

Interest in the local market quotations for the week is directed to the upward trend of beans. Various other products have experienced slight increases during the last few weeks, but the bean market has been steadily climbing. Hitherto considered the work-horse of the meal, beans may yet become luxurious.

COUNTRY MARKET. New potatoes per bush 0.00, Moose steak 0.15, Venison 0.16, Beef, western 0.11, Beef, country 0.09, Mutton, per lb 0.08, Pork, per lb 0.09, Veal, per lb 0.07, Eggs, case, per dozen 0.31, Tub butter, per lb 0.25, Creamery butter, per lb 0.30, Tallow, fresh killed, per lb 0.17, Spring chicken 0.20, Bacon 0.20, Ham 0.19, Turkey 0.00, Cabbages, per doz 0.35, Squash 0.00, Turnips, bbl 0.00.

GROCERIES. Choice seed, raisins, ls 0.10, Fancy, do 0.10, Currants, cleaned, ls 0.11, Cheese, per lb 0.16, Rice 0.04, Cream, tart, pure, box 0.52, Biscuits, per doz 0.16, Beans, hand picked 4.00, Beans, yellow eye 4.00, Split peas, bag 4.00, Pot barley, bbls 6.20, Cornmeal, per bag 1.90, Granulated cornmeal 5.75, Liverpoll salt per sack ex store 0.90.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Canadian mess, 24.50, Pork, American clear, 26.50, American plate, 26.00, Lard, compound, tub 0.11, Lard, pure, tub 0.15, Molasses, fancy Barbados 0.53, SUGAR. Standard granulated 6.15, United Empire, gran 6.03, Bright yellow 6.08, No. 1 yellow 5.75, Paris lumps 7.25, FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal 0.00, Standard oatmeal 0.00, Manitoba, high grade 0.00, Ontario, full patent 0.00, GRAINS. Bran, small lots, bags 26.00, Pressed hay, car lots, No. 1 0.55, No. 2 0.58, Oats, Canadian 0.85, Oats, local 0.84.

Buy? LORETT'S LOAD, N. C. NORTH CARS, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Includes images of a car and a bicycle.

REPORT RUSSIAN TROOPS LANDED AT VARNA IN BULGARIA; GENERAL FRENCH COMMENTS NEW ARMIES AND ARTILLERY BRITISH ARTILLERY SERBIAN ARSENAL TOWN CAPTURED BY GERMANS ON EASTERN FRONT

Sir John French Reports Germans Lost 80 Per Cent of Forces Engaged in Loos Counter-Attacks

Enemy Left 8,000 to 9,000 Dead in Front of the British Trenches in Culminating Attack October 8—"Efficiency of Artillery and New Armies Exceeds Expectations"—Second Canadian Division Welcomed.

London, Nov. 1.—Field Marshal Sir John French, reporting from the front, says: "On October 29 the enemy heavily bombarded the area east of Ypres. With this exception, owing to the wet and misty weather, the artillery on both sides during the last four days has been less active. Mining activity continues on both sides.

BRITISH ARTILLERY GREATLY STRENGTHENED.

How the British strengthened their artillery by the introduction of new weapons and the skillful handling of the old along the front in Flanders, where the Germans were driven back in the great offensive of September 25, is the chief disclosure of popular interest in a long official despatch from Field Marshal Sir John French to Earl Kitchener, which is published tonight under date of General Headquarters in France, October 15.

The despatch is mainly a technical military review of the inception, the carrying out and the aftermath of the fighting around La Bassee, Loos and Hulluch. Nevertheless it brings to the British public, for the first time, a full realization of the intensity with which the Germans launched their counter-attacks. These, General French says, were almost continuous from the day of the big British attack up to and including October 8.

"Then," the field marshal writes, "the Germans delivered an attack with some 28 battalions, in the front line, and with larger forces in support, which was preceded by a very heavy bombardment on all parts of the German front.

BRITISH CASUALTIES NOT EXCESSIVE.

Dealing with the British losses in the action of September 25, the field marshal says: "I deeply regret the heavy casualties incurred in this battle, but, in view of the great strength of the position, the stubborn defense of the enemy and the powerful artillery by which he was supported, I do not think they were excessive. I am happy to be able to add that the proportion of slightly wounded was relatively large indeed."

Field Marshal French here refers to the improvement in the artillery and the arrival of British reinforcements, saying: "Since my last despatch the army has received strong reinforcements, and every reinforcement has had its quota of field artillery. In addition, numerous heavy guns and howitzers have been added to the strength of the heavy artillery. The arrival of these reinforcements in the field tested the capacity of the artillery as a whole to expand and meet the requirements of the army.

GAS USED WITH GOOD ADVANTAGE.

