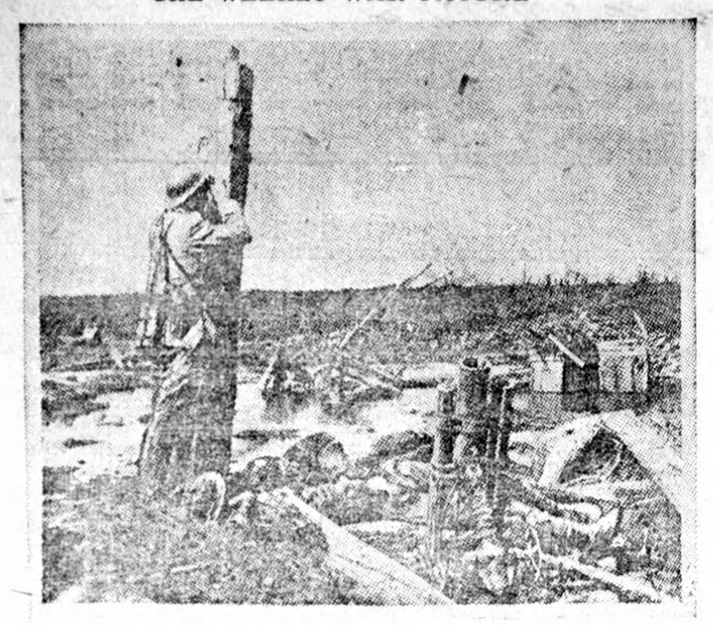
THE WEEKLY WAR PICTURE



French officer examining the German lines in re-won Flanders.

KERENSKY'S GOVERNMENT FORCED TO CAPITULATE UNDER GUN FIRE

Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Are in Control of Petrograd —Peace With Teutons Demanded.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Another revolution has broken out. Extremists, led by Lenine, have wrested the reins of power from Premier Kerensky and the latter is reported to be fleeing to Moscow.

A Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has convened in Petrograd and will discuss the questions of organization of power, peace and war, and the formation of a Constituent Assembly. A delegation has been named by the Congress to confer with other revolutionary and democratic organizations with a view to initiating peace negotiations for the purpose of "taking steps to stop the bloodshed."

Government forces holding the Winter Palace were compelled to capitulate early Thursday morning under the fire of the cruiser Aurora and the cannon of the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress across the Neva. At 2 o'clock Thursday morning, the Woman's Battalion, which had been defending the Winter Palace, surrendered.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are in complete control of the city.

Premier Kerensky was reported Wednesday night at Luga, 85 miles southwest of Petrograd.

Late Wednesday evening, after the Government forces had been driven into the Winter Palace, the palace was besieged and a lively fire of machine guns and rifles began. The cruiser Aurora, which was moored at the Nicolai Bridge, moved up within range, firing shrapnel. Meanwhile the guns of the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress opened fire. The palace stood out under the glare of the searchlights of the cruiser and offered a good target for the guns. The defenders held out for four hours, replying as best they could with machine guns and rifles.

ITALIAN TROOPS STILL RETREAT

Considerable Fighting in Hills of Vittorio and at Northern Points.

A despatch from New York says: The Associated Press issued the following on Thursday night:

There has been no cessation in the retreat of the Italians across the Venetian Plains towards the new line of defense, on which it is purposed to stand and face the invading Germans and Austro-Hungarians. The larger units of the Italians are falling back without molestation, according to the Rome official communication, but considerable fighting has taken place in the hills of Vittorio and at other points in the north.

The Berlin War Office says that on the middle Tagliamento River Italian troops who were still standing out against the invaders were captured. A General and 17,000 additional Italian troops are reported to have been captured, bringing the total prisoners since the retreat from the Isonzo began to more than 250,000, according to Berlin. It is also said that in excess of 2,300 guns have fallen into the hands of the Teutonic allies.

Along the line in France and Belgium only artillery duels and raiding operations by the French and British forces are taking place.

