

FRENCH DRIVE ENEMY BACK: AMERICANS ENTER SEDAN

Advance of Ten Miles at Certain Points Made by French—Sedan Proper Still Held by Enemy—Several Villages Captured by United States Troops.

A despatch from Paris says: With ever-increasing speed the French troops are forcing the Germans back north of the Aisne and on the rest of the front which the French are fighting over. An advance of ten miles has been made at certain points since Wednesday.

The persistent rain and deepening mud, although making communications most difficult, do not appear to have checked the pursuit of the Germans retreating toward the Belgian frontier. The advance continued on Thursday morning over the greater part of the French front, with such rapidity that it was impossible to follow it with any precision. Latest reports are that the French cavalry is moving toward the Meuse, while the infantry is advancing toward Mezieres.

American troops to-day entered that part of Sedan that lies on the west bank of the Meuse. The bridge over which the retreating enemy fled has been destroyed and the river valley flooded.

The principal German lateral lines of communication between the front



Map—The Dardanelles—This map shows the historic straits between Europe and Asia, which have been the cause of many wars, but which are now by reason of the capitulation of Turkey, free to the world for the first time in history. Up these straits the British fleet have passed on their way to the Black Sea. It required some days to get the straits clear of mines.

Markets of the World

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do, heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 51 to 52c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 51 to 53c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31½ to 32c; pails, 31¾ to 32¾c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound tierces, 25¼ to 25½c; tubs, 25½ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27¼ to 27½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Nov. 12.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 98c to \$1.00. Flour—New standard grade, \$11.30 to \$11.00. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$4.85 to \$4.90. Bran, \$37.25. Shorts, \$42.25. Moultrie, \$68.00 to \$70.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25.00 to \$26.00. Cheese—Finest easterns, 25½ to 26c. Butter—Choice, 54c; creamery, 50c. Eggs—Selected, 54c; creamery, 50c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.60. Potted hogs—Abattoir killed, \$23.50 to \$26.00. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 29 lbs, net, 31 to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.25; do, good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do, medium, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do, common, \$7.75 to \$8.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$9.75 to \$10.00; do, medium, \$8.00 to \$8.25; do, rough, \$7.25 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, good, \$9.00 to \$9.25; do, medium, \$7.50 to \$8.25; do, common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10.25; feeders, \$10.00 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$5.75; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do, com. and med. \$65.00 to \$75.00; Springers, \$90.00 to \$150.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$14.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$15.50; spring lambs, \$14.50 to \$15.25; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$17.75; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25; do, weighed off steers, \$18.50.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—Choice steers, \$11.00 to \$12.25; good steers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$9.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.00; do, good, \$6.50; cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.00 to \$9.00; do, good, \$6.00 to \$7.00; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.50; sheep, \$8.00 to \$11.00; lambs, \$14.00 to \$15.00; choice select hogs, off cars, \$17.00 to \$17.50; calves, milkfed, \$11.00 to \$14.00; grass, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

GERMAN ARMY IN RUMANIA LAY DOWN ARMS TO HUNGARY

A despatch from Bern says:—The German Field Marshal, MacLachlan, on requesting permission for his army to pass through Hungary from the Balkans to Germany, was informed by the Hungarian Government that the condition would be granted on the condition that the troops lay down arms on entering Hungarian soil. The arms are to be forwarded to Germany later.

WAR COSTS CANADA OVER A BILLION

Last Month's Expenditure Over Sixty-Six and a Half Millions.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The war has cost Canada well over a billion dollars up to date. This comprises accounts which have actually passed through the Finance Department. It does not include recent overseas expenditures, for which accounts have not yet been presented.

War expenditure by the Dominion since August, 1914, has been for the different fiscal years, approximately as follows: 1914-15, \$60,750,000; 1915-16, \$166,197,000; 1916-17, \$306,486,000; 1917-18, \$243,835,000; seven months to Oct. 31, 1918, \$169,574,000; total, \$1,046,344,000.

The expenditures for war purposes last month were \$66,510,000, as compared with \$44,481,000 in October, 1917. It is explained, however, that the figures for last month include some overseas accounts which had been delayed in the mail.

Revenue on consolidated fund account continues to increase. Last month it was \$23,431,234, in comparison with \$18,241,155 for October, 1917. During the seven months ending Oct. 31, 1918, revenue was \$164,414,136. This compares with \$145,719,000, the revenue for the equivalent period last year. Expenditure on consolidated fund account was, in October, 1918, \$19,685,497; in Oct., 1917, \$16,459,966.

