SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION FOR THE DOMINION

Not Less Than 50,000 and Probably 100,000 Men Will Be Required —Canada is in Struggle Until Final Victory is Achieved.

A despatch from Ottawa says: "It is my duty to announce to the House that early proposals will be made on the part of the Government to provide by compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis such reinforcements as may be necessary to maintain the Canadian army in the field as one of the finest fighting forces in the Empire," said Sir Robert Borden on Friday at the conclusion of one of the most momentous statements which a Canadian Prime Minister has ever addressed to the House of Commons. He said: "The number of men required will not be less than 50,000 and will probably be 100,000. These proposals have been formulated. In part they will be presented to the House with the greatest expedition that circumstances will permit. I hope that when they are submitted all the members of the House will receive them with a full sense of the greatness of the issue involved in this war, with a deep realization of the sacrifice that we have already made, of the purpose for which it had been made, and with a firm determination that on our part we will do our duty in this struggle to the very end, whatever it may be."

It had been anticipated that the Prime Minister would make an important pronouncement upon the results of his recent visit to England, and the gallery of the chamber was filled by an expectant audience. It had not been made known, however, that the Government's plan for dealing with the recruiting situation would be divulged. The announcement came at the close of a speech which occupied two hours in delivery. It was preceded by a careful analysis of war conditions leading up to the Prime Minister's conclusion that the conflict would not be ended this year, and that a great effort still lay before the allied nations.

TRANSPORT SHIP SUNK BY U-BOAT

140 Lives Lost on Cameronia in Mediterranean.

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that the transport Cameronia has been sunk. One hundred and forty men on board are missing.

The Admiralty report read:

"The British transport Cameronia, with troops, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean on April 15. One hundred and forty men are missing, and are presumed to have been drowned."

The survivors of the Cameronia say the vessel was torpedoed in fine, calm weather in the afternoon. The submarine was not seen. A large number of the casualties were due to the explosion of the torpedo, which struck where there happened to be many soldiers. There was some excitement and confusion at the outset after the torpedo had struck, but discipline soon prevailed. The boats were smartly launched, but one of them was smashed, and many lives were lost. The Cameronia was afloat for 40 minutes after she was torpedoed, which enabled torpedo-boat destroyers to run alongside the wounded vessel.

NO MORE WET CANTEENS.

General Adoption of Prohibition in Canadian Camps.

A despatch from London says: Under-Secretary of War Macpherson, in the House of Commons on Wednesday, replying to Sir Stephen Collins, said he had not received the report concerning the Canadian canteens found in the Militia Department. Sir Sam Hughes had discontinued wet canteens in training camps in Canada, but permitted them to permanent corps in barracks. In view of the general adoption of prohibition it is presumed the wet canteens would not be re-established.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE ADRIATIC

14 British Drifters Sunk—Two Enemy Cruisers Damaged.

A despatch from London says:—The British Admiralty announced on Friday that fourteen drifters had been sunk in a raid by Austrian light cruisers in the Adriatic Sea, and that the British light cruiser Dartmouth was torpedoed in a subsequent engagement with the Austrian warships, but reached port safely.

The Admiralty stated that the British warships Dartmouth and Bristol pursued the Austrian vessels to a point near Cattaro, when, battleships coming to their assistance, the British vessels were compelled to withdraw.

ENGINEER FROM CANADA SOLVES FRENCH PROBLEM.

I have just returned from a visit to some of the forestry camps which are situated in all parts of France, several quite close to the front, says Douglas Robertson in a London cable to The Toronto Evening Telegram. I visited those in the Jura Mountains, within sight of the Alps and close to the Swiss frontier. The section is so dry that it has never been cut, as the French thought it impossible to get water to operate the mills, but a Canadian engineer from Arnprior solved the difficulty by a hydraulic pump. He invented a syphon that raises water 600 feet, and there is now a large output. The forest is reminiscent of British Columbia, the timber being spruce and balsam trees, tall and symmetrical. For quality Ottawa lumbermen declare there is nothing in Canada to equal it. The product is going chiefly to the French army.

