

200,000 SERBIANS FIGHT ON TAKING HEAVY TOLL OF ENEMY

Losses Thus Far 35,000 Killed and Wounded and 20,000 Prisoners—Allies Have Surprise in Store

A despatch from Athens says: The newspaper Hestia publishes an interview with the Serbian War Minister, who is at Salonica, in which the Minister said:

"Although we have lost 35,000 killed or wounded and 20,000 taken prisoner, the operations are anything but ended. Our forces now numbering 200,000 are still intact. We are only deficient in heavy artillery. The morale of the troops is unimpaired. The commissariat is working splendidly, thanks to the French organizers."

"Nevertheless, the situation is difficult, though not hopeless, from a

strategic standpoint, and as regards munitions we shall remain on the defensive, holding the passes and wearing down the enemy until the Anglo-French forces are sufficiently strong to enable us to resume the offensive.

"The participation of Italy meets with difficulties owing to the divergence of views regarding Albania. Russia's intervention will be effected after the concentration of the allied armies in the Balkans, and it is expected that this will produce a change in Roumania's attitude.

"I can assure you that France and England are preparing surprises in the Balkans."

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09; No. 3 Northern, \$1.05; track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 48c; track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77 1/2c; track Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 76c; track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop, No. 3 white, 38 to 39c; commercial oats, 37 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per cwt. 94 to 95c; wheat, slightly sprouted and tough, 90 to 92c, according to sample; wheat, sprouted, smutty and tough, 75 to 82c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$2.25; sample peas, \$1.50 to \$2, according to sample.

Barley—Malt barley, 56 to 58c; feed barley, 49 to 52c, according to freight outside.

Backsheat—Nominal, car lots, 75 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, 86 to 88c; rye, tough, 80 to 82c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, per cwt. 85 to 86c; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.30, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, \$4.40 to \$4.55, according to sample, sent to Toronto or freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal—Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery brands, 32 to 34c; do. solids, 31 to 32c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per dozen; select, 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, \$2.20; No. 3, \$2.00.

Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 16c; fowls, 11 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 16c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, 30 to 32c.

Cheese—Large, 17c; twins, 18c.

Potatoes—Cat lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.25, and New Brunswick at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag, on track.

Precisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15 1/2 to 16c per lb. in case lots. Ham—Medium, 17 1/2 to 18c; do. heavy, 14 1/2 to 15c; rolls, 15 1/2 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 25 to 27c.

Pork—Cured ham, 14c; compound, 12c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—Oats—No. 2 local white, 46 1/2c; No. 3 local white, 45 1/2c; No. 4 local white, 44 1/2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 65c; malt, 66 1/2c. Backsheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat 80c; strong bakers', 85 to 90c; second, 85 to 90c; choice, 90c; straight rollers, 85 to 90c; pure, 85 to 90c; Canada short-cut back, 85 to 90c; Bbls., \$5.20 to \$5.25; do. bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45. Bran, \$22. Shorts, \$23. Middlings, \$29 to \$30. Moultrie, \$50 to \$52. Hay—No. 2, 2.00; No. 3, 1.75 to 1.80. Cheese—Finest western, 17 1/2 to 17c; finest eastern, 16 1/2 to 17c. Butter—Choice creamery, 31 1/2 to 32c; second, 30 1/2 to 31c. Eggs—Fresh, 42 to 45c; selected, 33c. No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 27 to 28c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.30. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$13.75 to \$14. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45c; pieces, \$28 to \$28.50; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55c; pieces, \$27 to \$27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37 1/2 lbs., 10 1/2c; wood, 35 lbs., 12 1/2c; 10c; pure, 37 1/2 lbs., 12 1/2c; 13c; pure, wood, 35 lbs., 12 1/2c; 13c to 13 1/2c.

United States Wheat.

Minneapolis, Nov. 30.—Wheat—December, 90 1/2 to 90 3/4; May, \$1.02 1/4; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.02 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.01 1/4 to \$1.03 1/4; No. 2 Northern, 97 1/2 to 99 1/2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68 1/2 to 69 1/2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 35 1/2 to 36c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$18 to \$18.50.

