

SUPER-ZEPPELIN DESTROYED, SUBMARINE SENT TO BOTTOM

All of the Forty Members of the Crew of the Dirigible Were Either Killed or Wounded

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The reports of the destruction of the super-Zeppelin L-22 was received from Schleswig by a Copenhagen newspaper. Nearly all the 40 members of the crew were killed or wounded. The loss of the Zeppelin was due to the accidental explosion of a bomb as the airship was leaving its shed. The explosion demolished the shed. The Zeppelin had been in service only a few weeks. It is described as a sister ship of the Z-18, recently reported destroyed by an explosion at Tondern. It was of the latest type, with invisible gondolas, platforms at the top of the envelope, and detach-

able rafts for use in case of accident while crossing the sea. A despatch from Paris says: The Milan Secolo's correspondent at Athens announces that a German submarine has been sunk in the Black Sea near the Bulgarian port of Varna, and a Turkish torpedo boat has been destroyed by the British in the Sea of Marmora. A despatch from London says: Capt. Smith, of the Royal Flying Corps, was burned to death while flying an aeroplane at Farnborough. While in the air the aeroplane suddenly burst into flames. The pilot tried to reach the ground, but succumbed just before landing.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Dec. 21.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No. 1 Northern, \$1.22 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.19 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.17, all rail.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 47c; No. 3 C.W., 45 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 44 1/2c; No. 1 feed, all rail, 45 1/2c.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 77 1/2c, track Toronto.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, old, 75c, good.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 38c; commercial oats, 35 to 37c, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2, winter, per car lot, 98c to \$1; winter, slightly sprouted and tough, 96 to 98c, according to sample; wheat, sprouted, smutty and tough, 80 to 90c, according to sample.
Pace—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, \$1.90; sample pace, \$1.50 to \$1.75, according to sample.
Barley—Malt barley, 57 to 60c; feed barley, 50 to 53c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 76 to 77c, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 1 commercial, 86 to 87c; rye, rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 86.40; second patents, in jute bags, 85.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, 85.70, Toronto.
Ontario flour—New Winter, 84.20 to \$1.50, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, heavy, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$24; middlings, per ton, \$26; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.55.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Dec. 21.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.15; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, medium, \$6.25 to \$7; do, common, \$5.60 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.25; do, medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, common, \$4 to \$4.50; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.00; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75 to \$100; do, common and medium, each, \$35 to \$60; springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.75; sheep, heavy, \$5.25 to \$6; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; lambs, cut, \$9.85 to \$10.50; calves, medium to choice, \$6.50 to \$10; do, common, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.75 to \$8.85.
Montreal, Dec. 21.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.15 to \$7.50; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do, common, \$5 to \$6; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.50; butchers' cattle, choice cows, \$6 to \$6.25; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' cattle, bulls, \$5 to \$6.50; stockers, light, \$90 to \$95; milkers, choice, each, \$80 to \$85; do, common and medium, each, \$65 to \$75; springers, \$6 to \$6.25. Sheep, ewes, \$9.50 to \$10. Hogs, off cuts, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, 23 to 30c; inferior, 23 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 34c; solids, 31 1/2 to 32c.
Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per dozen; select, 25 to 36c; new-laid, 43 to 45c, case lots.
Honey—Prices, in tin, lbs., 10 to 11c; comb, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$3. Beans—\$3.50 to \$3.75.
Poultry—Chickens, 13 to 15c; fowls, 11 to 12c; ducks, 15 to 16c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, 20 to 22c.
Cheese—Large, 17 1/2c; twins, 18c. Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and New Brunswick, at \$1.40 per bag, on track.

