

NO INDIVIDUAL PARCELS TO PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Explanation of the New British Order Has Been Received at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An explanation of the new British order prohibiting the sending of parcels direct to individual prisoners-of-war in Germany has been received by the Government. The new plan has been formulated by the new Central Prisoners-of-War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and the British Government has approved of it, to take effect December 1st. The Government here has called for further information as to the effect that this will have on shipments of Christmas parcels now being prepared in Canada.

The object of the new plan is to eliminate the necessity of the British censorship by preventing the use of food parcels as a means of conveying information to the enemy, also to coordinate and control the supplies of food for the prisoners. The order will apply to all British prisoners, naval and military, except officers, parcels

addressed to the latter being dealt with according to an existing system. Under the new plan supplies will be sent to every prisoner, but only through one central organization, the British Red Cross. The central committee or an organization authorized by the central committee will examine and pack all parcels before sending them to the prisoners. While adequate supplies of food will be sent by authorized organizations out of their own stores to all prisoners, it will still be possible for persons to send parcels to individual prisoners through the authorized organizations. It is provided, however, that such parcels sent to an individual prisoner must not exceed 30 pounds gross per week, and must not contain bread, cake or tinned food as such articles are difficult to censor without spoiling. This is an outline of the scheme, full particulars of which are being forwarded by mail.

ALLIES EXTEND SOMME LINES

French Troops Advancing at Verdun Now Dominate Vaux Village.

A despatch from London says: The British and French have extended their lines in the sector south and south-west of Verdun. In a surprise attack Haig's troops advanced from their trenches east of Gueudecourt on Thursday night and seized a German trench. The enemy's counter-attacks failed to dislodge the British from the position. They were completely repulsed, says the official reports.

At the same time the French clashed with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting for the possession of houses on the outskirts of Saillly-Saillies taken by the Germans earlier. Foch's troops completely cleared these positions and strengthened their grip on the lines outside the town. This move, coupled with that of the British to the west, marks another step in the allied encirclement of the important position of Transloy and the Bethune road south of that point. With clearer weather the combined forces expected to deliver their final blow against Transloy and prepare for an advance on an extensive scale against Bapaume from the south-east.

HERO OF DOUAMONT SUCCUMBS TO WOUNDS

A despatch from Paris says: Gen. Ancelet, Commander of the brigade which led in the assault on Fort Douaumont, in the Verdun region, on October 24, has died of wounds. Gen. Nivelle, the Commander at Verdun, in announcing the death to Mme. Ancelet, mentioned the fact that her husband had prepared for the victory and capture of Douaumont. Gen. Ancelet was a Breton officer, and had served as first assistant to three Ministers of War, Bertheaux, Etienne and Willeraud, in the direction of the army administration. He was in charge of the reorganization of the French cavalry before the war.

The Way of Man.
Mrs. Williams—Did Fussleigh take his misfortune like a man?
Mrs. Williams—Precisely. He blam'd it all on his wife.

BULGARIAN TROOPS AMBUSHED AND CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Another Village on the Left Bank of the Struma River Also Occupied.

A despatch from London says: Although fighting continues at various points along the Macedonian front from Lake Prespa to Lake Tabinos, there has been little change in the general situation. British troops have taken Alitza, on the left bank of the Struma, from the Bulgarians. The British official communication says: 'On the Dolan front there has been only artillery activity. On the

Struma our troops ambushed some enemy patrols near Salmah and took prisoners. Bursuk has been successfully bombed by our aviators.' British troops, following up their successes against the Bulgarians on the left bank of the River Struma, in Greek Macedonia, have taken by assault the village of Alitza, says the official statement issued on Friday by the French War Department.

21 SHIPS SUNK IN A FEW DAYS ACCORDING TO PIRATE'S LOG

Harvest of Three German Submarines in the English Channel—Valuable Cargoes Have Been Destroyed.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The Overseas News Agency reports that three German submarines which recently returned to their home ports sank within a few days twenty-one ships of a total of 28,500 tons, in the English Channel. Among the vessels sunk were the

French barque Condor, 760 tons; the French barque Cannebierre, 2,450 tons, loaded with coloring wood; and the three-masted French schooner St. Charles, 621 tons, with 400 tons of fish.

