



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 Lenin, 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 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.

ARMISTICE OF THREE MONTHS

Proposal of Lenin, 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 Lenin, the Maximalist leader, in a speech before the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress on Friday. "We offer these terms," Mr. Lenin 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."

EXEMPTION CLAIMS AGGREGATE 206,167.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Claims for exemption filed through-out 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.

In saving the child you are saving the state.

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 inter-allied 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 should 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.

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 capture 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:—The clearing of the battle-field at Tekrit, on the Tigris River, in Mesopotamia, 90 miles north-west of Baghdad, was occupied by the British on November 6, the War Office announced 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 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 retreating 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 Baghdad) 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."

Markets of the World

Wheat
Toronto, Nov. 13.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2 do., \$2.20; No. 3 do., \$2.17; No. 4 do., \$2.14; No. 5 do., \$2.11; No. 6 do., \$2.08; No. 7 do., \$2.05; No. 8 do., \$2.02; No. 9 do., \$1.99; No. 10 do., \$1.96; No. 11 do., \$1.93; No. 12 do., \$1.90; No. 13 do., \$1.87; No. 14 do., \$1.84; No. 15 do., \$1.81; No. 16 do., \$1.78; No. 17 do., \$1.75; No. 18 do., \$1.72; No. 19 do., \$1.69; No. 20 do., \$1.66; No. 21 do., \$1.63; No. 22 do., \$1.60; No. 23 do., \$1.57; No. 24 do., \$1.54; No. 25 do., \$1.51; No. 26 do., \$1.48; No. 27 do., \$1.45; No. 28 do., \$1.42; No. 29 do., \$1.39; No. 30 do., \$1.36; No. 31 do., \$1.33; No. 32 do., \$1.30; No. 33 do., \$1.27; No. 34 do., \$1.24; No. 35 do., \$1.21; No. 36 do., \$1.18; No. 37 do., \$1.15; No. 38 do., \$1.12; No. 39 do., \$1.09; No. 40 do., \$1.06; No. 41 do., \$1.03; No. 42 do., \$1.00; No. 43 do., \$0.97; No. 44 do., \$0.94; No. 45 do., \$0.91; No. 46 do., \$0.88; No. 47 do., \$0.85; No. 48 do., \$0.82; No. 49 do., \$0.79; No. 50 do., \$0.76; No. 51 do., \$0.73; No. 52 do., \$0.70; No. 53 do., \$0.67; No. 54 do., \$0.64; No. 55 do., \$0.61; No. 56 do., \$0.58; No. 57 do., \$0.55; No. 58 do., \$0.52; No. 59 do., \$0.49; No. 60 do., \$0.46; No. 61 do., \$0.43; No. 62 do., \$0.40; No. 63 do., \$0.37; No. 64 do., \$0.34; No. 65 do., \$0.31; No. 66 do., \$0.28; No. 67 do., \$0.25; No. 68 do., \$0.22; No. 69 do., \$0.19; No. 70 do., \$0.16; No. 71 do., \$0.13; No. 72 do., \$0.10; No. 73 do., \$0.07; No. 74 do., \$0.04; No. 75 do., \$0.01; No. 76 do., \$0.00; No. 77 do., \$0.00; No. 78 do., \$0.00; No. 79 do., \$0.00; No. 80 do., \$0.00; No. 81 do., \$0.00; No. 82 do., \$0.00; No. 83 do., \$0.00; No. 84 do., \$0.00; No. 85 do., \$0.00; No. 86 do., \$0.00; No. 87 do., \$0.00; No. 88 do., \$0.00; No. 89 do., \$0.00; No. 90 do., \$0.00; No. 91 do., \$0.00; No. 92 do., \$0.00; No. 93 do., \$0.00; No. 94 do., \$0.00; No. 95 do., \$0.00; No. 96 do., \$0.00; No. 97 do., \$0.00; No. 98 do., \$0.00; No. 99 do., \$0.00; No. 100 do., \$0.00.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN FLANDERS

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

London, Nov. 11.—Driving resolutely 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 Goebert considerably, giving the British a firm grip on their recently-acquired positions on the northern crest of the ridge.

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.

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.

Do You Carve This Way?

