ALL ELIGIBLE UNMARRIED MEN WILL BE ENROLLED IN BRITAIN

If They Do Not Volunteer by January 1st They Will be Brought in by Compulsion

A despatch from London says: If eligible single men do not volunteer they will be brought in by compulsion. Lord Derby states this in a letter to Premier Asquith, in reply to which the Premier says the statement "correctly expresses the intentions of the Government." This pledge removes all doubt of the uncertainty of the last few days, and absolutely commits the Government to conscription unless all the eligible men, that is, exclusive of the munition workers and others engaged in work necessary for the country, have not enlisted by December 31.

STUDIED HATE IN PRISON CAMP

British Soldiers Confined at Wittenberg, Germany, Suffer Keenly.

A despatch from London says: The British press bureau has published the reports of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, and members of the Embassy Staff in Berlin, relative to the condition of British prisoners of war in the camp at Wittenberg, Prussia.

Lithgow Osborne reported that his whole impression of the camp authorities was utterly unlike that which he had received in every other camp he visited. Instead of regarding their charges as honorable prisoners of war, he stated, they apparently regarded them as criminals whom a regime of fear alone sufficed to keep in obedience.

"All evidence of kindly human feeling between the authorities and the prisoners was lacking," said Mr. Osborne, "and in no other camp have I found signs of fear on the part of the prisoners that what they might say to me would result in suffering for them afterwards."

The following extracts are taken from Ambassador Gerard's report:

"I regret to state that after a careful examination of the camp and long conversations with the prisoners my impression is even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect.

"Upon my arrival at the camp I was not received by the general who acts as commandant, but by a major.

"There are over 4,000 prisoners in the camp, of whom 278 are British. Among these I found only sixteen overcoats. The men, on the whole, are insufficiently clothed.

"The men told me that one of the British medical officers in the camp recently was struck by a German non-commissioned officer and this proved to be true.

"Many prisoners complain that dogs were brought in by German soldiers at night, and that in certain cases prisoners had had their clothes torn by these dogs. I asked the authorities whether they considered dogs necessary for the preservation of order, saying that at no other camps had I seen dogs used for this purpose, and they informed me that they considered it absolutely necessary, that dogs were needed to protect the German soldiers on duty. I was shown half a dozen of these dogs, which were of the usual police type.

"Two prisoners informed me that the conditions in the camp had unquestionably improved greatly in the last few months; that last year when an epidemic of spotted typhus existed the camp conditions had been indescribably bad.

"They said that they then implored the German authorities to put the British soldiers in barracks by themselves, as this was the only way to prevent an outbreak of the epidemic, which had been brought to the camp by Russians. This request was refused on the ground that the British should learn to know their allies better. Largely because of this 50 British military prisoners and 9 civilians died of the disease."

NEW INDICTMENTS FOR PASSPORT FRAUDS

A despatch from Washington says: Further investigations of the activities of Austrian Consul-General von Nuber and his associates will be made by the Department of Justice as a result of a conference in New York between A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigations, and Dr. Joseph Goricar, former Austrian Consul. A department statement announcing this also said that information had been obtained which probably would lead to further indictments for passport frauds.

GERMAN LINES GROWING THIN

Reports from the Russian Fighting Fronts Show the Wastage of Enemy.

A despatch from Petrograd says: "We have mastered the situation, and the action will develop according to our initiative," is the report sent by Gen. Ruszky, the Russian commander who leads the army on the Dvinsk front against Field Marshal von Hindenburg. "The enemy is demoralized, and its backbone broken," Gen. Ruszky adds.

These words apparently are confirmed by the German casualty lists published recently, which show that the enemy has lost 85,000 men in the last few weeks on the Russian front.

Russian military observers are finding frequent indications that the German lines on this front are growing increasingly thin. These are furnished by reports from the fighting lines, notably from the sector north-east of Riga. As an instance, it is stated that in capturing the passage between two marshes, the Russians found the sole defenders of the positions to be two Germans with machine guns.

GERMAN DESTROYER STEAMED AWAY

Pursued British Steamer Into Swedish Waters Where Her Designs Were Frustrated.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The British steamer Thelma's departure from Trelleborg, Sweden, where she had been lying since the beginning of the war, was marked by an exciting naval adventure, in which the vessel escaped capture by a German destroyer through assistance rendered by the Swedish torpedo boat Pollux.

