BRITISH DRIVING ENEMY FROM VALENCIENNES BY FLANKING MOVEMENT

7,000 Prisoners and 100 Guns Captured—Haig Reports Enemy Resistance Overcome on Whole Battlefront.

A despatch from London says: Apparently the British are not desirous of taking Valenciennes by fighting the Germans in the streets of the town, but plan to outflank it.

West of Valenciennes Wednesday the British line skirted the western fringe of the town. The British were in St. Vaast and Faubourg de Lille. But the Scheldt Canal, which is broad, lies between the British and the town proper. All the bridges over the canal have been wrecked and the railway line which parallels the canal is stiff with machine guns.

Further south, however, the British are across the Scheldt at several places between the valley of the Harpies River and Thiant, and it should only be a question of time until Valenciennes becomes untenable for the enemy.

The Germans have broken down the banks and opened the sluice gates north-east and north-west of the city and have flooded vast stretches of the country in an effort to delay the British advance. The marshy lowlands on the east side of the canal, opposite the Raismes Forest, resemble a great lake. It is not probable that the city can be approached from the south-west because of similar flooded conditions.

The British, however, have fought their way into the city from the west and there have been sharp encounters in the streets between patrols.

Valenciennes still contains many civilians. An officer of the Canadian detachment fighting in the city said on Thursday: "I entered the town with a platoon and saw an old woman sauntering up a street carrying a bucket. At about the same time a machine gun opened on us from a second-storey window. I was wounded and several of my men were also hit. We retired for a moment, but the last we saw of the old Frenchwoman she was going right along as if nothing was happening."

The British troops have overcome the enemy along the whole front between the Sambre Canal and the Scheldt and their advance is being continued, Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters.

Since Wednesday morning the British have taken 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

Not A Peace Dove—This is not the dove emerging from Noah's ark, much though it looks like the old pictures of that incident, but a carrier pigeon being released from a tank in action in order to keep the H. Q. staff in touch with its movements.—British Official photograph.

BRITISH CAPTURE OVER 9,000 PRISONERS AND 150 GUNS IN 2 DAYS

Third and Fourth Armies Meet With Stiff Resistance—Several Additional Towns Occupied.

A despatch from London says: Nine thousand Germans have been made prisoners and 150 guns have been captured by the British in their attacks against the Germans, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued on Friday night.

South of Valenciennes the attack took the British forward more than two miles, thereby virtually eliminating the sharp salient which bulged into their territory with its point resting near Vendegies. The assault, which was pressed vigorously in this sector on Thursday, was renewed on Friday morning at 3 o'clock. At the same time Gen. Horne's army drove forward north of Valenciennes.

South of Valenciennes the British have reached the entire railway line on the front between Le Quesnoy and Maing.

They captured Les Tulleries, east of Colesmes, early, and after stiff fighting in which the Germans suffered heavy losses, reached Le Quesnoy.

There was very stiff fighting on both sides of Les Tulleries, toward La Coupe gorge, and over the high ground to the north-west.

Mormal Forest is invested with Germans and machine guns, but the British artillery is searching it with high explosives and gas shells.

The enemy continues to fight stubbornly against the 3rd and 4th armies, but as the British drive him from his prepared defences, they follow him up so closely he gets little chance to rally.

After the Germans had been driven from Ghissignies, the British gained a footing on a little ridge north of the town. Some sunken roads near Beaudignies and Ruesnes gave considerable trouble, but after the British had gained the high ground south-west of Ruesnes they were able to dominate the roads with their artillery fire.

The chateau at Maing proved a veritable fortress, but the town remains in the hands of the British despite German counter-attacks. As a result of these gains the British now are well established on the Valenciennes side of the Scheldt River.

U.S. TROOPS GAIN ABOUT HALF-MILE

Take Several Woods in Local Attack—Artillery Active.

A despatch from the American Armies northwest of Verdun says: In a local attack east of the Meuse the Americans on Thursday advanced about one kilometre on a three kilometre front, and the Bois Bultruy, the Bois-de-Houhpy and the Bois-de-Belleu are within the American lines, as also is a part of the Bois-de-Wavrille and Plyon-de-Traye.

The advance was made after brief artillery preparation. The enemy's response was principally with machine guns, but during the fighting he shelled the back areas and threw a few 6-inch shells into Verdun.

The artillery on both sides was active over the entire American front on Thursday. The Germans were unusually nervous owing to the activity of the Americans on both sides of the Meuse.

GERMANS SAY THEY WILL RETURN STOLEN ART WORKS

A despatch from London says: Valuable works of art belonging to museums and private owners in the regions of Cambrai, Douai and Valenciennes, now in the hands of the Germans, will be retured undamaged to their owners after the war. This announcement is made in a German Government wireless message received here.