FRENCH TAKE VAUX VILLAGE

British Tightly Hold on Important Heights Near Butte de Warlencourt, Advancing on 1,000 Yard Front.

London, Nov. 5.—The French troops in the Somme region of France and north-east of Verdun have again smashed the German lines hard. North of the Somme between Lesboeufs and Saillly-Saillies to the east of the latter place, and on the St. Pierre-Vaast wood sector important gains were made in violent fighting which proceeded throughout Sunday, according to the French official communication. The attack on the St. Pierre-Vaast wood, which was made from three sides simultaneously, netted the French three trenches on the northern side and the entire German positions on the southern outskirts of the wood. In the course of these actions the French captured 622 prisoners.

To the north, despite the stormy weather, Sir Douglas Haig's forces attacked at several points along the front, making some progress and taking a few prisoners. In the centre they progressed on a front of over 1,000 yards, securing the high ground in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt.

The powerful blows delivered simultaneously enabled the armies of Generals Foch and Haig to register the largest advance of weeks in their campaign to pocket Bapaume.

Vaux Village Occupied.
Keeping up their offensive in the Verdun region, the French have been enabled to occupy the entire village of Vaux, and also the town of Dambloup, which is situated a mile to the east of Fort Vaux.

To-day's advances were preceded on Saturday by futile German attacks against the strong trench system captured by the French on Wednesday on the edge of St. Pierre-Vaast wood. The British also repulsed a German counter-attack by the garrison of Le Transloy at trenches east of Gueudecourt which have been made the starting point for British attacks on Le Transloy.

To-day's British statement gives an explanation of the larger number of allied aeroplanes that have been brought down recently; to-day, for instance, Berlin reports taking nine. The west winds prevailing blow the allied machines far over the German front, and make it hard for them to return if pursued.

Retired Far to Rear.

French patrols have penetrated far beyond Fort Vaux into the lines hitherto held by the Germans, but were not able to get in touch with the former defenders. It appears probable that the Germans have retired their lines considerably to the rear, their artillery positions being untenable since the French drove them from Douaumont after silencing ninety of their batteries.

FIVE MEN DROWNED IN THE ABITIBI

Employee of Canadian Stewart Co. Lost in Trying to Save Others.

A despatch from Haileybury, Nov. 5.—News has been brought here that five men were drowned in the Abitibi River, near Twin Falls, on Thursday. A scow loaded with timber and carrying 12 men was being towed by a launch, when it crashed into a hidden rock, capsizing the launch and plunging all into the icy water. Eight were rescued, but four of the crew were drowned. The fifth man, an employee of the Canadian Stewart Company, met death in a heroic effort to save the other men. The other victims were employees of A. W. Hennessy, of Haileybury. John Duke, of West Meath, near Pembroke, was one of the victims. Another is Dan Couvette of New Brunswick.

WOULD STOP EXPORT OF BREEDING CATTLE.

A despatch from Quebec says: That the time is opportune for the Federal Government to pass an order-in-Council prohibiting the sale of breeding cattle from the Dominion to the United States and that farmers should have a specially low rate on railways on the transportation of farm implements, malt, manure, was pointed out on Thursday by Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec in his testimony before the Dominion Royal Commission in session at the Parliament Buildings.

CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF GERMAN METHODS.

A despatch from London says: Premier Asquith, in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday, said: 'The number of British civilians killed, drowned and wounded by the enemy follows: Killed or died of wounds or shock, 589; drowned, 3,014; injured, 1,693.'

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Manitoba wheat—New No. 1 Northern \$1.91½; No. 2, \$1.88½; No. 3, \$1.83½; No. 4, \$1.74½; track, Bay ports. Old crop trading 3c. above new crop. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 64½; No. 3, 63; extra No. 1 feed, 63c; No. 1 feed, 62c; track Bay ports. American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 98c, Dec. shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 62 to 64c; nominal; No. 3 white, 61 to 63c; nominal, according to freight outside. Barley—Malt, \$1.10 to \$1.12; nominal; feed, \$1.02 to \$1.05, nominal. Buckwheat, \$1.15 bid. Rye—No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.27, according to freight outside.

