BRITISH TRANSPORT ESCAPES AFTER FIGHT WITH U-BOAT

About 100 of Those on Board Killed or Wounded by Gunfire—A Number of Others Missing

A despatch from London says: Twenty-three men were killed and fifty wounded in an attack by gunfire on the British transport Mercian in the Mediterranean. The Mercian escaped and reached port. Announcement of the attack on the Mercian was made by the British War Office as follows:

"The outward bound transport Mercian was attacked by gunfire from an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. She reached harbor safely with casualties of 23 killed, 30 missing and 50 wounded, who were landed and are in a hospital."

The Mercian is a vessel of 6,305 tons gross and 400 feet long. She was built in 1908 and is owned in Liverpool.

Although some of the German U-boats, the number is not known, succeeded in getting through the Straits, two more which attempted to follow them were sunk by a British cruiser off Gibraltar, according to a despatch received from Algeciras, received at Madrid.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—Manitoba wheat—New crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.12¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.09¼, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 48c, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 74c, on track Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop—No. 3 white, 39 to 40c; commercial oats, 38 to 39c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 97 to 99c; wheat slightly sprouted, 92 to 95c, and tough according to sample; wheat sprouted, smutty and tough, according to sample, 75 to 88c, all according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, $2.10; sample peas, according to sample, $1.25 to $1.75, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 56 to 60c; feed barley, 47 to 52c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 78 to 80c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 88 to 90c; rye, tough, 75 to 83c, according to sample, and according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $5.85; second patents, in jute bags, $5.85; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.15, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, $4.10 to $4.40, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, for prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights. Bran, $21 per ton; shorts, $23 per ton; middlings, $25 per ton; good feed flour, $1.45 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 32 to 33c; do., solids, 30 to 31½c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per dozen; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 42 to 45c, case lots.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c; combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $1.50 to $2.

Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 16c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 16c; geese, 14 to 16c; turkeys, 20 to 22c.

Cheese—Large, 17½c; twins, 17¾c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at $1.10, and New Brunswicks at $1.15 to $1.20 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15 to 15½c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18½ to 19c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15½ to 16c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 26 to 28c.

Lard—Pure lard, tubs, 13½ to 13¾c; compound, tubs, 11c; do., pails, 11½c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 46 to 46½c; No. 3 local white, 45 to 45½c; No. 4 local white, 44 to 44½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 65c; malting, 66½ to 67c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 80c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.95; seconds, $5.45; strong bakers', $5.25; Winter patents, choice, $5.80; straight rollers, $5.10 to $5.20; do., bags, $2.40 to $2.50. Rolled oats—Bbls. $5.20 to $5.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.45 to $2.55. Bran, $21. Shorts, $23. Middlings, $29 to $30. Mouillie, $30 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.50 to $18.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 16¾ to 17c; finest easterns, 16¼ to 16⅜. Butter—Choicest creamery, 32 to 32¼c; seconds, 31½ to 31¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 42c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 26c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 95c to $1.15. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13 to $13.25. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28 to $28.50; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27 to $27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10¼c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10¾c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Nov. 16.—Wheat—December, 98c; May, $1.01⅞; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.03; No. 1 Northern, $1 to $1.02; No. 2 Northern, 95 to 98c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66½ to 67½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34 to 34½c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $18.25.

Duluth, Nov. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.03⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.02⅛; No. 2 Northern, 97⅞ to 98⅛c; No. 2 hard Montana, $1.01⅛; December, 98½c; May, $1.02¾; Durum, No. 1, 96c; No. 2, 92c; December, 94⅝c; May, 99c. Linseed—Cash, $2.08½ to $2.09; December, $2.05; May, $2.07.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—Best heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.65; good heavy steers, $8 to $8.15; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.45 to $7.60; do., good, $7.10 to $7.35; do., medium, $6.50 to $6.75; do., common, $5 to $5.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.25 to $6.50; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.30 to $6.50; do., good, $6 to $6.75; do., medium, $5 to $5.50; do., common, $4.25 to $5.75; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75 canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $5.50 to $6.50; sheep, heavy, $4.25 to $4.75; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.50; spring lambs, cwt., $8.85 to $9.25; calves, medium to choice, $7.25 to $10.50; hogs, fed and watered, $8.75 to $8.90.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25; butchers' cows and bulls, $4.50 to $6; cows, $3.15 to $3.35; bulls, $4 to $4.50. Ontario lambs sold at $8.75 to $9, and Quebec lambs at $8.25 to $8.50; sheep, $5.25 to $6 per cwt. Calves, milk-fed stock, 7 to 8c per lb., and grass-fed at 3 to 6c. Hogs, selected lots, $9.15 to $9.25 per cwt., weighed off cars.

ASKS FOR ARMISTICE FOR BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

A despatch from London says: An appeal for truces to allow the burial of the dead and acquaint relatives of the fallen with their names is being made to the rulers of the warring powers by the International Red Cross.

