

BRITISH WILL PRESS ON DURING WINTER MONTHS

Attacks Will Be Made Whenever Weather Permits, Says Major-General F. B. Maurice, Director of Operations.

A despatch from London says: Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in an interview with the Associated Press, predicted that the British gains in the Ancre Valley were only the forerunner of further equally important advances which will be made on the western front during the winter months.

"Our success on the Ancre," said Gen. Maurice, "means that we are not going to give the enemy much rest this winter. It means that whenever weather conditions permit we are going to attack and subject the enemy to increasing pressure during the coming months so as to prevent as far as possible the Germans from es-

tablishing themselves in new positions. "All the attempts of the enemy to minimize our success will not explain away the fact that in three days the British troops, by the capture of Beaumont and St. Pierre Divion and the semi-circular ridge they dominated, have gained an important strategic advantage. This ridge formed a salient jutting into our lines from the northern bank of the Ancre. Thus the enemy was able to direct the fire of his artillery massed behind it.

"Our troops advanced from below through sticky, white chalk and a network of defences. They gained the ridge and forced the enemy back across the valley to the next hill. As a result we dominate the situation in this territory, and are consolidating the positions for further activities."

400 GERMANS SURRENDERED TO BRITISH CHAPLAIN IN A BODY

Preacher Came Across the Small Army While Patrolling the Ancre Battlefield.

A despatch from the British Armies in France says: A British chaplain while searching the battlefield of the Ancre for wounded hidden in the shell craters during the British advance, accompanied by a few soldiers, came upon an isolated trench containing nearly 400 Germans, who promptly surrendered. The chaplain ordered the men to file out upon the open

ground preparatory to passing them back with an escort when the German officer, seeing the small size of the force to which he was surrendering, tried to rally his men and overpower it. He was about to kill the chaplain when a British infantryman shot him dead, whereupon the other Germans again held up their hands and shouted their eagerness to be made prisoners.

BRITISH WIN IN MACEDONIA

Village Which the Greeks Surrendered to Bulgars Captured.

A despatch from London says: The Entente armies operating in Macedonia have made additional progress. The capture by the British of the town of Barakli, on the eastern end of the Macedonian front, is announced officially. Barakli is 1 1/2 miles southeast of Barakli-Juma, which the British captured recently in renewing the offensive along the Struma front. This part of the Macedonian campaign is being fought in north-eastern Greece, over the ground which the Bulgarians occupied several months ago, taking over Greek forts and establishing themselves well to the east of the allies' right flank. After several abortive attempts, the British forced a passage of the Struma and have now occupied a number of towns, pushing eastward about four miles beyond the river at some points. The Franco-Serbian offensive also continues with full success.

AIRMEN AGAIN RAID RUMANIAN CAPITAL

A despatch from London says: Another aerial attack on Bucharest was made on Tuesday morning by eight German aeroplanes. Reuter's Bucharest correspondent reports: Twenty-five bombs were dropped, killing four civilians and wounding twenty.

CANADIAN CAVALRY TWICE BROKE THROUGH GERMAN LINES

Some Units Have Been in Close Contact With Infantry on Somme All Summer.

A despatch from London says: Although the Canadian cavalry has not been much engaged in active warfare, some have seen more of the Somme fighting than some of the Canadian divisions. A Western cavalry officer who came across to London from France on Wednesday, told a corre-

spondent that throughout the summer his unit had been able to break through the Germans' lines with good results. Although largely engaged in passive duty, the cavalry have done much patrol work, and have been frequently within range of the enemy's heavy artillery.

BOMBS DROPPED ON MUNICH BY INTREPID FRENCH AIRMAN

Afterwards Crossed Alps and Landed North of Venice, After Covering 433 Miles.

A despatch from Paris says: Friday night's War Office statement chronicles a remarkable feat by a French airman. The statement says: "The aviator, Capt. DeBeauchamp, started Friday morning, at eight o'clock in the direction of Munich, where he arrived at noon. He drop-

ped several bombs on the station in retaliation for the bombing of the open city of Amiens a few days ago. Capt. DeBeauchamp then landed at Santa Dona di Pieve, in Italy, 20 kilometres north of Venice, after having crossed the Alps. The captain thus covered a distance of 700 kilometres (approximately 435 miles)."

Markets of the World LOSSES 150,000 IN SINGLE DAY

At Least 1,500,000 Casualties in The Somme Battle Thus Far.

A despatch from New York says: Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent designated by the British War Office to represent the entire press of the United States, returned on Friday on the Holland-America Line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, for a rest before going back to the front. It is Mr. Palmer's opinion that the allied offensive against the Germans on the French front will end only when the war itself ends, and that it will be continued for two, perhaps three years. He was told by the staff of the allies that they had no expectation of breaking the German line this year. "There is only one historical comparison for the Somme battle—Verdun," said Mr. Palmer. "It has long since passed Verdun in the intensity of the fighting, in numbers engaged, in loss in killed and wounded, and in volume of artillery fire.