KOOLBERGEN WILLING TO EXPOSE TEUTONS
A despatch from Lethbridge, Alta., says: With regard to the existence of gigantic German plots to destroy American commerce and also to blow up all bridges on the C.P.R. system in Canada which were hatched in San Francisco, admission that he accepted the commission from Baron von Brincken to carry out the Canadian end of the plot (but that the role of a double traitor and gave information to the Canadian Pacific), is made by Johannes von Koolbergen, alias von Montford, who now lies in the provincial jail here, serving a sentence of one year on a charge of forgery from Calgary.
Von Koolbergen is the man who is wanted by the United States officials at San Francisco as the star witness in the prosecution of Baron von Brincken and Crowley, charged with the conspiracy to destroy American commerce with the allies, to blow up munition plants and burn flour mills. Von Koolbergen does not know whether he will be taken to San Francisco to give his evidence, but says he is perfectly ready and willing to give his evidence if he is taken there.

Business in Montreal.
Montreal, Dec. 21.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 73 to 76c. Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 47c. No. 2 local white, 45 1/2c; No. 3 local white, 44 1/2c; No. 4 local white, 43 1/2c. Barley—Malt, 57c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.50; seconds, \$5; strong bakers', \$5.80; winter patents, choice, \$6.20; straight rollers, \$5.50 to \$5.60; do, bags, \$2.60 to \$2.70. Rolled oats—Bbls., \$5.20 to \$5.25; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$23. Shorts, \$23. Middlings, \$25 to \$30. Moullie, \$30 to \$32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$19.50. Cheese—Finest Western, 17 1/2c to 18c; finest Eastern, 17 1/2c to 18c. Butter—Choice creamery, 32 1/2c to 33c; seconds, 31 1/2c to 32c. Eggs—Fresh, 48 to 52c; selected, 33c; No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 28c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.25 to \$1.30. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$13.50 to \$13.75; do, country, \$11 to \$12.25. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$29 to \$29.50. Canada short-cut, bbls., \$28 to \$28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37 1/2c; wood pallets, 20 lbs. net, 12 1/2c; pure tines, 37 1/2c, 14 1/2c; pure, wood pallets, 20 lbs. net, 15c.

THE PRINCE'S BRIDE.
Heir to Throne May Marry Russian Princess.
Very persistent is the rumor in London that at the most opportune moment the Prince of Wales will choose a bride from among the daughters of the Czar of Russia. It is scarcely necessary to say that such a union would be immensely popular both in England and in Russia. The Grand Duchess Alga, who is 20, and the Grand Duchess Tatiana, who is 18 years of age, are very beautiful, and either would make a gorgeous and charming bride for the heir to the English throne.
Such a betrothal would be no less popular among the royal families themselves, for the "Little Father" and our King have been since boyhood more than brothers in their affection for each other. Never a week passes but affectionate letters are exchanged between them.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, Dec. 21.—Wheat—December, \$1.10 1/2; May, \$1.13 1/2. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.14 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.12 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2 to 3c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39 to 39 1/2c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$18.25 to \$18.75.
Duluth, Dec. 21.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, \$1.12 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.07 1/2 to

