

VICTORY NOW CHIEF ISSUE IN GREAT EMPIRE

London Times' Annual Review of World Finance Says Peace is Secondary.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Empire's Funds Equal to Any Strain—Canada's Course Highly Eulogized.

London, Cable.—The financial outlook in Great Britain is extremely encouraging, according to the Times, which publishes to-day a 14-page review of world finance.

"The whole of 1915 passed under the stress of war. It has had this effect in spite of the extensions of the conflict to new fields—a constant need for a revision of the economic outlook.

"Its record may be sharply defined as increasing the consciousness everywhere of the break caused by the war in the national and international policies towards finance, industry and commerce, of the necessity for drastically recasting many ideas and methods suited to the old relations which even peace, when it comes, cannot fully restore.

"This consciousness may be seen at work in the countries which are still neutral, and which have profited materially owing to the war conditions. It is incontestably present in a marked degree in Great Britain and throughout the British Empire.

"Peace—it is not too much to say—is no longer what it used to be called, our greatest interest. Success in war has taken that place. The kind of peace which the experience of this war compels us to look forward to must for commercial, industrial and financial purposes rest upon economic foundations, very largely reconstructed.

"Therefore along with all the efforts called forth by the war itself there is proceeding a rapid interchange of ideas as to preparations for what must come afterwards. All such ideas must necessarily be conditioned by the experiences through which we have been passing, lessons which they are teaching as the most striking experience.

"The most important lesson of the past year for ourselves has been the immediate need for a more organized financial economy both in public and private saving. At the beginning of 1915 an early peace was still probable. Both the Government and the public were slow to count the cost of a lengthened war.

"The year ended in a different mood, not different in the determination to secure a victory, whatever the cost, but different in the realization that the only peace which would be safe for us could not yet be counted on.

"A provision for expenditure far greater than was contemplated still had to be made. For the current year ending March 31 our estimated Government expenditure was nearly \$3,000,000,000, as against \$1,000,000,000. It may be \$2,000,000,000 in 1916 to 1817 if the war continues. On a similar scale is the provision for men and munitions.

"Money for the war is the first charge now on the national energy. This necessity is the primary condition under which our trade, industry and finance must be carried on towards this end.

"We make no excuse for emphasizing the point in this introduction to a review of the past year. Every possible financial economy must be effected. This should be the watchword for 1916, if the lesson of 1915 should be that a more rigorous enforcement of discipline is required.

"We are confident that such discipline when equally borne by all classes in the community, will be readily accepted. We have seen during 1915 how much can be done in spite of the diversion of energy to the fighting services and their supply to keep up our exports and maintain our industry. There is no reason for supposing that a still further reorganization and utilization of all services not directly drawn upon for the war will not avail to make the present year at least as productive in that respect as the past year.

"There need not be any doubt that our financial resources are equal to any strain that may be put upon them. One of the features of the past year, which is likely to become still more marked out in financing commerce, must be briefly emphasized. The war has proved the solidarity of the British Empire. We may look forward with confidence to further developments towards closer relations between its various parts to our mutual advantage.

"There has been no more significant thing in connection with the financing of our own affairs, balance of trade than the arrangement of credit in Canada by the Dominion Government for the Imperial exchequer as a part of the first internal Canadian loan in 1915 to pay for the purchases of munitions there.

"The example of Canada shows to what length the self-governing dominions may go as the war conditions for finance are prolonged. It perhaps is only the beginning of a newer era of financial relations within an empire at least made really organic."

VALUABLE WINDOW SMASHED. Guelph Report.—Some time after midnight last night vandals threw a large stone through the plate glass window of W. A. Clark's jewelry store. No goods were stolen. The glass was a curved one, and was valued at six hundred dollars, and was valued at six hundred dollars. There was no insurance. The police are of the opinion that it was the work of robbers.

NO BACHELORS. Ontario Fire Rangers Must be Married or Military Units.

Toronto, Report.—The young unmarried man who applies to Hon. G. Howard Ferguson next spring for a place on the fire-ranger staff will need to bring a medical certificate with him, showing that he has offered himself for military service and has been refused.

The Minister announced yesterday that a regulation had been passed providing that no single man who was fit and able to enlist would be employed as a fire ranger. It is estimated that the new order will mean that a good portion of the present staff will either have to get into uniform or find other employment. Among the woodsmen taken on in the North Country there is a considerable percentage of married men, but most of the young fellows from Older Ontario, many of them students, are not encumbered with families.

4TH DIVISION FOR THE FRONT

War Office Accepts Another Canadian Force for Europe.

Canada's Army On Firing Line Soon to be 90,000.

Ottawa, Report.—Through the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, Canada to-day offered a completely equipped Fourth Canadian Division for the front. The War Office has accepted the offer, and the division will shortly take its place in the fighting line in France along with the three Canadian divisions now there. The Third Canadian Division, which was offered last November, and is now completely organized and in the firing line under Major-General Mercer, is thus speedily followed by a fourth division, which will bring the total of the Canadian troops at the front up to a little over eighty thousand. It is certain that as soon as the need arises Canada will add at least another two divisions, and have an army of more than 100,000 men ready to join in the allies' offensive movement on the western front in the spring campaign.

The new Fourth Division will be formed from among the troops now in England. While no official figures are available, it is understood that there are at least 50,000 Canadians now in training there. As soon as the Fourth Division is ready to go to the front troops from Canada will move forward to England, ready to supply the gap, and form the basis for a fifth or sixth division for the front, or for reinforcement purposes. This will mean the departure of 20,000 or 30,000 men from Canada shortly, leaving more room in the present congested training depots throughout the Dominion. At the present rate of enlistment it will take only a month or so to fill up the gaps left in Canada, and keep the total number in training in Canada up to well over the 100,000 mark.

