UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF TURKEY OPENS DARDANELLES TO ALLIES

Terms of Armistice Include Release of All Allied Prisoners—Entire Turkish Army Captured by British in Mesopotamia—British Fleet En Route to Black Sea to Engage German Naval Forces.

A despatch from London says:—Turkey on Thursday unconditionally surrendered to the allies. The armistice was signed by Admiral Calthorp on behalf of the Entente at Mudros, on the Island of Lemnos.

"Gen. Townshend, the British commander, captured at Kut-et-Amara, was liberated several days ago by the Turks," Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons on Thursday, "in order to inform the British admiral in command in the Aegean that the Turkish Government asked that negotiations be opened immediately for an armistice.

"A reply was sent that if the Turkish Government sent fully accredited plenipotentiaries, Vice-Admiral Calthorp, the British commander, was empowered to inform them of the conditions upon which the allies would agree to stop hostilities, and could sign an armistice on these conditions in their behalf.

"The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros, Island of Lemnos, early this week and an armistice was signed by Admiral Calthorp on behalf of the allied Government on Wednesday night. It came into operation at noon on Thursday.

"It is impossible as yet to publish the full terms of the armistice, but they include (1) The free passage of the allied fleets through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea; (2) The occupation of forts on the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus necessary to secure the passage of the ships, and (3) Immediate repatriation of allied prisoners of war."

The announcement that an armistice with Turkey which permits passage of allied warships through the Dardanelles already is in operation led naval officers to believe that an allied fleet if it has not already started, soon will pass through to the Black Sea to attack the German naval forces there. These forces include ships of the Russian Black Sea fleet taken over by the Teutons after the collapse of the Provisional Government in Russia. The Germans obtained one super-dreadnought, several battleships of the pre-dreadnought type and a score of fast destroyers.

The German battle cruiser Goeben also is in the Black Sea. This vessel was in the Mediterranean when the war began and escaped to the Bosphorus, where it was reported to have been "sold" to Turkey before that country entered the war. The cruiser was badly damaged several times, but recent reports said it has been repaired again, taken over by the Germans and withdrawn to the Black Sea.

The entire Turkish force which has been opposing the British on the Tigris has been captured, it was officially announced on Thursday. The text of the statement reads: "The hard fighting on the Tigris, which began on October 24, ended on the 30th with the capture of the entire Turkish force opposed to us on that river. The prisoners are estimated at about 7,000, with much material."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, No. 5.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 85½c; No. 2 C.W., 82½c; extra No. 1 feed, 82½c; No. 1 feed, 80½c.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.79; No. 3 yellow, $1.65; No. 4 yellow, $1.55; sample corn, feed, $1.32, track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 75 to 78c; No. 3 white, 74 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.22; No. 2, do. $2.11 to $2.19; No. 3 do., $2.07 to $2.15; No. 1 Spring, $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2 Spring, $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 Spring, $2.02 to $2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting new crop, $1.02 to $1.07.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, $11.50, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War qaulity, old crop, $10.75, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included; Bran, $37.25, per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $22 to $23 per ton; mixed, $20.00 to $21.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10.00 to $10.50 track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; prints, 40 to 41c.

Eggs—New laid, 55 to 57c; store, 50 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 27 to 30c; turkeys, 31 to 34c; squaks, doz $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 23c; ducklings, lb., 22c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 26 to 28c; geese, 20c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27c; twins, 26¾ to 27¼c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin 28½ to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, prints, 53 to 55c; creamery solids, 52 to 53c.

Margarine—34 to 35c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52c; selected storage, 53 to 54c; new laid, in cartons, 65 to 67c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 38 to 36c; turkeys, 40c; ducklings, lb., 35c. Squabs, doz., $5.50; geese, 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $7; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6; Japan, $7; Lima, 18 to 18½c.

Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26c; 10-lb. tins, 27c; 5-lb. tins, 28c. Combs—Doz., $3.75 to $4.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 52 to 54c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31¼c; tubs, 31½ to 32c; pails, 31¾ to 32¼c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26¼ to 26¾c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Nov. 5.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 98c. Flour—New standard grade, $11.50 to $11.65. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs, $5.10 to $5.25. Bran, $37.25. Shorts, $42.25. Mouillie, $68.00 to $70.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $25.00 to $26.00. Cheese—Finest easterns, 25½ to 26. Butter—Choicest creamery, 49 to 50c. Eggs—Selected, 54c; No. 1 stock, 49c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.60. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $25.50 to $26.00. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31½ to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Choice heavy steers, $13.00 to $13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.00 to $11.75; do., good, $10.25 to $10.75; do. medium, $8.85 to $9.50; do. common, $7.75 to $8.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $10.00 to $10.50; do. medium bulls, $9.50 to $9.75; do, rough bulls, $7.25 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $10.00 to $10.25; do. good, $9.00 to $9.50; do, medium, $7.50 to $8.00; do. common, $6.50 to $7.00; stockers, $8.00 to $10.50; feeders, $10.00 to $11.00; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $5.75; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $145.00; do. com. and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $145.00; light ewes, $13.00 to $14.00; yearlings, $15.00 to $15.50; spring lambs, $15.25 to $15.60; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $17.75; hogs, fed and watered, $17.75 to $18.00; do., weighed off cars, $18.00 to $18.25.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—Choice steers, $11.00 to $12.00; good steers, $9.50 to $10.50; medium, $8.00 to $9.00; common, down to $7.00; choice butcher cows, $9.00 to $10.00; good cows, $7.50 to $8.50; medium, down to $6.00, and common, $5.50. Canner cows, $4.50 to $5.00; canner bulls, $5.50 to $7.00. Sheep, $9.50 to $11.00; good lambs, $15.25. Other lambs, $13.00 to $15.00. Choice select hogs, $17.00 to $17.50. Milk-fed calves, $15.00; grass-fed, $6.00 to $8.00.

BRITISH TAKE 1,000 GERMANS

Waste of Waters Confronts British North of Valenciennes.

A despatch from London says:—In the region east of Courtrai the British delivered an attack on Thursday against the Germans, gained all their objectives and took a thousand German prisoners, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued on Thursday night, and which indicates that the British are fighting right on the Scheldt, and are probably across it at an important point.

A despatch from the British Armies in France says:—A waste of waters confronts the British First Army north of Valenciennes. The Huns have breached the banks of the Scheldt Canal and blown up sluices to give their rear guard additional protection and a great artificial lake, in places three miles broad, now covers the level ground before outpots.

The largest inundation is between Valenciennes and Conde, where the Scheldt guns are practically in a straight line for nearly seven miles. It joins the Mons Canal at Conde, and the latter has practically disappeared in the flood which stretches beyond Fresnes toward Thivencelles and other villages north-east of Valenciennes. There are lesser floods and patches of water varying in size between the Conde and Maulde, where the Scheldt passes from France into Belgium.

Thus the 22-mile front linking Tournai and Valenciennes lies against a water barrier for two-thirds of the way. The floods are not deep, in some places hardly more than a foot, but obviously they cannot easily be forded by infantry for any distance. German patrols held the upper floors of buildings, which rise out of these lakes and cover the western bank of the Scheldt Canal with machine guns.

Release of the waterways enables the enemy to economize men and hold the lake district lightly. There are apparently no more than three divisions thinly strung along the inundated area north of Valenciennes.

Potato salads will be much more tasty if a little minced celery and peppers are added.

"The Prints of Peace"—Wilhelm puts his foot in it again.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS ADVANCE ON 10-MILE FLANDERS FRONT

Valenciennes Surrounded in Attack Engineered by Dominion Forces—Between 2,000 and 3,000 Prisoners Taken—Splendid Success of Belgians.

