

BRITISH GUNS BRING DOWN TWO HOSTILE AEROPLANES

Important German Supply Depot Bombed 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 Miramont, behind the German lines, damaging the railway and buildings used for storing supplies at that point, as well as the stores of munitions.

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., 48½¢, on track lake ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, old, 78½¢; new, No. 3, 73¢, on track Toronto.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 75¢, nominal, on track Toronto.
Ontario oats—New crop—No. 3 white, 36 to 38¢; commercial oats, 35 to 37¢, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 94 to 95¢; wheat slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, 90 to 93¢; wheat sprouted, smutty, and tough, according to sample, 85 to 88¢, 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 59¢; feed barley, 49 to 52¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74 to 75¢, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 1 commercial, 85 to 87¢; rye, tough, 80 to 83¢, according to sample, and according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 86¢; second patents, in jute bags, 85.50¢; strong bakers', in jute bags, 85.30¢, Toronto.
Ontario flour—New Winter, \$4.10 to \$4.35, according to sample, sea-board or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.
Milled—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights. Bran, \$22 to \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25 to \$24 per ton; middlings, \$25 to \$26 per ton; good feed flour, \$1.50 per bag.

Country Produce

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30¢; inferior, 22 to 24¢; creamery prints, 33 to 34¢; do, solids, 31½ to 32¢.
Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32¢ per doz.; select, 35 to 36¢; new-laid, 43 to 45¢, case lots.
Poultry—Prizes, in tins, lb., 10 to 11¢; combs, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.
Beans—\$3.50 to \$3.75.
Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 15¢; fowls, 11 to 12¢; ducks, 15 to 16¢; geese, 14 to 15¢; turkeys, 20 to 25¢.
Cheese—Large, 17½¢; twins, 18¢.
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 10¢ per lb, according to 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, 75 to 76¢; Oats—No. 2 local white, 45½¢; No. 3 local white, 44½¢; No. 4 local white, 43½¢. Barley, Man. feed, 65¢; malting, 66½¢. Buckwheat—No. 2, 86¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.10; seconds, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.40. Winter patents, choice, 86¢; straight rollers, \$5.30 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, \$2.45. Shorts, \$2.3. Middlings, \$2.9 to \$3.0. Moulton, \$3.0 to \$3.2. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$19.50. Cheese, finest Western, 17½ to 18¢; finest Eastern, 17 to 17½¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 32½ to 33¢; seconds, 30½ to 31¢. Eggs, fresh, 42 to 45¢; selected, 32¢; No. 1 stock, 30¢; No. 2 stock, 27 to 28¢. 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, tins, 37½ lbs., 10½¢; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10½¢; pure, tins, 37½ lbs., 12¢ to 13¢; pure wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13½ to 12½¢.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Dec. 7.—Wheat, December, \$1.01¼; May, \$1.05¼ to \$1.05½. Cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.07¼; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03¼ to \$1.04¼; No. 2 Northern, 99½¢ to \$1.04¼. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 70 to 71¢. Oats, No. 3 white, 38½ to 39¢. Flour, fancy patents, 10¢ higher, quoted at \$6.20. Other grades unchanged. Bran, \$18 to \$18.50.

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; canners, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.25; steers 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., \$8.25 to \$9.60; calves, medium to choice, \$7.25 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.15.

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.

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR GALLIOLI

They Will Also Aid Against a Possible Invasion of Egypt by Enemy.
A despatch from Rome says: In addition to the official announcement in the Italian Parliament that Italy had signed the agreement with her allies not to consider a separate peace, 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.

TOO MANY MOTORS GEN. GALLIENI THINKS

A despatch from Paris says: General 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 Raoul Peret, former Minister of Commerce, and Emmanuel Brusse.

HARD WINTER PREDICTED

Britain Takes Steps to Properly Care for Troops.
At the request of the army authorities, a French Government meteorologist has drawn up a forecast of the weather for this coming winter, according to the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in which he prophesies that the season will be the worst ever known.
The meteorologist visited the Alps and obtained the views of experienced mountaineers. The latter told him that the Alpine field mice, instead of burrowing some ten or twelve inches, as usual, in order to pass the winter comfortably, have gone down fully three feet. Trees and plants point in their weather signals.

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.

Says Greece Accepted Allies' Demands

A despatch from Rome says: M. Delys Cochon, member of the French Cabinet returned 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 Greece'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."