EXEMPTION CLAIMS AGGREGATE 206,167.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Claims for exemption filed throughout the Dominion totalled 206,167 and 16,433 reports for service.

Taking the whole period since the issue of the proclamation, Vancouver has the highest percentage of reports for service. The Vancouver percentage is 22.71; Kenora is second with 17.95, and Calgary third with 11.49.

NOVELTIES IN FIREWORKS.

Play an Important Part in Modern Warfare.

In a battle, under modern conditions, fireworks play a very important part, inasmuch as the fighting goes on at night as well as by day, and the combatants must see what the enemy is doing.

Most of the pyrotechnic contrivances used take the form of bombs and rockets—mere modifications of fireworks of the kind long familiar at Victoria Day celebrations.

One of the newest devices in this line is a bomb which when it bursts high in the air throws out a number of "candles" that light up the surrounding country with a vivid glare, revealing the movements of the enemy.

Each candle is provided with a parachute, by which it is upheld in the air, falling very slowly toward the earth and burning for a long time before it reaches the ground.

Another contrivance is a so-called "parachute rocket," fired from a short rifle. It has a range of 1500 yards. When it bursts in the sky it liberates a parachute that carries a cartridge filled with a chemical which burns slowly but with great brilliancy.

The cartridge, which burns for forty seconds, is suspended close beneath the parachute, the latter serving as a reflector to throw the light downward in the form of a cone. By this means the intensity of the light is much augmented, so that moving objects on the ground are made plainly visible.

It was at one time stated that there were in Holland at least 9,900 large windmills, of which the sails ranged from 80 to 100 feet long. At that time their yearly cost was reported to be nearly $10,000,000. The mills are used for many purposes—for sawing timber, beating hemp, grinding, but their principal use has always been to pump water from the lowlands into the canals, to protect the little country from being inundated.

DEFEAT OF TURKS I F GAZA ANNOUNCED AND CAPTURE ON HOLY LAND

Gen. Allenby's Forces Take Famous City—Gen. Maude's Troops Occupy Strongly-Entrenched Position on Tigris.

A despatch from London, says:—The British have captured the city of Gaza, in Palestine, the War Office announces.

The British have made an advance of nine miles, carrying the whole Turkish system of defences in this region and capturing two towns in addition to Gaza.

A later despatch says:—There are indications of a general retirement northward by the Turkish forces in Palestine.

The British pushed beyond Gaza, on the right and left, the advance penetrating as far as the mouth of the Wadi-Hesi, eight miles north of the original British line. The British captures of prisoners, guns and stores are consideable in volume.

General Allenby reports that there were considerable captures of prisoners, guns, ammunition and stores, but no details are yet available.

A despatch from London says:—Tekrit, on the Tigris River, in Mesepotamia, 90 miles north-west of Bagdad, was occupied by the British on November 6, the War Office announced on Thursday.

The text of the statement reads: "Following the successful action fought near Dup on November 2, our troops advanced further up the Tigris and on November 5th attacked the Turks, who were holding a strongly-entrenched position covering Tekrit. Under the fire of our artillery our troops with great gallanty crossed 1,200 yards of open country and the Indian Sikh and rifle regiments, pressing home the attack, captured the first two lines of the enemy trenches, inflicting heavy casualties. These trenches were consolidated, and a Turkish counter-attack proved unsuccessful.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Nov. 13—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2 do., $2.20½; No. 3, do., $2.17; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½, in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 69⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 66¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 66⅝c; No. 1 feed, 64⅝c, 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, $3.60 to $3.70, 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., $11.00; strong bakers', do., $10.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $9.80, in bags, Montreal; $9.60, Toronto; $9.60, 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, track Toronto.

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

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42½ to 43c; prints, per lb., 43 to 43½c; dairy, per lb., 36 to 38c.

Eggs—Per doz., 42 to 43c.