A despatch from London says: Friday's attack in Flanders was rewarded by an advance of more than five miles on a ten-mile front. It brought the Allies to the Scheldt from Berchem to Gavere, 10 miles south of Ghent. This advance probably will enable the Belgians to push the enemy over the Derivation Canal to the Terneuze Canal.

South of Valenciennes (in which area the Canadians are operating) the attack resulted in an advance of two miles on a four-mile front and the capture of Aulnoy and Preseau, thus reaching the southern edge of Valenciennes, which is flooded. In the fighting the British and Canadians took between two and three thousand prisoners.

The French and Americans on the southern part of the battleline, attacking through Attigny, have advanced between three and four miles, and are nearing Buzancy.

The Belgian official report says that the Second British Army on the first day of the new advance (Thursday) had captured 9,000 prisoners and the Franco-Americans 1,000.

An Associated Press despatch from a correspondent with the British army in France and Belgium says: Valenciennes on Friday was bottled up as a result of a lightning-like blow by the British on both sides of the city. Only immediate retirement from the place or something in the nature of a miracle can save the German troops, who at noon had only a narrow gateway open to them for retreat toward the east.

Meantime the French and British and Americans from the Pacific coast and Ohio, along the Deynze-Avelghem front in Belgium continued successfully the advance begun yesterday morning. The heavy enemy resistance encountered on this sector yesterday died out during the night.

The main attack at Valenciennes was south of the city, just above Famars. The Canadians, who engineered the drive, were supported by one of the heaviest artillery bombardments of the war. The gunfire was terrific, and this made the going easy for the overseas infantry which followed.

The idea of the Canadians in using this great barrage was to crush the resistance as quickly as possible, so as to save allied lives. The bombardment had the desired effect, for the opposition offered by the enemy was not strong, and the Canadians pushed rapidly through to their objectives, which gave them the whole of the railway line running south from Valenciennes.

The enemy's casualties were heavy, and the little Rhonelle River was lined with German dead. About noon the enemy massed for counter-attacks from Saultain. According to the latest reports, the Canadian artillery was dealing with the projected assault.

At the same time the Canadians attacked with other British troops and drove forward north of the city and crossed a forcing of the Scheldt. Audenarde was gravely threatened Friday. The fighting on Thursday was of a different nature. The German artillery maintained a heavy fire throughout the day, and German machine gunners, scattered in great numbers throughout the sector, fought stubbornly, until they were killed or compelled to surrender. The main resistance came from these sources.

The battle raged more or less over open ground, among hamlets and farm houses which still are inhabited by Belgian civilians. Enemy machine gunners were stationed in practically every house, and the civilians, who had no protection but their homes, cowered indoors while the fierce fighting swirled about them.

BRITISH TAKE 172,659 PRISONERS IN THREE MONTHS

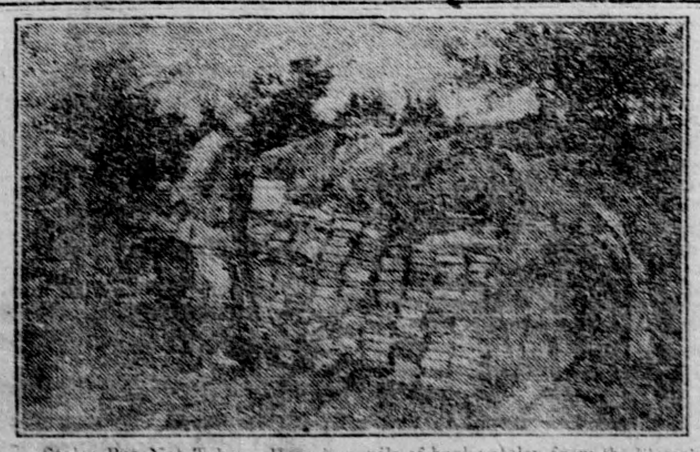
A despatch from London says:—In the past three months the British forces in France have taken 172,659 prisoners and 2,378 guns from the Germans, according to an official communication received from Feld Marshal Haig on Friday night.

