WHY THE TURKS MUST BE EXPELLED FROM EUROPE

British Foreign Minister Sends a Long Letter to the President of the United States.

A despatch from Washington says: The Entente allies, in a note addressed by Arthur Balfour, British Foreign Minister, to Ambassador Spring Rice, and delivered to the State Department, amplify the reply to President Wilson's peace note, by explaining in detail why they believe it impossible at present to attain a peace which will assure them such guarantees as they consider essential. The note also explains why the allies demand the expulsion of Turkey from Europe, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of Italia irredenta to Italy and the other territorial changes set forth.

Those who think the future peace of the world may be ensured by interinational treaties and laws, the note says, have ill-learned the lessons taught by recent history. After charging that German influence in Turkey had resulted in conditions as barbarous and more aggressive than were known under Sultan Abdul Hamid, and that it had been shown Germany cannot be expected to respect treaty obligations, Mr. Balfour says:

"So long as Germany remains the Germany which without a shadow of justification over-ran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no State can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty."

Belgium Not Only Victim.

Asserting that Belgium was not Germany's only victim, and, that "neutrals were intended to note outrages which accompanied its conquest," the note recites the "reign of terror" attendant upon Germany's method of warfare, and in that connection says:

"The war staffs of the Central Powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it."

The people of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour says, share President Wilson's desire for peace, but do not believe it can be durable unless based on the success of the allied cause. Such a peace, it is argued, cannot be expected unless these three conditions are fulfilled: Existing causes of international unrest shall be, as far as possible, removed or weakened; the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; and, finally, that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor.

COUNTY COUNCILS AND PATRIOTIC FUND

Six Millions Required for 1917—The Share of the Counties in This.

In a few weeks, in many Ontario counties, the County Councils will be discussing the size of the grant to be made for 1917 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

It will be of much importance to the Fund if the Councillors should have full confidence that the people will heartily approve of liberal grants. We have no doubt that the ratepayers of the Province are behind the Fund to whatever extent may be necessary. For 1917, owing to the increasing size of the Canadian armies, the demands of the Fund on Ontario will reach six million dollars, every cent of which will be spent in this Province. But this is more than we raised for 1916, so it will be necessary that we contribute even more liberally than in the past.

The work the Fund is doing in caring for the families of the men at the front must not be hindered by lack of money, and we would suggest to all patriotic citizens that they take every opportunity of encouraging the county councillors to see that the sums voted level up to the standard of the best-paying counties in the Province. There is perhaps no fairer way of spreading over all the people in the rural districts their share of the burden of carrying the Fund than is afforded by county-council taxation, and we should be too proud to let any other part of the Province bear a larger proportion than we are bearing, and centainly too proud to let any other province help out Ontario in caring for its own people.

GERMANY CALLS OUT WOMEN TO SERVE AS SENTRIES

A despatch from Berlin says:—An official notice in the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "An appeal will shortly be posted in all garrisons calling for the voluntary enrollment of men liable to auxiliary service, as well as women and young persons. They will be required for sentry duty, military fatigues, clerical and orderly duties, guarding railway stations and bridges."

LONDON ROYAL PARK IS BEING PLOWED UP

A despatch from London says:—At Richmond Park on Friday a motor plow started operations on 200 acres of ground, where it is proposed to grow oats and potatoes.

GREECE ACCEPTS ALLIED DEMANDS

Release of Venezilists Arrested Following Revolt Expected Hourly.

A despatch from London says: The definite announcement that the Greek Government has accepted in their entirety the demands of the allies was received here on Wednesday in a cablegram from Sir F. E. H. Elliott, British Minister at Athens.

The decision was reached by the Crown Council on Tuesday afternoon, according to the despatch, and was immediately communicated to the Entente Ministers. The release of the Venezelists who were arrested following the outbreak in Athens on December 1 is expected hourly.

An Italian military mission has arrived at Athens, and will precipitate in the Entente allied control in Greece, says a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The carrying out of the military guartees will be commenced by the formation of a mixed Commission of Entente allied and Greek officers, charged with the transference of the Greek troops and munitions into Peloponesus.

