

## 200,000 CANADIAN SOLDIERS NOW AT FRONT OR IN TRAINING

Nearly Twenty New Battalions Have Been Added to the Expeditionary Force in the Last Month

A despatch from Ottawa says: There are now 200,000 Canadian soldiers under arms, either at the front, in England, or Canada. To the 10,000 which it was announced had enlisted up to the end of September nearly twenty new battalions have been added during the past month, while the formations of others are being laid to order to train men in the smaller local centres.

The new units recently recruited are as follows:—Two pioneer regiments, one in Western Canada and

one in Eastern Canada. One regiment of mounted rifles from Niagara district; one battalion from Toronto; one from Grey County; two from Simcoe County; one from Ontario County; one or possibly two from Essex County; one from the Rainy River and Fort William districts; two new battalions from Manitoba; two from Saskatchewan; one from Alberta; one from New Brunswick, and one at Victoria, with another to be raised on the British Columbia mainland.

## BLOWING PATH TOWARD LILLE

French Troops Destroy the German Entrenchments in the Arras District.

A despatch from Paris says: The French have made a valuable gain south-east of Neuville-St. Vaast, on the road between Arras and Lille. The attack was preceded by the explosion of heavily-charged mines, which tore up the enemy trenches at this point and destroyed their barbed wire entanglements. The instant after the mines were detonated the French troops rushed forward and occupied the craters made by the explosions, strengthening the new positions. The German guns to the rear at once began a heavy bombardment, under cover of which the Germans re-organized and made repeated counter-attacks in an effort to regain the positions, but the French held the advantage.

The Germans made another gas attack east of Rheims. The French troops, protecting themselves against the gas-clouds, poured in a heavy infantry fire, which was supported by a curtain of fire from the French artillery, and the German attempt was cut short.

An earlier German attack in the Champagne made at night at La Courtrai was stopped by the French rifle and machine gun fire.

An official communication from Field Marshal Sir John French, the British Commander-in-Chief in France, says:

"Since my last communication, the situation on our front has remained unchanged. There have been mining activities on both sides, but without important results.

"The enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres and south of the La Bassée Canal. Our reply to this shelling has been very effective.

"Our airmen brought down two German aeroplanes yesterday, one falling inside our own lines, and the other close behind the enemy's front trenches."

## HELPS TO AVENGE THE CAVELL MURDER

A despatch from Ottawa says: A New York man in a letter to Sir Sam Hughes declares that the Cavell murder should be avenged by every Briton in the world. The writer states that though he cannot go to the front, he is willing to pay for a substitute, and offers to place \$100 per month in the Minister's hands for this purpose so long as the Minister makes use of the money "in a way that will damage the Huns."

## FOUR GERMAN YACHTS CONDEMNED AS PRIZES

A despatch from London says: The racing yacht Germania, which on two occasions won Emperor William's Cup at Cowes, was condemned in the Prize Court as a prize of war. The Germania, which was captured at Cowes at the outbreak of the war, was the property of Lieut. Dr. Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp works. The other German yachts captured at Cowes—The Lasca II, Stella Maria, and Paula III—also were condemned.

Number 1 figures large in the calculations of most people.

## German Atrocities Museum in Petrograd

A despatch from Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says: "The German atrocities museum has been opened here. It contains a large number of photographs of mutilated soldiers whose wounds are alleged to

## PRICES OF RAW FURS.

That Paid the Trapper Will Be Higher Than Last Year.

A despatch from Toronto says: The outlook for raw furs during the coming season is exceedingly good considering all conditions, and the indications are that the prices paid the trapper will in practically all cases be higher than last year.

The results of the October Lampion London sales are as follows: The following furs sold at the percentages indicated higher than last March:—Raccoon, 73 per cent; muskrat, 40 per cent; skunk, 60 per cent; mink, 20 per cent; marten, 10 per cent; silver fox, 15 per cent; red fox, 40 per cent; cross fox, 50 per cent; beaver, 27½ per cent; otter, 10 per cent; lynx, 30 per cent; wolf, 50 per cent; while bear and white weasel brought the same price as last March.

