

GERMAN-MADE DYE-STUFFS TO REACH UNITED STATES

Imperial Government Has Decided to Allow Them to Pass Through British Lines in France

A despatch from Washington says: In three different directions Great Britain has given evidence of a desire to placate the American Government by a loosening of her restrictions against American commerce.

The British Admiralty courts in commandeering the American steamers Hocking and Genesee. The British Ambassador informed Councillor Polk that Great Britain has decided to permit German-made dyestuffs, for which there is a crying demand in this country, to come through the British lines to the United States.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Dec. 14.—Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, \$1.22 1/2; No. 2, \$1.20 1/2; No. 3, \$1.16 1/2, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Meats.

Do., good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.75; do., good, \$6 to \$6.25; do., medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50.

GERMAN PLOTTERS FOILED IN SPAIN

Barcelona Headquarters of Gang Who Hoped to Impede Allies.

A despatch from London says: El Radical, a prominent Spanish newspaper, claims that extensive German plots to destroy railway lines, bridges and tunnels in the Province of Huelva (in South-western Spain, north of Cadiz, and close to the Portuguese frontier) have just come to light.

TAKE ENTIRE STAFF OF ENEMY DIVISION

Two German Generals and Seven Officers Captured in Sortie.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The entire staff of the eighty-second German army division was captured by Russian mounted scouts and brought as prisoners into the Russian lines as the result of a daring night raid recently, according to official accounts, which have just been received.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 34c; solid, 21 1/2 to 32c.

RUSSIANS ROUT INSURGENTS IN MARCH TOWARD TEHRAN

Several Hundred Turkish and German Mercenaries Killed in Battle in Persia

A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says: "A telegram from Teheran says that the Russian Legation is informed that the Russian troops have gained a victory in the direction of Hamadan, defeating a force consisting of 500 cavalry, infantry and insurgent gendarmes and 1,200 German and Turkish mercenaries, of whom a large number were killed or wounded. The Russian troops have occupied an important position near the town of Aveh, about 60 miles north-east of Hamadan, from which they are pursuing their offensive."

HOW A BRITON DIED.

From "Somewhere in Flanders" Comes This Stirring Letter.

The calm heroism with which Englishmen face death at the front is described by Corporal W. Buckland of the Meerut Division, Indian Expeditionary Force, in a letter to a friend in the South Notts Hussars. He tells how his comrade, by falling over a German trip wire near one of the enemy's listening posts in Flanders, brought a fusillade upon both of them, the comrade being mortally wounded.

DISCHARGE DEPOT MOVED TO ENGLAND

Soldiers Will be Examined There Instead of At Quebec.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A new arrangement has been made by General Hughes regarding the examination and care of invalid soldiers returning to Canada. Hitherto they have been sent in batches, when transportation was convenient, to Quebec, where they have been examined by the medical board of the department and an official report upon their condition made.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Dec. 14.—Wheat—December, \$1.09 1/4; May, \$1.12 1/4. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.13 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.10 1/4 to \$1.11 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 1/4 to \$1.08 1/4.

LONDON IS READY FOR THE RAIDERS

When the Zeppelins Come Again They Will Get a Warmer Reception Than Heretofore.

A despatch from New York says: "I believe there will be another Zeppelin attack on London within 60 days," says Thomas R. MacMechan, aeronautical engineer and president of the Aeronautical Society of America. He recently returned from England. He continues: "When the raid does come it will be bigger than anything that has gone before, and will be repeated night after night. The Germans will probably send at least ten Zeppelins. They are now gathering a fleet so large that they can afford to risk the loss of four or five in a raid. It was because they had no airships to spare that they stopped these visitations this fall. Now they are nearly ready again to strike repeated blows—to cross the Channel in force, as they must do to create the amount of terror they desire."