TAKE PRIZE SHIP TO GERMAN PORT

Teutons Run Blockade With Captured British Steamer Yarrowdale.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The British steamer Yarrowdale was brought into harbor on December 31 as a prize by a prize crew of 16 men, says an official statement issued on Friday night. She carried 469 prisoners, the crews of steamers captured by a German auxiliary cruiser in the Atlantic Ocean.

The prisoners on the Yarrowdale were from one Norwegian and seven British vessels. The cargoes of the captured vessels, the statement adds, consisted principally of war materials for the Entente allies and foodstuffs. Three of the vessels sunk were armed British merchantmen.

The bringing in of the Yarrowdale, the statement continues, had been kept secret for military reasons, but in view of the statement of the British Admiralty on January 17, it was decided to make the news public. The prize crew of the Yarrowdale was commanded by Deputy Officer Badewitz.

BRITISH FORCES ON THE TIGRIS CONTINUES TO MAKE PROGRESS

Right Bank of River From Kut-el-Amara Down Stream Cleared of the Enemy.

A despatch from London says: The War Office communication issued on Friday night concerning the operations in Mesopotamia says:

"The enemy has been expelled from a small strip on the right bank of the Tigris in the bend of the river northeast of Kut-el-Amara. The whole trench system on a front of 2,500 yards to a depth of 1,100 yards is now in our possession, and the right bank of the river from Kut-el-Amara downstream has been cleared of the enemy. Further progress has been made against the enemy's trenches on the right bank southwest of Kut-el-Amara."

Renewed attacks by the British east of Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris have been repulsed, Turkish army headquarters announced in its statement of Jan. 19. Heavy losses were sustained by the British in these operations and in an attack by Turkish cavalry on a British cavalry brigade on this front.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—Manitoba wheat—Track, bay ports, No. 1 northern, $2.09; No. 2 northern, $2.06; No. 3 northern, $2.02½; No. 4 wheat, $1.88. (Old crop wheat, 4c higher.)

Manitoba Oats—Track, bay ports, No. 2 C.W., 72c; No. 3 C.W., 68½c; extra No. 1 feed, 68½c; No. 1 feed, 67c.

American Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.12, shipment in 30 days.

Ontario Wheat—Winter, new crop, No. 2, $1.81 to $1.83, according to freights outside; No. 3 winter, new crop, $1.79 to $1.81.

Ontario Oats (according to freights outside), nominal—No. 2 white, 64c to 66c; No. 3 white, 63 to 65c.

Peas—No. 2, $2.35.

Barley—Malting, $1.20 to $1.22, nominal.

Buckwheat—$1.28 to $1.30.

Rye—No. 2, new, $1.40 to $1.42.

Manitoba Flour—First patents, in jute bags, $9.90; seconds, in jute, $9.40; strong bakers', in jute, $9, Toronto.

Ontario Flour—Winter, new, track, Toronto, prompt shipment, according to sample, $7.40 to $7.50, in jute bags; $7.25, export grade, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Montreal freights: Shorts, $38; bran, $33; good feed flour, per bag, $2.70 to $2.80.

Hay—Track, Toronto, No. 1, $13; extra No. 2, $12 to $12.50; mixed, $9 to $11. Straw—Carlots, $9 to $9.50.

Cereals—Rolled oats, carlots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.50; small lots, $3.75. Windsor to Montreal. Oatmeal, 10 per cent. over rolled oats. Cornmeal—Yellow, 98-lb. sacks, in carlots, $3.05; small lots, $3.25; track, Toronto. Rolled wheat, 100-lb. barrels, $5.25.

Country Produce.

Wholesalers are selling to the trade:—Eggs—New-laid, cartons, 60 to 65c; do., ex-cartons, 55 to 60c; storage selects, 45 to 50c; storage, No. 1, 42 to 43c.

Butter—Creamery prints, fresh made, 44 to 45c; creamery prints, storage, 42 to 43c; creamery, solids, 41 to 42c; choice dairy prints, 38 to 39c; ordinary dairy prints, 36 to 37c; bakers', 31 to 33c.

Cheese—New, large, 25½c to 26c; twins, 26 to 26½c; triplets, 26½c to 27c; Stiltons, 27 to 27½c.

Poultry (dressed)—Spring chickens, lb., 20 to 22c; old fowl, lb., 16 to 18c; turkeys, lb., 30 to 33c; geese, lb., 19 to 21c; ducks, lb., 21 to 23c.

