

# BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK BY A FLOATING MINE IN CHANNEL

## 300 Were Saved Out of a Total of 385—Vessel Recently Conveyed Kin 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 coats, 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 broken 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."

# Markets Of The World

**Breadstuffs.**  
 Toronto, Nov. 22.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.14; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09, on track, lake ports, immediate shipment.  
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 47c; No. 3 C.W., 43c, 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, 38c to 39c; commercial oats, 37c to 38c, according to freights outside.  
 Ontario winter wheat—No. 1, 96c to 98c; slightly sprouted, 92c to 95c; sprouted, smutty and tough, according to sample, 88c.  
 Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, \$2.10; sample peas, according to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.75.  
 Barley—Maltng barley, 56c to 60c; feed barley, 49c to 52c, according to freights outside.  
 Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 78c to 80c, according to freights outside.  
 Rye—No. 1 commercial, 88c to 90c; tough, 80c to 85c, according to sample.  
 Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 86c; second patents, in jute bags, 85.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, 85.30, Toronto.  
 Ontario flour—Winter, 90c 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, 28c to 30c; inferior, 22c to 24c; creamery products, 32c to 33c; do, solids, 31c to 32c.  
 Eggs—Storage, 30c to 32c per dozen; select, 35c to 36c; new laid, 42c to 45c, case lots.  
 Honey—Prices in tins, lb., 10c to 11c; comb, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.20.  
 Poultry—Chickens, 14c to 16c; fowls, 11c to 13c; ducks, 15c to 16c; geese, 14c to 16c; turkeys, 20c to 22c.  
 Cheese—Large, 17c; twins, 17c.  
 Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15, and New Brunswick 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, 15c to 15½c per lb. in case lots. Ham—Medium, 18½c to 19c; do, heavy, 14½c to 15c; 15½c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 21c to 23c; backs, plain, 24c to 25c; boneless backs, 26c to 28c.  
 Lard—The market is firm; pure lard, tubs, 14c; compound, pails, 12c.

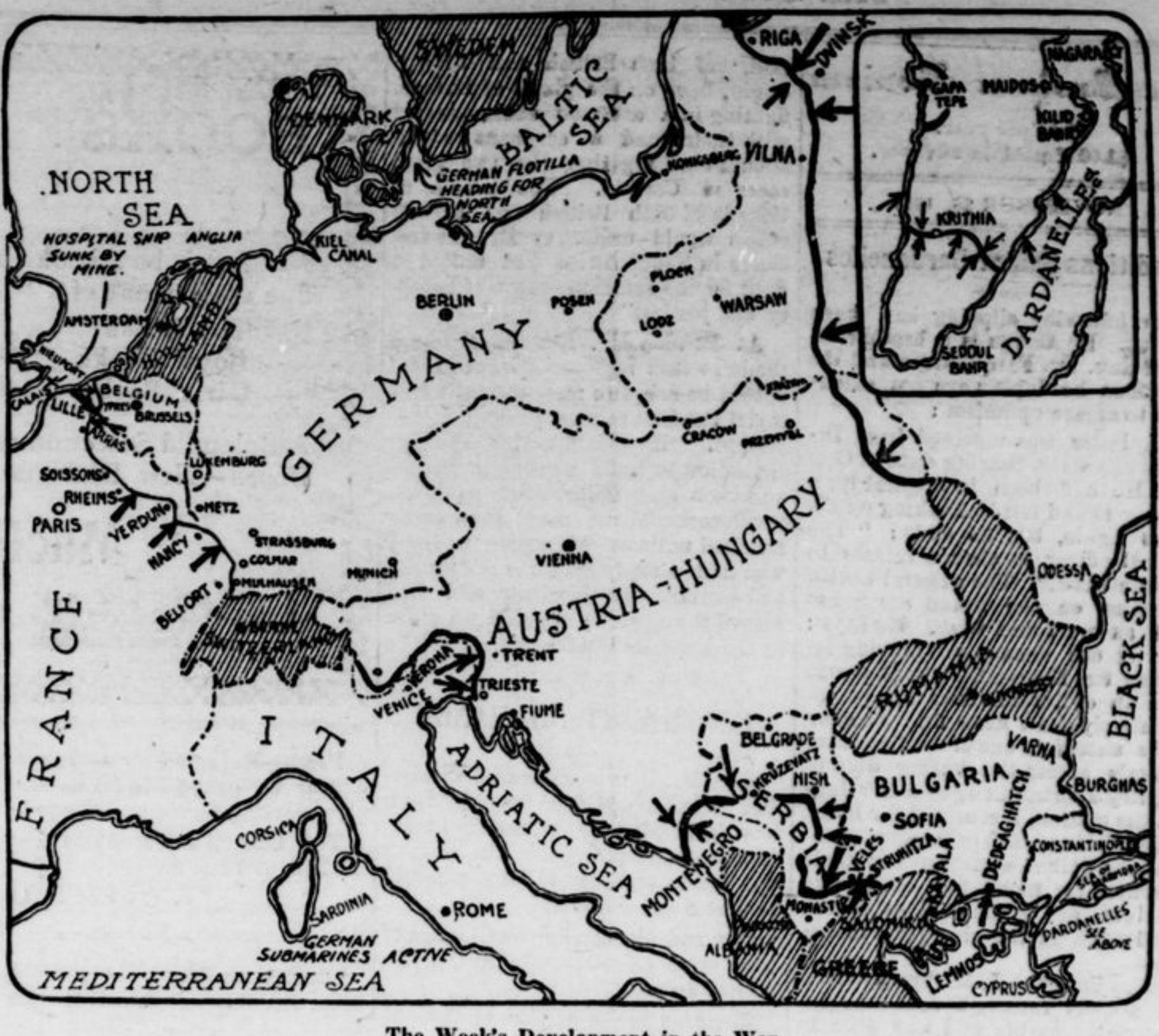
**Business in Montreal.**  
 Montreal, Nov. 22.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77c to 78c. Oats—Canadian eastern, No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 49c. Wheat—No. 1, 104c; No. 2, 103c; No. 3, 102c. Flour—Manitoba Spring, 44c; maiting, 66c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 75c to 80c. Flour—Finest western, 16c to 17c; finest eastern, 16c to 16½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 31c to 32c; seconds, 31c to 31½c. Eggs—Fresh, 42c; selected, 35c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 27c to 28c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.10 to \$1.20. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$12 to \$13.50. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, 35c to 45c pieces, \$28 to \$29.50. Lard—Pure, 12c to 13c; compound, 10c to 11c. Hides, 45c to 55c pieces, \$27 to \$27.50. Lard—Compound, tubs, 27c to 28c; wood pails, 20c to 21c; pure, 37c to 38c; net, 12c to 13c.

