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The Toronto World

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MONASTIR CAPTURED

BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS MAKE HEAVY GAINS ON ANCRE Foe Suffers Big Reverse in East

Forces Advance Thru Snowstorm Nearly Quarter of Mile on Three-mile Front Along Both Sides of River and Establish New Line South of Grandcourt Village—Nearly Eight Hundred Prisoners Taken—German Opposition Feeble, Except South of Grandcourt.

French and Russian Troops Enter Town on Sunday Morning After Forcing Bulgarians to Evacuate it—Serbians Advance on Prilep.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Nov. 19.—Sir Douglas Haig struck another swift blow against the enemy on the Ancre on Saturday, when attacks in which Canadians participated, were launched on both sides of the river. The advance was on a front of about three miles, and was effectively driven home to the extent of about a quarter of a mile. Nearly 800 prisoners were taken, bringing the total in six days' operations to almost 7000.

Canadians in Advance. Copyright, 1916, the Associated Press. With the British Armies in France, Nov. 18, via London, Nov. 18.—British and Canadian troops won a battle in a snowstorm this morning. Advancing on both sides of the river in easterly and northerly directions, they took about 500 prisoners and established a new line on both sides, and at the edge of the Village of Grandcourt for the possession of which severe fighting continued through the day.

where the batteries and machine guns holding the sunken Pozieres road checked the British. Elsewhere the German trench was virtually destroyed by the preparatory bombardment, the surviving Germans, including Saxons, formally surrendering thru their officers, who met the British as they came over the ruined parapet. Sweeping Success. Parties of British bombers advanced to the next German line which is the last on the south side of the Ancre, raised the position and returned to the trench previously captured, which by now had been consolidated. Infantry detachments working up the river from the western end of Grandcourt, got a footing in the ruins and craters and took the lower end of the main street paralleling the Ancre, of which the Germans held the remainder.

On the north side of the Ancre the advance was made from the eastern end of Beaucourt. Capturing Hill 1212, the patrols pushed forward to the Puleux trench, a part of the original German second line and the end of which, at the river-bank, the British now hold. Today's successes have given the British command of ruined villages, fortified farms and other strong German points in the Andre Valley. In the opinion of a staff officer the German positions south of the Ancre are virtually untenable as they are unable to bring up supplies and reinforcements, while the only available road is under bombardment.

ALLIES DEFEAT ENEMY NORTH OF BUCHAREST. Germans Also Lay Claim to Victory in This Violent Encounter. FIGHTING NEARS END. Operations in Transylvania Have Taken Course Intended, Says Berlin.

DEWART READS LETTERS EXPOSING NICKEL TRUST. Chosen Agent of International Nickel Company Caught Trading With the Enemy and Denounced by British Judge—Cochrane, Hearst and Ferguson Must Be Driven From Public Life, Says Member for Southwest Toronto.

Hardley H. Dewart, K.C., arraigned the International Nickel Company and its friends in high places and presented an indictment that will be hard to answer in an address delivered to the Liberals of Southwest Toronto at Oddfellows' Hall, 223 College street, Saturday night. Mr. Dewart marshaled his evidence in a masterly manner, and presented certain facts not heretofore made public, which may well startle the people of Canada. He showed by the written admissions of the nickel trust that it was connected and interlaced with the great German metal trust with headquarters at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and that all its sales for export were under the control of the German metal trust, acting thru a German firm with English veneering, engaged in correspondence with the enemy in defiance of the crown.

STORM WRECKS MANY STEAMERS. Renewal of Heavy Gales is Disastrous to British Shipping. SHIPS DRIVEN ASHORE. Several Reported Battered to Pieces With Loss of Life.

