

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 from all over the country, are as follows: Two from Ontario, 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 River and Fort William districts; two new battalions from Manitoba; two from Saskatchewan; one from Alberta; one from British Columbia; one from Victoria, with another to be raised on the coast, one in Western Canada and British Columbia mainland.

BLOWING PATH TOWARD LILLE GERMAN MASSES ARE HELD BACK

French Troops Destroy the German Entrenchments in the Arras District. Made Five Distinct Onslaughts On the French Positions in Tahure Sector.

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 sited 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 positions made by the explosion, strengthening the new position. The German guns to the rear of the line began a heavy bombardment, under cover of which the Germans re-organized their front. Repeated counter-attacks by the French failed to regain the positions, but the French held the advantage.

The Germans made another eastward attack of Rheims. The French troops protecting themselves against the new 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 Chemin des Dames, near 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 minor operations 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.

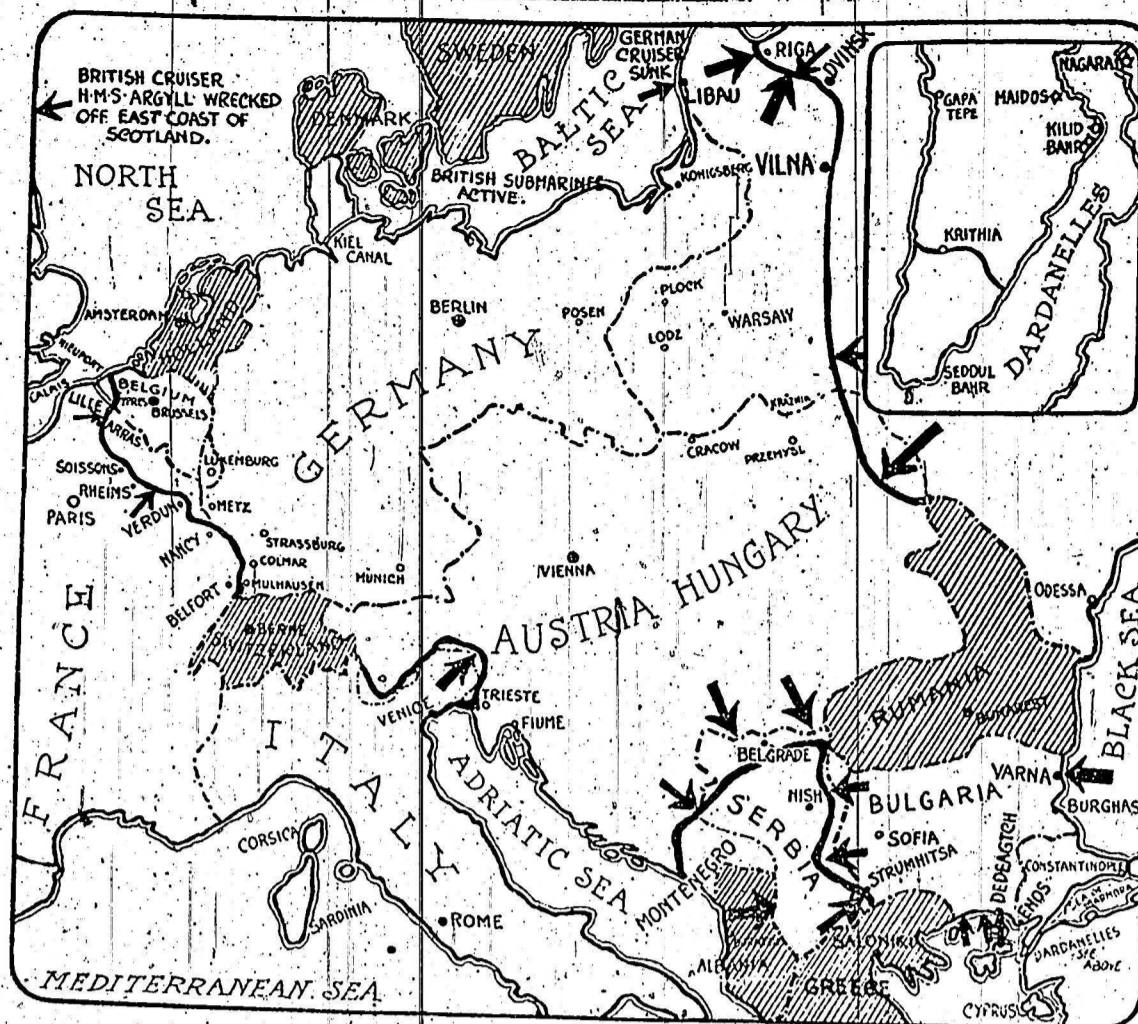
"Our airmen brought down two German aeroplanes yesterday, one falling inside our own lines, and the other close behind the enemy's front trenches."

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 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 Salonika, have joined the Serbians and have given the Bulgarians to their own front 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 attack by the Allies.

Russia is negotiating with Rumania for permission to send troops through that country against Bulgaria, while Russian war-ships have bombarded 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.