Potatoes—Firm; wholesalers are paying growers and country shippers $1.75 for first-class stock, f.o.b. Toronto.

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

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23½c; twins, 23½ to 23¾; old, large, 30c; twins, 30½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 45 to 46c; solids, 44 to 45c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 50 to 52c; No. 1 storage, 44c; select storage, 47 to 48c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 24 to 26c; fowl, 20 to 22c; squabs, per doz., $4 to $4.50; turkeys, 28 to 32c; ducks, Spring, 23 to 25c; geese, 21 to 22c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 25c; Spring chickens, lb., 16 to 18c; hens, 17 to 18c; ducks, Spring, 18 to 19c; geese, 16 to 18c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., $3.50; 12 oz., $3; No. 2, $2.40 to $2.50. Strained—Tins, 2½'s and 5's, 19 to 19½c per lb; 10's, 18½ to 19c; 60's, 18 to 18½c.

Beans—Canadian, nominal, imported hand-picked, $6.60 to $6.75 per bush; Limas, per lb., 17c.

Potatoes, on track—Ontario, bag, $2.

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, 43 to 44c.

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

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27¼ to 27¾c; pails, 27½ to 28c; compound, tierces, 22½ to 23c; tubs, 22¼ to 22¾c; pails, 22½ to 23c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Nov. 13—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 80c; do., No. 3, 77½c; extra No. 1 feed, 77½c; No. 2 local white, 76½ to 76½c. Barley—Malting, $1.33. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; straight rollers, bags, $5.20 to $5.35. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $4.10 to $4.25. Bran—$35. Shorts—$40 to $42. Middlings—$48 to $50. Mouillie—$58 to $60. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12 to $12.50. Cheese—finest westerns, 21¾c; do., easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 43½ to 44c; seconds, 42½ to 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. 13—Cash prices:—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 69⅝c; No. 3, do., 67½c; extra No. 1 feed, 66⅝c; No. 1 feed, 64½c; No. 2 do., 62⅝c. Barley—Unchanged. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $3.20½; No. 2 C.W., $3.13½; No. 3, do., $3.02½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Nov. 13—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.08 to $2.10. Oats—No. 3 white, 57¾ to 59½c. Flax—$3.41 to $3.43. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$31.50 to $32.

Duluth, Nov. 13—Linseed—On track, $3.40 to $3.47; arrive, $3.40; November, $3.37; December, $3.19 bid; May, $3.17¾ bid.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Nov. 13—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, $9 to $9.75; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6; milkers, good to choice, $95 to $150; do., com. and med., $75 to $85; springers, $95 to $150; light ewes, $11.50 to $13.50; bucks and culls, $9 to $10.50; sheep, heavy, $5.75 to $7.50; yearlings, $12 to $13; calves, good to choice, $14 to $15; Spring lambs, $15.75 to $16.35; hogs, fed and watered, $16.75 to $17; do., weighed off cars, $17 to $17.25; do., f.o.b., $16 to $16.25.

BRAZIL WILL CONTROL ALL GERMAN BANKS.

A despatch from Rio Janeiro says: The Chamber of Deputies has adopted all the measures recommended to the Congress by President Braz as reprisals against German agents, as well as supplementary measures, including a state of siege. These measures include the annulment of contracts for public works entered into with Germans; prohibition of new land concessions to German subjects and of the transfer of ownership of German properties; control of German banks and German commercial firms and the internment of German suspects.

SHOUL BE NO RISE IN PRICES OF SUGAR.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Dealers who have advanced the price of sugar to their customers during the past month are taking an improper advantage of the present temporary shortage and exacting an unfair profit. Such is the effect of a statement issued by the Food Controller. Mr. Hanna added that there was no excuse for retail prices to-day being higher than they were a month or six weeks ago. He pointed out that for the month of September the prices of sugar in all parts of Canada were between 10 and 11 cents per pound.

ICELAND DECIDES ON REVOLT UNLESS GRANTED FLAG

A despatch from London says:—Iceland is threatening to revolt against Denmark because the island's demand of a separate flag has not been granted.