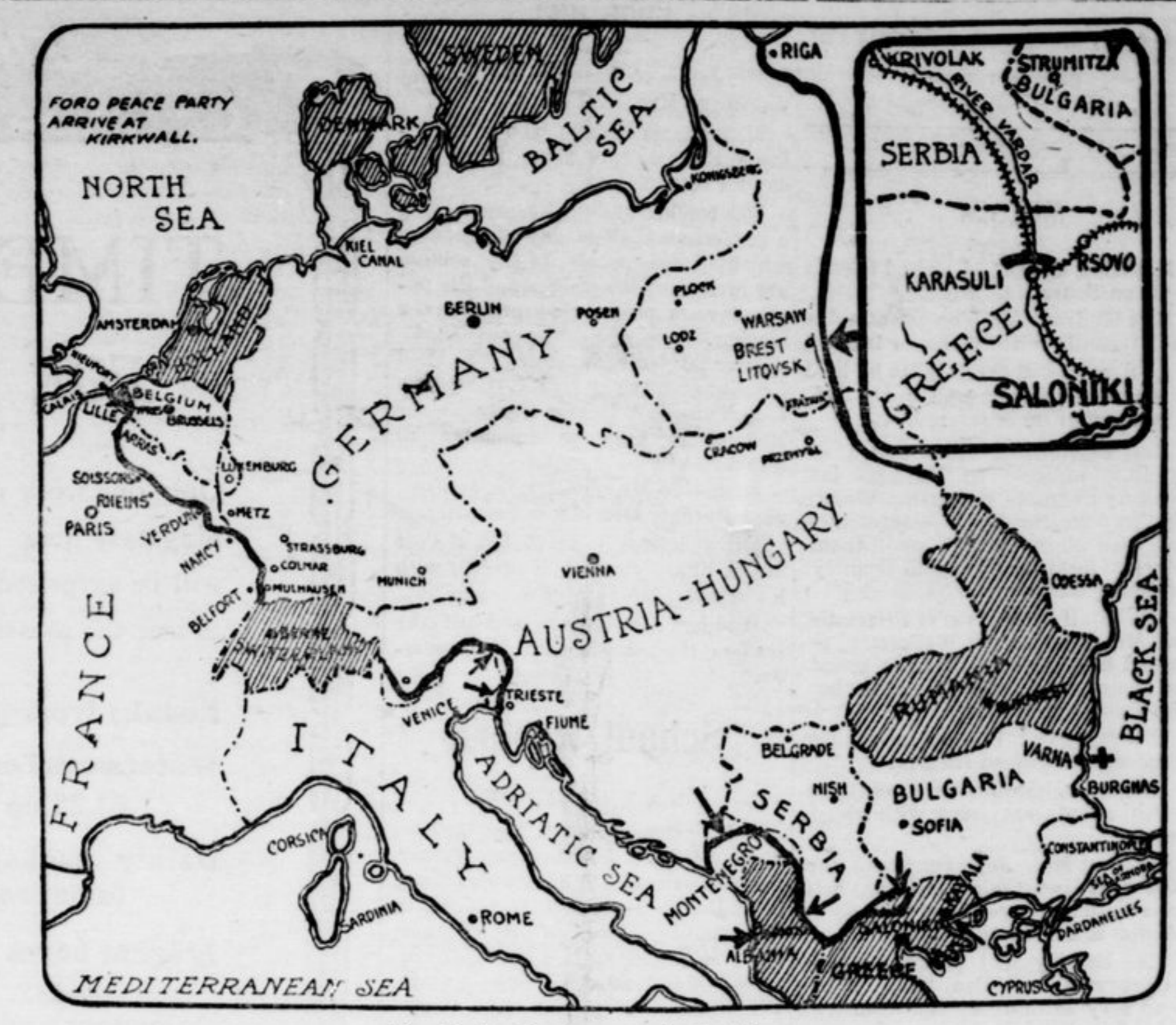
The Season's Needs.
"Now you must have a couple of trunk handles on this ball gown."
"Trunk handles? What on earth do you mean?"
"You expect to dance the new dances, do you not?"
"Well, how do you expect your partner to swing you around his head?"

ALL OVERSEAS DIVISIONS ARE TO BE PURELY CANADIAN

No More Units to be Supplied From Imperial Forces—Cause of Falling Off in Urban Recruiting

A despatch from Ottawa says: If a fourth Canadian division is placed in the field by Canada, as is not unlikely it will be said of the third division, which is now being organized to take its place on the firing line beside the Canadian army corps already there, and consisting of the first and second divisions. It has been the practice in the past,

of course, to have Canadian units comprise the Dominion's army in the field, but some of the smaller units have been supplied from the Imperial forces. On the other hand, the Princess Patricia Regiment, raised in Canada, was for a time brigaded with a British division. Now all branches of the Canadian divisions, no matter how many in number, will be altogether Canadian.



The Week's Developments in the War.
British and French troops, landed at Saloniki and sent to the aid of the Serbian army, have withdrawn before numerically superior forces and now occupy a strong position on both sides of the river Vardar, at a short distance north of Saloniki.