When south of Landskrona, 16 miles north-east of Copenhagen, the Thelma was pursued by the German destroyer W132 into Swedish territorial waters. While the Germans were in the act of boarding the steamer, the Polux forced them to return to their boat, and, running between the two vessels, informed the Germans that every means would be employed to prevent the Thelma from being taken.

After an interval of silence in which both warships cleared for action, the German destroyer steamed away.

GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS ADMITTED DUTY FREE

Col. Hodgetts, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner in London, in a cable to the Dominion headquarters, states that the treasury have given directions that all gift parcels of dutiable goods sent to members of the Canadian contingents on duty in Great Britain are to be admitted duty free. The contents of the parcels should be declared. Further, no duty is charged by the French Government on any goods sent to the British forces in France.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER IS SUNK BY A MINE

A despatch from London says: Reports have reached here that the Norwegian steamship Ulriken struck a mine and was sunk near Galloper Light.

Twenty members of the crew of the Ulriken have landed on the east coast. They say their vessel was sunk in the North Sea and that four of the crew are missing.

The survivors assert that a Greek steamer also met with disaster.

The first time a girl is engaged she imagines herself as important as a heroine in a novel.

Russia to Suspend All Enemy Enterprises

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Council of Ministers has decided to suspend all the remaining commercial and industrial enterprises in Russia belonging to subjects of enemy countries. These number over one thousand and employ thirty thousand persons.

French Warships Capture Austrian Submarines

A despatch from Rome says: French warships have captured two German submarines flying Austrian flags off the African coast. One was captured off Tunis, the other off Cyrenaica.

The Week's Development in the War.

The week's fighting apparently has been very desperate on four frontiers, but news over the principal cable has been a succession of unofficial despatches, one contradicting another. It is obvious that Von Hindenburg is somewhat of a fallen idol; his desperate drives for Riga and Dvinsk have been made with his customary disregard of human life. The Russian counter-drives in other sectors of the eastern front have been in keeping with their plan of campaign, to wear down the enemy and keep him from detaching men for other fronts. In Flanders and France there has been little outside of artillery and bomb fighting. The Italians, recently offered a separate place, have been wiping out that insult from Austria by strenuous work. In Gallipoli we have resumed the offensive, the British 52nd Division occupying Turkish trenches on both sides of the Krithia Nulla.

It was principally in Serbia that the most desperate, and at the same time the most vaguely reported fighting of the week. The French and British have shown increased strength, but the resistance of the Serbs is about done.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.11½; No. 2 Northern, $1.09, on track, lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 47c; No. 3 C.W., tough, 43½c, on track, lake ports.

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

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 73½c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 3 white, 38 to 39c; commercial oats, 37 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 96 to 98c; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, 92 to 95c; sprouted, smutty and tough, according to sample, 75 to 88c.

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

Barley—Malting barley, 56 to 60c; feed barley, 49 to 52c, according to freights outside.

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

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 88 to 90c; tough, 80 to 85c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6; second patents, in jute bags, $5.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.30, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.10 to $4.50, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $22; shorts, per ton, $23; middlings, per ton, $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 32 to 33c; do., solids, 31 to 32c.

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

Honey—Prices in tins, lb., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $2.

Beans—$3.25 to $3.50.

Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 16c; fowls, 11 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 to $1.15, and New Brunswicks at $1.15 to $1.20 per bag, on track.

Wholesale Hay Market.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, per ton, $16 to $17.50; No. 2, per ton, $13 to $14; baled straw, ton, $6.50 to $7.