Marine flour—First patents, do. in 50 lb. bags, \$10.00; 2nd patents, do. \$9.50; strong bakers', do., \$9.30, Toronto. Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$8.00, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—delivered Montreal freights, bags included, bran, per ton, \$30; shorts, per ton, \$32; middlings, per ton, \$34; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.50. Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$12 to \$13; No. 2, per ton, \$10 to \$11, track Toronto. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8 to \$9.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs—New-laid, cartons, 48 to 60c; new-laid, ex-cartons, 46 to 48c; storage, selects, 39c; storage, No. 1, 36 to 37c. Butter—Creamery prints, fresh made, 43 to 44c; creamery prints, storage, 42 to 43c; creamery solids, 41½ to 42c; choice dairy prints, 37 to 39c; ordinary dairy prints, 33 to 35c; bakers', 30 to 32c. Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23½c; twins, 23½ to 24c; triplets, 23½ to 24c; stiltons, 24 to 24½c. Poultry—Spring chickens, lb. live, 16 to 17c, dressed, 21 to 22c; old fowl, lb. live, 14 to 15c, dressed, 17 to 19c; ducks, lb. live, 12 to 13c, dressed, 17 to 19c.

Beans—Hand-picked, \$6; prime, \$5. Honey—Tins, 2½-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c a lb.; 5-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c a lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12c a lb.; 20-lb. tins, 11½c a lb. Comb honey—Selects, \$2.40 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25. Potatoes—New Brunswick, in car lots, \$1.00 a bag; western, in car lots, \$1.65 to \$1.70 a bag.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 24 to 25c; do., heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 35 to 36c; rolls, 19 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boned, 28 to 29c. Pickled or dried cured meats, 1 cent less than cured. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 18½c per lb.; clear bellies, 18 to 18½c. Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 19½ to 20c; tubs, 20 to 20½c; pails, 20½ to 20¾c; compound, 15 to 16c. Cottonseed oil—Tierces, 15½c; tubs, 16c; pails, 16½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, \$1.10 to \$1.11. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 68c; do., No. 3, 67½c; extra No. 1 feed, 67½c. Barley, Malt, \$1.02 to \$1.05. Flour, Manitoba, spring wheat, firsts, \$10.10; seconds, \$9.60; strong bakers', \$9.40; winter patents choice \$9.50; straight rollers, \$8.90 to \$9.20; do., bags, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Rolled oats, barrels, \$6.85; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$3.30. Bran, \$28. Shorts, \$31. Middlings, \$33. Moultrie, \$36 to \$38. Hay, No. 2, per ton, \$12 to \$13. Cheese, western, 23½ to 24c; do., finest easterns, 21½ to 22c. Butter, choicest creamery, 41½ to 42c; seconds, 40½ to 41c. Eggs, fresh, 48 to 50c; selects, 38c; No. 1 stock, 34c; No. 2 stock, 30c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Winnipeg Grain.
Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—Cash quotations: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.82½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.70½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.74½; No. 4, \$1.64½; No. 5, \$1.50½; feed, \$1.18½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 56½c; extra No. 1 feed, 56½c; No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 2 feed, 55½c. Barley not quoted. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.48½; No. 2 C.W., \$2.45½.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—Wheat—December, \$1.88½; May, \$1.86½. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.92½ to \$1.93½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.87½ to \$1.91½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.82½ to \$1.89½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.02 to \$1.04. Oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 50½c. Flour unquoted. Bran, \$26.00 to \$27.00. Duluth, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.88½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.85½ to \$1.87½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.74½ to \$1.82½; December, \$1.85½, asked. Linseed, cash, on track, \$2.67½; November, \$2.66½; May, \$2.68½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.35 to \$8.75; good heavy steers, \$8.00 to \$8.25; butchers' cattle good, \$7.60 to \$7.90; do., medium, \$6.75 to \$7.00; do., common, \$5.40 to \$6.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.10 to \$7.35; do., good bulls, \$6.40 to \$6.50; do., rough bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$7.00; do., good, \$5.75 to \$6.00; do., medium, \$5.50 to \$5.60; stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.25; choice feeders, \$6.25 to \$7.15; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.40; milkers, choice, \$7.00 to \$10.00; do., com. and med., \$4.00 to \$6.00; springers, \$5.00 to \$10.00; light ewes, \$7.40 to \$9.00; sheep, heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.50; calves, good to choice, \$5.00 to \$10.00; lambs, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.00; do., medium, \$9.25 to \$9.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.15 to \$11.25; do., weighed off cars, \$11.40 to \$11.60; do., f. o. b. \$10.80. Montreal, Nov. 7.—Steers, choice, \$7.50; good, \$6.50; cows, choice, \$6.50;

NEXT SURPRISE OF WAR MAY BE FRENCH DRIVE AT METZ

Prussian Salient at St. Mihiel Offers a Tempting Invitation to Attack.