"In the Somme sector 6,000 British, French and German guns have been in action on the same day. Within one period of 24 hours there have been at least 150,000 casualties, counting those of both sides. So far in this engagement at least 1,500,000 men have been hit. Next summer the British are prepared to lose 1,000,000 men if necessary, and they will have twice their present gun-power.

"When will the war be over? I only know that next year will be bloodier than this. The week before I left France I talked with General Joffre and Sir Douglas Haig, and with such army and corps leaders as Sir Henry Rawlinson on the Somme, and General Nivelle and Mangin, who planned and executed the brilliant attacks which recovered Forts Douaumont and Vaux at Verdun. Their idea was the same that I have found everywhere—a fight to a finish."

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 40c; creamery, 15 to 25c; solid, 45 to 50c.
Eggs—No. 1, storage, 25 to 30c; storage, 25 to 30c; new laid, 14 to 15c; in cartons, 25 to 30c; out of cartons, 25 to 30c.
Cheese—Large, 25 to 30c; Swiss, 25 to 30c; triplets, 24 to 26c.
Live poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c; fowl, 12 to 14c; ducks, 12 to 14c; turkeys, 25 to 30c; geese, 14 to 15c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowl, 17 to 18c; ducks, 15 to 16c; turkeys, 30 to 35c; geese, 18 to 20c.
Honey—24 lb. tin, 12c to 13c; 5 lb. tin, 12c to 13c; 1 lb. tin, 12c to 13c.
Beehives—No. 1, 12c to 14c; No. 2, 10c to 12c; Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$3; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.40.
Potatoes—Ontario, per bag, \$2.10 to \$2.25; British Columbia Rose, per bag, \$2.10 to \$2.25; Brantford, per bag, \$2.10 to \$2.25; Prince Edward Island Whites, per bag, \$2.10 to \$2.25; track Toronto.
Cabbages—Man, per ton, \$35 to \$40; bushel, \$5.50 to \$6; Canadian primes, \$5.50 to \$6.
Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 24 to 26c; hams, small, 24 to 26c; roasts, 19 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 25 to 27c; boneless, 25 to 28c.
Pickled or dried meats, 1 cent less than current prices.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 19c; pork, clear bellies, 18 to 19c; large clear bellies, 18 to 19c; small clear bellies, 18 to 19c; hams, 18 to 19c; pork, 18 to 19c; corned, 15 to 16c; white, 15 to 16c; 100-lb. tin, 16c; yellow, 15c; below white.
Montreal Markets.
Montreal, Nov. 21.—Corn—American No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, .95; Canadian Western No. 2, .75; No. 3, .70; extra No. 1 feed, .75; barley—Manitoba, 1.00; No. 2, .95; No. 3, .90; Manitoba Spring wheat, 1.00; No. 2, .95; No. 3, .90; winter wheat, 1.00; No. 2, .95; No. 3, .90; straight rollers, .95 to .98; do. bags, .95 to .98; do. bulk, .95 to .98; No. 2, .95; No. 3, .90; No. 4, .85; No. 5, .80; No. 6, .75; No. 7, .70; No. 8, .65; No. 9, .60; No. 10, .55; No. 11, .50; No. 12, .45; No. 13, .40; No. 14, .35; No. 15, .30; No. 16, .25; No. 17, .20; No. 18, .15; No. 19, .10; No. 20, .05; No. 21, .00.
Wheat—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, .95; No. 3, .90; No. 4, .85; No. 5, .80; No. 6, .75; No. 7, .70; No. 8, .65; No. 9, .60; No. 10, .55; No. 11, .50; No. 12, .45; No. 13, .40; No. 14, .35; No. 15, .30; No. 16, .25; No. 17, .20; No. 18, .15; No. 19, .10; No. 20, .05; No. 21, .00.
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Barley—No. 1, .30; No. 2, .25; No. 3, .20; No. 4, .15; No. 5, .10; No. 6, .05; No. 7, .00.
Clover—No. 1, .20; No. 2, .15; No. 3, .10; No. 4, .05; No. 5, .00.
Alfalfa—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
Hay—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
Sorghum—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
Millet—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
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Oats—No. 1, .50; No. 2, .45; No. 3, .40; No. 4, .35; No. 5, .30; No. 6, .25; No. 7, .20; No. 8, .15; No. 9, .10; No. 10, .05; No. 11, .00.
Rye—No. 1, .40; No. 2, .35; No. 3, .30; No. 4, .25; No. 5, .20; No. 6, .15; No. 7, .10; No. 8, .05; No. 9, .00.
Barley—No. 1, .30; No. 2, .25; No. 3, .20; No. 4, .15; No. 5, .10; No. 6, .05; No. 7, .00.
Clover—No. 1, .20; No. 2, .15; No. 3, .10; No. 4, .05; No. 5, .00.
Alfalfa—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
Hay—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
Sorghum—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
Millet—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
Buckwheat—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
Rice—No. 1, .10; No. 2, .05; No. 3, .00.
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