THE WEEKLY WAR PICTURE

Mud in Flanders: Britain's worst foe. An exasperation for these Tommies during the present Battle of Flanders. The horse, after a brave struggle, has dropped down on its haunches in the mud, while the men discuss the best way out of the predicament.

SEVEN CANADIANS ESCAPE FROM HUNS

Succeeded in Recovering Freedom and Will Return to Dominion.

A despatch from London says: Seven more Canadians escaped from Germany have reached England. They are: No. 5147 M. R. Stowe, an original member of the P.P.C.L.I., captured in May, 1915, and imprisoned at Stendal, Munster and Castroph; 1310 J. Watts, an original member of the Winnipeg "Black Devils," whose home is in Port Arthur, and who was captured in April, 1915, at Ypres; 400896 R. Howitt, Mounted Rifles, wounded and captured at Sanctuary Wood, June, 1916; 503454 A. Blacklock, tunneler, enlisted at Calgary, captured at Sanctuary Wood; 111047 F. Boyd, Mounted Rifles, belongs to Fredericton, captured at Sanctuary Wood (these three escaped together); 113295 J. Hockins, Mounted Rifles, captured in June, 1916, and was imprisoned on an island in the Baltic, where he worked on a farm, but later was transferred to a camp in Germany, whence he escaped alone; 10158 A. J. McMullen, Mounted Rifles, captured in Sanctuary Wood, served in several prison camps, and escaped alone.

All these have reached England. They all adopted pretty much the same methods to escape, traveling by night and sleeping by day. They look fit, despite their hardships. They expect to return to Canada almost immediately.

ITALIANS HOLD THEIR NEW LINE

Prevent Teutons From Crossing the Tagliamento River.

A despatch from London says: On the Italian front the Austro-Germans and Italians are in combat along the middle and lower regions of the Tagliamento River, with the Teutonic forces on the east and General Cadorna's army on the western side of the stream. As far as is known the enemy has not yet been able to cross the river, which is in freshet, but it seems apparent that from the Carnic Alps south along the battle-line to the head of the Adriatic the Italians now are holding their new line of defence securely.

A despatch from Rome says: Italy is undergoing a rebirth of patriotism. Everywhere men are clamoring to go to the front. Even the Garibaldi veterans have marched in a body to offer their lives on their country's altar. Thousands of younger veterans of the present war, interned in hospitals or invalided home, are insisting on returning to their commands.

The trouble-makers who two weeks ago said they were tired of the war, and who were willing to listen to German agents, now either are in hiding or are hastening to admit that they were misled.

BEERSHEBA CITY TAKEN BY BRITISH

Troops Operating in Holy Land Captured Turkish Base.

A despatch from London says: The British force operating in the Holy Land has captured the City of Beersheba, on the Southern Palestine boundary, 42 miles from Jerusalem. The Turks put up a desperate resistance, but the British losses were slight in comparison with the results obtained. Over 1,800 Ottomans were taken prisoner, and they lost nine guns. The official report read:

"General Allenby (commander of the British forces in Egypt) reports that after a night march our troops attacked Beersheba Wednesday morning. While our infantry attacked the defences covering the town from the west and south-west, mounted troops made a wide turning movement through the desert and approached it from the east.

"Beersheba was occupied in the evening in spite of determined resistance by the enemy."

An additional official statement issued Thursday evening says: "In the Beersheba operations we captured 1,800 prisoners and nine guns. Our losses were slight in comparison to the results obtained."

A despatch from London says: A British official communication issued Friday evening dealing with the operations near Jerusalem says: "General Allenby reports that he is now holding the position covering Beersheba on the north. We have successfully raided another portion of the Turkish front.

"A large number of Turks were killed and fifteen prisoners and a machine gun were brought back."

Considerable importance is attached here to the capture of Beersheba in Southern Palestine. It is assumed that General Allenby will now be able to outflank the Turkish positions at Gaza, which have held up the British forces since Sir Archibald Murray's recent reverse in Egypt.