These works of art have, under the orders of the Supreme Army Command, been sent to a place of safety to save them from destruction from bombardment, the message adds.

GERMANS FIRE ON SICK CIVILIANS

Pour Gas Shells Into District Where Influenza is Prevalent.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—One of the most seriously distressing problems the British army has been compelled to meet is that of caring for and disposing of the large civilian population left in the wake of the German army, which is retreating from the region between the Oise and Tournai. More particularly is this true of the district over which we have been advancing since Wednesday morning.

The situation is especially serious at St. Amand, where there are more than 1,500 French people suffering from Spanish influenza and cannot be moved. On Wednesday night the town was bombarded by gas shells and a large number of the inhabitants were gassed in the cellars where they were being cared for.

In one narrow British sector 42,000 civilians must be fed, housed and at least partly clothed. Denain for the moment is really dependent on the British people. All these people are completely destitute and the Germans left them with just enough clothing to cover themselves—certainly insufficient for the cold, raw weather which is prevalent at this season.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE TO SIT IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

A despatch from London says: The House of Commons has adopted a resolution in favor of women sitting in Parliament. The resolution was passed by a majority of 249.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Oct. 29.—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., 86½c; No. 3 C.W., 82½c; extra No. 1 feed, 82½c; No. 1 feed, 80½c.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal, No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

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

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, $2.11 to $2.19; do., No. 3, $2.07 to $2.15; 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 to $1.05.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, $11.65, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, 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, 52 to 55c.

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

Live poultdy—roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 24c; 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, 28¼ 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, 62 to 63c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 40c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 33 to 38c; turkeys, 38 to 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; Limas, 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 38c; 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 31½c; tubs, 31 ½ 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, Oct. 29.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 96 to 97c. Flour, new standard grade, $11.50 to $11.65. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs. $5.20 to $5.30. Bran, $37.25. Shorts, $42.25. Mouille, $68 to $70. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25. Cheese, finest easterns, 25½ to 26c. Butter, choicest creamery, 49 to 50c. Eggs, selected, 54c; No. 1 stock, 49c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.80. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $25.50 to $26. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31½ to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Extra choice heavy steers, $14.00 to $14.75; choice heavy steers, $13.25 to $13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.25 to $11.75; do., good, $10.00 to $10.25; do. medium, $8.75 to $9.25; 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, $5.75 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $145.00; $145.00; do. com. and med., $65.00 to light ewes, $13.00 to $14.00; yearlings, $15.00 to $15.50; spring lambs, $15.50 to $16.00; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $17.75; hogs, fed and watered, $18.25; do., weighed off cars, $18.50.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Good steers, $10 to $10.50; medium, $8; choice butcher bulls, $9 to $10; good, $6.50 to $7; cows, from $8.50 to $9.50; medium cows at $6 to $8; milkfed calves were $12 to $14; grassfed, $6 to $8; sheep, $9 to $12.50; lambs, $14.50 to $16; choice select hogs, $18.50 to $15 for inferior, roughs and heavies.

MESOPOTAMIAN ARMY AGAIN MAKES PROGRESS

A despatch from London says: An official communication dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia, issued by the War Office Friday night, says:

"On October 18 we were in contact with Turkish forces holding a strong position astride the Tigris, near Fatah, where the river flows through the Jebel Hamrin country. On October 23 the enemy retired northward under cover of darkness, pursued by us.

"Our forces on the main road to Mosul by way of Keruk drove the Turkish cavalry out from Tauk and advanced to within four miles of Kerkuk."

BRUGES NOW SEAT OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Havre says: The whole of the Province of Western Flanders and part of Eastern Flanders and Hainaut having been recovered from the Germans, the Belgian Government has decided to establish its administrative departments in Bruges.

GERMANS ARE LEAVING GHENT, BELGIUM

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The evacuation of Ghent, Belgium, is in full swing, according to a despatch to The Telegraaf from Sasvan Gent. The last boats in Ghent are being hastily towed toward Selzaete, near the Dutch frontier south of Sasvan Gent, the despatch adds.

SHIP LOSSES SHOW A LARGE DECREASE

A despatch from London says: The British Admiralty announces that British merchant tonnage losses during September totalled 152,000 tons gross; allied and neutral combined, 88,000 and the aggregate constitutes the lowest monthly sinkings since August, 1916, and is below that year's monthly average. The total losses for the three months ended September 30 were 893,000 tons, compared with 964,000 in the previous quarter, and a million and a half tons in the corresponding quarter of last year. The sailings of steamships exceeding five hundred tons gross between the United Kingdom and overseas ports, excluding cross-Channel traffic, was seven and a half million tons in September.