The total net debt of the Dominion on Oct. 31 last was \$1,287,035,509, an increase during the month of \$62,807,616.

BAGDAD HAS CHANGED

Great City on the Tigris is No Longer a Pest Hole.

Paved streets, electric street lights, municipal sprinkling carts, a modern fire department—these are all in old Bagdad now, or rather, they are in new Bagdad, for the slumberous city on the Tigris has assumed a new aspect since the British drove out the Turks a few months ago.

Nothing now remains of the filth and squalor of the Turkish regime. The place is still Oriental, but the Oriental atmosphere is less odoriferous. Dead cats are not left to decompose in the middle of the narrow streets. Great Britain has a wonderful way of leaving Orientalism unsoiled while making it reasonably clean. The British soldier cannot abide the remotest miasma and the most deeply hidden cesspools cease to offend. The natives soon discover that cleanliness is not a horror.

The Arab is not naturally vile, but he has fallen into the ways of his Turkish masters. Bagdad is as interesting as ever, and ever so much safer. After the war many British tourists will visit the ancient Abbasid capital where ruled the mighty caliphs, and will note with interest the British benefits bestowed on the city that Wilhelm and Gott once picked as the far goalpost of Mittel-europe.

FARMING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Only a Little More Than One Quarter of Island is Cultivated.

The land under cultivation in England and Wales is, in round numbers, nearly twelve and a half million acres, and if you take Scotland's cultivated acreage as three millions, you get a total for the United Kingdom of fifteen and a half million acres. Thus, the proportion that is being cultivated is little more than one quarter of the whole island.

What is the proportion that cannot be cultivated? If you take a map of the three kingdoms, and blacken out Wales and Scotland, these two between them represent almost exactly the area that cannot be cultivated, and the acreage thereof is twenty-four millions. The result is we actually have in our country thirty-two millions of acres of land which, properly cultivated, will produce paying crops. Of this thirty-six millions, only fifteen and a half are cultivated, or much less than half. So, after all, we have not so very much to be proud of.

GERMANY'S WAR DEBT IS NOW \$35,000,000,000

A despatch from London says: Germany's financial position is desperate and rapidly approaching the breaking point. After she raised her eighth war loan her national debt, it is estimated, approached \$6,000,000,000. It is assumed that since then it has reached \$7,000,000,000. On June 23 last the Reichstag passed a vote of credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, which it was then declared would raise Germany's war debt to 139,000,000,000 marks, or nearly \$7,000,000,000.

Assuming that the debt stands now at 142,000,000,000 marks, Germany has mortgaged therefore more than two-fifths of her national wealth, estimated at \$76,000,000,000. That this figure is approaching Germany's limitation in the war is indicated by remarks made from time to time by authorities in Germany.

Get the family accustomed to eating fresh fruit, well ripened, without sugar.

GERMAN ENVOYS WITH WHITE FLAG MEET MARSHAL FOCH

Firing Ceased to Allow the Teuton Delegation to Pass Through French Lines on Their Way to Allied Grand Headquarters.

A despatch from Paris says: German Grand Headquarters requested Allied Grand Headquarters by wireless to permit the passage of the German delegation for armistice negotiations through the lines. The order was given to cease firing on this front at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon until further orders. The German wireless message asking for an appointment to meet Marshal Foch said: "The German Government would congratulate itself in the interests of humanity if the arrival of the German delegation on the allies' front might bring about a provisional suspension of hostilities."

Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, sent the following despatch: "To the German high command from Marshal Foch: 'If the German plenipotentiaries wish to meet Marshal Foch to ask

WHEN EYES RESEMBLE DOTS

Rule Which Will Guide You in Measuring Distances.

If you see a figure in the distance, can you form any idea of how far away it is? Probably you can only make a random guess, yet there is a fairly accurate rule which, once learned, will form a useful guide.

Fifty yards away from Jones his features will be discernible. Walk a hundred yards away from him and his eyes will be like two small dots. When two hundred yards separate you, you will still be able to detect his silver badge. Look for his features at three hundred yards, and you will not find them, his face will be indistinct and blurred.

At four hundred yards you can see his knees bend as he walks. At five hundred yards you will know whether he is wearing a top-hat or a straw. His head will have sprung to a small spot when he is six hundred yards off. By the time seven hundred yards separate you Jones head and body will have merged into a speck without any visible evidence of the presence of his neck.