During the month of October the British forces fighting in France captured 94,000 prisoners, including 1,200 officers; 925 guns, including many heavy cannon; 7,000 machine guns and 670 trench mortars.

KINGDOM OF GREATER SERBIA IS PROCLAIMED

A despatch from Basel, Switzerland, says: A Vienna despatch received here says that according to the Austrian newspapers the Kingdom of Greater Serbia has been proclaimed at Sarajevo, Bosnia, and that the assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand have been released by soldiers.

The assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his consort at Sarajevo in June, 1914, afforded Germany the excuse she was looking for to commence the world war.



Stolen But Not Taken—Here is a pile of books stolen from the libraries of Montdidier and billed "for Berlin." But they never reached the "Land of Thieves." The German getaway was too rapid to allow of the carriage of mere books, valuable though they may be. Buy a Victory Bond in gratitude that Canadian libraries have been spared such pillage.

AUSTRIAN ARMY SUFFERS COMPLETE ROUT: 50,000 CAPTURED

Vanquished Envoys Offer White Flag to Italian Commander—Italy Will Dictate Terms on the Field.

A despatch from Rome says: "The success of our arms is assuming great proportions. The routed enemy is retreating east of the Piave, and can hardly withstand the close pressure of our troops on the mountain front," says the official report on Thursday night.

Italian troops have reached Ponte Delle Ali, northeast of the city of Belluno, thus definitely dividing the Austrian armies, said an official wireless message received here on Thursday night from Rome. Over 50,000 prisoners and more than 300 guns have been counted, and thousands of additional captimes are coming in. "The success of our armies is becoming more and more stupendous," says the despatch. The fighting is on a front of 100 to 120 miles now.

Gen. Diaz, Italian Commander-in-chief, has issued the following bulletin to his troops:

"Soldiers, forward! In Italy's name we will place the wreath of victory on the tomb of our glorious dead. Forward! Our beloved country calls!"

In answer to Austria's announcement that she was ready to evacuate Italian territory, Italy has officially replied that the offer has come too late. It is assumed the Italians will endeavor to drive the Austro-Hungarians from Italian soil before an armistice can be signed.

The Austrians in the north are menaced by the movement northeast above Belluno and an Italian army marching from the south toward that city.

The other Austrian army is menaced by an Italian drive moving southeast. In this case one fork of the pincers is the Adriatic Sea.

The Austrians have been completely routed east of the Piave, an earlier despatch said, and are with great difficulty sustaining the incessant pressure of the Italian troops in the mountain region, in the plain and in the Alpine foothills of Venetia. Enemy masses are declared as "streaming in confusion" down the mountain valley in an attempt to reach passes on the Tagliamento River.

A despatch from Vienna says: The War Office issued this announcement to-night—"The high command of the armies, early Tuesday, by means of a Parlementaire, established communication with the Italian army command. Every effort is to be made for the avoidance of further useless sacrifice of blood, for the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of an armistice. Towards this step, which was animated by the best intentions, the Italian high command at first assumed an attitude of unmistakable refusal, and it was only on the evening of Wednesday that, in accord with the Italian high command, Gen. Weber, accompanied by a deputation, was permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary pourparlers. If, therefore, the cruelties of warfare must continue in the Italian theatre of war, the guilt and responsibility will have to be ascribed to the enemy."

A despatch from Washington says: —Rout of the Austrian armies on the Italian front continues, said an official despatch on Friday night from Rome. The number of prisoners is increasing rapidly and continuously, while more than 700 captured guns have been counted. The booty captured already is of enormous quantity.

After annihilating the resistance of the Austrians at the Livenza, Italian cavalry divisions have pushed forward, and now are nearing the Tagliamento River. Great numbers of airplanes preceding the Italian troops are using their machine guns on the retreating enemy columns.