Not only has a very satisfactory business been done by the retailers in the sale of fur sets and fur garments during the past few weeks, but the use of furs of all kinds for trimming of ladies' garments has used up a large number of odds and ends of skins, all of which combines to make the outlook for a very prosperous season, which is exceedingly satisfactory to all interested in the fur trade.

## THE CORRECT METHOD OF ADDRESSING MAIL

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—

- (a) Regimental Number .....
- (b) Rank .....
- (c) Name .....
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company .....
- (e) Battalion, Regiment (or other unit), Staff appointment or Department .....
- (f) Canadian Contingent .....
- (g) British Expeditionary Force .....
- (h) Army Post Office, London, England .....

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

## KAISER IN BELGIUM DAY OF EXECUTION

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail correspondent at the Hague says it is stated on the authority of a retired German diplomat that on the day Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse was executed the Kaiser was in Belgium, and was easily accessible either by the Governor-General or the military commander.

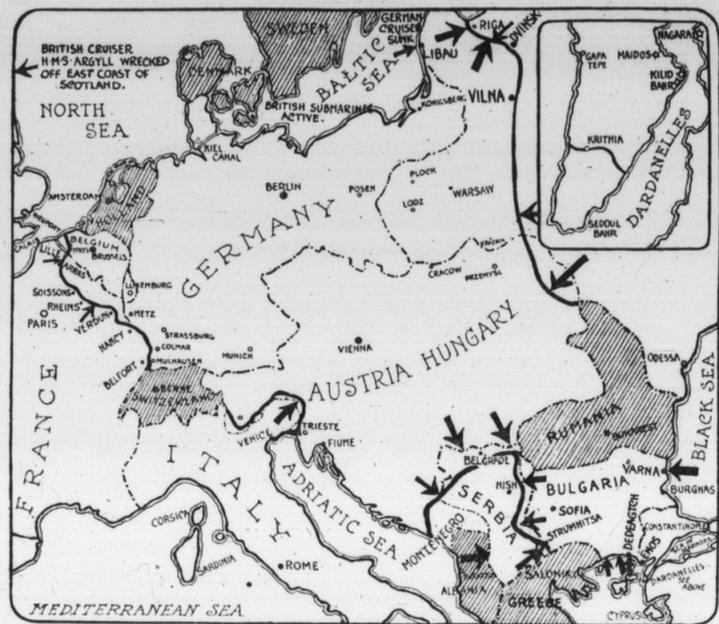
## KINGSTON FAMILY IN THE BATTLE LINE

A despatch from Kingston says: Miss Kathleen Carruthers, who sails shortly for England to go into military hospital work, is the sixth member of J. B. Carruthers' family in the service of the Empire. Mrs. C. F. Constantine, formerly Miss Marie Carruthers, is engaged in hospital work in England, and four of Mr. Carruthers' sons are officers serving at the front.

## In Boston.

Small William—"Father, kindly convey to my mind the meaning of the word 'hobo.'"

Paternal Ancestor—"That is the consuetudinary designation of an indigent traveller, my son."



## The Week's Developments in the War.

The major interest in the war during the last week has been in the developments in the Balkans. The Austro-German troops have made some progress in their invasion, although the Serbians have offered a heroic resistance, and the enemy's advance has been hampered by the nature of the country. On the northern part of their front the Bulgarian army has met with some success, and has joined hands with the Austro-German forces. Further south, however, the French and British troops landed at Saloniki, have joined the Serbians and have driven the Bulgarians to their own frontier at the same time, with the result that Strumitza is being menaced by the forces of the Entente.

British and French war-ships have bombarded the Bulgarian coast from the Aegean Sea, and Turkish troops are reported to have been rushed to reinforce the Bulgarians on the coast, in anticipation of an attempt to land by the Allies.

Russia is negotiating with Rumania for permission to send troops through that country against Bulgaria, while Russian war-ships have bombarded Varna, one of the two principal Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea.

