35; hogs, fed and watered, $17.50 to $17.75; do., weighed off cars, $17.65 to $18; do., f.o.b., $16.50 to $16.75.

Montreal, Nov. 20—Choice 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 $8; bulls, $6.50 to $8.25 per 100 lbs; canner bulls, $6.25 to $6.50; cows, $5.25 per 100 lbs; Ontario lambs, $15 to $15.50; Quebec, $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, $6.50 to $10.00 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, which 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 and farm 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.

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."

NO JAPANESE TROOPS TO GO TO EUROPE.

A despatch from Tokio says: Lieutenant-General Oshima, 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.

ALLIED TROOPS TO AID ITALY

Being Rushed Over the Alps to Save Waiting For Congested Trains.

A despatch from London says: The British correspondent accredited to Italian headquarters, in a despatch dated Thursday, says: "Allied reinforcements are reaching Italy daily in increasing numbers. To save waiting for trains on the congested railway some French troops have been brought across the Alps through the snow-covered passes. The allied troops are marching steadily forward to their appointed places in the Italian scheme of defence.

"Both the British and French troops are in high spirits. They are delighted at the change in scene and over the prospect of a new adventure."

NO ABLE-BODIED MEN EXEMPT IN BRITAIN.

A despatch from London says: A general review of the present attitude of the British Tribunals towards applicants for exemption will doubtless be of interest to Canada. Speaking broadly, any man under thirty, whether married or single, in any medical category, has little chance of securing exemption on personal grounds. Men passed for general service, even those with several children or who are the sole remaining sons, have practically no chance of exemption unless engaged in work of national importance.

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 additional gains have 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 Montetomatico. 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.

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

The Doings of the Duffs.