It is expected that, if the Bulgarian army or Austrian and German forces cross on to Greek territory, the Allies will defend this position until the defensive works at Saloniki are completed. The Entente Allies are said to have some two hundred thousand men now in the Balkans and their retirement from Serbia was made without serious losses. On the western front heavy artillery duels have been in progress and an early resumption of the offensive on the part of the German forces in this theatre is anticipated. On the eastern front German forces have been weakened and the German line has been withdrawn a considerable distance toward the strong fortress of Brest-Litovsk. The Italian troops are still hammering away at Gorizia and minor advances are reported. There has been some naval activity in the Black Sea, off the Bulgarian port of Varna, in which the enemy suffered minor losses.

Outside of the situation in the Balkans and a new Austrian movement against Montenegro, the week has not been productive of important developments. Many factors, however, indicate that big battles are impending on several of the fronts.

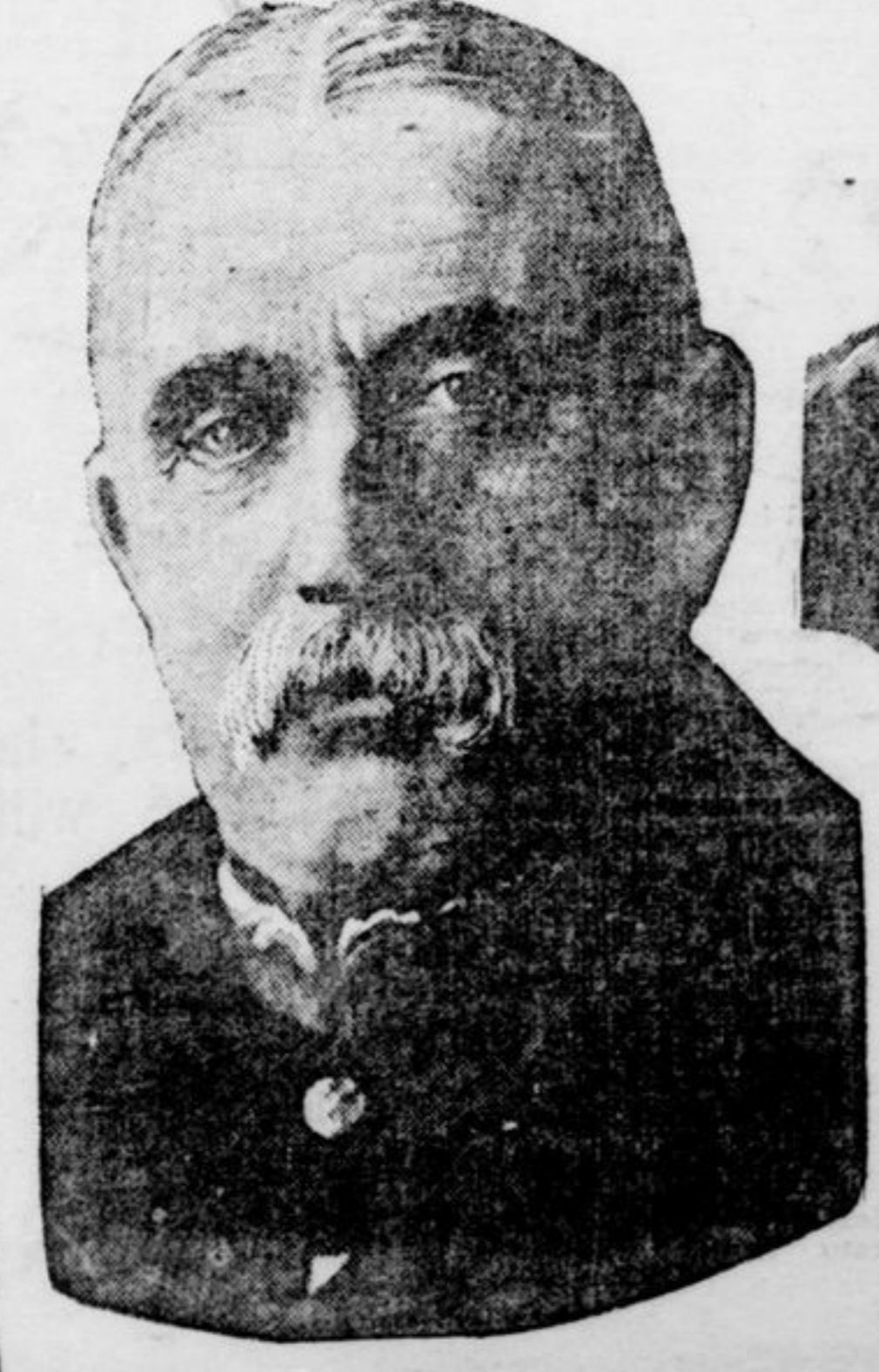
TERRIBLE POSITION OF THE GERMANS

ONE-THIRD OF THEIR STRIKING FORCE WIPED OUT.
C. F. G. Masterman Says Loss Inflicted in Men Is What Counts In Present War.

The Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman advances the following views of the war:
"First, let it be granted that in modern warfare no objective rarely matters, or really, that there is, strictly speaking, no objective but slaughter of the male population of the nations. Instead of small standing armies wandering about Europe to capture capitals or to be destroyed, we have nations rising up against nations, intent only on the massacre of each other. We have not yet—at least in the Rhine, or capture Frankfurt or Berlin or occupy Germany. We have just to destroy by killing, maiming, capturing, or otherwise rendering inefficient, the adult efficient male population of Germany. When more than a certain percentage of these have thus been annihilated for military purposes the game is over. And the point at which further resistance becomes impossible is dependent upon the closeness with which the German people will face realities, and the moment when they recognize that they are faced, not only with defeat in battle, but with the destruction of the race."
"How far at present has the process gone?"
"Here we are faced with masses of conjecture and various interpretations, often seemingly backed with logic, yet often leading to results with divergence of millions. We have the actual list by name of killed, slightly or severely wounded—not sick—in the published German casualty lists, which I believe to be accurate, although, generally dilatory, as a record, and although they are now forbidden to give the totals of each class, I have no private information; but from these and other evidence, and giving (as is right) the full benefit of the doubt in any case to Germany, I believe that I am, if anything understating losses if I estimate as follows:
"The total number of German potential combatants between 18 and 45 at the commencement of the war was a little over 13 1/2 millions.
"From these deducting 25 per cent. for inefficient (a low estimate), we have something like 10 millions of potentially efficient combatants.
"It is doubtful if Germany has ever armed more than 7 1/2 millions of these, leaving 2 1/2 millions (a meagre estimate) to work the railways, the coal fields, the great iron and steel works and all the machinery of supplies.
"Millions Destroyed.
"And of these 7 1/2 millions I think one is quite safe in asserting that 2 1/2 millions have been destroyed in this first year of war.
"Of these, some three-quarters of a million—the flower of the manhood of Germany—lie dead on alien soil.
"Some three-quarters of a million are maimed, prisoners, or so injured that they can never return to the scene of war. The bulk of them will remain as evidences, hobbling through city and villages, to the children of the coming generation, a burden on their profit and production.
"And another million at least form a 'constant' of those severely or slightly wounded, and all the sick. Some of these will die, some live on a crippled life, the bulk return to duty. But for each one returning from the giant hospital one new sufferer will be substituted; so that though the individuals change, the loss remains the same, and will remain the same until peace comes.
"I have not counted Austria in these figures. First, because although we have no reliable figures for Austria, it seems certain that her actual loss has exceeded that of the Germans; second (and principally) because the resistance in a German resistance; and if the Germans contemplate the real possibility of the bulk not only of their armies, but of their male efficient population being destroyed, they will sue for peace regardless of Austrian or Turkish opinion.
"One-third of their fighting population, one-quarter of their whole efficient male population destroyed in one year of war—no nation has ever yet suffered such punishment; and there is to-day in Germany grief and misery and the counting of the cost of it discernible beneath the heavy hand of the military machine. I think by this time next year, if the war continues, that number should be more than doubled. More than half the manhood of Germany will be destroyed. And before the three years' limit which Lord Kitchener has given (according to Lord Esher's statement) he attained there should not be much left."