More corn means less feed bills for the farmer to pay; more corn means more live stock to sell.

UNITED STATES DESTROYERS HAVE JOINED BRITISH FORCES

Squadron Arrives Off Queenston and is Now Patrolling Seas—Has Encountered German Submarine.

A despatch from Queenstown says: A squadron of American torpedo-boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service.

The American navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German under-water boat, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty, but the result of it has not been made public.

The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest of the Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the British passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the commander of the destroyer.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, May 22—Manitoba wheat—No official quotations.

Manitoba oats—No official quotations.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.66, nominal, subject to embargo, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 75 to 76c, nominal; No. 3 white, 74 to 76c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.95 to $3.00; No. 2 do., $2.93 to $2.98, according to freights outside

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.40 to $1.45, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.98 to $2.00, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $15.40; second patents, in jute bags, $14.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, $14.50, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $13.00 to $13.10, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $40; shorts, per ton, $45; middlings, per ton, $48; good feed flour, per bag, $3.00 to $3.10.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $12 to $13.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 39 to 40c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 46 to 47c; out of cartons, 44c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 28c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 30 to 32c.

Cheese—New, large, 27 to 27¼c; twins, 27¼ to 27½c; triplets, 27½ to 27¾c; old, large, 29c; twins, 29½c.

Honey—White clover, 2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c; 5-lb. tins, 14½c; 10-lb., 13½c; 60-lb., 13c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 10 to 10½c. Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Maple syrup—Imperial gallon, $1.65 to $1.75.

Potatoes—On track Ontario, per bag, $4.25; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, $4.25; Albertas, per bag, $4.00; P.E.I. whites, bag, $4.00.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bush., $8.00; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush., $10.00; Canadian primes, per bush. $8.00 to $8.50; Limas, per lb., 19 to 20c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 25 to 26c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 26 to 27c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, plain, 35 to 36c, boneless, 37 to 39c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26¾ to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27¼c; pails, 27¼ to 27½c; compound, tierces, 20¾ to 21c; tubs, 21 to 21¼c; pails, 21¼ to 21½c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 24 to 25c per lb., clear bellies, 24 to 25c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, May 22—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 86½c; No. 3, 83½c; extra No. 1 feed, 83½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, $1.18. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $15.50; seconds, $15.00; strong bakers', $14.80; Winter patents, choice, $16.75; straight rollers, $16.00 to $16.30; do., bags, $7.75 to $7.90. Rolled oats—Bbls., $8.75 to $9.00; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.25 to $4.50. Bran, $40. Shorts, $46. Middlings, $48 to $52. Mouillie, $52 to $57. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.00 to $13.50. Cheese—Finest easterns, 22c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 42 to 42½c; seconds, 41 to 41½c. Eggs—Fresh, 44c; No. 1 stock, 42c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $3.75 to $4.00.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, May 22—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.77; No. 2, do., $2.74; No. 3, do., $2.69; No. 4, $2.57; No. 5, $2.32; No. 6, $1.75; feed, $1.35. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 76½c; No. 3, do., 73½c; extra No. 1 feed, 73½c; No. 1 feed, 70½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.30; No. 4, $1.20; rejected, $1.05; feed, $1.05. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $2.97½; No. 2 C.W. $2.94.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, May 22—Wheat—May, $2.80; July, $2.41; September, $1.82; cash, No. 1 hard, $2.86 to $2.91; No. 1 Northern, $2.71 to $2.81; No. 2 Northern, $2.61 to $2.76. Corn—No 3 yellow, $1.56 to $1.58. Oats—No. 3 white, 67 to 69c. Flour—Fancy patents, $15.50; first clears, $13.50, jute; other grades unchanged. Bran—$32.00 to $33.00.