Of the use by the British forces of gas, Field Marshal French says the repeated use of gas by the Germans compelled him to resort to a similar method. "A detachment was organized for this purpose and took part in the operations commencing September 25 for the first time," says the field marshal. "Although the enemy was known to have been prepared for such reprisals our gas attack met with marked success, producing a demoralizing effect in some of the opposing units, of which ample evidence was forthcoming in captured trenches. The men undertaking this work carried out their unfamiliar duties with conspicuous gallantry and coolness, and are confident of their ability to more than hold their own, should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare."

Kraguyevatz, Former Army Headquarters, Occupied in Teutonic March

GROUND HELD IN SOUTHERN SERBIA

French and British Gunners With Modern Cannon Too Much for Bulgarians—Pressure From Roumanian People For Entrance in War.

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch to the Times from Bucharest, says: "It is reported in naval quarters here that Russian troops were landed at Varna, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, Friday."

London, Nov. 4, 10 p. m.—The Germans have occupied Kraguyevatz, the arsenal town of Serbia, while their Bulgarian allies are pushing their way through the mountains to Nish, Serbia's war capital. From all sides the Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians are slowly closing in on the Serbian army, the position of which grows graver daily. They are fighting fiercely, however, to save their country and have inflicted such losses on Field Marshal Von Mackensen's force that he has been compelled to send for reinforcements and leave the more serious work of invading the eastern and southern part of the country to the Bulgarians, who have had more experience in mountain warfare, such as the Serbians are waging.

Beyond the forces landed at Saloniki, which German estimates place at 70,000 men, there is no news of further assistance being sent by the Allies to Serbia. Russian transports have been reported off Varna, but the report lacks confirmation. There is, however, evidence in despatches from Bucharest that the people of Roumania at least desire intervention and that pressure is being brought on the king and cabinet to induce them to join the Allies and permit a Russian force to pass through Roumanian territory to attack Bulgaria from the east. Greece continues her friendly neutrality. Bulgarians Repulsed by French.

Saloniki, Nov. 1, via Paris.—An attempt made Saturday by the Bulgarians with the aid of artillery to dislodge French troops from their northernmost position in Serbia, met with failure. A few advanced posts scouting in the direction of Velez retired before a Bulgarian attack to their base at Krivolak, where a division of French troops were strongly entrenched. The Bulgarians then attacked this position three times. The Bulgarians were caught in a cross-fire of the French artillery and stopped when they were met by a fusillade of the infantry.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The official communication of the Montenegro war office dated October 30, says: "The enemy attacked our positions at Vardar. His advance on Bioborlo has been stopped, but the combat continues. The Austrian losses have been appreciable. An artillery combat on the Drina is proceeding." Take This With Salt. Rome, Nov. 1, via Paris.—The Austro-Germans are preparing a new offensive (Continued on page 8.)

TEN BURNED TO DEATH IN FIRE IN BROOKLYN

New York, Nov. 1.—Ten persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the three-story tenement house at 66 North 8th street, Brooklyn, tonight. More bodies are believed to be in the ruins.

KING IMPROVED ON RETURN TO LONDON



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

London, Nov. 1, 10 p. m.—King George, who was injured last week by being thrown from his horse while reviewing troops in the field, returned to London this evening. The king arrived at Buckingham Palace at 7:30 o'clock. Although much fatigued by the journey his condition was officially reported as satisfactory. The king reached Victoria station by special train. Elaborate precautions were taken to insure privacy, the greater part of the station being closed. The public exit was also closed, but the elaborate nature of the measures defied their purpose, as they attracted a large crowd, which lined all the approaches to a considerable distance, and loudly cheered when the king's motor car appeared, followed by several others containing members of his suite.

EMPIRE AWAITS ASQUITH'S WORDS ON WAR SITUATION

London, Nov. 1.—There has been a notable decrease in the political discussions and the attacks on the government in the past few days. Equally noticeable has been the growth of optimism regarding the success of Lord Derby's recruiting schemes. Premier Asquith's speech in the house of commons tomorrow, unless expectations are disappointing, will be one of the most important events relating to the government's conduct of the war. Some of the newspapers go as far as to say that the premier's political future depends on how he acquits himself at this eventful moment.

The principal matters which the country has been discussing, and on which requests for a revelation of the government's policy have been put forth by the press and by numerous members including some of the premier's friends, are the general Balkan position, the government's policy regarding help for Serbia, the attitude of Greece and Roumania; conscription, the censorship, reduction in the size of the cabinet, and the appointment of a general staff to have special direction of military operations. These subjects are on the question paper of the house, and will be dealt with. Definite Details Required. The prime minister is master of the art, when he so desires, of putting into firm and momentarily inspiring words a statement of the government's principles and policies which contains a minimum of specific information. What his critics and some of his friends are now asking is more definite details of the government's plans and freedom to discuss these in parliament.

