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 foundations of others are being laid to raise and 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 Elgin and Kent Counties; one 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 reorganized 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 Courtine 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 Bassee 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 war continues. He asks that the Minister make 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 Maris, and Paula III.—also were condemned.

Number 1 figures large in the calculations of most people.

GERMAN MASSES ARE HELD BACK

Made Five Distinct Onslaughts On the French Positions in Tahure Sector.

A despatch from Paris says: A German assault on the Tahure sector, begun with violence Saturday, continued with five more distinct attacks on the French positions, preceded by extremely heavy artillery fire and the use of gas shells. In the first of these five attempts the Germans succeeded in reaching the summit of the Butte de Tahure. At other points and in the remaining four attacks they were repulsed, with heavy losses, and everywhere were forced to return to the trenches they had occupied before their attack.

The assault which won the Butte de Tahure covered altogether a front of five miles, running from the woods at the side of Hill 195, past the Butte de Tahure, and the village of Tahure, to and including the earthworks known as La Courtine. After a bombardment of extreme violence the German infantry, made up largely of units recently sent from the Russian front, attacked all along the line. The French fire cut through their ranks and threw them back, except at the one point named. Before the village of Tahure the Germans suffered especially heavy losses, leaving a large number of dead before their trenches.

The German artillery opened again on the same series of positions, using large-calibre shells filled with suffocating gases. Beginning with an attack on the eastern section of La Courtine, the enemy followed up the offensive at intervals with assaults on the village of Tahure, the region to the south of the village and the crests to the north-east. The French artillery and rifle fire beat them back to their trenches in each case.

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 Lampson London sales as cabled 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.

Leap before you look and you will look foolish.

Nearly a third of the whole length of a whale is taken up by its head.

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 have been caused by explosive bullets, and also tables of statistics of five thousand cases of atrocities investigated by the special commission of inquiry into German atrocities, by which the museum was established."

Four More German Steamers Sunk in Baltic

A despatch from London says: British submarines have sunk four more German steamers in the Baltic it is announced in an official statement received from Petrograd. The Norwegian steamer Selma, 987 tons, has been sunk, presumably by a German submarine. Only two of the crew of 21 have been picked up. The tank steamer H. C. Henry, of British registry, but owned in Seattle, Wash., has been sunk in the Mediterranean. No lives were lost.

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 Strumnitza 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, $1.09¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.06¾, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., tough, 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 39c; commercial oats, 35 to 37c, according to freights 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 58c; feed barley, 45 to 50c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 78c, according to freights 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.

Millfeed, 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; selects, 32 to 33c; newlaid, 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, $1.50 to $2.

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, 16¾c.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with car lots of Ontarios 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, 66½ to 67c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.85; 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, 90 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, 16¼ to 16½c; finest easterns, 15¾ to 16c. Butter—Choicest 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, abattoir killed, $13.50 to $13.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28 to $28.50; short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27 to $27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10¼c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10¾c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

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. yellow, 68 to 69c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33¾ to 34¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Nov. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 98¼c; No. 1 Northern, 97¼c; No. 2 Northern, 93¼c; Montana, No. 2, 97¼c; December, 95¼c; May, 99¼c. Linseed cash, $1.85¾; December, $1.83½; May, $1.87½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Best heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.50; good heavy steers, $8 to $8.15; 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; do., f.o.b., $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 $8.25, and Quebec at $7.50 to $7.75; sheep, $4.25 to $5.25 per cwt., as to quality. Calves, milkfed stock, sold at 7 to 8c, and grass-fed at 3 to 6c per pound live weight. Hogs—Selected lots, $9.25 to $9.50 per cwt. weighed off cars.

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 enclosures. The presence of these captured guns from Loos made an appeal to the imagination of thousands of people who swarmed around the enclosure.

In one year a horse or a cow will eat nine times its own weight.

Ethel—"No, George, I can never be your wife." George (in despair)—"And am I never to be known as the husband of the lovely Miss Jones?" He got her.

FOR FIRST TIME IS FAVORABLE

Balkan Situation Is Hopeful From the Allies' Point of View.

A despatch from London says: From the allies' point of view, the Balkan situation looks more favorable than at any time since the invasion of Serbia began, or, as one military observer said frankly:

"It looks for the first time favorable." The cause of this is a sudden marked change in Roumania's attitude in favor of the allies, a change which has occasioned Berlin practically to despair of the hope that this Balkan State would maintain its neutrality.

Bucharest despatches make no secret of the fact that Roumania is lending a willing ear to the Entente offer to grant all her claims, including Bessarabia.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Bucharest says that at an audience granted Minister of the Interior Jonescu and M. Filipesco, leader of the Conservative party, King Ferdinand declared that he was not opposed to the realization of the aspirations of the Roumanian people, and that in this matter he placed himself in the hands of Parliament and the Government.

A half million well-equipped Russian soldiers are reported to be in readiness, waiting for Roumania to say the word, then to march through that country to relieve the Serbians. Roumania herself, by accepting the allies' offer, is expected, by the terms of the pact, to send her own army over the frontier, falling in the rear of the Teuton and Bulgarian forces advancing toward the heart of Serbia from the bend of the Danube.

Already the German general staff is said to be figuring with this danger. The news is confirmed that part of the army of Gen. von Lisingen, fighting in South-western Russia, has been sent to the Roumanian border line.

HALF A BILLION IN WAR ORDERS

Munitions Agents Announce More Business for Canadian Plants.

A despatch from Ottawa says: British orders aggregating five hundred millions of dollars have come or are coming to Canada, according to a statement made by Mr. D. A. Thomas, representative of the British Minister of Munitions.

Mr. Thomas has left for New York on his way back to England, having accomplished his mission to the United States and Canada. He expects to return before Christmas. His work in Canada is now in the hands of Mr. Lionel Hichens, who arrived recently to represent Mr. Lloyd-George, and who will have charge of the reconstitution of the Shell Committee, or, as Mr. Thomas describes it, the Canadian Munitions Committee. The main feature of the reorganization of the committee will be the retirement of those members who are interested in the manufacture of munitions.

Mr. Thomas issued a lengthy statement in which he reviewed the work of the Shell Committee and himself, touching upon most of the questions with which rumor has been busy for the past two or three months. Gen. Bertram, chairman of the Shell Committee, had no comment to make on the statement issued by Mr. Thomas. "Everything," he said, "is in the statement."

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 Sofit 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 approached to within a little over three miles, but withdrew before the Bulgarian batteries could make their fire effective.

According to officials here, the Russians never searched out the Bulgarian batteries, but merely shelled the city, especially the harbor sections, where Greeks form the majority of the population. The people are greatly excited over the bombardments of Bulgarian cities on the Aegean and Black Seas.

The damage done by the bombardment of Aegean Sea towns and villages by the allied fleet recently was greater than at first reported. One-fourth of the entire city of Dedeagatch was razed by the shells of the warships.

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