Duluth, May 22—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.81; No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.75; May, $2.80, nominal; July, $2.46½, nominal. Linseed—$3.31; May, $3.31; July, $3.28; September, $3.25; October, $3.16.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, May 22—Extra choice steers, $12 to $12.50; choice heavy steers, $11.35 to $11.75; good heavy steers, $10.50 to $10.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.50 to 11.75; do., good, $10.50 to $11.00; do., medium, $9.75 to $10.00; do., common, $8.85 to $9.15; butchers' bulls, choice, $10.50 to $11.00; do., good bulls, $9.65 to $10.00; do., medium bulls, $8.50 to $9; do., rough bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; butchers' cows, choice, $10.25 to $11.00; do., good, $9.15 to $9.85; do., medium, $7 to $7.25; stockers, $7.50 to $9.00; feeders, $9.50 to $10.25; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $85 to $125; do., com. and med., each, $40 to $60; springers, $60 to $110; light ewes, $13 to $15; sheep, heavy, $8.50 to $10; calves, good to choice, $12 to $14; spring lambs, each, $5.50 to $9; lambs, choice, $15 to $17; do., medium, $10.50 to $12.50; hogs, fed and watered, $17.35 to $17.45; do., weighed off cars, $17.60 to $17.65; do., f.o.b., $16.00 to $16.70.

Montreal, May 22—Spring calves, $7 to $10; old sheep, $10 to $11; yearling lambs, $14.50 to $15.50; selected hogs, $17.75 to $18; rough hogs, $17.50.

FRANCHISE MEASURE ENDORSED BY WOMEN.

A despatch from London says: Despite the fact that the franchise age for women in the Electoral Reform Bill is fixed at 30, it has been learned that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and other leading suffragists are satisfied with the measure's provisions. The suffragists believe that this concession is an entering wedge which ensures the granting of full suffrage soon. They are determined to uphold the Lloyd George Government.

CANADIANS PRAISED BY VIVIANI

Extract From Famous Speech at Ottawa.

Monsieur Rene Viviani's address before the joint Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, which is being reprinted in the original French in editions sufficient for every one who desires a copy, contained no passage more worthy of remembrance than that in which he spoke of the Canadian troops and of gratitude to Great Britain. The following is a translation from the Hansard report:

"Yes, you Canadians, mingled with English and French troops without distinction of race or distinction of country, under different standards, have shown the same bravery. And let us not forget that in the month of April, 1915, at Ypres, in the north of France, quite close to Belgium, in that region desolated by floods, after the terrible assault delivered by the German soldiers by means of asphyxiating gas—that Germany which has derailed science, and which instead of bringing all its blessings to humanity caused to be cast on it all its evils and its crimes—it was the Canadian soldiers who in that terrible day rose up and saved the day. And in many a combat and in numerous and recent victories they have stood firm. We see yet your young men, alert, agile, courageous, under their colors the first to scale Vimy Ridge, which had been reputed impregnable. Honor to all these soldiers; let us piously incline our thoughts before those who fight, before those who suffer, before those who have died. They knew well what they did and why they left your land. They knew well that they did not bear their arms merely for Great Britain, or merely for France, invaded and attacked, but with a clear vision fixed upon the sky, beholding a higher ideal, they knew that it was for the holy cause of humanity, of democracy and of justice. And it is under the aegis of these glorious and recent deeds that we have come to visit you."

CRISIS IS OVER IN RUSSIA

Noted Commanders Will Retain Their Posts.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—The Cabinet crisis has been settled. A declaration of the Government's policy has been accepted by the representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates with merely slight alterations, and was signed by them.

As a result of a meeting in Petrograd of the commanders-in-chief from all the fronts except the Caucasus, Gens. Brussiloff and Gurko have withdrawn their resignations and reports of further resignations are refuted by the definite announcement that all the commanders have decided to remain at their posts. Thus, the crisis in the army, which formed an alarming accompaniment to the political crisis, has been averted.

Discussing with the temporary Government the serious condition of affairs at the front, the commanders declared that the unfortunate phrase "peace without annexations" had found its way to the army, and was there translated into an argument against offensive warfare. This and other harmful doctrines pervading the army and the inability of the officers satisfactorily to explain them had ruined discipline and destroyed the authority and prestige of the officers.