The Italians also are fast advancing in the direction of Udine, and Pordrone already has been taken. The Third Army, reinforced by marines, has occupied the whole intricate zone along the Adriatic. Belluno has been occupied by the Twelfth Army, while at the extreme eastern sector of the front Italian marines have occupied Caerole.

From the Stellvio to the Astico the Austrians are strongly resisting, the despatch said, but they are wavering beyond the Asiago plateau and are in utter rout all along the rest of the front.

ABDICATION OF KAISER REPORTED

Uprising of Population in Rhine District.

A despatch from London says: High-placed German officials at Copenhagen Thursday afternoon received information that the German Emperor had abdicated, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who adds:

"Nothing is said about the Crown Prince."

GERMANY IS DEVASTATING OCCUPIED RUSS. TERRITORY

A despatch from London says: Conditions in Russian territory occupied by the Germans are described in an official Russian wireless message, which says:

"From all regions now in German occupation it is reported that the German military authorities are carrying off everything that it is possible to take to Germany. They are devastating the country.

"In White Russia there are no horses and no cattle because the Germans have taken them all. In the regions where evacuation is pending the fields remain unsown because the Germans have left no seed. Children are dying of starvation. Milk cannot be obtained.

"Household furniture, telegraphic and telephonic instruments and appliances from many towns have been sent to Germany. The railway lines have been stripped, only wrecked and useless cars being left behind."

BRITISH CLEARING THE DARDANELLES

50-Mile Passage is a Veritable Sea of Mines.

A despatch from London says:—A large fleet of the latest type of British mine sweepers on Friday began the tedious task of clearing the Dardanelles of mines and other obstructions. This work, together with other safeguards which the allies consider to be necessary before the allied fleet enters the tortuous waterway leading past Constantinople and through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, will take several days in the opinion of the British Admiralty.

A fortnight ago the allied fleet tested the efficiency of the forts inside the Dardanelles by dropping a few shells on them. The reply of the Turks was quick and fairly accurate, showing that the fortifications are still probably in good shape. The 50-mile passage through the waterway is a veritable sea of mines and other obstructions, which it will require some little time to remove. In addition the mine-sweepers will be hindered by the swift currents, which are stronger at this season of the year than at any other.

SOLE REMAINING TURK ARMY CONCENTRATED AT GALLIPOLI

A despatch from Paris says: A despatch from Athens to Le Matin says the "sole remaining Turkish army has been concentrated at Bulair, a town at the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Tchatalja positions are being prepared as the second line of defence for Constantinople.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURE NUMEROUS VILLAGES

After Artillery Preparation Allies Smashed Forward Taking 3,000 Prisoners and Several Enemy Positions.

A despatch from the American Army Northwest of Verdun says:—The 1st American army smashed forward for material gains along the entire front on Friday. In conjunction with the French army on its left the Americans resumed in force the operations begun September 26.

Preceded by the heaviest artillery preparation yet used by the Americans, the infantry went over the top at 5.30 o'clock Friday morning all along the line. By 8 o'clock the troops had taken Champigneulle, St. Georges, Landres-et-St. Georges, and the Lau D'Huy Farm and between 2,500 and 3,000 prisoners.

There was no opposition at the outset. This was carried out by brisk machine gun fire for from 20 to 30 minutes, when it eased off, and enabled the troops to advance without serious fighting.

Later stiff opposition developed in the Bois-des-Loges and continued for some time, but before noon all objectives along the entire front had been gained.

The advance of the Americans increases materially the feasibility of firing at the Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy and Longuyon railroad communication, and now that they are so much nearer direct hits can be expected with regularity.

The Americans never before had so much artillery in action as to-day. Although the artillery preparation was of only two hours' duration, the concentrated rain of missiles fairly smothered the Germans.

The enemy had in line this morning between the Meuse and the Bourgogne Wood nine divisions, including some of his best men. Against him the Americans threw in a superior number of fresh troops, all rested men in good spirits and ready for a fight.