"The most elementary feeling of charity, the most imperious appeal of pity," it says, "demand all useful measures to acquaint families with the fate of the fallen."

The appeal asks that positive instructions be sent to military commanders with a view to the mitigation of needless aggravation of the sufferings of war.

NURSES DROWNED TO SAVE THE FIGHTING MEN

A despatch from London says: A correspondent of the Morning Post sends a story told by the captain of a French cruiser which well illustrates the important part being played by many noble women in the war. The captain says his vessel was instrumental in saving a number of lives when a British transport was torpedoed some time ago in the Aegean Sea. On board were thirty-six nursing Sisters, of whom a number were drowned. When the French boats came on the scene the nurses called out with one accord: "Fighting men first." Such an instance of devotion to the flag surely deserves to live in British history.

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The Week's Developments in the War.

Except in the Balkans, which best opinion repeatedly says is at most a "side-show," both the initiative and the offensive have rested during the week with the Entente Allies. There have been actions near Lille, near Arras, east of Rheims and between Verdun and Nancy on the Western front begun by the French. The Germans attacked in the Champagne without success, but the French determined the nature of the fighting and always had the upper hand. Italian troops were successful both in offensive and defensive actions. Near Riga and Dvinsk and in other sectors far to the south on the 1,000-mile Eastern front, the Czar's troops were "nibbling" with some success; at all events showing the enemy that to reduce his force there for the benfit of the Balkan front was a mistaken policy. In the Serbian campaign the Teutons and Bulgarians were successful, but not continuously so, in the north. They also occupied Nish and reoccupied Veles. But French and British troops were winning ground as rapidly as their strength and transport would allow. In the Baltic British submarines were "top-dog." In the Mediterranean the civilized world had one more objective lesson in the Hun campaign of murder on the high seas with the sinking of the Italian liner "Ancona," scores of women and children being drowned. Unofficial reports told of two German submarines which had accounted for several small Allied ships, near Gibraltar, themselves being sunk. Shaded portions of the map illustrate the diminutive section of Central Europe which remains neutral.

25 AMERICANS ON THE ANCONA

Believed the Majority Went Down With the Submarined Liner.

A despatch from London says: The Italian liner Ancona, sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, had on board 83 first cabin passengers, 60 second cabin and 339 steerage, the majority women and children, intending to make their homes in America.

The owners of the Ancona at Naples have received advices that 320 of those aboard the Ancona have been landed at ports in Tunis. Of 161 brought by a mine-sweeper and torpedo boat to Bizerta four died. Forty-one members of the crew and four passengers have also been landed at Tunis.

The survivors include Cecile Greil, 143 Italians, 16 Greeks and one Russian. It is asserted that 24 of the Ancona's passengers were naturalized Americans.

Berlin was quick to send out word to the effect that the Ancona's destroyer was not a German submarine. The first despatch from the German capital was one transmitting a message by the Overseas News Agency, a bureau enjoying the special attention and censorship of the German Government and generally regarded as the official mouthpiece for overseas news service. This statement said:

"Information from a reliable source is to the effect that the steamship Ancona was sunk by an Austro-Hungarian submarine. She attempted to escape and thus compelled the submarine to use her guns."

There is no report from any source, however, indicating that the vessel was warned previous to the attack.

Rome and Milan despatches allege that when the submarine gave chase, the Ancona increased her speed, but the submarine slowly caught up to her and began firing, repeatedly hitting the stern of the vessel.

Scenes of panic occurred aboard the Ancona, when eventually the captain gave up his attempt to escape, whereupon, after further shelling, the submarine fired a torpedo.

The Ancona listed and began to sink. There was no time to lower all the boats. Many of the passengers, who were rescued, jumped overboard with life belts.

A wireless call for help brought the French steamer Pledan (Plaidan) and several launches to the rescue. They made many rescues.

It is thought possible that the same submarine sank the Marseilles steamer France, which had disembarked a thousand French troops at Mudros, Lemnos Island.

The new trans-Atlantic liner Giuseppe Verdi left Naples a few hours after the Ancona and has arrived safely at Gibraltar.

A Tunis despatch to the Giornale d'Italia gives a dramatic, though brief, account of the attack.

"A submarine approached the Ancona," says this account, "and as soon as the steamer saw it, an attempt was made to escape at full speed. The Ancona was overtaken and stopped. Then the submarine fired on the Ancona, sinking her amid the desperate cries of the passengers.

"The lifeboats were next attacked, the submarine likewise firing on them. A woman, a man and two children were killed; their bodies are at Bizerta."

RIGA AND DVINSK BEYOND REACH

Germans Have Abandoned Hope of Progressing Further for the Present.