Beans—Japanese, hand-picked, bushel, $6.25; prime, $5.75; Canadian hand-picked, bushel, $7.25; prime, $6.75.

Honey—Tins, 2½-lb. tins, 13½c to 14c a lb.; 5-lb. tins, 13 to 13½c a lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12½c a lb.; 60-lb. tins, clover, 12 to 12½c a lb. Comb honey—Selects, $3.40 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.15. Buckwheat honey, 60-lb. tins, 9 to 9½c a lb.

Potatoes—New Brunswicks, in carlots, $2.25 to $2.40; western, in carlots, $2.10; Prince Edward Island, $2 to $2.10.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 25 to 26c; do., heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 34 to 36c; rolls, 19 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless, 29 to 30c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 18½c per lb.; clear bellies 18 to 18½c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 21½ to 21¾c; tubs, 21¾ to 22c; pails, 22 to 22½c; compound, 16¾ to 17c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 23.—Oats—Canadian, No. 2, 71½c; No. 3, 69½c; extra No. 1 feed, 69½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, $1; malting, $1.30. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $10; seconds, $9.50; strong bakers', $9.30; Winter patents, choice, $9.25; straight rollers, $8.50 to $8.80; do. bags, $4 to $4.25. Rolled oats—Bbls., $6.75 to $6.85; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.25 to $3.35. Bran, $33. Shorts, $36. Middlings, $38 to $40. Moullie, $42 to $48. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13. Cheese—Finest westerns, 25½ to 25½c; finest easterns, 24¾ to 25c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 43 to 43½c; seconds, 39½ to 40½c. Eggs—Fresh, 55 to 60c, selected, 42c; No. 1 stock, 40c; No. 2 stock, 34 to 35c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $2.25 to $2.40.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Jan. 23. — Cash: —Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.82½; No. 2, do., $1.79½; No. 3, do., $1.76½; No. 4, $1.61½; No. 5, $1.41½; No. 6, $1.00½; feed, 93c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 67½c; No. 3, do., 65½c; extra No. 1 feed, 65½c; No. 1 feed, 64½c; No. 2, do., 53½c. Barley—No. 3, $1; No. 4, 94c; rejected, 79c; feed, 79c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.52½; No. 2 C.W., $2.59½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—Wheat—May, $1.91 to $1.91½; July, $1.81½; cash—No. 1 hard, $1.98½ to $2.00½; No. 1 Northern, $1.91½ to $1.94½; No. 2, do., $1.88½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 95½ to 96½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 55 to 56½c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$28.50 to $29.

Duluth, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.95½; No. 1 Northern, $1.92½; No. 2, do., $1.87½ to $1.89½. Linseed—To arrive, $2.89; May, $2.93; July, $2.94½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—Choice heavy steers, $10 to $10.25; do., good, $9.50 to $9.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $9.75 to $10; do., good, $9 to $9.50; do., medium, $8.25 to $8.60; do., common, $7.85 to $8.10; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.75 to $8.25; do., good bulls, $7.25 to $7.50; do., rough bulls, $5.15 to $5.35; butchers' cows, choice, $7.75 to $8.50; do., good, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.65 to $7; stockers, $6.25 to $7.25; choice feeders, $7.75 to $8.50; canners and cutters, $4.75 to $5.50; milkers, choice, each, $70 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $40 to $60; springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $9.25 to $10; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.50; calves, good to choice, $11.75 to $13.25; lambs, choice $13 to $15; do., medium, $9.75 to $10.25; hogs, fed and watered, $13.75 to $14; do., weighed off cars, $14.25; do., f.o.b., $12.85.

Montreal, Jan 23.—Good steers, $8.50 to $8.75; medium at $8 to $8.25, and common at $7.50 to $7.75, while butchers' cows brought from $6.25 to $8, and bulls from $7 to $7.75 per cwt.; canning cattle, $5.60 to $5.75 for bulls and at $4.85 to $5 for cows; lambs, $12 to $13, and sheep at $7.75 to $8.50 per cwt.; calves with a good demand for all suitable stock from $5 to $11 per cwt. live weight as to quality. Selected lots of hogs, $13.90 to $14, and good selects at $13.75 to $13.85 per cwt., weighed off cars.