These rules apply to normal vision and light. If your sight is particularly good or bad, you can easily adapt them by experimenting with a friend.

FOOD SITUATION WHEN WAR ENDS

North America the Great Channel of Supply For 250,000,000 People.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Whenever peace comes, it is certain not to add one ounce of food to a hungry world. On the other hand, it is certain to increase the claims on this continent to share what it has with others.

The Supreme War Council, in session at Versailles, desires to cooperate with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria in making available, as far as possible, of food and other supplies necessary for the lives of the civilian populations of those countries.

The resolution was passed unanimously by the Supreme War Council. It shows the food situation is second only to that of the military front, says the Chairman of the Canada Food Board.

To take them in the order of their withdrawal from the war: Bulgaria adds a total of 4,000,000 people to those who must be fed; Turkey, roughly, 15,000,000, and Austria-Hungary, 50,000,000 people.

Besides these, there are in Poland, in the Balkans and on the fringes of Russia, probably another 100,000,000 people who have been facing semi-starvation for at least two seasons. These stricken people, when they can be fully relieved, added to the whole population of France, Italy and Great Britain, not to speak of the peoples of the neutral countries, give a total of 250,000,000 who will have to be fed.

Only a part of the allied shipping will be free for many months to come to make the long voyage to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and to the Argentina, where there are undoubtedly stocks of food. Replenishment of stocks, which cannot be made to a very great extent until the last belligerent power has been made to throw down its arms, will take up for two years an incredible part of allied shipping. No more vessels will be detached than are imperatively necessary for the distant voyages; the North American route must remain the great canal of food supply for the whole world.

OUTPUT OF SHIPS IN LAST THREE MONTHS

A despatch from London says:—The Admiralty announces that the output of world-tonnage in the last quarter exceeded the losses from all causes by nearly half a million gross tons.

The United Kingdom built new shipping to the amount of 411,395 tons; the other allies and neutrals 927,735 tons.

The tonnage of merchant vessels completed in the United Kingdom and entered into service in October was 136,100.

TELL HARROWING TALES OF BULGARIAN CRUELTY

A despatch from Athens says: British prisoners returning from Bulgaria say that terrible tortures were practiced by the Bulgarian soldiers upon prisoners, some of whom have been driven insane. Serbian and Rumanian prisoners were badly mistreated, and in one instance a Greek was hung up by the feet and burned. Many harrowing reports are told by men who for some time have been behind the Bulgarian lines.

BRITISH LOSSES BY U-BOATS AGGREGATE 9,000,000 TONS

A despatch from London says: Speaking in the House of Commons, Right Hon. Thomas James Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that 8,946,000 tons of British merchant shipping had been lost during the war up to September 30 last, by enemy actions. Of this number 5,445,000 tons had been replaced by new construction and the purchase of ships abroad and the utilization of captured enemy ships.

SMASHING THE TIN SHARKS

MODUS OPERANDI OF WARFARE INCESSANTLY WAGED

Work Done by British Destroyers, Airplanes and Submarines in Successful Campaign.

The anti-submarine campaign, says the London Daily Telegraph, is carried out by all manner of craft, a fact which is best illustrated by a few instances of the varying encounters between the U-boat and her different enemies. The contests may be placed under two headings, namely, offensive and defensive operations. The offensive is, of course, undertaken by patrol craft, such as destroyers and armed trawlers, by aircraft and by British submarines; while defensive actions are constantly being fought with brilliant success, by defensively armed British merchant ships which at times are attacked by U-boats. A good instance of this defensive fighting was provided by a British steamship recently.

Between eleven and twelve at night an object was sighted about the steamship's port beam, which was presently identified in the moonlight as a German submarine. While the steamship was swinging to her helm, in order to bring the enemy astern, two torpedoes were discharged by the U-boat. Both missed the merchantman by a few feet, whereupon the master ordered his gunners to open fire. Steamer and submarines opened fire almost simultaneously, but the Germans only got in one round, thanks to the accuracy of the British gunners. Nineteen rounds were fired from the ship's gun, and of these nine were direct hits. The U-boat sank, leaving a big patch of oil and some wreckage at the spot where she had disappeared.