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ENEMY AGENTS FOUND GUILTY

Four Subjects of the Kaiser Conspired to Defraud the United States.

A despatch from New York says: A verdict of "guilty as charged" in both indictments was pronounced in the United States District Court by the Federal jury which has been hearing the testimony of the Government's charges against the Hamburg-American Line against Dr. Karl Buentz, head of the line, and the other Hamburg-American men that they had conspired to defraud the United States before and after war was declared by falsely obtaining clearance papers for a fleet of supply ships sent out by the defendants to coal and provision German warships at sea.

The jury reached a decision seven hours after retiring. Besides Dr. Buentz, the other men convicted, a conviction which lawyers and laymen agreed was the most important of its kind returned since war was begun in Europe, were the engineering superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line, George Koetter, Adolf Heilmeyer, purchasing agent for the line, and Joseph Poppinhaus, a Hamburg-American supercargo.

Dr. Buentz, now 72 years of age, one time German Minister to Mexico, and eminent throughout the active part of his life in the Foreign Office of the German Government, and the others convicted, may under the law be sentenced to not more than two years in a Federal prison and fined not more than \$10,000.

A fifth defendant, Felix Seffner, supercargo on one of the neutral steamers sent to supply the German fleet, was not brought to trial. He was captured by the British while on his errand of relief, and is at the present time a prisoner in a Canadian detention camp.

The Government's accusation against them was not, as Judge Howe pointed out in his charge to the jury, one having anything to do with violation of neutrality laws. The defendants were convicted because they had conspired to obtain through manifests falsely sworn to, destinations falsely sworn to, and by other irregular means, clearance papers for their fleet of at least twelve supply ships.

WOMEN'S NEW EMPLOYMENT

Wide Range of Activities Which They Can Perform.

An article in the Windsor Magazine deals with the war-time services of women, and the extent to which they have already been able to replace and release men for active service by undertaking their work at home. The wide range of activities in which this substantial service can be performed is carefully considered. In the course of his theme the writer says:—"This great war has given woman's life a new turn. She has seen five great hospitals at the front entirely supplied and maintained by her own sex. Lower down the scale she has seen skilled women driving motors in the London streets at a wage and allowance far above the ordinary. These new chauffeurs work the same hours as men, though, of course, they do no unloading or repairs. One, at least, is a singer by profession—a well-bred girl, careful in traffic and keen on her work. Gone for ever, then, is the helpless woman in a world of endless opportunity for earning money. One big company owning motor vans reported fifty applications a day from would-be lady drivers. Other girls—young dressmakers and actresses out of work through the war—learn to make with chisel and saw. When proficient it is their intention to teach the trade in our small towns and villages, thus setting up a home industry like that which once brought Austria and Germany millions of pounds a year. The women's Emergency Corps supply gardeners and grocers. There are girls now instead of boys at the railway bookstalls, and soon there will be many more, for they take kindly to the work, are polite and deft, as well as anxious to interest a new customer."

SECRET OF BRITAIN'S MIGHT

The Spirit Which Animates the British Army and Nation.

A Kilmarnock (Scotland) woman whose husband is on active service had the privilege the other day of witnessing a scene which, whatever be the future, she will never forget, and one that deserves to be enshrined in the pages of history as a striking illustration of the spirit that animates the British Army and the British nation in this hour of crisis and clashing systems. Her man had been quartered at Edinburgh Castle, and, chosen with others to fill a draft for the front, sent word for her to come through and bid him good-bye. She did so, and they said a while together. Then, ere she left, says the Standard, the assembly sounded, and on the historic square, shadowed by the grim battlements that had seen many a famous parade, the draft of a couple of hundred men or so, her man among them, was drawn up, the only spectators a few woman folk, like herself, there to bid farewell to loved ones about to march into the unknown. The men were addressed by an officer and told that in an hour or so they would be on the way to France and the firing line; but, he added, if any man would care to stay at home and do munitions work he might step forward. There was not a movement in the ranks. For a moment or two there was deep silence, then a voice called "Are any of us downhearted?" and from two hundred throats an emphatic "No!" woke the echoes of the parade ground and clove the still air like a volley. That is the secret of Britain's might, and of the invincibility of her serried hosts.