CHANGE IN COMMAND OF THE BRITISH FORCES

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG now assumes command of the British forces in France and Flanders. He commanded the British troops who made such a stubborn fight in the neighborhood of Ghent in October, 1914. General French referred in his despatches to Sir Douglas Haig as the man who enabled the remainder of the British Expeditionary Force to retreat with honor. Sir Douglas comes from an old Fife-shire family. Born in 1861, he was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, after which he passed head of his year through Sandhurst, winning the Anson Memorial sword and obtaining a commission in the Hussars. Four years later he passed through the South African campaign. During the South African War he acted as Staff Officer to General French, with such success that the latter took Haig to France as second in command.



SIR JOHN FRENCH relinquishes command of the British forces in France at his own request and becomes Commander-in-Chief of the troops stationed in the United Kingdom. The King has also conferred upon him the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom. He was made chief of staff of the British General Staff in 1911. He is 62 years of age. His father was a naval officer, and he served in 1874, he entered the army, joining the 9th Hussars. He served in the Sudan Campaign (1884-85) and in the Boer War commanded the cavalry force which came to the relief of Kimberley, and the cavalry division in the battles that led to the capture of Bloemfontein and Pretoria. In this war he earned the reputation of a dashing cavalry leader.

From the Middle West

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HERBANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.
Winnipeg has a Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps. Calgary Council has reduced team owners' pay from 60 to 55 cents. Authorization for the formation of a "Kittie" battalion in Lethbridge has been received by Mr. W. S. Ball. The financial statement regarding Licenses of eight Edmonton hotels have been suspended pending enquiry by the Attorney-General's Department.

Dr. Hans Muller, a relative of Von Kluck, is now interned in Lethbridge camp. He was a chemist at Stony Plain, Alta. Elevators at Battleground, Sask., are reported to be filled to utmost capacity although many farmers have not sold their grain. Leo Powell, a Russian, plunged in Bow River, Calgary, and rescued Sam Kitchen, a carpenter, who fell from Centre street bridge. Much snow is anticipated in Saskatchewan this winter, as the muskrats are building their houses much higher than they did last season. James Paterson, a farmer of Fort Erie, Ont., had a crop of wheat this fall averaging 56 bushels to the acre. One 10-acre plot yielded 72 bushels. Moosomin, Sask., has succeeded in recruiting the 25 men to be stationed there in accordance with the plan laid down by the militia department.

In spite of the brave efforts of his mother, the eighteen-months-old son of Mr. H. K. Langston of Plunkett, Sask., perished when their house was burned to the ground. John Costes, of Leask, Sask., broke four acres of land this fall. He sowed it to wheat in the spring and it yielded at threshing time, 120 bushels, at the rate of 30 bushels per acre. Blackleg, one of the most dreaded scourges among cattle, has broken out at Langham, Sask., and the Department of Agriculture is taking strenuous measures to prevent its further spread. The Medicine Hat German who publicly declared that the Kaiser would eat his Christmas dinner in Buckingham Palace will have two years in Edmonton penitentiary to wonder why he made such a fool of himself. Joe Querin, Winnipeg, who was accepted as a recruit in the 90th Regiment, was interned after the evidence of other members of his corps had been heard. He had boasted of his German parentage and cheered when the Germans made a gain. According to partial returns, half losses of Saskatchewan during the past season will exceed \$1,000,000, the heaviest losses being reported from Belle Plaine, Pense, Young, Nukomis, Simons, Rodville and Warman.

BELIEF OF ANGER.
A Sermonette on the Live-Long Value of Keeping Cool.