PRISONERS NUMBERED NEARLY HALF MILLION

A despatch from London says:—More than 428,000 officers and men were taken prisoners by the Russians during the past year and 525 guns captured, according to the Russian service organ, as quoted in a Central News despatch from Petrograd on Friday. The journal closes its review of the war operations during the year with the following approximate figures of men and booty taken: Officers, 8,770; men 420,000; guns, 525; machine guns, 1,661; trench mortars and mine-throwers, 421. More than 80 per cent. of the foregoing was yielded by the operations of General Brussiloff.

INCORPORATE LEAGUE TO AID SOLDIERS

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—An organization to be known as the Khaki League will apply to Parliament this session for incorporation. It proposes to look after the welfare of soldiers and sailors of the British Empire and allies, establish hospitals, etc.

COL. MACDONALD KILLED AT TORONTO

Four Others Injured by Engine Shrouded in Steam.

A despatch from Toronto says: Colonel William Campbell Macdonald, brigadier of the 1st Brigade at the Exhibition Camp, was crushed to death on Sunday night beneath the wheels of an engine which backed into a large crowd of people who gathered at the Union Station to witness the departure of an Army Service Corps draft for an eastern point. Four other spectators were injured, one of whom is not expected to recover, while a score of others were struck by the locomotive, but were fortunately hurled clear of the tracks and escaped with a few bruises and minor hurts.

The accident is said to have been due to the severe gale and snowstorm which raged over the city during the day. Driven by a strong wind the snow swept across the railway tracks, completely covering the rails, and the crowds thronging the station platforms gathered across the tracks, believing that they were standing on the platforms. While the engineer rang his bell as the locomotive approached, the cheers of the spectators as they bade good-bye to their friends in khaki and the swirl of the wind prevented them from receiving any warning of the impending danger.

Following the accident a hurried investigation was made by Acting Detective Walter McConnell, of No. 1 police division, which resulted in the engine crew being taken from the engine and placed under arrest on a charge of manslaughter. At midnight a third arrest was made, when the man alleged to have given the signal for the engine to run through the station was taken into custody on a similar charge.

DEATH TOLL IS 100 IN MUNITION PLANT

Unofficial Estimate of the Killed in London Factory Explosion.

London, Jan. 22.—Two incidents of striking courage relieve the story of the shocking explosion of the munitions factory in East London Friday evening. One is that of a local fire company which got the hose to work on the most dangerous buliding within the seven minutes between the alarm of fire and the explosion. The company was aware of the danger, but wonderful to tell, only two were killed outright and the rest injured. The other heroic sacrifice was that of Andrea Cingell, a distinguished Oxford chemist, who rushed to the worst building to warn the inmates of their peril. He was killed. Fortunately only about 45 were left in the worst building when it exploded. It left a crater 50 yards wide. The boiler was thrown 100 yards. Nearby streets were shattered. The Times gives the unofficial estimate to-night of 100 dead and 400 injured.

In ten hospitals on Saturday, twenty-one persons died and there were one hundred and twelve patients receiving treatment, the Weekly adds. In addition 265 persons suffering from lighter injuries were treated.

GERMANY TO STRIKE AT HOLLAND SOON

Raemaekers, Dutch Cartoonist, Says These Are Most Anxious Times.

A despatch from London says:—Germany will soon strike at Holland, in the opinion of Louis Raemaekers, the Dutch cartoonist, who, in The Weekly Despatch, writes:

"The next few weeks will be among the most anxious in the history of Holland, Denmark and Switzerland, and I think the signs point to my country as being the first and most likely victim.

"Of the three neutral States the one that could supply Germany with the greatest abundance is undoubtedly Holland. Holland is very rich in fats and cattle. I believe she has immense stores of cocoa, rice, sugar, tea, coffee and fertilizers, as well as generous quantities of copper and rubber, and her northern provinces are corn producing.

"The Kaiser has given his promise to the Queen of the Netherlands that he will not invade her country I put less value on that promise than he attached to the scrap of paper which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium."

GERMAN PLANT WRECKED.

Ten Persons Killed in Explosion in Laboratory at Spandau.

A despatch from London says:—Ten persons have been killed and twenty injured by an explosion in a munitions laboratory at Spandau, Prussia, according to a Berlin despatch, forwarded to Reuter's via Amsterdam. The material damage was slight, according to the despatch.