Wheat—No. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.02; No. 1 Northern, \$1.01; No. 2 Northern, 97c; Montana, No. 2 hard, \$1.01; December, 98c; May, \$1.02 1/4. Linseed—Cash, \$1.19; December, \$1.17 1/2; May, \$2.02 1/2.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.35

BRITISH JACKIES ESCAPED WITH THE SERBIAN ARMY

Naval Brigade Which Assisted in Defence of Belgrade Heard From

A despatch from London says: The safety of both the British and French naval brigades which recently were in Belgrade is now assured. The French section arrived at Monastir, near the Greek border, a few days ago, and a telegram has been received from Admiral Kitchener, commanding the

British brigade, dated from Mitrovitza, November 20, stating that all was well.

British and French naval brigades were sent to Belgrade last fall and took part in the fighting against the Germans and Austrians preceding the evacuation of the capital by the Serbs.



The Week's Developments in the War.

The Balkan States and the Austro-Italian front have held the chief interest in war developments during the week. After four months of terrific fighting with heavy losses in a mountainous country where operations were extremely difficult, the Italian armies are reported to have captured their immediate goal of Gorizia. This news has not yet been officially confirmed, but if it proves true, the Italian victory is one of the greatest importance.

An immediate advance against Trieste may be expected.

In the Balkans the Austro-German advances have continued, the Serbian army making a masterly retirement. It is now pretty definitely believed that the Serbian army has escaped the trap set for it, although both sides suffered terrific losses. Large forces of French and British troops are now in Serbia, and the defence is becoming very much stronger.

At the Dardanelles the Turks have made desperate efforts to drive the British and French into the sea, evidently depending upon the reports that the Allied forces there have been greatly weakened to provide reinforcements for the Balkan campaign.

Russian armies, thoroughly equipped, are now concentrated near the Rumanian border, and will be fighting in Bulgaria next week. Greece has complied with the demands of the Entente nations, and after the Allies have succeeded in checking the invader, it would not be at all surprising if both Rumania and Greece should assist in driving out the enemy forces and in punishing Bulgaria for her part in the war.

The Eastern battle-front is almost entirely unchanged. Considerable naval activity has been reported in the Baltic, a squadron of the latest British submarines having passed through the Cattegat, according to repeated reports. A German super-dreadnought is reported to have been sunk by a mine.

CZAR'S MESSAGE TO THE SERBIANS

Reported to Have Promised Their Presence in Bulgaria a Week Hence.

A despatch from London says: The Russian Emperor has addressed a personal telegram to the Serbian Premier, M. Pachitch, according to a Salonica despatch to the Daily Telegraph, in which he promises the appearance in Bulgaria shortly of Russian troops. The Italian Government, according to this despatch, has also promised to send an expeditionary force of 40,000 men.

According to the latest news from Salonica, the French line is still unbroken, the report that the Bulgarians have occupied Krivolak being unfounded. On the contrary, all their attacks have been repulsed.

The French official statement reports an engagement with the Bulgarian forces near Brusnic, to the east of Krivolak, in which the Bulgarians were repulsed.

Great Britain and France are preparing to establish a great military position at Salonica, where large barracks are to be erected for the allied troops, and where a great electric power station is to be built to enable the allies to carry on their repair work. France and Great Britain have notified Greece that full indemnities will be paid Greece for any damage to Greek property that may be caused by the allied armies.

GERMAN SOLDIER ARRIVES.

Tells U. S. Immigration Authorities He is Weary of War.

A despatch from New York says: Heinie Schultz, late a private in the German army, reached New York, a deserter and a stowaway aboard the Dutch steamer Noorderdyk. He wore a uniform which bore the earth stains of the trenches, and said he had grown weary of war. If he is denied admission, he probably will be held here indefinitely, as to deport him would result in his capture by the British. Schultz deserted, he said, after his father and brother had both been killed.

REFUGEES MASSACRED ON THE ROAD TO VAN

A despatch from London says: News of further Armenian massacres has reached those in charge of the Lord Mayor's Armenian Refugee Fund. It tells of the massacre of 500 refugees by Kurds. The refugees succeeded in reaching Russian Transcaucasia, but nearly 200,000 refugees were already there, and the 500 tried to return to that part of Armenia in Russian occupation. They were massacred on the road to Van.

URGENT PROVINCIAL LEVY FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The Union of Manitoba Municipalities, represented by over two hundred reeves and councillors, in annual convention at Stonewall, resolved to petition the Manitoba Government to levy a tax of one mill for five years on all assessable property in the province for the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, in aid of the soldiers' dependents.

HUNGARIANS KILLED RUSSIAN PRISONERS

Number of Victims Is Placed at Two Thousand.