A famous French chef lays down the following laws for carving roast chicken: Lay the chicken on its side. Stick your fork into the leg and lift it up, meanwhile holding down firmly the rest of the chicken. Cut through the joint on the back; pressing the joint between the leg and second joint, cut through. Stick your fork into the wing so as not to interfere with the knife; cut through the joint and loosen the meat surrounding it; pull down with the fork and press firmly on the carcass with the knife. Do all this carefully and you can pull all the meat from the breast with the wing. Now cut each breast crosswise in half. Turn the chicken over and carve the other side. 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.

THE BEST CARTOON OF THE WEEK



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.

ITALIAN TROOPS STILL RETREAT TO MAKE SHELLS FOR U.S. ARMY

Considerable Fighting in Hills of Vittorio and at Northern Front. 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 supposed 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.

ADVANCE IN PALESTINE

Gen. Allenby's Troops Capture Askalon, 40 Miles From Jerusalem. London, Nov. 10.—Capture of Askalon, ten miles beyond Gaza, and only 40 miles from Jerusalem, by the British, was officially announced in a report from the Egyptian front to-day. Over 100 prisoners and eight field guns were also taken. The Turkish losses exclusive of prisoners are 10,000. The number of guns captured has been increased to more than 70. 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.

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 had 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.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Lieutenant James D. Robertson, Gordon Highlanders, formerly assistant minister of Strathgogie, has been awarded the Military Cross. Mrs. Rudolph Polack, Glamis House, Dundee, has given £500 each to the Dundee Day Nurseries and Dundee Orphan Institution. Mrs. Lennox Beattie, commandant of the Edinburgh V.A.D.s, has sent a further sum of £110 to the Edinburgh Lord Provost's Fund. Miss McIntosh's free gift sale at the Gatty marine laboratory realized £157 for the blinded and crippled soldiers and sailors. The Ministry of Pensions have appointed Lady Baxter, of Dundee, representative for Scotland on the joint disablement committee. There are now eighty-seven associations in connection with the City of Aberdeen War Savings Committee with a total membership of 8,518. Lieut. A. Hope Kinnear, of the Camerons, recently killed in action, was a son of W. Kinnear, formerly schoolmaster at Killybeg, Forfar. Sir Alexander McRobert, of Cawnpore, has made over to the Smith's Convalescence Home, Newhills, securities which will produce £280 yearly. The Dundee Town Council have requested Lord Provost Don to accept the office for another three years, and he has accepted. Rev. John Mansie, Tay Square U.F. Church, Dundee, who went to the front with the Y.M.C.A., is now in a base hospital suffering from gas poisoning. A memorial window has been erected in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Highland Society to Lord Archibald Campbell, father of the Duke of Argyll. As a result of the sports, pageant, and flag day held by the Glasgow wholesale meat trade, £1,050 was collected for the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital. Sergeant James Esslemont, Royal Scots, son of James Esslemont Buckie, has been awarded the Military Medal. Allan Garrett Anderson, who has been appointed Controller of the Navy is a cousin of the first Lord of the Admiralty. Lieutenant William Kak, Argylls, whose mother resides at Ormedale avenue, Glasgow, has been awarded the Military Cross. On a gala day held at Peterhead, the sum of £1,000 was raised to provide comforts for the Gordon Highlanders and Buchan soldiers.

POWER OF TREE-GROWTH. Expansive Force of the Roots of a Tree Splits Rocks Asunder.

The great expansive power of tree-growth is shown in The Guide to Nature, by H. E. Zimmerman. "According to experiments have been made by scientific investigators to show the remarkable power of growing plants. It has been found that comparatively delicate plants have, in their growth, lifted weights totalling hundreds of pounds. Some years ago a picture was published in Strand Magazine, showing how a plant had pushed itself up through a hard pavement constructed of asphalt, gravel, etc. The growing power of a tree, especially after it has attained considerable size, is correspondingly greater. Contrary to what many people think, most rocks have seams, or cracks of varying definiteness, or they eventually develop them through the action of rain, frost and sunshine. Into these cracks, however minute, the rootlets of small plants penetrate, carrying with them a little humus, to decay and to be followed by other roots. Moisture follows, which freezes and cracks off small rock-particles, when larger roots find their way in, carrying and deepening through the course of many years, becomes filled with drifting dirt, when perhaps a seed of some tree blows into it, and then the real process of rock-splitting begins on a larger and more rapid scale. If the rock has a well-developed seam the expansive force of the roots of a tree is likely to split it entirely asunder."

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." "Yes, your whole name." "Yes, 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."

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 of a-pained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient proof that there is no foundation for such fear.