On the Western front, there has been comparatively little change, both sides claiming some local successes. The Russians are now on the offensive on most of the great Eastern battle-front, but conditions there show little change.

With the obvious aim of relieving the pressure on Serbia, the Italian troops have taken the offensive on their front, and despite the difficulties of the country, have won important positions.

Other developments are indicated on the chart.

## Markets Of The World

### Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.09½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06½, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., rough, 45c, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 71c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 3 white, 37 to 38c; commercial oats, 35 to 37c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 94 to 96c; sprouted and tough, 80 to 92c, according to sample; sprouted, smutty and tough, according to sample, 75 to 85c.

Peas, according to sample, per car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.90.

Barley—Good malting barley, 54 to 55c; feed barley, 45 to 50c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 78c, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 82 to 84c; tough, 70 to 75c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, \$3.60 to \$4, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Milled feed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50.

### Country Produce.

Butter—The market continues firm, with the demand good. Offerings moderate. Fresh dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 32 to 33c; do, solids, 30 to 31½c.

Eggs—Prices are firm; storage, 30 to 31c per dozen; select, 32 to 33c; new laid, 36 to 37c, case lots.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do, retail, 12½ to 15c; combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$1.40 to 12.

Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 16c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducklings, 15 to 16c; geese, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 20 to 22c.

Cheese—The market is firm; large, 16½c; twins, 16c.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.10, and New Brunswicks at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag, on track.

### Baled Hay and Straw.

Hay—No. 1, ton, \$16 to \$17.50; No. 2, ton, \$13 to \$14; baled straw, ton, \$6.50.

### Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 46½c; No. 3 do, 45½c; No. 4 do, 44½c. Barley—Malting, 68½ to 70c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.85; seconds, \$5.35; strong bakers', \$5.15; winter patents, choice, \$5.60; straight rollers, \$4.90 to \$5; do, bags, \$2.30 to \$2.40. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.15 to \$5.20; do, bags, 30 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$21 to \$22. Shorts, \$23 to \$24. Middlings, \$27 to \$30; ton, car lots, \$17 to \$18. Cheese, finest westerns, 16½ to 16¾c; finest easterns, 15½ to 16c. Butter—Choice creamery, 32½ to 33c; seconds, 31½ to 32c. Eggs—Fresh, 40c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1.10. Dressed hogs,

## TWO DOZEN CAPTURED CANNON DISPLAYED AT HORSE GUARDS

Guns Which Germans Used in Defence of Loos Viewed by Thousands of London Citizens

A despatch from London says: With their silent muzzles pointing towards St. James' Park, the first trophies of the great offensive in France have been ranged on the Horse Guards, parade. Twenty-one German field guns and three trench mortars formed a war exhibit of the highest interest to Londoners. Not since Crimea and the Indian Mutiny have guns captured from an enemy crunched the gravel of the Horse Guards parade and publicly ranged as labelled exhibits.

With the exception of three pieces captured at Le Cateau, August 26, 1914, the whole of the guns took part

in the Battle of Loos September 25 last. The mud and stain of the battlefield is upon them.

The trophies were hauled into position by the gunners of the Royal Horse Artillery, and beneath the muzzle of each gun was driven a little notice board informing the public of the name of the regiment or division which captured it and where it was captured. Four armed sentries guarded the trophies and a sentry box was placed at each of the four corners of the wired enclosure. The presence of these captured guns from Loos made an appeal to the imagination of thousands of people who swarmed around the enclosure.

### United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Nov. 2.—Wheat—December, 95c; May, 99½c. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1; No. 1 Northern, 97 to 99c; No. 2 Northern, 93 to 96c. Corn—No. 3 white, 33 to 34c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33 to 34c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Nov. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 98½c; No. 1 Northern, 97½c; No. 2 Northern, 93½c; Montana, No. 2, 97½c; December, 95½c; May, 99½c. Linseed cash, \$1.85½; December, \$1.83½; May, \$1.87½.

### Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Best heavy steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good heavy steers, \$5 to \$5.15; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.75; do, good, \$7.10 to \$7.60; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do, common, \$5 to \$5.40; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6; do, rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.45 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.75; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do, common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$110; do, common and medium, each, \$25 to \$50; springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.75; sheep, heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., \$8.80 to \$9.10; calves, medium to choice, \$7.25 to \$10.75; hogs, off cars, \$9.40 to \$9.75; do, fed and watered, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, \$9.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—A few small lots of choice steers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.50; good at \$6.75 to \$7; but the bulk of the trade was done in cattle ranging from \$5.25 to \$6.50; while butchers' cows brought from \$4.50 to \$6.50, and the bulls from \$4.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. Cows sold at \$3 to \$3.50, and bulls at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Lambs—Ontario stock, sold at \$8 to

## FEDERAL ARSENAL MAY BE ERECTED

British Agents Look Into the Possibilities of Making Big Guns.

A despatch from Ottawa says: With the object of determining the possibilities of production of heavy guns in Canada, Sir Frederick Donaldson and Gen. Mahon, representatives of the British War Office, are visiting the principal steel-producing centres of the Dominion. They are now concluding an inspection visit to the plants of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., the Nova Scotia Steel Co., and similar industries in the Maritime Provinces, after which they will visit Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

It is learned that the establishment of an arsenal for the production of such cannon by the Dominion Government itself would be acceptable to the British War Office.

## PARIS POLICE RAIDS.

Days of the Apaches Revived Through Recent Activities.

Promenaders on the grand boulevards of Paris have recently been treated to a spectacle comparatively rare since the beginning of the war—general police raids, such as were effected at regular intervals during the days of the "Apaches."

In the 9th and 18th arrondissements, comprising Montmartre and Belleville, the favorite quarters of the lawless element, and on the grand boulevards, the raids are most thorough. They are organized by Monsieur Rousselot, chief of one of the metropolitan districts, who has under his orders eight commissaires of police and two police captains, who command four squads of plainclothes men that sweep the boulevards. Two squads operating on both sides of the boulevard start from Rue de Faubourg Poissonniere, while two other squads start from the Madeleine, and work towards each other. Every man and woman unknown to the police as a law-abiding person must show papers. The result of a recent raid of this kind was the verification of the papers of 52 professional beggars, 4 cocaine merchants, 11 special vagabonds, 17 deserters and 703 women of the street. Of these, 512 were arrested.

Besides the rounds of the plainclothes men on the hunt for civilians in default, subaltern officers of the army now make nightly rounds of the wine shops and cafes for delinquent soldiers. When one is seen inside a wine shop, the verification of a sharp reminder in the form of a single word, "miltaire," brings him to a realization that martial law is still in force, and he salutes meekly and returns to his quarters.

## BERLIN IS A VICIOUS CITY.

Germany Has Appearance of Hastening to Ruin.

"A personage belonging to a neutral state has given the Paris Matin impressions gathered during a recent visit to Berlin," says the London Daily News.

"Berlin has the appearance of a dissolute city, and there is more vice to be met with than there was in the pleasure resorts of Paris before the war," he says.

"It is my settled conviction that Germany is hastening to ruin. She is not yet at the end of her tether, but there are manifest signs of exhaustion. The violent popular desire for peace is a significant symptom. One sees traces of attrition and weariness in Germany which are not to be met with in France. Hold fast; resist all suggestions of peace; you will crush Germany."

To make leather boots waterproof, saturate them with castor-oil.

## MUCH HAVOC ON BULGAR PORTS FROM GUNS OF ALLIED FLEETS

Sofia Now Admits That One-quarter of Dedeagatch Was Razed by the Shells

A despatch from Sofia says: Although the bombardment of Varna by the Russian fleet lasted only ten minutes, the bodies of 22 civilians already have been found, while over a hundred persons were injured, many of them severely, according to reports received here.

The Russian fleet was sighted at eight o'clock in the morning rapidly approaching the city, and opened fire while still at a great distance. It proceeded to within a little over three miles, but withdrew before the Bulgarian batteries could make their fire effective.