EXTREMELY IMPORTANT GAINS MADE BY THE AMERICANS

A despatch from the American Army Northwest of Verdun says: From a day of extraordinarily severe fighting the Americans emerged on Friday slightly in advance of the positions they held Thursday night. The gains made are slight, but are regarded as extremely important, especially on the left where higher ground dominating much of the surrounding terrain has been gained.

FRENCH PATROLS CROSS DANUBE INTO ROUMANIA

Paris, Oct. 25.—The War Office report on operations in the Eastern theatre states that French patrols have crossed the Danube River and invaded Roumania near Lom-Palanka, defeated German detachments and taken prisoners.

ENTENTE AND AMERICA UNITED ON WAR AIMS

A despatch from London says: Speaking in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that harmony existed between the United States and the other associated Governments as regarded war aims.

BURGOMASTER OF BRUSSELS RELEASED BY GERMANS

A despatch from the Hague says: The Vaterland, in its issue of Thursday, says it is reported that the political prisoners held by the Germans at Turnhout, Belgium, northeast of Antwerp, including Burgomaster Adolphe Max of Brussels, have been released.

Burgomaster Max was arrested in Brussels in September, 1914, for his "irreconcilable attitude," according to an announcement made by the German Military Governor of Belgium. In 1917 it was said that the Burgomaster was seriously ill in a prison at Celle, Prussia, and that King Alfonso was intervening in his behalf.

OTTOMANS ARE EVACUATING PERSIAN CITY OF TABRIZ

A despatch from Washington says: The Turkish force occupying Tabriz, Persia, is about to evacuate the city, according to a report dated October 22, from Teheran, which reached the State Department on Friday. The Turks already are withdrawing their forces along the roads leading out of Tabriz.

GERMANY WILL AWAIT THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS

A despatch from Basel says: The German War Cabinet considered President Wilson's reply at a lengthy session, according to the Frankfort Zeitung. It was decided not to answer at the present time, but to wait until it is learned what the Entente armistice conditions may be.

Famous Belfry of Bruges Used by Germans as a Garage

A despatch from London says: The famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city. Allied troops on entering the city, according to a despatch received by the Belgian Legation, found the interior walls of the historic structure broken down and chimneys added to meet the needs of the workmen.

GERMANS OFFER RESISTANCE TO FRENCH IN SERRE AND OISE VALLEYS

But Fresh Hun Divisions and New Field Fortifications Fail to Stop French Advance Toward Guise.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—Gen. Debeney's attack between Mont D'Origny and the valley of the Serre is meeting with very stout resistance. The battle was raging again fiercely on Friday morning, around Villers-le-Sec, which was occupied by the French troops.

The Germans have brought up three fresh divisions to this sector in the past few days and appear determined to dispute possession of every foot of ground. They are particularly favored by the character of the terrain which is very broken, furnishing strong natural obstacles which the enemy has utilized to the utmost by adding field fortifications upon which they have been working the past four weeks.

The position Gen. Debeney's men are attacking from Ribecourt, south-east to the valley of the Serre, is called the Herrman position by the Germans. Considerable of its general characteristics has been learned from captured orders and the reports of aviators. This is not supposed to have the same strength as the Hindenburg line, but is sufficiently strong to permit of a stout defence. Behind this line, again, there is an extension of the Hunding position in front of Guise, to which the Germans no doubt will retire when the present battle is finished.

In spite of the formidable obstacles encountered and almost constant service in the fighting line for the past three months, the forces of General Debeney continue to forge ahead, and will soon have driven the enemy back upon the old battlefield of the retreat from Charleroi to make a stand around Guise, where the French held them up for a short time during their march to the Marne.

ITALIANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE CAPTURING 3,000 PRISONERS

British Capture German Garrisons on the Piave River and French Take Mountain Position on the Asiago Plateau.

A despatch from London says: Italian troops have begun an offensive between the Piave and the Brenta. In the Monte Grappa sector Thursday they advanced across the Ornic River and captured Monte Prassolan and Monte Pertica.

In the Piave River the Italians have captured the islands of Grave Papadopoli and Maggiore. The weather on the front is unfavorable.

French troops are aiding the Italians in their new offensive. According to reports reaching London on Friday the attacks of the allies are meeting with considerable success, despite the unfavorable weather conditions. About 3,000 prisoners have been taken since the assault was launched.

On the Piave front the British have gained a footing on some islands in the river and captured enemy garrisons of 400 men. The Italians have made progress between the Brenta and the Piave, overcoming determined resistance, repulsed counter-attacks and captured 400 prisoners.

On the Asiago Plateau the French have taken Monte Sisemol, increasing their number of prisoners to 800.

The Doings of the Duffs.