Beersheeba is at the head of a valley which leads straight to Hebron and then to Jerusalem, through which the Beersheba-Jerusalem railway has been laid. It is obvious that this broad valley will afford a means of approach to Jerusalem, even though the Turks succeed in destroying the railway lines.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL RAID CARRIED OUT INTO GERMANY

A despatch from London says:—Another successful air raid carried out by twelve British machines has been made on German munitions factories in Bavaria, according to an official communication issued Thursday night. The communication says: "On Thursday another successful raid was carried out into Germany. Munitions factories at Kaiserlauten (Bavaria) were attacked by two groups of six machines each."

ITALIANS MAKE STAND ON NEW LINE; ALLIES ARRIVE IN ITALY

Gen. Cadorna's Army Ready to Check Foe—Allied Veterans Welcomed by Italians—Teutons Claim 180,000 Men and 1,500 Guns.

A despatch from London says: The greater portion of General Cadorna's third army apparently has crossed the Tagliamento River to the western bank, and will be in position on a new line of defence to give battle to the Teutonic allies.

The advance of the enemy, although it has been remarkably fast, was not quick enough to carry out the purpose of the military commanders of enveloping the Italians and putting them out of battle from the Carnic Alps to the head of the Adriatic Sea.

The Italians lost heavily in men and guns captured—the latest German official communication asserting that more than 180,000 men and 1,500 guns were taken by the Teutonic allies—and also suffered terribly from hardships due to bad weather and lack of food as they made their way across the country to Tagliamento, with their rearguards everywhere harassing the enemy. But General Cadorna declares that with the morale of his men still splendid the success of the invaders soon will be made nil. On the eastern side of the Tagliamento the Teutonic allies have captured along the waterway from Pizano to Latisana bridgehead, positions from which to operate against the Italians on the other side of the stream.

A despatch from Washington says: Anglo-French reinforcements have reached the Venetian front, where General Cadorna's second and third armies are declared to have retired in good order toward the new line—probably that of the Tagliamento—where the projected stand is to be made.

Official information reaching Washington from Rome on Thursday asserted that the Italians had welcomed the British and Federal veterans enthusiastically, and that the Anglo-French Commanders found the personnel and material of the Italian army to be stronger than it was thought they would be after having sustained so severe a shock as that which the Teutons delivered through the back-door of the Julian front. Secretary Lansing received a cablegram on Thursday from the American Ambassador at Rome confirming information received at the Italian Embassy that the Italian army is retiring in good order, that the pressure from the direction of the enemy had lessened, and that the Government had the unified support of the Italian people and all political parties.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Nov. 6—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2 do., $2.20½; No. 3 do., $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.09½, in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 66¾c; No. 3 C.W., 64¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 63¾c; No. 1 feed, 62¾c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 65 to 66c, nominal; No. 3, do., 64 to 65c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, $2.22; basis in store, Montreal.

Peas—No. 3, $3.40 to $3.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.20 to $1.21, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.75, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.50; 2nd do., $11; strong bakers', do., $10.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter according to sample, $9.80, in bags, Montreal; $9.60, Toronto; $9.55, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, do., $42; middlings, do., $45 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, $14.50 to $15.50; mixed, do., $11 to $13, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $7 to $7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—42 to 43c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 41 to 42c; creamery prints, 42 to 43c; dairy, 39 to 40c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 17 to 18c; hens, under 4 lbs., 13 to 14c; hens, over 4 lbs., 16 to 17c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 16c; turkeys, 20 to 25c; geese, 12c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 23 to 25c; hens, under 4 lbs., 18c; hens, over 4 lbs., 20 to 22c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, 20 to 23c; turkeys, 27c; geese, 18c.

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

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 44c; selected storage, 46c; new-laid, carton, 50 to 52c.

Butter—Creamery solids, 44 to 45c; creamery prints, fresh-made, 45 to 46c; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 39c; bakers', 31 to 33c.