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—The market is firm; pure lard, tubs, 14c; compound, pails, 12c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77½ to 78c. Oats—Canadian Western, No.2, 51c; No. 3, 50c; No. 2 local white, 46½c; No. 3 local white, 45½c; No. 4 local white, 44½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 65½c; malting, 66½c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 80c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.10; seconds, $5.60; strong bakers', $5.40; Winter patents, choice, $6; straight rollers, $5.30 to $5.40; do., bags, $2.50 to $2.60. Rolled oats—Bbls., $5.20 to $5.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.45 to $2.55. Bran, $22. Shorts, $23. Middlings, $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 16⅝c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 31½ to 32c; seconds, 31 to 31¼c. Eggs—Fresh, 42c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 27 to 28c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.10 to $1.20. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13 to $13.50. 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. 23.—Wheat — December, $1.00¼; May, $1.03¾ to $1.03⅞. Cash—No. 1 hard, $1.07¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.02¾ to $1.05¾; No. 2 Northern, 98¼ to $1.02¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68½ to 69½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34¾ to 35¼c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $17.75 to $18.

Duluth, Nov. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.05⅜; No. 1 Northern, $1.04⅜; No. 2 Northern, 99⅜ to $1.00⅜; Montana, No. 2, $1.03⅜; December, $1.00⅜ to $1.00½; May, $1.04⅜. Linseed, cash, $2.08 to $2.08½; December, $2.04¼; May, $2.07¼.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—The quotations were: Best heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.50; good heavy steers, $7.75 to $8; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.35 to $7.50; do., good, $7 to $7.25; do., medium, $6.25 to $6.60; do., common, $4.85 to $5.15; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.25 to $6.75; 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, $5.75 to $6; do., medium, $5 to $5.50; do., common, $4.25 to $4.75; 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, $6 to $6.50; sheep, heavy, $5 to $5.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., $8.75 to $9.25; calves, medium to choice, $7.25 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $9.25.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25, but the bulk of the trading was done in stock ranging from $6 to $6.50, and the common and inferior grades brought from $4.50 to $5.50, while butchers' cows sold at $4.50 to $6, and bulls at $4.75 to $6.25 per cwt. There was a good demand for canning stock at steady prices, with sales of cows at $3.15 to $3.35, bulls at $4 to $4.50 per cwt. Lambs, Ontario stock, $9 to $9.25; Quebec stock, $8.50 to $8.75; sheep, $5.25 to $6 per cwt. Calves, fair-sized lots of grass-fed stock, 3 to 6c per lb.; milk-fed stock, 7 to 8c per lb. Hogs, selected lots, $9.25 to $9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK BY A FLOATING MINE IN CHANNEL

300 Were Saved Out of a Total of 385—Vesse Recently Conveyed King Across

A despatch from London says: The hospital ship Anglia, with about 300 wounded men aboard, in addition to the crew, nurses and attendants, bound from France for Dover, struck a mine in mid-Channel and sank in a very short time. About 85 men, most of them seriously wounded, and, therefore, in their cots, lost their lives.

The collier Lusitania, which was nearby at the time of the accident, immediately went to the assistance of the Anglia, and her boats had just been lowered when she also struck a mine and foundered. All her crew were saved.

A patrol vessel succeeded in rescuing 300 of the Anglia's passengers and crew, including some nurses. A number of bodies were recovered.

The mine is supposed to have broke from its moorings in the recent storm.

An official communication says:

"King George was shocked to hear that the Anglia, which so recently conveyed him across the Channel, had been sunk. His Majesty is grieved at the loss incurred, but trusts that the survivors have not unduly suffered from their terrible exposure."

BRITISH TAKE TURK TRENCHES

Well-prepared Attack in the Dardanelles Was an Unqualified Success.

A despatch from London says: Simultaneously with the arrival of Lord Kitchener at the Dardanelles comes an official report of the resumption of the offensive on Gallipoli by the allies, nearly 300 yards of the enemy's trenches being captured.

The text of the statement follows:

"In the Dardanelles the 52nd division carried out a very successful attack on the Turkish trenches on the 15th instant, for which careful preparation had been in progress for a considerable time.

"Three mines were exploded successfully under the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of the Krithia Nullah, and the infantry pushing forward immediately afterward captured about 160 yards of trenches on the east of the nullah and 120 yards on its west. The captured trenches were at once consolidated and bombing parties pushed on up to the communication trenches and erected barricades.

"Simultaneously with the assault our artillery opened on the enemy's reserve support trenches, two 14-inch monitors and H.M.S. Edgar (cruiser) co-operating, and maintained their fire until the position was reported consolidated.