Slip-on coat, a smart brown plustering; double-breasted two-way collar; back and flap sleeves and double-raised seams; throughout; an elegant for boys 12 Sizes 30 to 33, 4 to 35, \$14.00. Boys we feature double-breasted a cheviot finishing, in a brown; double-breasted lay-down collar; three-piece all-flap pockets. for boys 8.50. e-breasted Rus shown in a me-chilla, with con-two-piece belt full-fitting skirt; flannel linings. Priced 6.50

Four More Steamers Sunk, Lloyds Report. Two British, One Portuguese and One Italian Vessel Victims. London, Nov. 19.—Lloyds shipping agency today reported the sinking of two British steamers, Lady Carrington and the Vasco, and the Portuguese steamer Sannicola. The Lady Carrington registered 2920 tons gross. The Vasco was of 1914 tons gross. Lloyds also reports that the Italian steamer Lela, 2987 tons gross, has been sunk.

Next British Mail. The next British and foreign mail (via England), to consist of letters and registered matter only, will close at the general postoffice as follows: Regular mail, at 6 a.m.; first supplementary, at 3; second supplementary, at 6 p.m., today.

Men's Fur-lined Coats. A fur-lined coat is stylish from season to season, and the first cost is little more than the price for a well-tailored heavy winter coat that will begin to show wear the first season and probably be out of style the second season. Dineen's are specialists in men's fur and fur-lined coats. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner of Temperance.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Nov. 19.—Monastir, the capital of Serbian Macedonia, has fallen to the allies in their advance into the Balkans. It was occupied by Franco-Serbian troops early this morning after the Germans and Bulgarians had been compelled to evacuate it by the capture of Hill 1212, northeast of Cegel, in the Cerna bend, by the advancing Serbians. In a last effort to save the situation, the Bulgarians counter-attacked this peak, but they were unable to face the Serbian fire, and so they had to run for it in a northerly direction. The Serbians promptly gave swift pursuit, and in their advance they have mounted the peak of Hill 1378. While this successful fighting was proceeding the French and Russian troops operating south of Monastir made fresh progress in the direction of Holesven. As the advance by the Serbians in the centre continued unchecked, the French continued their progress this morning and entered Monastir at 8 o'clock, as the Germans and Bulgarians withdrew to the north of the town. Today is also the anniversary of the Serbian capture of Monastir from the Turks in 1912. Left Bulgarians in Lurch. Thus Monastir has fallen before a brilliant series of operations. The news is received here with satisfaction, for it is recognized that it was for Monastir and its surrounding district that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria went to war, and it is also noted that during a period of extreme gravity his allies have left him in the lurch and employed his troops against Roumania to the weakening of the forces confronting the allies north of Salonica. The German engineers had fortified Monastir with the utmost ingenuity. It was covered from the south by several stretches of marshes, interspersed with little rivers, and the Bulgarians were informed that the town was made impregnable. Perhaps it was impregnable to a frontal assault, but advancing northward from Florina in the direction of the Vardar defiles, the Serbians succeeded after a period of quietness in striking a surprise blow. This had the effect of utterly disorganizing the Bulgarian defence, and they have been so far unable to recover from their defeat. The Serbians have also made progress east of the Cerna River, where they recently cleared the mountainous region of their foes, and they have encircled Grunishite. Make it Serbian Capital. A Salonica despatch says: The temporary capital of Serbia will be immediately established at Monastir. Considerable forces of Serbians are with the allied troops who have occupied that town. A Reuter despatch from Salonica says that on Saturday the Serbian troops gained fresh victories in the Cerna region, the Germano-Bulgar forces making a disorderly retreat in the direction of Prilep, north of Monastir. "The Serbians," the despatch adds, "took a great number of prisoners and trophies and captured the Villages of Grunishite, Brnik, Yarashok and Hill 1378. The pursuit continues. Great fires are visible in Monastir, where violent explosions were heard. The allied troops today (Sunday) entered Monastir." The Serbians, in describing their capture of Hill 1212, say that after their assault had succeeded, the Bulgarians, being defeated completely, fled northward in great disorder, leaving behind all their equipment, many machine guns and rifles, an enormous quantity of ammunition, and other war material. At one place the Serbians captured fifty cases of hand grenades. Pursuing the enemy, who attempted a counter-attack with some fresh forces hurriedly brought up and was defeated, the Serbians followed on the heels of their foes and they carried Hill 1378, meeting with little organized resistance. They had won Hill 1212 on Friday afternoon; they won Hill 1378 some time in the evening. News Received in Paris. A Paris despatch says: News of the occupation by French troops of the Serbian Town of Monastir was received in Paris as one of the most important of the late developments in the war. It came too late for general comment in the French press. The explanation of the German-Bulgar reverse was thus sent out by wireless from Berlin: The Macedonian Town of Monastir was evacuated during the night by the German and Bulgarian troops, who retired to pre-

