

DEFEAT OF TURKS IN HOLY LAND AND CAPTURE OF GAZA ANNOUNCED

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 considerable 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 Mesopotamia, 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 Dap 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 gallantry 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.

A despatch from London says:—The entire Turkish army in Palestine is retreating towards the north. British airplanes are following up the retiring Turks and bombing them.

Forty Turkish guns were captured, says the British Official statement announcing the Ottoman retreat.

British and French naval forces are co-operating against the Turkish communications along the Mediterranean coast.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office on Friday evening concerning the operations in Mesopotamia:

"The clearing of the battle-field at Tekrit (on the Tigris north-west of Bagdad) is continuing. A large amount of war material has been found on the battlefield, in addition to that reported in Thursday's communication, especially guns and small arm munitions. The total number of prisoners captured since the action at Dur on November 2 is 319, including 17 officers. A large number of Turkish dead have been buried."

ARMISTICE OF THREE MONTHS

Proposal of Lenine, the Maximalist Leader in Petrograd.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Revolutionary Committee, supported by the military garrison, has taken over all Government offices in Moscow, according to a telegram received by David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, from the American Consul-General in Moscow.

The despatch from the Consul-General was dated Thursday, and added that conditions in the city were quiet.

"We plan to offer an armistice of three months, during which elected representatives from all nations, and not the diplomats, are to settle the questions of peace," said Nikolai Lenine, the Maximalist leader, in a speech before the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress on Friday.

"We offer these terms," M. Lenine added, "but we are willing to consider any proposals for peace, no matter from which side. We offer a just peace, but will not accept unjust terms."

FINNS DECLARE STATE OF WAR

Russian Governor Deposed by Soldiers' Committee.

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 11.—A state of war has been declared in Finland. The Provisional Soldiers' Committee has appointed a sailor named Schiecks Commissary of Finland in place of Governor-General Nekrasoff.

The Diet is in session and Russian representation in it has been completely ignored. It has voted to elect a state directorate with supreme power.

ITALY'S ARMIES TO BE DIRECTED BY ALLIED STRATEGISTS

Inter-Allied Military Committee Formed After Historic Conference—Cadorna Succeeded by Gen. Diaz.

A despatch from Italian Army Headquarters says: The conference of British, French and Italian representatives has resulted in the creation of a permanent inter-allied military committee.

New leadership for the Italian army has been provided.

General Cadorna, who has been in supreme command of the Italian army since the beginning of the war, has been given a place on the new committee.

New heads of the Italian army have been named. Gen. Diaz has been appointed first in command, with Gen. Badoglio second and Gen. Grandino third.

Gen. Foch, chief of staff of the French War Ministry, and Gen. Wilson, sub-chief of the British general

staff, will serve on the inter-allied committee with Gen. Cadorna.

Among military officers the decision of the allies to create a permanent military committee has caused great satisfaction. It is accepted as evidence that the allies have awakened to the necessity for the closest union of the whole length of the western front for the political and military conduct of the war.

The Italian armies continue their retreat across the Venetian plains toward the Piave River, where it is expected a stand shortly will be made by them, aided by large reinforcements from the British and French armies, and under a newly-formed command, which is to work in conjunction with a permanent inter-allied conference of military officers.

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 Wo-

man'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.

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.