**United States Markets.**  
 Minneapolis, Nov. 23.—Wheat—December, \$1.03; May, \$1.03; No. 1 hard, \$1.07; No. 1 Northern, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2 Northern, 98c to \$1.02. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68c to 69c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34c to 35c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$17.75 to \$18.  
 Duluth, Nov. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.05; No. 1 Northern, \$1.04; No. 2 Northern, 99c to \$1.03; Montana, No. 2, \$1.03; December, \$1.03 to \$1.04; May, \$1.04. Lined, cash, \$2.08 to \$2.09; December, \$2.04; May, \$2.07.

**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 \$6.50; do, common, \$5.25 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; do, rough, \$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, cows, \$3.50 to \$4; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.

**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 Gorlick, 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.

**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 Gallipoli 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 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 peace, 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 Nullah.

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.

# 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 Polax.

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 Polax forced them to return to their boat, running between the two vessels, informed the Germans that even 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.

# AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES AGAIN ATTACK VERONA

A despatch from Paris says: According to a Havas report from Rome the City of Verona has again been attacked by hostile aircraft. While 28 were killed and 30 seriously injured by a recent aerial bombardment, the damage was slight injury to a little girl. No great damage was done to streets or buildings.

# 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.

# CHURCHILL HAS LEFT FOR THE FIRING LINE

A despatch from London says: Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the uniform of his regiment, has left for the front. His wife had him farewell at the railway station, where he passed unrecognized on the platform as he waited to enter a special car.

# 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 Westbury, N.J., about 100 feet away from a coral containing 500 hoses 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.

Over 150 million Bibles and portions of the Bible have been issued by the Bible Society in 370 odd languages and dialects.