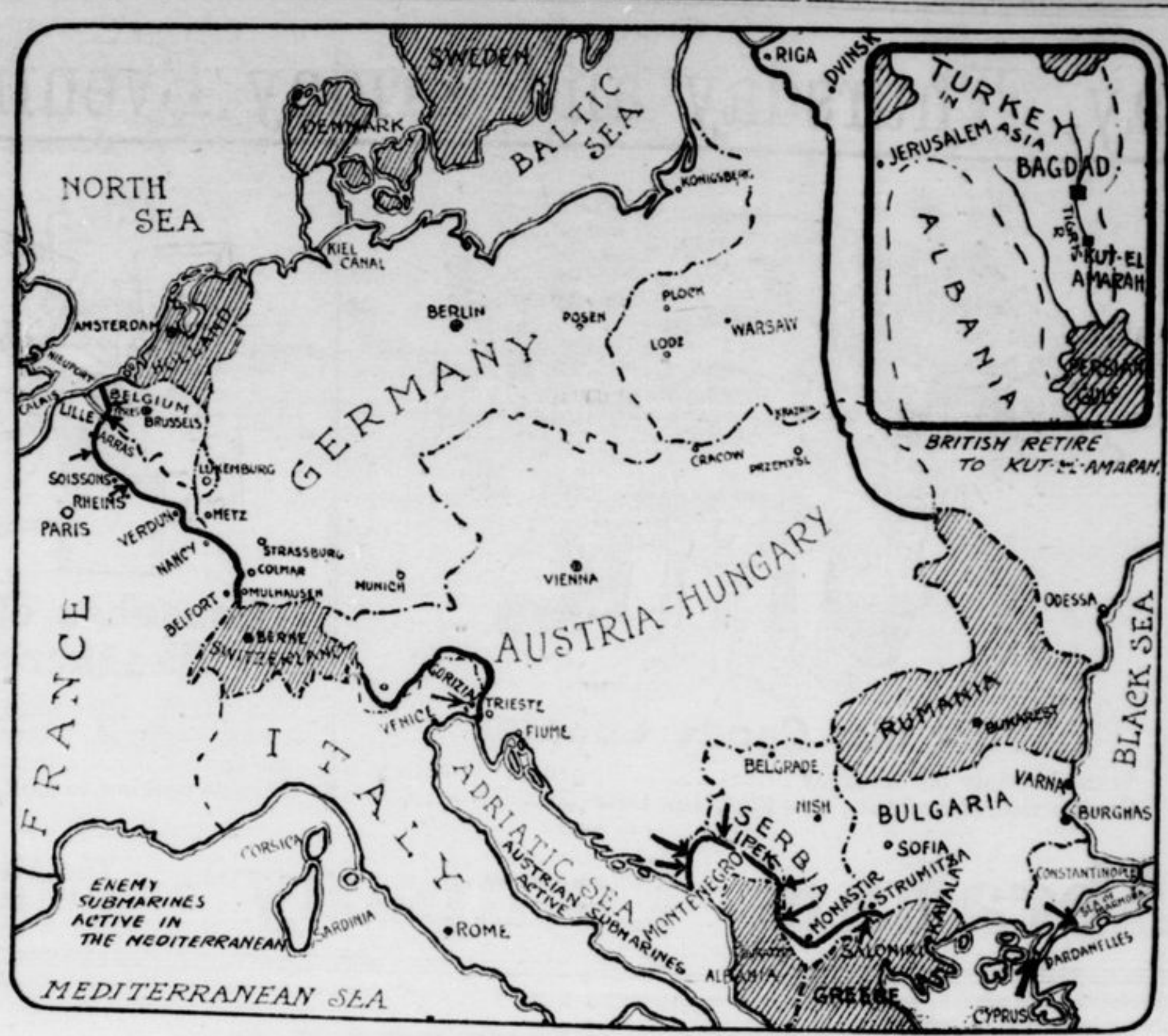
LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec. 14.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.15; do., good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., common, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25.

DRIVE ENEMY FROM TRENCHES IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT

French Artillery Effectually Prevents Germans From Organizing Positions

A despatch from Paris says: Not only has the German advance in Champagne, which resulted in the capture of French advanced positions south of St. Souplet and at the Butte de Souain, been stopped, but the Germans are being driven out of the position occupied, and the French guns are preventing them from organizing the ground taken. A German munition depot was exploded south of St. Souplet.



The Week's Developments in the War.

Serbia continues to be the chief war centre of interest. The invasion of Serbia has been practically completed and now Bulgarian and Austro-German forces are concentrating against the French and British troops, which hold the line close to the frontier of Greece.

The Serbian army, despite heavy losses, has escaped into Montenegro, joined the Montenegrin forces and united also with the Franco-British line.

The outcome of the battle now impending will have an important bearing upon future developments in the Balkans, and possibly may decide the action of Rumania and Greece.

The British Expeditionary Force, which reached to within a few miles of Bagdad, has been forced to retire to a strong position at Kut-el-Amarah. The British, however, effected the withdrawal successfully and are now being reinforced.

Russian troops have been unofficially reported in Bulgaria, but the censorship has thrown a veil over operations.

Greece is procrastinating and, apparently, still negotiating with the Entente Allies and the Central forces.

Conflicting reports also come from Rumania. On the Isonza front Italian artillery has reduced Gorizia to ruins, but apparently the Italians have not, as yet, been able to occupy the city.

On the Western front there has been renewed activity in some districts, the Germans having undertaken local offensive movements, apparently without any great significance.

Austrian submarines have been active in the Adriatic and have done considerable damage to Italian shipping. Enemy submarines have also done some effective work in the Mediterranean.

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The German purpose is said to be to frustrate the export of copper from the famous Rio Tinto mines to the allied countries. Since the command of the sea passed to the allies the Rio Tinto mine has been the scene of unusual activity.

It is stated that German money to the extent of \$500,000 is being sent to the district for the purpose of sabotage. Barcelona is named as the headquarters of the plot, which in its ramifications bears a resemblance to the conspiracies recently unearthed in the United States.

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Business Outlook in Canada

From Toronto Daily News.

There are evidences of increasing commercial activity and of more prosperous conditions all over the Dominion. The Maritime Provinces escaped the real estate boom and the subsequent reaction which have afflicted the rest of Canada. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are probably more prosperous to-day than ever before in their history.

The application of scientific methods to agricultural and agricultural settlement has brought results. War contracts keep the industrial centres busy, and in the coal mining regions there is some fear that the labor supply may fall below the demand. Though a good many men have gone to the war, current bank statements reflect a progressive accumulation of deposits.