SHOULD 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.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVING IN INCREASING NUMBERS.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 11.—Gen Pershing said to the correspondents to-day: "Troops and supplies are arriving in increasing numbers." Thanks to the French, British and American navies, he continued, the submarine to date had not claimed the life of a single American soldier on the troopships bound for France.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Nov. 13.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2 do, \$2.20; No. 3 do, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10; in store Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 69¢; No. 3 C.W., 66¢; extra No. 1 feed, 68¢; No. 1 feed, 64¢; in store Fort William. American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 65 to 66¢, nominal; No. 3 do, 64 to 65¢, 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—Malt, \$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., 42 1/2 to 43¢; prints, per lb., 43 to 43 1/2¢; dairy, per lb., 35 to 35 1/2¢. Eggs—Per doz., 42 to 43¢. Potatoes—Firm; wholesalers are paying growers and country shippers \$1.75 for first-class stock, Y.o.b. Toronto. Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23 1/2¢; twins, 23 1/2 to 23 3/4¢; old, large, 30¢; twins, 30 1/2¢. Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41¢; creamery prints, 45 to 46¢; solids, 44 to 45¢. Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 50 to 52¢; No. 1 storage, 44¢; select storage, 47 to 48¢. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 24 to 26¢; fowl, 20 to 22¢; squabs, per doz., \$4 to \$4.50; turkeys, 28 to 32¢; ducks, Spring, 23 to 25¢; geese, 21 to 22¢. Live poultry—Turkeys, 25¢; Spring chickens, lb., 16 to 18¢; hens, 17 to 18¢; ducks, Spring, 18 to 19¢; geese, 16 to 18¢. Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., \$2.50; 12 oz., \$3; No. 2, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Strained—Tins, 2 1/2 and 5's, 19 to 19 1/2¢ per lb.; 10's, 18 1/2 to 19¢; 6's, 18 to 18 1/2¢. Beans—Canadian, nominal; imported hand-picked, \$6.60 to \$6.75 per bush; Lima, per lb., 17¢. Potatoes, on track—Ontario, bag, \$2.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31¢; do, heavy, 28 to 29¢; breakfast bacon, 38 to 42¢; backs, plain, 40 to 41¢; boneless, 43 to 44¢. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 1/2 to 28¢ lb.; pure bellies, 26 1/2 to 27¢. Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 27 to 27 1/2¢; tubs, 27 1/2 to 27 3/4¢; pails, 27 1/2 to 28¢; compound, tierces, 22 1/2 to 23¢; tubs, 22 1/2 to 23¢; pails, 22 1/2 to 23¢.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Nov. 13.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 80¢; do, No. 3, 77 1/2¢; extra No. 1 feed, 77 1/2¢; No. 2 local white, 74 to 76¢. Barley—Malt, \$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 lb., \$4.10 to \$4.25; Bran—\$5.50. Shorts—\$4 to \$4.25. Middlings—\$4 to \$5.00. Mouille—\$5 to \$6. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$12 to \$12.50. Cheese—finest westerns, 21¢; do, easterns, 21¢. Butter—Choicest creamery, 43 1/2 to 44¢; seconds, 42 1/2 to 43¢. Eggs—Fresh, 53 to 55¢; selected, 48 to 49¢; No. 1 stock, 42 to 43¢; No. 2 stock, 39 to 40¢. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.80 to \$2.25.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—Cash prices:—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 69¢; No. 3 do, 67 1/2¢; extra No. 1 feed, 66 1/2¢; No. 1 feed, 64 1/2¢; No. 2 do, 62¢. Barley—Unchanged. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.20; No. 2 C.W., \$3.13; No. 3 do, \$3.02.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, Nov. 13.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2.08 to \$2.10. Oats—No. 3 white, 67 1/2 to 69¢. Flax—\$3.41 to \$3.43. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—\$31.50 to \$32. Duluth, Nov. 13.—Lined—On track, \$3.40 to \$3.47; arrive, \$3.40; November, \$3.37; December, \$3.19 bid; May, \$3.17 1/2 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 culs, \$9 to \$10.50; sheep, heavy, \$6.75 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, \$6.75 to \$7; do, weighed off car, \$17 to \$17.25; do, f.o.b., \$16 to \$16.25.

Some farmers hesitate to plant sweet clover on their farms for fear they will have difficulty in eradicating it when the fields are planted to other crops. The results obtained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient proof that there is no foundation for such fear.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN FLANDERS

Half a Mile at Passchendaele on 2,500-Yard Front.

London, Nov. 11.—Driving resistlessly northward along the Passchendaele Ridge Saturday, Haig's troops won all their objectives within four hours, and even pressed beyond them at some points. The attack was made on a front of 2,500 yards (1 1/2 miles) and the German lines were pierced half a mile. The operation widened the salient about Passchendaele and Goeberg considerably, giving the British a firm grip on their recently-acquired positions on the northern crest of the ridge.

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.

BRITISH AND FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS REACH THE ITALIAN LINE

Teutons Recapture Asiago—British Batteries Are Now in Position and Shelling The Enemy.

London, Nov. 11.—On the Italian front the Italian line in the north has stiffened under the reinforcement it has received from the British and French. Even the German official communication does not mention any further retirement by the Italians, but, on the contrary, admits that east of Asiago, where the Austro-Germans made gains late last week, the Italians in strong force attacked the invaders and recaptured lost positions. The Italians took about 100 prisoners. In the Sugana Valley an enemy advance guard was captured.

Along the middle and southern reaches of the Piave, the Italians are holding their line tenaciously, although they have been forced to give up the Vidor bridgehead, north-east of Treviso, after having fought a delaying battle in which they had time to blow up the bridge crossing the stream.

Italian Headquarters, Nov. 10.—British batteries have taken their position along the front line prepared to give support to the heroic services heretofore chiefly borne by the Italian rearguards in the effort to stay the Austro-German advance.