Despatches from Scandinavia say that all political parties and virtually the entire people on the island are disposed to declare their independence unless all their demands are granted. Recently the people of Iceland appealed for home rule. This was granted, but the request for a separate flag was not acted upon.

Sign Anyway.

The Commander (to Paddy Finn, applying for special leave)—Just sign the form.

Finn—Above the line or below, sorr?

"No, on the line."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes, your whole name."

"Me Christian names?"

"Yes, your Christian names?"

"And me nicknames?"

"Never mind about your nicknames. Write down your Christian names and surname in full."

"But, sorr, I can't write."

THE BEST CARTOON OF THE WEEK

"All is unsettled; the Government is provisional, laws provisional, all provisional."

"Yes, only the war is permanent."—Novy Satirikon, Petrograd.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Essex Standing Joint Committee have granted additional war bonuses to all the county constabulary.

Trout weighing from five to five and a half pounds have been caught recently in Blagdon Lake, Somerset.

Two German war prisoners who escaped from Handforth internment camp three weeks ago, are still at large.

The importation of grapes from Spain has been authorized this year, up to one-half the amount imported in 1916.

Two German prisoners-of-war who escaped from Knockaloe Detention Camp, Isle of Man, have been re-arrested.

A colliery worker named Readman was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at Nottingham for cruelty to a pit pony.

An open-air peace meeting which had been arranged for Stevenson square, Manchester, was prohibited by the police.

The committee of management of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, have voted rewards this year for the saving of 822 lives.

A stained-glass window is to be placed in Ewshot Church, Hampshire, in memory of the late A. H. G. Creed, a naval chaplain.

"Geranium Day" at Wimbledon realized £200 for the Comforts Fund of "Wimbledon's Own" Brigade of Artillery.

Private G. Hall, Hampshire Regiment, although on crutches, jumped into the river at Leicester and saved a lady from drowning.

The crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral is open to the public for shelter only after definite police signals of an air raid have been given.

The school children of Victoria have sent £30,000 to the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John.

The Brazilian Minister in London held a reception for members of that colony residing in London, on the anniversary of the independence of Brazil.

Notwithstanding increases in salaries and war bonuses, the Richmond Gas Company have been able to declare the usual dividend of five per cent.

THE PALACE HOUSEKEEPING.

Staff of Buckingham Palace Consists Largely of Maid-Servants.

An important, though little heard of, person at Buckingham Palace is Mrs. Clerk, the housekeeper, who has been for over fifteen years in the royal employ and stands high in the regard of Queen Mary.

Mrs. Clerk has now a very large staff of maid-servants under her, as the places of several of the royal men-servants who have gone into the army have been temporarily filled by women. Mrs. Clerk engages all the maid-servants but none can be dismissed without the consent of the Queen. As a matter of fact, a servant is rarely or never dismissed from the royal service. All the maids in royal employ are the daughters or near relatives of people who have been in the royal employ for many years. There have been Churches, Leggets, and Chandlers in the royal service for generations.

A spacious reading and writing room is provided for the maids at Buckingham Palace; they begin work at 6.30 and most of them go off duty at 8.30 and have a two-hours' rest during the day. Their "outings" consist of one day a week, every second Sunday, and once a week from 4.30 to 10 p.m. Every maid in the royal service is pensioned at sixty.

GERMANS SHOT DOWN MEN WHO SURRENDERED.

A despatch from London says: The Reuter correspondent at the British front says:

About four hundred prisoners were taken at Passchendaele. A considerable number were killed by the fire of their own guns as they were being brought back, whether by accident or design has not been learned, otherwise the total would have been much higher.

The order attributed to von Hindenburg that if Passchendaele was taken it must be retaken has not borne fruit. By nightfall the Canadians were reported well dug in around the half-moon of captured ground, and plentifully supplied with machine guns.

The Doings of the Duffs.