# WAR GOES ON IN GARDEN OF EDEN

## BRITISH ARE VERY SUCCESSFUL IN CAMPAIGN. Country is Very Productive and Could Be Made Vastly More Valuable.

What the feelings of the troops about approaching winter may be, those who have spent the last six months in Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf cannot but feel that the end of the long and trying heat will spell a new lease of life to them. The climate, one of the worst in the world, has taken a heavy toll of British and Indian troops alike, and it speaks well for the spirit of the troops and the enterprise of their leaders that the operations have been consistently successful since the expeditionary force landed in November last. The fruits of nine months' campaign include the defeat of the enemy on three lines—the Tigris, the Euphrates and on the Ahwas line—and the occupation of an enormous area of valuable country.

The troops who have opposed the British advance are in the main Turkish regulars, and in these are included several of the Constantinople regiments who were despatched to the southern campaign before Constantinople was threatened by the allies. The Turkish regulars were loyally and ably assisted by Arab and Kurd levies; for Turkey, even in her most distant Provinces, enforced universal military service. As might be expected among an Eastern nation, this law was openly manipulated to the advantage of local Governors. The fee for avoiding military service was as high as £5 Turkish, just before the British occupation, levied indiscriminately on Mohammedans, Jews, Christians, and Chaldeans. In practice this system led to a not un-successful result, ensuring to the local Governors a goodly flow of cash and to the colors sturdy country youths who could not afford to pay so high a price.

# GERMAN LOSSES ARE APPALLING

The Official List Shows Casualties in October Alone Numbered 200,000.

A despatch from London says: The appalling extent of the German losses is revealed by a perusal of the official casualty list issued daily by the Government for the information of families, although newspapers are prohibited from reproducing it.

The outstanding facts in these lists are the enormous gaps in certain regiments, and the frequency with which entire battalions are wiped out, the remarkable small proportion of officers lost and the great number of volunteers killed.

The latest lists available cover the losses for October. For Prussia, Wuertemberg, Bavaria and Saxony there are over 200,000 names, 651 pages, and 1,953 columns. It will be recalled that at the beginning of November the Prussian losses alone were estimated at slightly over two million.

The list for October 23rd alone gives 10,000 casualties. The Prussian list includes nine regiments of the Guard, eighty regiments of Grenadiers and Fusiliers of the regular infantry, 31 regiments of reserves, and 21 of the Landwehr, and many from the field artillery.

The second battalion of a Guards regiment lost 437 and only three officers. An example of the terrific losses of certain regiments is furnished by the 84th Prussian Infantry, whose first battalion lost 532 out of a full complement of 1,000. A battalion of the Prussian 157th Infantry lost the following numbers in four companies of 250 each: 1st, 176; 2nd, 188; 3rd, 171; 4th, 158.

In a similar manner companies of the 224th Reserve Infantry lost men as follows: 203, 215, 194, 111, 195, 157, 162, 164, 132, 216. The full complement of each company is 250. The 7th Reserve Infantry lost 1,077 men out of 3,000. These losses were probably suffered at Loos and Tabour. The Landsturm generally kept behind the firing line, yet they show heavy losses caused by illness. In the 4th companies of the 224th reserve, 819 men and five officers were lost. The 123rd Saxon Infantry lost 607 men and seven officers.

# 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.

# WHY GERMANY HATES US.

The Rage of Them is the Rage of the Cornered Rat.

"We all know that Germany hates us," says the Ayrshire (Scotland) Post. "It is Germany's way. She does not do things by halves. She is always in the right. She has been able to persuade herself that she is the lamb in the midst of the wolves, that she has been forced to fight for her very existence. Likewise, that what would be crimes and dire offences if done by us, or by the French or Russians, are virtues of the highest order and approval of the gods of the Teutons in the highest degree when they are done by her. As for her venom-spewing against Great Britain, we have got so used to it as to be able to regard it as his higher side; as an evidence that Germany has substituted for any sense of humor she feels everything else with which it comes into conflict. She has torpedoes it, the same as she did the Lusitania; bombed it, the same as she did some Londoners and some London buildings. This blind hate, however, is not without its own reason. It is not only from the superiority of the British Fleet that swept the sea of her ships, and caused her overseas dominions to vanish like mirages, but from the suffering that the lack of any foreign trade has made chronic to her. Hamburg and Bremen, great pre-war sea-ports, are closed and dead, the ships are idle, the great steamers are laid up, and the consequent rage of the people is the rage of the cornered rat.' Countless factories and workshops are closed, the bread of the people is a little flour and a big compound of potatoes, and it cannot be had without daily bread tickets, one for breakfast, one for lunch, one for dinner. So every day the hate is nourished, and there is no chance of its being lessened. Not yet while in any case. When her needs have reached the 'in extremis' point she will probably be commanded into a softer attitude towards us. When it comes to that, well, it will be time to stiffen our backs and to weigh the real hate against the compelled appeal to our feelings."