FROM THE MIDDLE WEST

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

Forty members of Calgary fire-fighting department have joined the colors.
Calgary is considering distress warrants for \$55,000 owing for personal taxes.
The University of Saskatchewan will likely have a training school for army officers.
One hundred men from Winnipeg are now in Russia building emergency railroads.
Saskatchewan donated over \$100,000 in the past year in cash and supplies to the Red Cross.
Simion Chomak, Saskatoon, heard that his wife had been molested by a Hun and started for Russia and revenge.
Frederick Wagner is charged at Edmonton with sending money to Germany to assist the enemies of the Empire.
Capt. J. A. Pergman, one of the best known navigators on Lake Winnipeg, has enlisted with the 45th Battalion.

Under the Saskatchewan Liquor Sales Act there have been 219 convictions since July, 126 of them for public drinking.
Mike Jakulson, of near Prince Albert, Sask., is held for the death of his son three years ago; he abused the lad savagely.
Walter Fegh and Raymond Pierce escaped from a Montana jail, but were caught by mounted police near Lethbridge, Alta.
The 82nd Battalion recruited at Calgary has 334 Englishmen, 147 Canadians and 130 Scotchmen, 51 Irish and 41 Americans.
William Clark, son of the superintendent of the National Park, Banff, a native-born Canadian, 6 ft. 4½ in., has enlisted in the 80th.

Harry Wood, of Lethbridge, Alta., now wounded in the war, paid his own way to England to enlist after four rejections in Canada.
The Daughters of Empire of Lethbridge, urge the issue of a bullet to those men offering to enlist but rejected for honorable reasons.
Two thousand enumerators will take a census of population and agriculture in the north-western provinces next June for Ottawa.
Major Waugh, of Winnipeg, hopes the Provincial Government will make it unnecessary for disabled soldiers to sell lunches on the streets.
Because he was fitted, Peter Nykolak, Ruthenian, Sifton, Man., put a bullet through his chin; it came out at the nose and he will recover.
Western elevator men will subscribe scholarships for Saskatchewan boys and girls to take courses in agriculture at the Provincial university.
The president of the Calgary Board of Trade sends the "group of blunders" controlling everything in the Dominion, making millions during the war.
Out of 35 postal clerks in Saskatoon, 26 have enlisted. Winnipeg has sent 33 out of 178, Calgary 21 out of 55, Regina 11 out of 61, and Edmonton 14 out of 50.
Mrs. C. H. Wegener of Blaine Lake, Sask., attempted to poison her family because her husband had gone insane; the youngest died but the others refused to eat the deadly food.
The employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Saskatchewan Division, contributed recently \$3,716.95, which was more than sufficient to provide three machine guns promised the Government.
Calgary street railway is starting to run "one-man" cars in the downtown section. The idea is to give the soldiers a good service without taking on any more men. Conductor and motorman are combined.

GERMAN FLEET BOTTLED UP

British Mines Have Left Only One Exit For It.

The London Daily Express in the course of a discursive article on the navy asserts that it is allowed to reveal a secret long known in Germany to the effect that the British mine fields have been embraced in the German mine fields protecting their channels and harbors and that unless their ships are scrapped for making war material they will stay in the Kiel Canal until the end of the war.
The writer declares, nevertheless, that plenty of space is left to enable them to emerge and fight if they wish, but that they might fight in a place of the British navy's choosing. The British armada of patrol boats is equipped with wireless to ensure against surprise.
He declares confidently that there will be no Trafalgar in the present war. The great final naval engagement of the war, he says, was that of the Dogger Banks in January. He adds that a map showing the German submarines captured recently was shown to newspapermen visiting Adm. Jellicoe's fleet. The map covered the operations since then, the writer says, have been far more successful.

Saw the Animal in a Tree

While out for a walk Pat and Mike saw a little animal in a tree. "Sure now," said Pat. "I never saw a rabbit up a tree before." "That's no rabbit," replied Mike. "Faith, this'll show ye that it is," replied Pat indignantly, as he started to climb the tree. But that animal was a small and very fierce wildcat, and presently there came to Mike's ears sounds of a wild combat and shouts for help. "Pat," he called out, "shall I come down here and catch the beast?" "Above all, help ye catch the beast," he called. "Pat," he called out, "shall I come down here and catch the beast?" "Above all, help ye catch the beast," he called. "Pat," he called out, "shall I come down here and catch the beast?" "Above all, help ye catch the beast," he called.

THE SOLDIER'S IDEAL

Interesting Story of the Late Lord Roberts.