Examples of Destroyer Work

The work of the destroyer is necessarily of a more aggressive nature. The following is a typical example of destroyer work. A convoy of merchantmen was proceeding on its course, under escort, when a torpedo was charged at one of the accompanying destroyers. The torpedo missed its mark, and the destroyer at once turned in the direction from which the attack had been delivered. When over the estimated position of the U-boat depth charges were released. As the ship swung round to retrace the position of the bow of the submarine rose out of the water vertically and remained thus for two minutes. Then the U-boat heeled over and sank. The destroyer, together with some of the other escorting craft, dropped further depth charges. A patch of thick oil and some traces of light oil then appeared at the spot where the enemy had finally disappeared.

The trawler's activities are very similar to those of the destroyers. While escorting some merchantmen a trawler sighted a submarine's periscope close under her bows. The trawler's helm was immediately put over, and she proceeded to manoeuvre one night soon after eleven o'clock into a suitable position from which to attack. The German did not sight the British boat, and four minutes later a couple of torpedoes struck the U-boat and exploded, sinking her in less than half a minute. Equally vigilant are the aircraft which continually patrol our seas. A large seaplane while patrolling sighted a German submarine and immediately flew over the spot. The enemy had made haste to submerge, but a white swirl marked the position. The seaplane dropped two bombs into this swirl, with the result that a quantity of oil and air bubbles rose to the surface, accompanied by some pieces of wood. So above water, on the water and under water the anti-submarine campaign is waged incessantly.

Duels Between Submarines

Many a duel has been fought between our own and the enemy's submarines. A British submarine sighted a U-boat soon after eleven o'clock one night and proceeded to manoeuvre into a suitable position from which to attack. The German did not sight the British boat, and four minutes later a couple of torpedoes struck the U-boat and exploded, sinking her in less than half a minute. Equally vigilant are the aircraft which continually patrol our seas. A large seaplane while patrolling sighted a German submarine and immediately flew over the spot. The enemy had made haste to submerge, but a white swirl marked the position. The seaplane dropped two bombs into this swirl, with the result that a quantity of oil and air bubbles rose to the surface, accompanied by some pieces of wood. So above water, on the water and under water the anti-submarine campaign is waged incessantly.

PRESERVE THEIR SPEECH

Lithuanian Language is Almost Unchanged by Passage of Time.

In richness of vocabulary the Lithuanian language is only equalled by English. Many of its 75,000 words are almost identical with the corresponding Greek, Latin, or Sanskrit words. So well have some of the primitive characteristics of the language been preserved in the undisturbed backwaters of Lithuania that if it were possible for the Romans and Greeks to rise from their graves, they would, it is said, have little difficulty in understanding the Lithuanian to-day, while these could just as easily understand some of the phrases of the Sanskrit.

The language seems to have nothing in common with the Slavic and German. Although the Lithuanians were surrounded for centuries by Russian, German and Polish influences, they managed to preserve their speech in its original purity.

GERMAN FLEET IN WIDESPREAD MUTINY HOLD MANY NAVAL BASES

Submarine Crews Have Joined Revolutionists—Labor Unions Proclaim General Strike—Revolt Breaking Out at Kiel Spreads Rapidly—Uprising in Hamburg.

A despatch from London says: Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are complete masters of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.

At Kiel the workers have joined the navy men, and declared a general strike, says the despatch.

The greater part of the submarine crews in all the German naval harbors have joined the revolution, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

A despatch from The Hague says: "Scant food, bad treatment by their officers and exasperation caused by the collapse of Austria, culminated in a movement of revolt in the German navy. The revolt broke out at Kiel, Nov. 3. Sailors ashore, aided by workmen, seized the fort and arsenal. The movement spread rapidly to the crews of warships in the roadstead.

"On the 4th the labor unions proclaimed a general strike. On the 5th the revolt reached Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum, and Cuxhaven. Almost the entire fleet is now in revolt. The mutineers have seized the wireless and are communicating with each other. Their officers are powerless. A few units remain loyal."

A strike of dockworkers at Hamburg, involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam.

Altona, across the river from Hamburg, and Flensburg, to the north-east, are reported within the power of revolutionary soldiers. The airfield at Apenrade in North Schleswig, has been occupied, and the ships there placed under arrest.



The Palace of Versailles, where the leaders of the Allies have been drawing up the terms of surrender to be submitted to Germany. By an irony of fate, this Palace, which is now the place of the Doom of Autocracy, is the same palace in which Wilhelm I, King of Prussia, (the grandfather of the present Kaiser) was proclaimed Emperor of Germany after the defeat of France in 1871.