A despatch from Bucharest says: According to trustworthy sources at Debreczen, 2,000 Russian prisoners confined nearby, who revolted owing to bad food, and killed two sentries, were shot by Hungarian troops.

An official communique attributed the disappearance of these prisoners to an epidemic of cholera.

PARENTS AND SISTERS KILLED BY GERMANS

A despatch from Kingston says: Pte. Verwieke, a Belgian soldier who returned from the front, says he lost his father, mother and three sisters when the Germans destroyed Belgium, and that he and his brother, who is training in Ottawa, wish to get to the front to avenge their deaths. Pte. Verwieke was with the Canadian Engineers.

AUSTRALIA WILL HAVE 300,000 MEN IN KHAKI

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: The Commonwealth Government has decided to raise an additional 50,000 men. This will bring up the Australian contingent for the war to 300,000.

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE

War Is Expected to Breed a Warless Race.

Discussing the question "Has the war any advantages?" the Medical Journal says:

"The only apparent redeeming feature of the present war is the work of the physicians and nurses; and yet their labor seems pitiful and absurd, for they are engaged in picking out the bodies of those who are not beyond repair and in returning to the front as many as possible of these for future destruction.

"To those who believe that there is a wise purpose running through the universe and that everything that happens has a meaning the phenomenon of war seems to have no place; and yet it is hardly believable that war, with all its horrors does not serve some purpose in the general scheme of things.

"The destruction of fine physique by war has seemed by all ordinary human standards of measurement wrong; the preservation of the feeble and sickly as accomplished by modern medicine has also, judged by a similar standard, seemed to be bad policy; but if there is a purpose in it all both tend toward the same end, and if one is good in the long run the other must be so.

"Following this line, the purpose of war as established by and continued by nature would seem to be the production of a race of beings less robust in body, though this does not mean that they are less persistent or short-lived, and one in which the bodily energies are directed toward mental development. Whether or not war in this purpose the development in peaceful pursuits tends in this direction. The inventions of machinery for work and for getting about are making constantly for sedentaries and diminished muscularity, and mankind takes with apparent readiness to a change in this direction.

"If war has any real biological purpose it must, therefore, be intended for the end of bringing about a new type of man in which the combative quantities that make for war are being gradually done away with, and the elements which make for peace are being steadily brought forward. If there is any theory which will make war a good thing and reconcile the work of bullet and splint it would seem to be this. If whether two factories are to produce, some day, a type of man who will be so peaceable and so wise as not to care to go to war, but content to settle his differences in milder ways, then we could perhaps become reconciled to the present struggle."

THE TIME TO MARRY.

Hespey, the maid of color, had told the mistress she was to be married. "Well, Hespey," said the mistress, "I'm sorry to lose you, but I suppose it is all for the best. How long have you known the man?"

"About two weeks ago, ma'am."

"My! No longer than that? Don't you think you ought to wait and get to know him better?"

"No, ma'am," exclaimed Hespey. "Ef I knowed him any better I sho' never would marry him."

HER CHANCE GOOD.

"It's a case of love at first sight."

"Well, maybe it will work out all right. I took four years to select my husband, and look what I got."

The first ironclad was the Warrior. Constructed in 1858, she was in 1887 still on the active list.

RUSSIAN RIVERS ARE FREEZING UP

Austrian Battalion Attempts to Cross the Str. But Is Annihilated.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Intensely cold weather is prevailing all along the front in the eastern theatre of war, and already the rivers have begun to freeze up.

Attempts of the Austrians to use the ice on the Str. River for fording purposes resulted in the annihilation of an entire battalion. While the troops of the battalion were crossing the stream the ice gave way and all were drowned.

At other points on the front, Russian artillery is breaking up the ice with shells in order to prevent the Germans and Austro-Hungarians from crossing.

An official report tells of an attack by Russians on the enemy near the village of Semikotze, on the Stripa. The Germans were driven to the river and those who escaped Russian bullets were drowned in an attempt to cross the river. Over 100 killed or wounded were found on the scene of the action.

On the Drivsk front, the Germans are now upon the defensive, although strong counter-attacks have been launched north of Iloukist in an effort to capture the ground lost to the Russians. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has been driven from important positions in front of Drivsk and the Germans have suffered severe losses.

Notwithstanding this, the Germans still are making desperate efforts to advance in the direction of the Dvina. They have built a new road for the transport of ammunition and heavy guns. Huge quantities of ammunition recently have been forwarded to the regions of Ikskul, Friedrichtstadt and Jacobstadt.