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Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Nov. 2.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.09 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 1/2, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 W. 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. 1 white, 37 to 39c; commercial oats, 35 to 37c, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per 80, to 92c; 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.
No. 1 commercial, 82 to 84c; tough, 70 to 75c, according to sample.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75; strong bakers, in jute bags, \$5.05, Toronto.
Ontario flour—New Winter, \$3.60 to \$3.80, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.
Milled, car lots, delivered. Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, Nov. 2.—Wheat—December, 95c; May, 99 1/2c. Cash—No. 1 Northern, 97 to 99c; No. 2 Northern, 93 to 96c. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 18 to 19c; No. 2 yellow, 17 to 18c. Flour and bran unchanged.
Duluth, Nov. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 98 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 97 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 93 1/2c; Montana, No. 2, 97 1/2c. December, 95 1/2c; May, 99 1/2c. Flour and bran unchanged.
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, \$7.40 to \$7.55; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do, common, \$5 to \$5.40; butchers' calves, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.75; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.45 to \$6.75; do, good, \$5 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., \$5.25 to \$6.50; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$110; do, common, each, \$35 to \$50; springers, \$30 to \$100; light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.75; sheep, heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; Spring lambs, ewe, \$8.80 to \$9.10; calves, medium to choice, \$7.25 to \$10.75; hogs, old cars, \$9.40 to \$9.75; do, fed and watered, \$9.25; do, f.o.b., \$9.

Country Produce.
The market continued 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 31c.
Eggs—Prices are firm; storage, 30 to 31c per dozen; select, 32 to 33c; near, 30 to 31c, case lots.
Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11c; do, retail, 12 1/2 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, 16 1/2c; twins, 16 1/4c.
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, \$9.50.
Business in Montreal.
Montreal, Nov. 2.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 46 1/2c; No. 3 do, 45 1/2c; No. 4 do, 44 1/2c. Barley—Malting, 66 1/2 to 67c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.85; seconds, \$5.35; strong bakers, \$5.15; Winter patents, choice, \$5.60; straight roll, \$4.90 to \$5; do, bags, \$2.30 to \$2.40. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.15 to \$5.20; do, bags, \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$2.10 to \$2.25. Shorts, \$2.3 to \$2.4. Middlings, \$2.7 to \$2.8. Corn, car lots, \$17 to \$18. Cheese, finest westerns, 10 1/2 to 16 1/2c; finest Easterns, 15c to 32c. Butter—Choice creamery, 32 1/2 to 33c; second, 31 1/2 to 32c. Eggs—Fresh, 40c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2, 26c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1.10. Dressed hogs, \$8.25; and Quebec at \$7.50 to \$7.75; last. The mud and stain of the battle-field is upon them.

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 Crimen 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 23, 1914, the whole of the guns took part in the Battle of Loos September 25 last. The mud and stain of the battle-field 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.

Half a Billion in War Orders
Munitions Agents Announce Business for Canadian Plants

A despatch from Ottawa says: British orders aggregating five hundred millions of dollars have come coming to Canada, according to a statement made by Mr. D. A. Thomas, representative of the British 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 Hitchen, who arrived recently to represent Lloyd-George, and who will be in 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 his own touching upon most of the questions with which rumor has been busy for the past two or three months. Mr. 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 Deaths in City 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 approached to within a little over three miles, but withdrew before the Bulgarian batteries could make their fire effective.

According to officials here, the Russian navy searched out the Bulgarian batteries, but merely shelled the city, especially the harbor section, where Greeks form the majority of the population. The people are greatly excited over the bombardment of Bulgarian cities on the Aegean Black Seas.

The damage done by the bombing of Aegean Sea towns and villages by the allied fleet recently reported is greater than at first reported. The entire city of Develtso 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 shrapnel burst only one hundred yards away from an observatory where he was watching the battle on the Isonzo in the company of King Victor.

FOR FIRST TIME IS FAVORABLE FEDERAL ARSENAL MAY BE ERECTED

Balkan Situation Is Hopeful From the Allies' Point of View. British Agents Look Into the Possibilities of Making Big Guns.

A despatch from London says: 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 Rumania'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 now seem to accord the fact that Rumania 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 an audience granted Minister of the Interior Jonecu and M. Filipescu, leader of the Conservative party, by Ferdinand declared that he was not opposed to the realization of the aspirations of the Rumanian 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 Rumania to say the word, then to march into Rumania 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 the danger. The news is confirmed by the army of Gen. von Hindenburg, fighting in South-western Rumania, has been sent to the Rumanian border line.

With the subject of production of guns in Canada, Sir Frederick Davies, visiting the general staff, are now considering an inspection of the Steel Casts of the Dominion Steel and Pipe Works, Ltd., in the Maritime Provinces, which they will visit in the near future.

It is reported that the establishment of an armory for the production of munitions in the Dominion is being considered by the British War Office.

THE CASES OF MICHOU ADDRESSING MAIL

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Young Folks

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