## LONDON PRICES GO UP.

Big Advances as a Result of the Increased Duties.

Prices of necessities of life and everyday luxuries have been skyrocketing since the budget was introduced in British Parliament.

Tea that formerly cost 50c a pound now costs 68c.

Loaf sugar costs 12c a pound instead of 8c.

Coffee of the most ordinary grade has risen from 33c a pound to 38c and 40c.

Pipe tobacco that used to sell for 9c an ounce now retails at 18c. A cigar that the sturdy Briton used to pay 5c for now costs him 14c, and the price of cigarettes has been increased from 1c to 6c the box.

## Millions in Cotton Waste.

In Lancashire, England, the cotton waste has an annual value of \$75,000,000. This vast sum is represented by rag-ends and sweepings and pickings and combings. Thousands of women are employed to divide this stuff into good, middling and bad, and it is sold at various prices for different purposes—paper-making, matting, surgical wadding, and, most of all, the making of shoddy.

## NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Women conductors, all of whom are wives of soldiers, have been introduced on the Birkenhead Tramway System.

Miss Mabel Crawshaw, daughter of the Rev. Canon Crawshaw, rector of Tarleton, Lancashire, was knocked down by a motor car-hance on the main road from Liverpool to Preston and instantly killed.

Miss Lydia Kysash, the famous Russian dancer, distributed 800 cigarette cases, filled with cigarettes, to the wounded soldiers in Charing Cross Hospital.

It is officially stated that no permits are to be issued to amateur photographers in the Isle of Wight under any circumstances.

The authorities have closed the Forest Hill German Church after strong local protests against the services being held in German. It is stated that prayers have been offered up for the Kaiser.

The Eastbourne police stopped ladies from selling miniature Red Cross flags, as they said it was illegal. The proceeds were for the local hospital.

At the annual meeting of the Boys' Brigade Council for the United Kingdom, at Sheffield, it was stated that there were some 200,000 past and present members of the brigade on active service.

To commemorate the fact that Maston, near Middlesbrough, was the birth place of Captain Scott, the British Empire League have endowed a local scholarship.

The children of Stottford and Arlesley during August sent over five tons of fruit and vegetables to the fleet. Nearly every village in Beds is now sending fruit and vegetables to the navy.

The Berkshire milk retailers are making a strong protest against paying the increased price of 4 cents per gallon which the dairy farmers charged from October 1.

Considerable damage was done to the hop fields in the vicinity of Sandwich by a heavy gale that swept over the district.

Two Gimsly mine sweepers, H. Barman and Thos. Turner, who sacrificed their lives in the service of their country, were buried at Grimsby with full naval honors.

Prior to leaving Leeds, His Highness the Jam of Nawanganar handed the Lord Mayor a cheque for \$625 as a donation to his fund for providing comforts for Leeds men at the front.

Louis Sigilov, jeweller, of White-chapel, was fined at Old Street \$50 or go to prison for 21 days for showing excessive light in his shop.

The electors of Leicester are signing a petition calling on the Mayor to call a public meeting to consider the unpatriotic attitude of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P.

## SUBMARINES ARE NOT FEARED.

Most of Germany's Officers Are Asleep in the Deep.

Mr. Fred T. Jane, the well-known naval writer, says of Germany's submarines:

"When the war broke out she laid down 60 submarines; in the course of the war she has probably laid down at least 30 more. She started the war with 30. The bulk of these have been destroyed.

"A submarine sailor can be trained in two months, but to train an officer is more than a matter of two years. The majority of the efficient submarine officers of the German navy now sleep their last sleep down below, whether our navy has sent them by ways and means which are better not discussed.

"We have learned how to kill them, and that must suffice."

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## Shell Burst 100 Yards From Italian King

only one hundred yards away from an observatory where he was watching the battle on the Isonzo in the company of King Victor.

## Shell Burst 100 Yards From Italian King

A despatch from Turin says: Signor Barzilai, the Irredentist Minister, who just returned from the war zone, states that Austrian shrapnel burst