The house of lords, of late, has been the arena for a free discussion of the events and policies of the war than the house of commons. The Marquis of Lansdowne's speech on the Balkan situation was far more illuminating than Sir Edward Grey's brief and formal statement which, in reality, told the members of the house of commons nothing of the whole country had not already learned from the newspapers. Other members of the house of lords debated the situation without hesitation, while the members of the lower house were asked, in the national interest, to refrain from debate. Two prominent Liberal papers, the Daily Chronicle and the Daily News, predict the formation of a new general staff, which probably will be a small body. The old war council, which enjoyed considerable power when Lord Haldane administered the war office, has gradually fallen into disuse, and during this war Earl Kitchener has virtually held supreme authority over all the military plans. The same papers say that an announcement of an inner war council of the cabinet, with greater powers than the war committee has exercised, may be made. Marking the Serckers. The Earl of Derby's proposal that munition workers and men physically unfit for military service and recruits on the waiting list shall wear khaki armbands appears to be popular, and there is a probability that millions of British men will appear soon thus decorated. The position of able-bodied young men in England without uniforms is an uncomfortable one these days. Young women offer them while feasters; people in the tram cars make sarcastic remarks, and recruiting bands yell at them in the streets. The distinguishing mark of the khaki band will show the public that they are doing their duty, or are willing to do it, and relieve them of these humiliating attentions. "Nation Absolutely United." Andrew Bona Law, the Unionist leader, who now holds the portfolio of minister of the colonies, writes to the agent-general of Tasmania in London, who sought from him a statement refuting the reports published in the Dominion that the political warfare in England was endangering imperial solidarity. "I have now been a member of the present cabinet for more than four months and can say with absolute confidence, that during the whole of that time no political issue of any kind has ever been raised. This is true of the government and so far as I am judge, it is true also of the country. "The whole nation is absolutely united in its determination to carry this war to a successful termination. The only difference of opinion among us is as to whether the strength which ought to come from this material unity is being most effectively used in the prosecution of the war." Voluntary System Saved. London, Nov. 2.—Horatio W. Bottomley, member of parliament for the southern division of Hackney, in a lecture at Brighton yesterday, claimed that he had the authority of the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, for saying that whatever the earl had thought before, he now was convinced that the voluntary system of recruiting would be saved.

Germans Make Slight Progress in New Drive on Riga But Face Russian Attacks Farther South

Hill at Tature Remains in German Hands But Other Attacks Checked at Start—German Claim of 40,000 Prisoners on Russian and Serbian Fronts During October.

London, Nov. 1.—The Germans, having failed in two months of almost incessant attacks, to reach Riga and Dvinsk, by various routes, are now trying along the railway which skirts the shores of the Gulf of Riga from Tukum and have, according to their own reports, reached a point west of Scholk. This is a very slight advance, however, and much low ground, over which it is difficult to move, lies between them and their objective. In the Dvinsk sector, both to the west and southwest of that city, the Russians have begun an offensive, apparently in anticipation of renewed attacks by the Germans, and they are also on the move in the lake district east of the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, and in Volhynia and Galicia. The result of these various battles has not been disclosed, if indeed, they are concluded. Those at the southern end of the line are doubtless designed to prevent the Germans and Austrians from sending reinforcements to Serbia. In France the battle, for the Belle de Tature, which the Germans recaptured from the French, is still in progress, without change in the positions of the two armies. There has been some fighting at other points in the west. What the attacks on this front have cost is shown by a report issued by Field Marshal Sir John French tonight. He says that the published lists of the German casualties disclose that seven German battalions which took part in the Loos fighting—presumably a German counter-attack—lost eighty per cent of their strength.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "In Belgium, in the sector of Lombrès, a very spirited bombardment by the enemy was accompanied by obvious preparations for attacks, which the immediate intervention of our artillery prevented from being carried out. In Champagne, likewise on the whole front between Hill 198 and Tature, as well as to the south of the village, the Germans bombarded our positions. They approached their trenches and set up scaling ladders. The barrier fire of our batteries and machine guns stopped this attempt, or this sham at an attack. "The Belgian government communicates reports of slight activity of the enemy artillery. Perysses, Noordchoote and Eypegard have been bombarded. "Army of the east: No event of importance occurred in the day of October 30 on the Radvovo-Dedeli front, nor in the direction of Strumitsa. The Bulgarians on October 30, attacked the heights which we occupied around Krivolak, on the left bank of the Vardar. Their attacks were repulsed. "Italian Progress. Rome, via Paris, Nov. 1.—The following official communication from general headquarters issued today, reads as follows: "Upon the Upper Carniole our offensive made further progress in the valley and on the hill northwest of the Col Di Lana. In the Falasergo zone we repulsed an enemy attack on the Little Leganese. "On Podgora Height the enemy yesterday renewed his activity of attack, but approach but failed. On the Carso nothing of importance has occurred. "Our aviators continue their daring raids with success, yesterday they bombarded numerous points of military importance, including the railroad stations of Dulno and Nabresina and trains in the latter locality. "Fruitless Effort to Advance. Petrograd, Nov. 1, via London, Nov. 2.—The rumors issued by the war office today, follows: "North of Lake Kanger, which lies northwest of Silok, the Germans made a fruitless effort to advance. "During one engagement today on the Riga front young Lithuanian detachments showed valor in their baptism of fire. "On the front, in the region of Jacobstadt, the artillery and rifle fire is more vigorous. On the front, in the region of Dvinsk and southwards, artillery duels continue. In the region of Garbounovka, the Germans attempted to assume the offensive. Further south, to the Priepet river, there is nothing new. "The night of the 30th the enemy pushed to the offensive in the region of Gontalissovka, northwest of Caartorysk. At the same time a hot fight was being engaged in further south in the region of Rudnia. Our riflemen repulsed all attacks, which were marked with great stubbornness and determination. On our part we counter-attacked, capturing seven officers and 400 Austrian soldiers. "In the region west of Komarov, by bayonet attacks, we ejected the enemy from trenches which for a long time had been disputed by both sides. "In Galicia near the village of Pokorivka, on the Stripa, northwest of Ternopol, on the night of the 30th we occupied positions of the enemy trenches. The enemy made a counter-attack, which was repulsed, and after stubborn fighting we occupied Seralkovote, on the Stripa, southwest of Ternopol. The number of prisoners and trophies captured has not been counted. "A Russian torpedo boat, brought down in the Gulf of Riga, a German hydroplane, capturing the aviators. "In the Caucasus on the Black Sea front as far as to the north of Melagubert there were advance guard skirm-