**IS IT THE GARDEN?**  
 The third class who resisted the British occupation are the wretched Arab tribesmen of the country. This year two important actions have been fought on the supposed site of the Garden of Eden. Nothing will shake the local conviction that in Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates, Mesopotamia possesses the original Garden of Eden, though the units of the garrison who occupied its defenses during the torrid months of May and June express doubts on its authenticity.

The first of these actions was a land fight, such a one as takes place daily in Flanders. The second, over-identically the same ground, after the floods had risen, a naval action in which ships of the Royal Navy were able to participate.

Mesopotamia boasts a record variation of temperature during the year. Bitter cold and damp in winter and intense and malarious heat in summer have added enormously to the difficulties of the operations.

Trade in this country of infinite possibilities has faltered for many years under the oppressive rule of the Turk. Revenue to the Government was often assessed at half the produce of the land, and the only saving clause was that some of the more powerful landowners were accustomed to refuse to pay revenue at all. Still, the Turkish Government had their own methods of joggng the memories of the recalcitrant, and there are few Sheikh or large landowners who have not served terms of imprisonment in Constantinople, varying in length from two to twenty years, for arrears of revenue, often contracted by their predecessors.

**SURVIVALS IN CLOTHES.**  
 Some Styles of Servants' Costumes Are Familiar to Us.

By a large number of interesting survivals, says the London Times in its report of Mr. Wilfred M. Webb's lecture before the Ethnological Society, dress illustrates the innate conservatism of humanity.

Among these survivals is the hat-band, the original purpose of which was to hold a piece of cloth or liner around the head. A picture exists of an Egyptian figure dated 3500 B.C., the headgear of which consists of a piece of linen, with a band tied round it that terminates in two tails at the back. The survival of that is to be found in the tails of the present-day Scottish bonnet and of the sailor's cap. Again, the clocks on stockings were originally a species of ornamentation put on to hide the seams where the stuff was joined together. The "points" on the backs of gloves originally were strips of brass used to cover the seams in the gloves of early times.

Men of fashion, when they tired of particular suits of clothes, have always given them away to their servants, and the practice has resulted in some styles of servants' costumes familiar to us in modern days. For example, represents a gentleman of the beginning of the nineteenth century, and he still wears the belt that ladies used to hold on by when riding behind on the pillion. The footman, with plush breeches and powdered hair, is a gentleman of the time of George III; the uniform of a gentleman of the time of George III; the uniform of a gentleman of the time of George II; and the Lord Mayor's coachman and suite are very fine gentlemen of the time of George III. In the twentieth century we hand over our evening clothes to the waiters who stand behind us at the dinner table.

# CITY THAT RULED KINGS.

Alexander the Great's Frightful Revenge.

In ancient days the impudent wit of the young Graeco-Egyptian dandy was proverbial, says Mr. Arthur E. P. Brome Weigall in "The Life and Times of Cleopatra." That was especially true in Alexandria, whose people were characterized by the Emperor Hadrian as "light, wavering, seditious, vain, and spiteful, although as a body wealthy and prosperous."

No sooner did a statesman assume office or a king come to the throne than the wags of the city gave him some scurrilous nickname that stuck to him throughout the remainder of his life. Thus, Ptolemy IX. was called "The Blasted," Ptolemy X. "The Vetch," and Ptolemy XIII. "The Piper." Seleucus they named "Pickled-fish Peddler," and in later times Vespasian was named "Scullion." When King Herod Agrippa passed through the city on his way to his secure throne, these young Alexandrians dressed up in unfortunate madman whom they had found in the streets, put a paper crown upon his head and a reed in his hand, and led him through the town halting him as King of the Jews; and that in spite of the fact that Agrippa was the close friend of Caligula, their emperor.

Against Vespasian they told with delight the story of how he had persecuted one of his friends for the payment of a trifling loan of six oboli, and some one made up a song in which that fact was recorded. They ridiculed Caligula for dressing himself like Alexander the Great, although his stature was below the average; and in that case they had not reckoned with their man. His frightful revenge upon them was the almost total extermination of all the well-to-do young men in the city, whom he collected together under a false pretense, and then butchered in cold blood.