ARMY DRAFT BILL PASSED BY U. S. SENATE.

Col. Roosevelt's Proposal Has Received Approval.

A despatch from Washington says: After a long tempestuous debate, the Senate on Thursday passed the army draft bill with the House amendment of last Saturday, which authorizes the President to permit Col. Roosevelt to raise his proposed volunteer army for France. The final vote was 65 to 8. Senators Stone, Norris, La Follette, Kirby, Hardwick of Georgia, Gronna, Gore and Tramwell voted against it.

The bill as passed provides for conscription of men between 21 and 30 inclusive, and raises the soldiers' pay from the present graduated scale of $15 to $21 a month, to $30 to $36 a month.

BULLECOURT IN BRITISH HANDS ENEMY RETREAT ON FRENCH FRONT

Sir Douglas Haig's Troops Complete Capture of Village of Bullecourt—German Casualties Heavy in Assaults on French Lines.

A despatch from London says: After days of most intensive fighting, in which the position several times changed hands and men fell in hundreds in attacks and counter-attacks, the British forces have at last driven the Germans out of the village of Bullecourt and once more are threatening the southern end of the Drocourt-Queant line, which Field Marshal von Hindenburg constructed to fend Cambrai from the eastward advance of Field Marshal Haig's army.

Thousands of fresh German troops recently have been thrown into the fray around Bullecourt, but their efforts have gone for naught in endeavoring to drive out the British from the entire village. Although several times the line has been bent by the preponderance of weight of the German formations, at no time have the British been forced to evacuate, holding here and there fringes of the outskirts and keeping back the Teutons until their elements were reformed with sufficient strength to drive in effective counter-attacks and regain their lost territory.

Likewise to the east of Arras, around the village of Roeux, the battle has been waged with a viciousness scarcely ever before seen, and here also the British have been successful against the Germans.

Although the forces of the German Crown Prince have renewed with extreme violence their attacks against the French north-east of Soissons in the sectors of the Moulin-de-Laffaux and Braye-en-Laonnois—three of them against each position—they were again repulsed by the French artillery and infantry, suffering enormous casualties. To the east the French troops near Craonne delivered a successful attack, capturing German trench elements.

ITALIAN TROOPS CAPTURE DUINO

Occupy Important Town Twelve Miles North-West of Trieste.

A despatch from Paris says: A despatch to La Liberte from Turin reports that the Italian troops have captured the town of Duino. The despatch says an announcement of the taking of this important strategic point will soon be made officially. The town of Duino is on the Gulf of Trieste, about 12 miles north-west of Trieste, Austria's principal seaport.

Austrian troops have strongly counter-attacked the Italians in positions they had gained in carrying out their offensive movement. The enemy reaction, however, has failed, the Rome War Office announces. The prisoners taken by the Italians since Monday now number 4,021. Five additional small-calibre guns have been captured. The Italians have made further progress in their drive, pushing ahead on Mount Vodice, and also south of Grazigna, north-east of Gorizia.

DENSE GERMAN FORMATIONS ATTACK RUSSIANS IN VOLHYNIA

A despatch from London says: Dense German formations, Petrograd says, have attempted an attack against Russian positions near Shelvov, in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, Volhynia. The Russian soldiers met the attempt with artillery, rifle and machine gun fire and drove the Germans back. There have been no reports of strong German attacks along the line from Riga to the Rumanian-Bukowina border since a few days after the fall of the Romanoff dynasty.

BIG BATTLE ON ITALIAN FRONT

British Artillery Assisting in Advance—Capture of Monte Kuk.

A despatch from Italian headquarters dated Friday says:

The great battle whose first notable feature was the capture of Monte Kuk continues to develop in favor of our allies. No big advance was expected yesterday, as time is required to consolidate the positions on the crest of Kuk and bring reserves and munitions up the difficult steeps that drop to the Isonzo. Word went out that the day would probably be quiet, but the prophets had not reckoned on the enemy, who called for fighting, and got it. The counter-attacks of Wednesday were repeated in greater force, but all were thrown back with heavy loss to the assailants.