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23½c; twins, 23¾ to 23¾c; spring made, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, $7.50 to $8; foreign, hand-picked, bushel, $6.75 to $7.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 17½ to 18c; 10-lb. tins, 18 to 18½c; 5-lb tins, 18½ to 19c; 2½-lb. tins, 19 to 19½c.

Comb honey—Choice, 16-oz., $3.25 per dozen; 12 oz., $2.75 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, $2.25 to $2.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 38 to 42c; backs, plain, 40 to 41c; boneless, 42 to 44c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27½ to 28c lb.; clear bellies, 26½ to 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 27¾c; pails, 27½ to 28c; compound, tierces, 22 to 22½c; tubs, 22¼ to 22¾c; pails 22½ to 23c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Nov. 6—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 77½ to 78c; do., No. 3, 76 to 76½c; extra No. 1 feed, 76 to 76½c; No. 2 local white, 72c; No. 3 local white, 71c. Barley—Man. feed, $1.25; do., malting, $1.31. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; Winter patents, choice, $11.25; straight rollers, $10.70 to $11; do., bags, $5.20 to $5.35. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $8.30 to $8.50; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.10 to $4.25. Bran—$35. Shorts—$40 to $42. Middlings—$48 to $50. Mouillie—$55 to $60. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12 to $12.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; do., easterns, 21¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 43½ to 44c; seconds, 43c. Eggs—fresh, 53 to 55c; selected, 46 to 47c; No. 1 stock, 42 to 43c; No. 2 stock, 39 to 40c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.80 to $2.25.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6—Cash quotations:—Manitoba wheat—In store, Fort William, nominal (including 2½c tax); No. 1 Northern, $2.23½, nominal; No. 2 Northern, $2.20½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.09½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 66¼c; No. 3 C.W., 64¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 63¾c; No. 1 feed, 62¾c; No. 2 feed, 60¾c. Barley—Unchanged. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.95; No. 2 C.W., $2.92; No. 3 C.W., $2.81.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Nov. 6—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.06 to $2.08. Oats—No. 3 white, 57¼ to 58¾c. Flax—$3.14 to $3.15. Bran—$30.50 to $31.50. Flour—Unchanged.

Duluth, Nov. 6—Linseed—On track, $3.14 to $3.17½; to arrive, $3.12; October $3.14 bid; November, $3.12 asked; December, $3.04½ bid; May, $3.02.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Nov. 6—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.50 to $12; do., good heavy, $10.75 to $11.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $10 to $10.25; do., good, $9.35 to $9.65; do., medium, $8.50 to $8.75; do., common, $7.50 to $8; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.30 to $8.75; do., good bulls, $7.40 to $7.85; do., medium bulls, $6.85 to $7.10; do., rough bulls, $5 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $8.25 to $8.75; do., good, $7.60 to $8; do., medium, $6.60 to $6.75; stockers, $7 to $8.25; feeders, $8.50 to $9.25; canners and cutters, $5 to $6; milkers, good to choice, $95 to $130; do., com. and med., $75 to $85; springers, $95 to $130; light ewes, $11 to $13; bucks and culls, $9 to $10.50; sheep, heavy, $5.75 to $7.50; yearlings, $12 to $13; calves, good to choice, $14.50 to $15; Spring lambs, $15.50 to $16.25; hogs, fed and watered, $16.75 to $16.85; do., weighed off cars, $17 to $17.10; do., f.o.b., $16.

Montreal, Nov. 6—Canners' bulls, $6.50 to $6.75; canners' cows, $5.25 to $5.50; good to choice steers, $9.50 to $10.25; lower grades, $7.75 to $9; cows, $6.25 to $8; bulls, $6.50 to $8.25. Ontario lambs, $15.50 to $16; Quebec lambs, $14.50 to $15; sheeep, $9.50 to $11; choice milk-fed calves, $14 to $15; grass-fed, $8 to $11; hogs, $16.75 to $17.

ENEMY RETIRES BEFORE FRENCH

Germans Retreat Along the Chemin-des-Dames.