"The enemy's batteries replied heavily, but very erratically, and did little damage. The Turks in the neighboring trenches, who fired heavily, were caught by machine gun and rifle fire and bombs, and suffered considerably, their fire becoming very wild.

"A counter-attack was made, but it was easily repulsed. Our casualties were under 50 killed and wounded. Over 70 dead were seen in the captured position, and a wounded prisoner reports that over 30 were buried by the explosion of one mine."

BRITISH TROOPS HOLD MONASTIR

Reinforcements Are Being Rushed to the City From Salonica by British.

A despatch from London says: The Serbian Legation at Rome reports an important Serbian victory at Leskovats, in the Nish district, after a battle lasting several days. The Bulgarian losses, the Legation adds, were enormous.

A Daily News despatch from Athens says: Bulgarian troops have ceased their attack from Prilip towards Monastir because they fear Serbian troops at Katchanik will advance and encircle them.

Despatches from Bucharest to the Italian press say that British forces have arrived at the Serbian city of Monastir, and are being reinforced. Road conditions delayed the advance of the Bulgarians against Monastir. Whether the Serb-British force can hold out long is doubtful, but an optimistic note is sounded in a Reuter Agency despatch from Athens. According to the correspondent, persons arriving from the front describe the situation as less sombre than reported. He adds:

The Serbians are retreating in perfect order, and have lost no prisoners. The guns captured by the Bulgarians are old pieces of little value, and a thousand pieces of artillery remain in the possession of the Serbs, whose morale is still good. The ultimate issue depends upon the timely arrival of the allies' forces.

The German army commanded by Gen. von Koevess, which was reported recently as having advanced from Raska, on the Ivan, where the river crosses the southern boundary of Old Serbia, to Banja, north-east of Novi-Bazar, has taken the latter town, according to the German official statement.

Meanwhile the Serbian army which was operating in the north-western corner of the old sanjak of Novi-Bazar has effected a junction with the Montenegrins, and apparently has withdrawn with the Montenegrins across the Lim to Montenegrin soil. An official Montenegrin statement announces that the Montenegrin and Serbian forces are holding against heavy attacks on the Lim, and that the Montenegrins in the sanjak have been compelled to retire to their principal positions of defence, presumably in their own mountains on the left bank of the river.

THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR.

The Largest Live Stock Show Held In the Dominion.

From a small start in 1884 as a fat stock show for Guelph and vicinity there has developed the biggest purely agricultural exhibition in the Dominion.

At first only fat cattle were provided for. The classification has been enlarged from year to year, including first sheep then swine, later a dairy test and poultry were added. In 1909, a horse show was added, and this year a start is being made with breeding sections for cattle, sheep and swine.

The judging of poultry will be completed by Monday morning, Dec. 6th, and prizes placed on the coops, so that visitors will be able to note the prize winners. The dairy test will be completed and cards showing the result posted on Monday. As each class of horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine is judged, cards showing the catalogue number and the prize awarded will be put up on the stall or pen so that the ideals of the judges can be followed by the visitors. All beef cattle and dairy cattle will be stabled according to classes, and sheep and swine according to breeds.

The comfort of visitors has received considerable attention at the hands of the Fair Board, seating accommodation having been provided for seven hundred more people than in any former year.

There will be judging of horses every night from Saturday to Thursday. In addition, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, there will be a competition for officers' chargers and a riding exhibition by the 29th Battery, which is stationed in Guelph.

A series of lectures will be delivered each day of the show upon live stock, poultry or seeds, and will be so arranged that the visitors will be able to hear the lecture and see all of the judging.

A new feature this year is a judging competition between the different counties of the province, each county being represented by three men picked by the District Representative.

ATTEMPT TO BURN STRINGS OF CARS

A despatch from New York says: The authorities are investigating three separate fires which were started in two strings of freight cars in the Erie Railroad yards at Weehawken, N.J., about 100 feet away from a corral containing 500 horses waiting shipment to Europe. Watchmen saw three men flee from the yards and fired several revolver shots, but the fugitives escaped. The firemen who extinguished the flames discovered that waste from the journals of the cars had been soaked in oil, placed in the corners of empty cars and ignited. The damage was slight.