A despatch from London says: Operations on the eastern front have assumed a new importance. In the north the Germans apparently have abandoned any hope of reaching Riga and Dvinsk, and are being driven back from the Dvina, which was their objective. The Russians in the Riga region are attempting an outflanking movement, and their recent successes have brought them within striking distance of the Takum-Mitau railway, which connects the German fighting front with the fortress of Windau. The Germans are also falling back before Dvinsk as the result of the Russian offensive near Lake Swenton, while in the south Gen. Ivanoff has continued to harass the invaders by repeated thrusts, which during the past five weeks, according to Petrograd officials, have brought him over 125,000 prisoners. In the most recent of these thrusts, near Rudka, the bag totalled 6,000, many of whom were Germans.

The retirement of the German troops under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, which had been attempting to reach Riga, was not due to rain, as was claimed in the Berlin official report, but was the direct result of the Russian offensive. A Petrograd official report states: "In the region of Schlok our troops have advanced to the west of Raggatz, fighting all the time. After eleven days of almost uninterrupted fighting in the marsh region our troops captured Kammern and Anting. The Germans, who suffered heavy losses, were thrown back to the west."

RUSSIANS NEARING PERSIAN CAPITAL

Germans, Austrians and Turks Are Now Preparing to Leave the City.

A despatch from Petrograd says: According to the latest advices received in Teheran, Persia, according to a despatch from that city, a Russian force is within 45 miles of Teheran, and the indications are that the Germans, Austrians and Turks in the city are preparing to leave, removal of the archives of the German and Austrian Legations to the American Legation, for instance, being in progress.

At a secret session of Parliament, the despatch states, a majority of the deputies expressed the hope that an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between Russia and Persia would be reached. The Cabinet Ministers had been in session for 24 hours, it is added, trying to formulate conditions acceptable to Russia and Great Britain.

Much excitement is reported in the city, according to the despatch, over the energetic action of the Entente allies, and it is reported that the Shah will retire to Ispahan in the event that the Persian proposals are not acceptable.

Fat Stock Show.

As evidenced by advertisement, the Toronto Fat Stock Show are giving special attention to the farmer and breeder, and are offering many handsome prizes for classes where stock must be fed and owned by exhibitor. This is work along the right lines, and should bring out a good entry.

This is the first war in which submarines have been used.

No naval secret is more carefully guarded than that of the code-book. The box in which this volume is kept is weighted with lead and perforated, so that it will sink on being thrown overboard—the last act of a captain when a ship is taken into action.

COMPULSION AFTER NOV. 30 IF YOUNG MEN FAIL TO RECRUIT

Lord Derby, With Authority of Prime Minister, Serves Notice on Medically Fit of Great Britain

A despatch from London says: A strong intimation of compulsion at an early date is contained in a statement by the Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting. This statement is made, Lord Derby declares, with the authority of the Prime Minister. It says:

"If young men medically fit and not indispensable in any business of national importance or any business conducted for the general good of the community do not come forward voluntarily before November 30, the Government will, after that date, take the necessary steps to redeem the pledge made on November 2."

On the date referred to Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that if young men did not come forward voluntarily and enlist "other and compulsory means would be taken before married men were called upon to fill their engagement to serve."

Lord Derby adds: "Whether a man is indispensable or not to his business will be decided, not by the man or his employer, but by competent authorities and tribunals which are being set up to consider such cases."

TROOPS POURING INTO BALKANS

Continued Landing of Allies Has Alarmed Bulgaria and Turkey.

A despatch from London says: The continued landing of British and French troops at Salonica is causing some uneasiness to Bulgaria and Turkey, and the Ministers of those two powers have again protested to the Greek Government, which has taken formal notice of their protest.

The determination of the Entente allies in their Balkan campaign is shown by the large force they are sending to the Balkans, and news has been received from Rome that Italy also has decided to intervene in this region "in a manner worthy of her greatness," and to give sufficient support to the British and French to assure a complete triumph. This is said to have had some influence on Greece and Roumania. Roumania, however, is waiting for the developments of the Russian plant.

The life-or-death battle of the main Serbian army with the Teutonic invaders is now in progress.

The theory that this army is in wild flight toward the Montenegrin frontier, to escape from the iron ring gradually being closed around them, has been exploded by the receipt of two official Serbian War Office reports, which show that the chief defending force of the little kingdom is in touch with the Teutons in Central Serbia, with fierce fighting being in progress south and east of Kraljevo.

CHANGE

Quit Tea and Coffee and Got Well.

A woman's tea and coffee experience is interesting: "For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excrutiating pain and heart palpitation and all the time I was so nervous and restless.

"From childhood up I had been a tea and coffee drinker, and for the past 20 years I had been trying different physicians, but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been helped by leaving off tea and coffee and drinking Postum, and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health I decided to try Postum.

"I made the change to Postum, and there is such a difference in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coffee. My health now is wonderfully good.

"As soon as I made the shift to Postum I got better, and now my troubles are gone. I am fleshy, my food assimilates, the pressure in the chest and palpitation are all gone, my bowels are regular, have no more stomach trouble, and my headaches are gone. Remember, I did not use medicines at all—just left off tea and coffee and used Postum steadily." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.