An English soldier tells the following story of the late Lord Roberts on active service: "Talk about your commanders," said Tommy Atkins. "Bobs was the boy for me. I found out what he was in Afghanistan. My company was digging trenches, and while finishing, one of the Afghans began firing, and the bullets whistled close to our heads.
"Well, there was a kid in the company that couldn't have been over 18. Never ought to have let him 'list. He was always growling and kicking, and at the first fire down he went flat on his face and stayed there. Then along came 'Bobs,' cool and easy, and sees the kid.
"Halloo, there!' says 'Bobs.' 'What's the matter, you fellow down there? Get up and fight with the company.'
"No, I can't!' replies the kid.
"Can't!' says 'Bobs,' jumping down into the trench and hauling the boy up. 'What's the matter with you that you can't? Are you hurt?'
"No, sir,' says he. 'I'm afraid of getting hit.'
"Well, you're a fine soldier!' says the general. Then he looked at the boyish face of the lad, and his face softened. 'I suppose you can't help it,' he said.
"Any other commander would have sent the boy to the rear in disgrace, and that would have been the end of it; but 'Bobs' stood there with the bullets flying around him, beside the boy, who he crouched down again, and thoughtfully stroked his chin. By and by he put his hand on the boy's shoulder.
"There isn't as much danger as you imagine,' said he. 'Now, get up and take your rifle and fight, and I'll stand here beside you. That's too high,' says 'Bobs.' 'Keep cool and try again.'
"Well, in three minutes that scared lad was fighting like a veteran, and cool as a cucumber, and when he saw it 'Bobs' started on.
"You're all right now, my boy,' he said; 'you'll make a good soldier.'
"God bless you, sir!' said the youngster. 'You've saved me from worse than death,' and he was pretty near crying when he said it."

OVER 100,000 MAKING SHELLS

Stupendous Proportions to Which the Industry Has Grown in Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Some idea of the stupendous 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 \$400,000,000 in all. The number of shells shipped to England so far has been 3,500,000.

DUELS IN MID-AIR

The Aeroplane May Yet Be Dominant Factor in the War.

It is an acknowledged fact that a moving aeroplane is an abnormal difficult target, no matter from what distance it is aimed at, because the airman can easily adopt rapid and erratic flight and repeatedly alter the direction of his progress. In a recently published book, "Aircraft in the Great War," by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper, the authors discuss the possibilities of duels in the air.
"If against flying craft the land guns are largely impotent—and in this war they have been—there is still the attack from the air; and here, as we have indicated, there is scope for daring work. But there is one adverse factor.
"Even a motor of 200 horse power—and this is almost the limit to-day—gives not too much power for a large and heavy craft; and for this reason, if a machine has a gun and ammunition, and carries in addition the weight of a pilot and a combatant, its pace may be so reduced that, when it seeks combat with some high-speed hostile scout, it will fly so slowly that the enemy—having no such burden to check his pace—can fly out of range, and so escape.
"Had there been enough machines, air fighters would have played a leading role. But, as it is, the air scout work, and this is no great extent, instead of being driven from the air."
All Gone.
"So Kate married her husband to reform him. Did she succeed?"
"Yes; he used to be a spendthrift and now he has nothing to spend."

TOLL OF YOUNG OFFICERS

Casualties Among Younger Men in Kitchener's Army.

The toll of young officers is especially heavy just now, as the subalterns of Kitchener's army, which is at last in action, are in great part lads out of the upper schools and colleges. Recent casualty lists show, to take one example, that out of 182 officers listed in action, 102 were under 30 years of age, and of these 80 were under 26 years. There were 5 under 18 years, 10 aged 19, 13 aged 20 and 15 aged 21 years. They included the sons of lawyers, clergymen, military officers, doctors and members of parliament. Thirty-one of the lost were only sons.
"So Kate married her husband to reform him. Did she succeed?"
"Yes; he used to be a spendthrift and now he has nothing to spend."

ARRAS AGAIN SHELLED BY THE GERMANS

A despatch from Paris says: Considerable activity is reported from the Artois district. The only infantry attack attempted by a German detachment north of Les Cinq Chemins was stopped by the French guns and the detachment was dispersed. The sectors of Loos, the Bois en Haech and Arras were again the scene of lively artillery bombardments on both sides, and Arras again was shelled by the Germans.
French mines were exploded before Fay, to the south of the Somme and at Les Epargues.