pared positions further north. They thus withdrew from highly unfavorable positions in the plains, where they were exposed to artillery fire from the heights to the south and southeast of the town. Official Statements. The text of the French official statement reads: "Army of the East: On Nov. 18 there was great activity of the artillery on both sides of the Lake Dolran to the Vardar River. East of the Cerna River, Serbian troops continuing their progress toward Grunishite encircled this place. "In the Cerna bend the Serbians repulsed a new Bulgarian counter-attack on Hill 1212. The enemy is falling back in disorder toward the north, pursued by our allies, who have reached the top of Hill 1378. "In the region south of Monastir the French and Russian troops made new progress in the direction of Holesven. "The English aviation corps bombarded the enemy camps in the neighborhood of Seres, while our aeroplanes dropped bombs on the camps and bivouacs at Novak and Monastir. "Nov. 19.—Troops of the army of the east entered Monastir at 8 o'clock this morning, the date of the anniversary of the taking of the town by the Serbians in 1912." The official statement issued from Serbian army headquarters Saturday reads: "At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon our valiant troops carried Hill 1212 after a brilliant assault. The enemy was defeated completely and fled northward in disorder, leaving behind all his equipment, a large number of machine guns and rifles, an enormous quantity of ammunition and other war material. At one place we captured fifty cases of hand grenades." Attack Was Continuous. A Reuter despatch from French headquarters in Macedonia, under date of Nov. 17, describes the fighting in the direction of Monastir as proceeding in bitter cold, rain, sleet, mud and slush. Nevertheless the allied attack was kept up continuously and successfully, especially on the right. The Serbians, supported by French guns and a contingent of French infantry, for ten days maintained an unceasing offensive, says the despatch, and altho the enemy forces were continually reinforced they were driven from position after position. By thus keeping their opponents on the move the Serbians extracted the maximum advantages from their victory. "The Serbo-French successes on the left bank of the Cerna River," continues the despatch, "gave the allies such an advantageous position that the enemy was obliged to abandon the Kenali line, altho it proved almost invulnerable to frontal attack. "The Bulgaro-German trenches were deep and narrow and were provided with shelters nearly thirty feet underground, affording complete security from shell bursts. Only very urgent reasons could have caused their abandonment, and these were supplied by the threat to their line of retreat." London, Nov. 20.—The fall of Monastir on the anniversary of its capture by the Serbians from the Turks in 1912 is hailed by the morning newspapers as being of considerable political and military importance. It is argued that as Bulgaria's main object in entering the war was the possession of Macedonia, the loss of the Macedonian capital must bring an acute sense of failure both to the Bulgar politicians and military officers. On the other hand, it is contended that the recapture of the town will greatly encourage the Serbians, whose valiant capture of Kaimakalan mountain prepared the way for the city's fall. The recapture of Monastir had been expected here, but it came sooner than had been anticipated and with almost dramatic suddenness. A point which is considerably discussed by the military writers is the inability of Germany to send aid to the defenders. This is claimed to have important significance. It is urged that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German general staff, had known for six weeks that Monastir was threatened and yet was compelled to allow such an important point to pass into enemy hands without an attempt to avoid the catastrophe.