London, Nov. 5.—Military observers here are guessing, now that the initiative in the west has definitely passed to the allies, what will be the next step. On the Somme front they have two objectives, Cambrai and St. Quentin with their railways, to gain which Bapaume in the north, Peronne in the centre and Chaules in the south must be taken first. On the Meuse there is the Prussian salient from Metz which projects westward to the river at St. Mihiel and where they have gained a small footing on the west bank.

This salient in the plain of the

Woevre offers a tempting invitation to attack. From Les Eparges, 19 miles south-east of Verdun, to Thiaucourt, on the southern side of the salient, is about ten miles. Between Les Eparges and St. Mihiel there is a valley about three miles wide, through which a small brook flows into the Meuse. At one point the French are quite near this brook and cover with their guns almost all the ground up to the slope on which St. Mihiel stands, including the way to Metz, which brings ammunition and supplies. Not a few critics here think a move in this direction will be the next surprise of the war.

ITALIAN GUNS WITHIN RANGE OF AUSTRIAN CITY OF TRIESTE

Advance Guard of Cadorna's Army only 12 Miles Distant—3,500 Additional Prisoners Taken.

A despatch from Rome says: Additional points of vantage were gained by the Italian armies on the Carso plateau, and on Friday night Gen. Cadorna's army is within 12 miles of Trieste, the objective of the offensive. The total number of prisoners has been increased to over 8,500, 3,500 having been added to the 5,000 taken on Thursday. More guns and great quantities of arms and ammunition also fell into the hands of the Italians.

Thursday's operations alone, according to Italian estimates, cost the Austrians 15,000 in casualties and captured. The 21st Austrian Regiment and several battalions are said to have been wiped out.

NEW SUCCESS FOR ITALIANS

The Powerful Offensive Against Trieste Shows No Abatement.

London, Nov. 1.—The Italians are slowly but surely pushing their lines nearer to Trieste. With fine weather favoring their offensive operations, their advance yesterday and to-day was extended over a wider area, and the drive is being prosecuted with steadily-increasing violence and growing losses to the Austro-Hungarians. The Austrians lost 41,000 men during the first two days of the new Italian offensive, according to wireless reports from Rome. Of these, in round figures, 10,000 were killed, twice that number wounded and 10,062 captured. Gen. Bordevitch, of the Austrian command, after having been forced to withdraw three divisions, has asked for reinforcements, according to these despatches.

The Italians yesterday pressed forward in the direction of the Wippach valley, advancing more than a kilometre, taking 553 prisoners. They also have practically invested Castognovizza, on the Carso.

Regularity Personified.
The doctor had listened to his patient's heart, taken his blood pressure; in short, made a thorough examination of his physical condition. Then he announced his verdict.

'What you want is to get more exercise, walk more regularly.'
'Well, doctor, I don't see how I can do that,' answered the man. 'I'm a postman.'

ITALIANS RENEW OFFENSIVE TAKE 4,731 MEN IN ONE DAY

Strong System of Defences Captured on the Height East of Gorizia.

A despatch from Rome says: The

Hard fighting has taken place on and near the Adriatic coast below Monfalcone. Unofficial reports announce that Duino, on the Venetian coast, has been occupied. This seems probable, as to-night's official statement announces that the Agnavizza coast has been invested. The statement says: 'Three thousand more prisoners, including one general, have been captured in the course of operations on the Carso plateau. One regiment surrendered. A large number of guns have been taken. The coast of Agnavizza has been invested.'

An Italian dirigible bombed fortifications and warships in Setenico Bay, Island of Bazza, in the Adriatic.

92 LIVES LOST IN SHIPS' WRECK

Two Persons Only Survived From Collision of Connemara and Retriever.

London, Nov. 5.—Ninety-two lives were lost when the British steamships Connemara and the Retriever collided and sank Friday night during a terrific gale on the Irish Sea. Only two persons survived the disaster. No Americans are reported lost.