The position of the Russian armies has been enormously strengthened, however by an abundance of ammunition, the correspondent says. Guns now show to workmen on ammunition boxes, which read in substance: "Don't spare shells. Plenty more are coming, comrades. We are working hard to keep you supplied. Cheer up."

FRANCE FIRST WITH MOTORS.

Used Automobiles in Field Day War Started.

To the French belongs the credit for the first use of motor transport in the present war, which according to the "Fremdenblatt," which says that at the very outbreak of hostilities the French General Staff seized 500 Paris motor buses and sent them off, packed with soldiers, to the Belgian frontier, and 1,000 other motor transports similarly improvised followed next day.

As "an approximate estimate" it is stated that "the belligerent Powers in the first week of the war made use of some 250,000 motor transport wagons, apart from the great numbers of automobiles de luxe and touring cars which were pressed into service." Of this 250,000 motor wagons, France had 90,000, Germany 70,000, England 55,000, Austria 25,000 and Russia 10,000. Their total value is estimated at \$200,000,000.

SURE PROOF.

Hokus—I can always tell a woman who takes things just because they look cheap.

Fokus—How?

Hokus—Simply by looking at her husband.

ITALIANS TAKE PODGORA PEAK

Capture of Heights Crown Five Months' Campaign Against Fortress.

A despatch from Rome says: After five months of fighting the Italians have taken the Podgora heights, the key to Goritz, now known to the Italian soldiers as Monte Calvario, because of the heavy losses suffered by them in their efforts to conquer it as well as by the Austrian defenders. These heights, just west of Goritz and on the opposite bank of the Isonzo, command the stronghold. Their capture means that virtually the last step in the taking of Goritz has been accomplished.

The Italian official statement containing the announcement of this, the most important victory won by the Italians in many months, follows:

"On Monte Calvario (Podgora heights), west of Goritz, our attacks continued, and we reached the summit, which we held under the furious and concentrated fire of the enemy.

"On the Carso plateau, after repulsing weak night attacks, the operations were vigorously resumed in the morning, and a strong entrenchment was taken near the San Martino Church. A total of 7 officers and 86 men were taken prisoners."

Following their success in the capture of the heights of Podgora, the Italians are now storming the heights of San Michele, on the edge of the Carso plateau to the south of the Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo. These heights form the only important fortifications south of Goritz, and the Italians have been making desperate efforts to occupy them for several weeks.

In the official report, it was announced that General Cadorna's forces succeeded in occupying the fourth line of entrenchments near the summit of the mountain. This victory was achieved after a terrific bombardment of the Austrian positions lasting all night. When the artillery fire ceased, the infantry charged from the district around the church of San Martino. The Austrians were unable to retreat in time, and most of the defenders of the fourth trench were made prisoners.

Since the beginning of the Italian offensive, which is now known as the fourth battle of the Isonzo, the Austrians have delivered a series of artillery and infantry attacks along the whole line of the Isonzo in futile attempts to regain some of the ground lost to the Italians. These attacks were in every case broken down by the terrific bombardment of the Italian big guns. Every day sees an increase in the violence of the bombardment in the neighborhood of Goritz.

It has been learned here that a council of war was held recently at Laibach, at which it was decided by the Austrian commanders that Goritz could not hold out any longer without aid from Germany.

A later despatch says: The Italian advance against Gorizia made some further progress to the south and the north-west of the city. The forces which took the summit of the Podgora heights extended their conquests north-west of the city, taking further trenches in the course of vigorous fighting, and holding them against an Austrian attempt at a counter-attack.

South of the city, on the Carso plateau, the Italians gained some ground to the north of Monte San Michele, between Boaschini and Petano, and to the south of the mountain, in the direction of San Martino.

Austria's urgent appeals for German aid on the Italian front are still unavailing, and Germany is not at war with Italy. As a result of Germany's position, it is possible that the Austrians will be compelled to retire and give up the desperate resistance which they have been interposing to the Italian advance.

This Italian offensive, heretofore belittled by the Austrians, now evidently is pressing them hard.

Germany's refusal to aid Austria on the Italian front is said to have been instigated by Prince von Bulow, former Imperial Chancellor, whose visit to Switzerland is believed to have had for one of its objects an attempt to learn whether appreciable Italian successes, including the permanent occupation of Gorizia, would satisfy Italian public opinion. It is evident that Prince von Bulow hopes that the war between Italy and Austria will not be continued longer if considerable territory is gained by the Italians before Winter. Hence Germany would be benefited in the future if she now refuses to aid her ally.