STARVATION NEAR IN GERMANY ADMITTED BY DIET LEADER

Town Dwellers Are Extreme Sufferers—The Situation is Rich in Deprivations.

A despatch from London says: Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent gives the following excerpts from the speech of Dr. Von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, who favors a more unrestricted use of submarines, before the Prussian Diet;

"Our economic situation is rich in deprivations and sacrifices. We may calmly state this because it is known abroad what we are now compelled to demand from our population."

Then, says the correspondent, declaring that the rural populations must make greater sacrifices than previously. Dr. Heydebrand added:

"The rural population is not yet imbued with the consciousness of the needs of this great time. The reply of the Entente powers to President Wilson ought to be placarded in all communes, so that the people may recognize what will confront them if the war is lost.

"The town populations are suffering grievously. It is sad to see how long women have to wait for a couple of potatoes, and how, for the simplest necessaries, town dwellers must pay absolutely exorbitant prices. These prices must also continue for a long time after the war."

110,000 DEAD FROM HUNGER UNDER SHADOW OF MT. LEBANON

At Beirut the Starving Fall in the Streets and Are Carted Away—Relief Sent by the Pope.

A despatch from Rome says: Information has been received by the Congregation of the Propaganda, the Fide Vatica states, that 110,000 people died of hunger in Mount Lebanon district of Syria. At Beirut the starving fall in the streets and are carted away. The Pope has sent a large sum of money to the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople for distribution in Syria.

VICTORY THIS YEAR, DECLARES BRUSILOFF

A London Times despatch from Petrograd, on Friday says:—Addressing officers of the Russian Staff on the southwestern front, Gen. Brusiloff, according to The Russkoe Slovo, uttered the following prediction:—"'Information at my disposal, and my personal conviction, warrant me in saying I am certain—just as certain as that I am standing before you—that during the coming year the enemy will be finally and completely routed.'"

TO HAVE EMBARGO ON CATTLE LIFTED

A despatch from London says:—Again an endeavor is being made to have the embargo on Canadian cattle removed. The effort is now being made in order to increase the food supply.

TURKS AGGRIEVED AT ALLIES' CHARGES

A despatch from London says:—The Turkish Government, says a Central News despatch from Amsterdam, has sent a note to the neutral powers repudiating statements contained in the Entente reply to President Wilson'

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER GAIN

Push Positions Ahead North of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre.

A despatch from London says:—The report from British Headquarters in France issued Friday night reads:

"Further progress was made during the night north of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, as a result of the successful local operations reported on Thursday. In connection with the raid northeast of Cite Calonne we sprang a mine with good effect. The enemy's defences east of Bois Grenier and east of Ploegsteert were bombarded during the day.

"The enemy's artillery was active south of Sailly-Saillisell and east of Bethune. On other portions of our line the artillery activity on both sides was normal."

Classified.

Teacher—Willie, you may name three personal pronouns. Willie—He, she and it. Teacher—To what would all three apply? Willie—To a husband, wife and baby.

WILL SOON OBTAIN VICTORY "OVER OUR DETESTED ENEMY"

General Nivelle's Reply to Congratulations From the Dover Town Council.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Nivelle, commander of the French forces in France, replying to congratulations from the Town Council of Dover, telegraphed as follows:

"I do not doubt for a moment that with the assistance of the magnificent British army and its distinguished chief, Field Marshal Haig, whose friend I have the honor to be, we shall soon obtain complete victory over our detested enemy."

BRITISH WOMEN FOR THE FARM ENLISTED ON MILITARY BASIS

Government to Recruit and Train Them, Also to Billet and Clothe Them.

A despatch from London says: There was notice on Friday night that 8,000 women are wanted in munition factories in North-west London at the rate of 1,000 weekly. The wages are $6.75 a week of 54 hours, ages 20 to 40, subject to medical test as to fitness. Voluntary enlistment of women is foreshadowed for service on farms. The Government is expected to recruit, train and place them on the farms. The Government also billet and clothe them. The labor department of the Board of Agriculture already has opened a women's national land service corps. It received hitherto 72,000 applications for agricultural work.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE IF NEEDED TO WIN THE WAR

All Resources of the Country Now Mobilized Making Munitions For Russia.