Italians now hold the dominating positions which had faced them so long. They had plenty of machine guns and behind them artillery which is accurate. It has been extraordinarily interesting to watch the work of the Italian guns. There was no question on the middle Isonzo of crushing the whole zone by a whirlwind fire except in one instance. The line of the Austrian positions on the slopes of Kuk were traced on the wooded hillside in a perfectly distinct pattern with relentless accuracy by the steady succession of perfectly-placed shells.

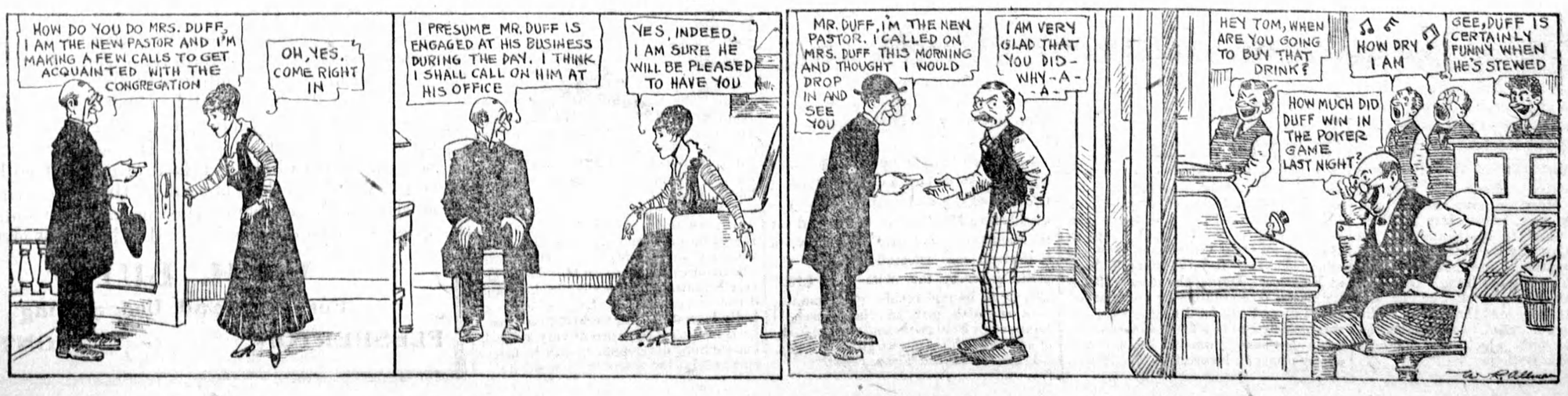
The "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World" were: The Pyramids of Egypt, Pharos of Alexandria, Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Temple of Diana at Ephesus, Statue of the Olympian Jupiter, Mausoleum of Artemisia and Colossus of Rhodes.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET TO MEET YEARLY IN ENGLAND

Success of Imperial War Conference Makes It Part of the British Constitution.

A despatch from London says:—In the House of Commons on Thursday Premier Lloyd George said he desired to report to the House a very important decision which had been arrived at as a consequence of the recent meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet.

It was desirable, he said, that the House should officially and finally be made acquainted with an event which constituted a landmark in the constitutional history of the British Empire. The House would remember that in December last the Government had invited the Prime Ministers, or leading statesmen, of the overseas dominions and India to attend sittings both of the Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference. The former body had held fourteen sittings, and the British Cabinet became, for the time being, the Imperial War Cabinet. While it was in session the overseas members had access to all the information at the diposal of the Government, and occupied a status of absolute equality with the members of the British Government. It had prolonged discussions on all the vital aspects of British Imperial policy, and came to important decisions which would enable us to prosecute the war with increased unity and vigor, and would be of the greatest value when negotiations for peace came to be discussed.

The fresh minds and new viewpoints which the Government's colleagues from overseas had brought to bear on the problems with which they had been so long engrossed, said Mr. Lloyd George, had been an immense help to all of them. So far as the Government was concerned they could state with confidence that the experiment had been a complete success.

The Doings of the Duffs.