MADE AT HOME.

Some Useful Red Cross Hints on Cookery.

An authoritative statement from the Red Cross Society's Nursing Manual says:

"Beef-tea, chicken-jelly, calf's-foot jelly, etc., should always be homemade when given to invalids. The bought preparations are not just as good, and should have no place in a sick room, unless the home-made product cannot be obtained, as during a war."

The present war has meant that many men, wounded in battle, or suffering from disease, are being brought home. It is well for all of us, therefore, to know exactly how to make the home-made products.

Beef-tea need not be the flavorless concoction it so frequently is if the following recipe is rigidly followed:

Take one pound of beef, no fat or bone, cut into small squares and place in a lidded earthenware jar, with exactly one pint of cold water.

Close the lid and place the jar in a saucpan of hot water. Stand it by the fire for three and a half hours simmering. Then strain through muslin, and squeeze out all the beef-juice from the meat. Add a pinch of salt, and stand aside to cool. A teaspoonful, five ounces, is the usual dose.

Raw meat juice may be ordered. Here is the method. Finely mince half a pound of best lean rump steak, home-killed meat, with no fat or bone, and with no outside skin or sin-hardest pieces. Pour over the mince one wineglassful of cold water. The meat must stand in a jar for two hours. Then transfer it to a cloth and squeeze the juice from the meat. This must be prepared daily, and should be kept on ice, as it will not keep more than a day (twelve hours).

The following is an advance on raw meat juice, subject, of course, to the doctor's orders. Scrape the edge of a piece of best lean rump steak, so that shreds come away. A teaspoonful of this, with the juice, is mixed and squeezed on a cloth, can be placed between layers of one-day-old bread, cut very thin.

Chicken broth is inevitable as part of an invalid's menu. Cut a chicken into small pieces, break all the bones small, and put into an earthenware jar with a pint of cold water and a pinch of salt. Close the jar tightly, and stand it in a saucpan half full of boiling water for a three-hour simmering—not boiling. Then strain in the usual way. Dose—one teacupful.

Calf's-foot jelly is made as follows: Obtain two calf's feet, clean thoroughly, cut them up, and put in a saucpan with cold water—just enough to cover them well. Bring to the boil slowly and skim several times. Continue the boiling for quite three hours until the bones are quite separate from the meat; then strain through coarse muslin, and pour into a basin, or mould, which should be first wetted with cold water. The jelly will turn out when it is wanted if the mould is stood in cold water.

STUDENT LIFE IN FRANCE.

The Attendance at Schools Exceeds That of Last Year.

The student life of France goes on uninteruptedly, though somewhat modified by war. The mobilization drew more upon professors than pupils last year. This year's reopening of the schools shows heavier drafts have been made upon the students of colleges and universities. In the primary schools and lycums the attendance, though less than the average, exceeds that of last year; the increase is made up largely of refugees that did not attend school last year.

At the Louis-le-Grand Lyceum, the oldest in Paris, there are 900 students as against 800 last year. More than 150 of last year's pupils at this lyceum are in the army. Only 25 per cent. of the usual number of students are registered at the Fine Arts School, and other sections of the university have suffered equally; the medical school even more, most of the professors being in the sanitary service.

In the art schools the tendency to modernism has not been shaken, but it has been cleared of freaks and extravagances. The artist student is taught to take nature and improve upon what ordinary mortals see of it, but in such rational form that any one can readily distinguish forms and features. The subjects are serious. The material is largely marine, very little of battlefields or other war scenes, excepting in the work of students who have been or still are at the front. In all schools, primary and advanced, there is an increased interest in history, geography and political economy.

March 25th used to be the first day of the year.

PINCH OF HUNGER SHARPENS TONGUES

The Problem of Supplying German Stomachs Is Placed Uppermost.

A despatch from Cologne says: The Volks Zeitung in a sharp article urges to account for its failure to deal adequately with the problem of supplying foodstuffs.

"To supply the German nation with provisions is at present the most important military question, and one which must be carried through before winter," the Volks Zeitung says. "This doubtless will be recognized by the supreme army command, whose orders will find no opposition. We recommend the appointment of an economic dictator in military clothing."

The article closes with an attack on Herr von Stein, recently appointed Under-Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that he has not dealt energetically enough with the food problem.

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