A despatch from London says: N. Kato, London editor of the Mainichi, at a meeting of the Central Asian Society, said his country had shown she was a trustworthy ally in time of need. To French enquirers who when he last visited the front in France asked why Japan did not send troops to Europe, his reply was that Japan did not deem it necessary for the assured victory of the allies, but if it was found desirable that Japan give such help she would not hesitate to do so. For the production of munitions and military supplies, chiefly for the Russian army, Japan has mobilised all her industrial resources. In addition the Government arsenals and thousands of privately owned factories are engaged day and night, and the greater part of her gold reserves are deposited in the Bank of England.

WAR TO BE PUSHED TILL VICTORY WON

Conferences in Rome and London to Have Important Results.

A despatch from London says:—The recent conferences in Rome and London between the Entente civil and military leaders developed the utmost harmony and a determination to push the war to a conclusion satisfactory to the allies, according to the opinion expressed by Major-General F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, at the War Office on Friday, in discussing the latest events of the war.

"Our enemies," said Gen. Maurice, "are fond of stating in their press that France has tired of the war, while hinting at a separate peace for Russia, but I can say confidently, as a result of the return of the delegates from Rome, and of last week's conference in London with Gen. Nivelle, that these meetings were much more important in bringing victory nearer than any recent military events. The results of these conferences showed the allies heartily agreed in a determination not to accept an inconclusive peace, and that they are as one in their determination to make a good job of them before they are ready to discuss terms.

"In the purely military realm, our raids continue with increasing success and diminishing casualties to our attackers, who bring back as many prisoners as our total casualties lists, thus putting the enemy's dead and wounded on the plus side of our ledger.

"The enemy's offensive in Rumania has been not only halted, but pushed back a step. This result probably is due to Russia's reinforcements, but weather conditions may also have had a share in halting the Germans."

In connection with reports of the possibility of a German attack on Switzerland, Gen. Maurice declared that for such an operation the Germans would be compelled to weaken their other fronts, which could only be done at a grave risk.

COMPULSORY SERVICE NOT FOR FOREIGN-BORN.

Nor Would Men on Farms or in Essential Industries Be Disturbed.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In view of the recent alarm created among some of the foreign population in Canada, and the exodus from some parts of Canada of a number of non-Canadian-born citizens to the United States because of stories of impending conscription, the following official statement has been given out:

"No measures of conscription has yet been under consideration by the Government, and in any event compulsory military service could only apply to British subjects resident in Canada. Moreover, men working on farms or in industries essential for carrying on the war, such as munition factories, steel plants, and coal mines, are engaged in work of such importance for war purposes that even if compulsory military service should be adopted there is little probability that they would be disturbed."

LIQUOR IS PROHIBITED IN FRENCH WAR ZONE.

A despatch from Hazebrouck, France, says: Traffic in spirituous liquors has been prohibited by the military authorities in the zone occupied by the army. The decree announces that the step has been taken because of a recrudescence of drunkenness in the zone, involving danger to the health of the troops and, the civil population. Both the civil and military authorities had complained of the scourge, as a hindrance to the development of production required for the national defence. It was the unanimous wish of the patriotic population of northern France, the decree asserts, to have the traffic restricted as the only effective means of fighting alcoholism. Natural wines, beers and cider are not affected.

ALLIES MUST PREPARE FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

A despatch from Vancouver says: "The allies must prepare for another year of frightfulness on land, air and sea, for any and every horror that the Kaiser and his associates can conceive." This is the view of Stanley Washburn, Russian correspondent of The London Times, who left here on Thursday for his home in Minneapolis. Mr. Washburn has been on the eastern front since September, 1914, until recently, when he was forced to take leave of absence, suffering a nervous breakdown.

FOLLOWS USUAL CUSTOM ON 100th BIRTHDAY

A despatch from London says:—Miss Alexander, who lives at Reigate, celebrated her 100th birthday according to her usual custom by presiding at the 8.15 a.m. breakfast table on Friday. Ten years ago the death occurred in the same week of Miss Alexander's two older sisters, aged 103 and 93, respectively. They were in full possession of their faculties. The average age of seven brothers and sisters who comprised the family is 90 years.