A despatch from London says: The Germans have retreated from points along the Chemin-des-Dames, in the Aisne sector of the front in France, according to the German official communcation issued Friday evening. The communication gives no reason for the manoeuvre, but says that it was made during Thursday night systematically and without interference by the French troops. The text of the communication follows:

"Unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy we systematically withdrew our lines from the hilly front of the Chemin-des-Dames Thursday night."

Raid on London Defeated.

A despatch from London says: Thursday morning's air raid was apparently the most elaborate attempt to "lay London in ruins" ever made by the Germans. That it was a failure was due to the new air defences which, with the gunfire of the aeroplanes, harassed the enemy and broke up his squadrons so that at most three machines were able to cross the metropolis, where they dropped a few bombs.

THE BEST CARTOON OF THE WEEK

Austria finds the Italian boot pinches tightly. Numero, Turin.

This Italian cartoon, which has just reached this country, contains what was a pardonable boast; General Cadorna's brilliant offensive had not then been temporarily eclipsed by the Teutonic invasion.

BRITISH NAVY'S WAR ON SUBS

Chief of Admiralty Gives Interesting Figures.

A despatch from London says:—In defending the British navy in the House of Commons on Thursday night Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, reviewed its accomplishments in this war, declaring that, unlike the enemy forces, its role was an offensive one.

"During a recent month," he continued, "the mileage steamed by our battleships, cruiers, and destroyers alone amounted to one million ship's miles in home waters. In addition to this, the naval auxiliary forces patrolled more than six million miles in the same period and territory. The displacement of the navy is 71 per cent. greater than in 1914, when it was 2,400,000 tons. At the outbreak of the war we had eighteen mine-sweepers and auxiliary patrols, to-day there are 3,366. The personnel of the fleet before the war was 146,000, to-day it is 390,000."

Sir Eric Geddes's declaration that between forty and fifty per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans had been sunk was not the least interesting of his announcements, and there was an indication of the unceasing war the British and American patrols are making on the submarine in his statement that during the last quarter the enemy had lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916.

LOSSES OF BRITISH IN OCTOBER 82,377.

A despatch from London says: British casualties reported during the month of October totalled 82,377. The losses were divided as follows:

Officers killed or died of wounds, 1,445; men, 14,985.

Officers wounded or missing, 4,133; men, 61,841.

The October losses compare favorably for the British with those reported during September, which totalled 104,598. During October Field-Marshal Haig undertook several renewals of the big drive in Flanders, making notable progress in the process still under way of driving a wedge into the German lines, which is threatening a wide sector in Belgium and Northern France.

CANADIANS MAKE FURTHER GAINS

The Capture of Meetcheele by Canada's Oldest Battalion Was Glorious Feat.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France says: The Canadians have closed in further toward Passchendaele. Following the great battle on the left wing, when our troops on the extreme left proved their marked superiority over the enemy while our right outposts ventured into the outskirts of Passchendaele itself, the fighting has been intermittent all along the line. Opposite Meetcheele, where the front lines are near together, the Canadians and the Boches, under the Red Cross flag, evacuated their wounded on Wednesday afternoon. Stretcher-bearers of both forces passed and repassed one another in the mud and slime.

Meetcheele was protected with concrete strongholds, and was strong in machine guns. Seventy-five yards beyond was another point equally powerful. Canada's oldest battalion captured Meetcheele. That capture will live in Canadian history for the daring of the battalion which made it, just as the capture of Bellevue Spur, when the full story can be written, will live because of the gallantry of the men who took it, and the splendid individual record of one man, upon whose judgment, in a critical moment, much of the success of the whole attack depended.

BRITISH TOOK 9,125 GERMANS

Good Record of Captures During October on the West Front.

A despatch from London says:—The following official communication was issued here Thursday evening:

"The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day east and north of Ypres. Our own artillery has carried out a number of concentrated bombardments of enemy positions in the battle area.

"The number of German prisoners captured by the British armies in France during October is 9,125, including 242 officers. We also have taken during the same period fifteen guns, 431 machine guns and 42 trench mortars."

The Doings of the Duffs.