Nov. 1917

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. [illegible]owitt, 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.

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.

10,316 HAVE REPORTED 105,266 ASK EXEMPTION.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Official figures showing reports for service and claims for exemption up to and including October 29 show that 10,316 men of Class One under the Military Service Act have reported, and 105,266 have applied for exemption. The percentage which the total bears to the estimated male population between the ages of 20 and 34, unmarried or widowers without children, is 19.94.

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."

BIG TURK LOSSES CAUSED BY BRITISH.

A despatch from London says: An official statement on the operations in Egypt says that with reference to a Turkish communication on Sunday claiming to have inflicted a severe check on the British troops, the real facts are reported by Gen. Allenby as follows:

"On Saturday our line of cavalry posts thrown out in advance of our main positions was attacked by a force of about 3,000 Turks, with twelve guns. Though outnumbered and enveloped on both flanks, detachments of the London Yeomanry fought with great gallantry, holding their positions for six hours until assistance arrived, and thereby rendering great service to their infantry comrades. Repeated charges by the Turkish cavalry resulted in only a slight gain of ground at the expense of heavy losses. Our casualties were under 100."

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."

...LIANS 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., 66½c; No. 3 C.W., 64½c; extra No. 1 feed, 63½c; No. 1 feed, 62½c, 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, 15c; ducklings, 20 to 23c; turkeys, 27c; geese, 15c.

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 32c.

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

Beans—Canadian, primed, 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., $4.40 to $4.25. Bran—$35. Shorts—$40 to $42. Middlings—$48 to $50. Mouille—$55 to $60. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12 to $12.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 24½c; do., easterns, 24½c. 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., 66½c; No. 3 C.W., 64½c; extra No. 1 feed, 63½c; No. 1 feed, 62½c; No. 2 feed, 60½c. 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, 57½ to 58½c. 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, $8.60 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; sheep, $9.50 to $11; choice milk-fed calves, $14 to $15; grass-fed, $8 to $11; hogs, $16.75 to $17.

FLOODS SWEEP SOUTH AFRICA

Eight Inches of Rainfall Within Twenty-four Hours.

A despatch from London says: Four months of abnormal rain in Natal, South Africa, culminated Saturday and Sunday in a storm in which more than eight inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours, as a result of which widespread destruction is reported, says a Reuter despatch from Durban, Natal.

The Ungeni River, deeply swollen by the storm, swept suddenly down upon Durban, submerging the thickly populated district on the Springfield Flats. Many persons were swept away and drowned. Reuter's correspondent adds that the mortality is believed to be great among the Indian population, while much damage was done to railroads by many washouts.

According to a Central News despatch from Johannesburg the number of British Indians natives drowned is believed to have reached 1,000.

"Isn't it dreadful for the price of bread to go up?" "Well, if bread is any good at all, it is bound to rise."

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 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. There is nothing further of special interest to report.

"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."

FLOWERS OF NO MAN'S LAND.

British Soldier Retains Love of the Beautiful Amid Carnage.

That man's love of the beautiful is not killed by carnage has been shown many times on the western front, but perhaps nowhere more strongly than in the case of Lance-Corporal Vernon Rawcliffe of Accrington, England, who made a garden last summer of the motor lorry on which he carries munitions up to the firing line.

Rawcliffe built narrow boxes about the sides and back of the truck and in them planted a variety of flowers. A succession of pansies, forget-me-nots, primroses, daffodils and tulips bloomed, and geraniums and bits of ivy flourished there. The soldier made a rite of his flower tending, working after hours when he was half dead with fatigue, and his lorry brought more than shells to the jaded men in the trenches.

It brought fragrance and color and beautiful small buds that do not grow out in No Man's Land. Blossoms were sometimes plucked by Rawcliffe and given to wounded men, and he has been known to leave a nosegay or two behind to decorate a dugout.

Except for planting narrow strips, borders and terraces, seeding gives better satisfaction in establishing a lawn than does sod.

Plant not only tulips in your spring flower beds but also hyacinths, narcissus, crocus, snowdrops, scillas, iris, peonies, spiraes, etc.

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.

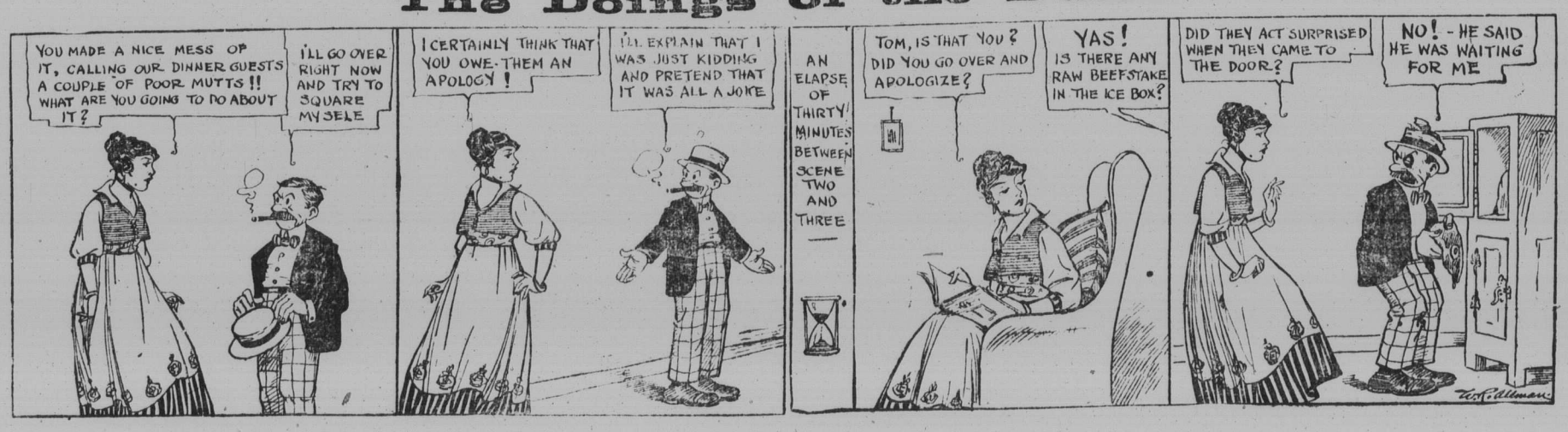
"During a recent month," he continued, "the mileage steamed by our battleships, cruisers, and destroyers alone amounted to one million ship's miles in home waters. In addition to this, the naval auxiliary forces patrolled more than six million miles in the same period and territory. The displacement 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.

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.

Feed the cull potatoes to the hogs. Cook thoroughly and mix with cornmeal, shorts or bran. Skim milk is a food addition.

Clean soiled light cloth garments by rubbing them with hot salt. Afterward well brush with a clean brush, and dampen and press if necessary.

The Doings of the Duffs.