Earlier in the season The Grain Growers' Guide, which has always pulled a poor mouth on behalf of the Western agriculturist, made the following statement: "According to the last Dominion Census report there are 204,140 farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The estimated value of these principal grain crops alone would give each farmer in Western Canada an income this year of nearly \$1,700. In New York State the average income per family is under \$600. The Western Canadian farmer is in a better position financially than any other class in this district."

Even the war-time freight rates on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic cannot prevent the Western agriculturist from coming into his own. With wheat around \$1 a bushel on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and around 90 cents as far West as Saskatoon, farming pays handsomely, especially when wheat runs, as it does this year, from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, and even better than that. Extravagant estimates of what it costs to produce a bushel of grain have been published by the Saskatchewan Government, and repeated in Eastern papers. The prairie farmer, who is at once industrious and scientific in his methods, is by long odds the most fortunately placed citizen of Canada.

The cities of the plains, like the cities of Ontario, have still to pay for several years of rash speculation in real estate, and they will not get back to normal conditions on the strength of one year's exceptional harvest. They have been over-extended, over-built and over-paved. Excessive obligations have been assumed in the development of public utilities. Taxes are not coming in as freely as in the days of the boom, assessments are being reduced, and some ratepayers have disappeared, but there is little danger that any considerable municipality will be unable to pay the interest on its bonds.

British Columbia has perhaps felt the depression and the war more severely than any other part of Canada. In Vancouver the real estate craze reached its most extravagant development and there has been a corresponding reaction. Men, who counted themselves wealthy two years ago, have lost their all if the loan companies care to close them out, and the story of their misfortune is nothing short of tragical. It is felt, however, that the worst is now being seen of the collapse. One hears that English capital is already picking up bargains, and it must not be forgotten that the bottom cannot fall out of a Province which Sir Edmund Walker once described as potentially the richest in Canada. Its timber, its coal, its silver, gold, copper, zinc and iron deposits, its agricultural areas and its fisheries give it a variety of resources perhaps not found within an area of equal size anywhere else in the world. The great bulk of these vast assets still remain in possession of the Crown, and with the additional transportation facilities furnished by the two new transcontinental railways, which have been completed across the mountains since the war began, the Pacific Coast Province must be regarded as only beginning to "arrive." These railways render extensive new areas on the coast and in the interior readily accessible from the outside world, and with the return of peace the development of the country should be materially accelerated.

National W. T. White has said that honestly the Dominion is getting rich despite the war. The president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has expressed the opinion that the year's field crops should mean general prosperity of a solid character. Experts in agriculture declare that they will exceed in value the crops of any previous year by not less than \$250,000,000. If Canada stands the strain of world-conflict so well, we are surely safe in predicting that when the people's energies are re-directed to the industries of peace we shall attain to new high levels of production. Nor need the period of readjustment at the close of the war be at all prolonged if timely preparations are made with a view to the fullest possible use of the great transportation and industrial machine with which the country is already equipped. We should secure a preferred share of the vast sums which will be spent on materials for the rebuilding of Belgium and Northern France. A greatly increased agricultural population is most urgently needed, and to the getting of this additional population the Dominion and Provincial Governments must devote as much energy as they can spare from the prosecution of a war without a final and complete victory in which every other consideration is so negligible as to be scarcely worth a thought.

BRITAIN'S OLDEST REGIMENT. The Great Honor Rests With the Royal Scots. Many correspondents have been discussing the question as to the oldest regiment in the British Army. That honor, says the Manchester Chronicle, rests with the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Originally the "Scottish Guard" of the Kings of France, the regiment was formed in the Ninth century, and was constantly recruited from Scotland. In 1525 it was sent to England to attend the Coronation of Charles I, and revisited the country later to fight against the Parliamentary Army. In 1633 the Royal Scots were properly constituted as a regiment of the British Army, and named the First Royal Regiment. The regiment has a fine list of battle honors, and it is worthy of note, as showing their fighting qualities, that not a single reservist failed to join the colors when called upon to do so on the outbreak of the last South African War, and that throughout the campaign not a solitary officer or man surrendered to the enemy.

CLOSE THE MEDITERRANEAN TO SHIPS WITHOUT LICENSE

The Plan Suggested to at Once End the German Submarine Menace

A despatch from London says: The Morning Post gives prominence to a suggestion by a correspondent that the Mediterranean be declared a closed sea and that no ship be allowed to trade there without a license from the Entente naval authorities. The step should be taken, the correspondent argues, in an effort to combat Teutonic submarines, which he declares, are kept supplied with oil, provisions and torpedoes by neutral steamers.

EIGHTY GERMANS DIE; NAMUR FORT EXPLODES

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Fort Cognelee, one of the most important features of the old defences of Namur, Belgium, has been completely destroyed by an explosion, according to the newspaper Echo de Belge. The explosion is said to have caused the death of 80 German soldiers.

PLAN WENT ASKED.

"Say, Jack, why so sad?" "Asked the governor for \$50 to pay my tailor to-day and I received the receipted bill."