ishes. These were especially lively in the coastal region, where the Turks failed in an attempt to drive off our outposts. German Statement. Berlin, Nov. 1, via London.—The war office announcement of today concerning the Russian and French fronts follows: "Eastern theatre of war: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Our troops, advancing on both sides of the Riga-Tukum railway, captured Russian positions after attacks and reached the Ragassam-Kemnera-Jaunesen line of Scholk. The enemy made a counter-attack and was repulsed. "West and southwest of Dvinsk strong Russian attacks were repulsed. The battle was particularly fierce between Sweeten and Ilsen lakes, and is continuing at certain points. Attempts of the Russians to advance north of Lake Dryvskiy failed, and the enemy suffered heavy losses. "Near Olai a Russian aeroplane was forced to land. The pilot and observer were taken prisoners. "Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: A Russian night attack east of Baranovich was repulsed, after hand-to-hand fighting. "Army group of General Von Linsing: The situation is generally the same. A Russian counter-attack north of Komarov was ineffective. "Army of General Von Bothmer: Our troops were attacked near Sienkowce, on the Stripa, by troops from Burknow, and are still fighting there. "Western theatre of war: "In the Champagne the French began a counter-attack at Tature during the afternoon and were repulsed. "The hill of Tature, which was taken by the Germans on October 30, remained firmly in our hands. The number of prisoners taken during the last few days has been increased to 81 officers and 1,287 men. "Lively hand-to-hand fighting took place near Combrès. "A French biplane was brought down south of Tature on October 30 by Lieutenant Boelcke. Several aerial battles took place in the neighborhood of Belfort, with good results for the Germans. "Modest For Berlin. Berlin, Nov. 1, via wireless to Sayville.—The war office announced today that during the month of October more than 40,000 prisoners were captured on the Russian and Serbian fronts. The figures were given as follows: "Captured by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: 86 officers, 14,462 men, 40 machine guns. "By Prince Leopold: 32 officers, 4,153 men, 2 machine guns. "By General Von Linsingen: 86 officers, 8,971 men, 21 machine guns. "By General Van Bothmer: 30 officers, 1,225 men, 1 machine gun. "By Field Marshal Von Mackensen: 56 officers, 11,897 men, 16 machine guns, 23 cannon. Evacuating Riva. Verona, Italy, Nov. 1.—Austrian prisoners say that the entire civil population has been ordered to evacuate Riva at the northern extremity of Lake Garda in the Tyrol, although strong reinforcements have arrived from Innsbruck to oppose the Italian advance in this district. Two Steamers Sunk. REPORT GERMANY HAS ADMITTED ERROR BY GOVERNOR'S DISMISSAL. London, Nov. 1.—A despatch to the Star from Rotterdam, says: "It is understood that General Sauberwald, military governor of Brussels who is generally believed to have been responsible for the final refusal to grant the American minister's request for the postponement of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, has been removed from office, and a new military governor appointed."