Unless you are tired of life, learn to control your temper. Have you ever given a thought as to why so many men die between the ages of fifty and fifty-five? You haven't? Well, do you want to live out your own allotted span of three score years and ten? You do? Then avoid, as very plagues, three things—grief, worry and anger. The latter particularly, and for this reason: Time cures grief, and wisdom cures worry—you get wise as to the utter futility of it—but there's no time cure for anger, and it's only the wisest of men—and very few there are of them—who are wise enough to make a point of never getting angry. Anger, or rage, uses up the vital forces at an appalling rate. That exhausted feeling which comes over you after you have been thoroughly angry should tell you that you have drawn on the day's supply of vitality, and that you have, in very truth, "taken it out of yourself."

There's another effect, too. A morning rage unites you for work. None will deny that; it is a common experience. But you have got to work, nevertheless, and you are obliged to common your precious reserves of vital power that you may do what you have to do. Mark that word "precious." Your reserve vitality is precious, because it is that which carries you through illness and enables you to fight off disease. A wise commander keeps his reserves for emergencies, and you are the commander of your own reserves of vital force. Anger is an emotion, and all emotions should be subservient to the will. Keep your rising anger down by the power of your will. Admitted, there are many things that cause anger—justifiable anger. Yet, now that you know the scientific truth that anger is a killer of men, and that every time you get into a blazing rage you are perishing back the tale of your years, is it worth while to get angry? And what, after all, does anger accomplish? You fire your verbal shots at the one who has angered you, but the recoil action on yourself hurts you more than your shots hurt him. German devilry may make you angry, but it doesn't affect the Hun. The old gentleman who got terribly angry about the tale of your years, is it worth while to get angry? So, finally, unless you are tired of life and don't mind dying prematurely, "ware anger in all its phases and forms, from the spasms of annoyance to the full-blown, black-in-the-face rage. Spare yourself, and save yourself. Keep perfectly cool and calm, and let your words cut, if some defamer needs a rebuke. And, as a last thought, remember that a man in a rage is either amusing or repulsive.

LORD KITCHENER TO MARRY WIDOW

His Engagement to Dowager Countess of Minto Will be Announced Shortly.
A despatch from London says: It is claimed on excellent authority that the engagement of Earl Kitchener of Khartoum to the Dowager Countess of Minto will be announced shortly. The Countess has been a widow for almost two years, her husband, the late Earl of Minto, having died on February 28, 1914. He was Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who resigned the Viceroyalty because the Home Government supported Lord Kitchener, then Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, in his dispute with Lord Curzon over the reorganization of the army. Earl Minto went to India from Canada, where he was Governor-General for six years. The Countess of Minto is the daughter of the late Gen. Chas. Grey, and a first cousin to the present Earl Grey.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE CLOSER POLITICALLY.

A despatch from London says: A project for the formation of a committee of the House of Lords and Commons to cultivate closer relations with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate and the French Chamber has been successfully launched. An executive committee, with Viscount Bryce as chairman, has been organized to carry out this plan. It is expected that, although the work of the committee will be entirely unofficial, valuable results will be obtained.

KING OF SERBIA TO LIVE IN ITALY.

A despatch from Paris says: It is reported from Rome that King Peter of Serbia, driven from his country by the Teutonic invasion, will take refuge in Italy. A Rome despatch to the Matin says the King has accepted Italy's offer of the palace at Caserta, near Naples, which is now being prepared for his use.

ROUMANIA IS FRIENDLY WITH THE ALLIES.

A despatch from London says: In a written reply to a Parliamentary question, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states that the relations between Roumania and the Entente allies are perfectly friendly, but that he is not in a position to reveal the military plans of Russia.

GERMAN EMISSARIES BOMB ITALIAN SHIPS.

A despatch from Milan says: The Secolo asserts the British Government has warned Italy that German emissaries have left United States ports with the purpose of committing acts of violence in Italy, particularly against merchant shipping. In this connection the Secolo calls attention to recent fires on a steamship at Naples and on the docks at Genoa.