The Connemara was bound with passengers and cattle from Greenore, Ireland, for Holyhead, Wales. The Retriever was coal laden. Her crew numbered thirteen, all of whom, with the exception of one, were lost. The other survivor was a passenger aboard the Connemara.

The collision occurred just outside the Carlisleford bar, in the track of the London and North-Western Railway Line steamers plying between Greenore and Holyhead. The gale was described as the worst that ever whipped the Irish Sea. The seas ran so high that it was impossible for either ship to launch life-boats even had there been time.

TWO AMERICAN AVIATORS KILLED IN FRANCE.

A despatch from Paris says: Two American aviators have been killed near Nancy, according to the dispatch received here from that city. The despatch gives no further details. The Matin says that the aeroplane containing the two Americans capsized while flying over Boudonville plateau, near Nancy. The observer fell out and the pilot, who was crushed to death under the engine.

A wife can overlook her husband's shortcomings if they aren't in his pay envelope.

NO WINTER REST ON SOMME FRONT

Allies' Offensive to Continue Whenever Weather at all Favorable.

A despatch from London says: During the course of an interview with the Associated Press correspondent on Thursday, Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, was asked what he thought of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's statement that the Entente allies could not break through the western front in thirty years. General Maurice replied: 'Our recent offensive was not designed to break through. Its purpose was to relieve the pressure on Verdun and kill as many Germans as possible. I will not undertake to say whether it will take thirty years to get the Germans out of France, but the allied strength is constantly growing and the German strength constantly declining. The effect of the allied offensive is accumulative. When the weather permits its resumption the results will be greater than ever. Torrential rains in the past week have prevented actions of any great consequence.'

'It is no doubt true that the Germans in recent fights have been short of ammunition. During the Winter, with its short days, limiting the use of artillery, they will be able to replenish their stores but, despite the bad weather, we have no intention of letting up on them. Our offensive will continue throughout the Winter when conditions are at all favorable. 'From documents recently found on prisoners there is no question but that there is a great deterioration in the enemy's morale and material, although they have been able to maintain the number of their divisions. This has been accomplished by withdrawing regiments from old divisions to form new ones. You see, in defence warfare, eight or nine battalions can form an effective division, whereas on the offensive the men must be individually armed with rifles.'

'I am confident the actual new organizations of the Germans are not more than 10 divisions. Others were formed as indicated by withdrawing battalions from old divisions.'

1,820 VESSELS SUNK SINCE WAR BEGAN.
Losses of Entente Allies About 75 Per Cent. and Neutrals 18 Per Cent.
A despatch from New York says: One thousand eight hundred and twenty ships, with an aggregate gross tonnage of approximately 3,328,584, have been sunk by belligerent nations during the 27 months of war, ending November 1, according to figures compiled from cable despatches and mail advices, and published here on Friday by the Journal of Commerce.

The losses during October were larger than for any one of the preceding five months, according to the statistics, amounting to 127 vessels of a total of 227,116 tons gross. The October rate of destruction was considerably in excess of the monthly average throughout the war period. Norway lost the largest number of ships, 56, according to the statistics, but their gross tonnage was only 57,333 as compared with Great Britain's total loss of 115,546 gross tons, of 38 vessels destroyed.

A table showing the total shipping losses since the war began, estimates those of the Entente allies at about 75 per cent., and those of neutrals at nearly 18 per cent., with Teutonic losses less than 7 per cent.

HONOR JUTLAND HEROES.

Stories of Inspiring Courage and Wonderful Coolness.

Many stories of inspiring courage, wonderful coolness, and unfailing resource are related by Sir John Jellicoe and his commanders in despatches recommending officers and men participating in the Jutland naval battle for promotion and honors. The following are examples: A petty officer whose leg was shot away insisted on remaining at his post, and tried to get his gun into action again.

A chaplain, aged fifty-six, although himself severely wounded, carried wounded men from the battery deck to the distributing station. One surgeon amputated a limb single-handed in the dark; another severely wounded, had to be compulsorily placed on the sick list; another worked on a deck flooded with a foot of water; another worked for forty hours without rest.

Several officers and men performed gallant deeds in scalding steam and suffocating fumes. One officer remained at work until swelling from burns closed his eyes and his hands were useless.

A stoker rendered valuable service by closing valves in a compartment in which there was five feet of water.

The longer the engagement the shorter the married life.