ASYLUM HERDS HEAVY MILKERS

Dairying Operations at Provincial Institutions Did Well.

Hamilton Asylum Had Specially Good Ones.

Toronto, Report.—Sixty thousand dollars' worth of milk was secured last year from the dairy herds at the provincial asylums and the Guelph Prison Farm. The records of the herds have just been compiled by the Farms Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department, and an analysis of them shows remarkable improvement in the output of the herds. The total production of milk was 3,102,671 pounds, and individual records for cows ran as high as 14,673 pounds for the year.

The improvement in the herds was general, with the prison farm at Guelph showing particularly splendid results from its stocks. Four years ago the highest production in an individual case was 9,000 lbs., but now is the minimum. The dairy cow that will not produce that amount per year is cut out of the herd. Five cows in the Guelph herd produced over 10,000 pounds of milk, the best showing an output of 12,616 pounds. The Hamilton Asylum herd, which has a number of pure-breds, had two cows producing over 13,000 pounds and five over 10,000. London herd, with 70 per cent. of heifers in their first and second years, had five cows over 9,000 pounds, and an exceptionally high average for the whole herd.

The following was the production of the Holstein herds at the various institutions. Ninety-five per cent. of these cows are grade milkers, such as the ordinary farmer has, selected, of course, for production: Brockville, 48 cows, 314,101 lbs.; Guelph, 28 cows, 724,473 lbs.; Hamilton, 64 cows, 517,113 lbs.; Kingston, 27 cows, 177,433 lbs.; London, 34 cows, 191,196 lbs.; Orillia, 28 cows, 251,255 lbs.; Woodstock, 24 cows, 233,181 lbs. The Farms Branch launched out last night into the building up of a great cattle ranch at the Sudbury Prison Farm, from which it is intended to supply the provincial institutions with beef. In order to secure cattle to stock the ranch, the dairy herds at Brockville, Whitby, Woodstock and Orillia have been confined largely to Shorthorns, which, in addition to producing good milkers, make excellent beef cattle. From these four herds, it is estimated that 200 calves per year will be available for stocking the Sudbury ranch.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE LEWS OF THE DAY

Australia, to Prevent Aid to Germany, Prohibits Exports to the Netherlands.

A MINE VICTIM

Arrangements Under Way for Extension of the Allies' War Council.

The Ontario War Office Staff is to be mobilized.

The International Nickel Company will itself refine nickel in Canada.

Canada's offer through the Premier of a Fourth Division has been accepted by the War Office.

A proclamation has been issued in Australia prohibiting all exports to the Netherlands.

Premier Asquith said there would be no probe into the imputations against the Gallipoli commanders.

Final returns show that Ontario gave \$1,512,437 to the British Red Cross.

It is reported that Gen. Villa, the notorious Mexican rebel, has been captured and will be executed at Cuajured.

Leslie Tweedie, son of Mrs. Alex. Tweedie, the authoress, a lieutenant in the British artillery, has been killed in France.

W. H. McFadden, K. C., Crown Attorney of Peel County, died at Brampton after two days' illness following a stroke of paralysis.

Premier Asquith, in reply to a question in the House of Commons Thursday afternoon, said that arrangements were in progress for an extension of the Allies' war council.

The Civic Improvement League of Ottawa was formed in a meeting at Ottawa under the auspices of the Commission of Conservation.

The Liberal caucus decided to leave to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the determination of the party's attitude to extension of the term of Parliament.

A Copenhagen correspondent says that the Dutch schooner Rangerman was blown up in a mine field outside Dräger. All on board were drowned.

The High School of Commerce and Finance and the Givens Street and Jesse Ketchum Public Schools will be used to house soldiers in Toronto.

The verdict at the inquest into the death of Mrs. Elizabeth McKerron, in Toronto, implicated Mrs. Louisa Cull, who performed an illegal operation, which was followed by blood-poisoning.

Harold Costigan, G. P. & H. Railway brakeman, injured last Thursday evening at Preston, died Thursday morning at Galt Hospital. Coroner Dr. Radford has ordered an inquest.

Herbert S. Smelser, ex-Canadian railway mail clerk of Orillia, Ontario, was sentenced at Sault Ste. Marie to two years and six months at Leavenworth, Kansas, Federal Prison, for bringing a 15-year-old girl from Orillia to the United States.

FRUIT GROWERS IN CONVENTION

Improved Methods of Marketing Discussed by Members.

Board of Directors for the Ensuing Term.

Toronto, Report.—The word amalgamation was substituted for the more commonly used co-operation at the second day's session of the annual convention of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, but the subject as on Wednesday was the tenor of a majority of the speeches. Work done under this system was reported on by Mr. J. R. Hastings, of Winona, who said the co-operation in a small scale had been very successful in the Niagara Peninsula. A produce exchange, controlled by the producer, is what will come eventually as a means of marketing fruit. But in the meantime, the establishing of a co-operative association, which both dealers and growers should be asked to join, would be a benefit to a district.

Mr. Bunting, of St. Catharines, told the meeting of the success of the 1915 campaign in advertising tender fruits. Niagara fruit growers were the first movers in this matter, and bulletins announcing the readiness of different fruits for market appeared in 250 newspapers. The success obtained through the advertising of apples was another proof of the power of the press.

Mr. T. B. Revett, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, also spoke on the subject of advertising. He said that he had been asked to criticize the recent campaign, so as a fruit grower he wanted to see the advertising bring back his money invested in it, and some more. "Quotation of a uniform price," he said, "is one thing that will aid the fruit grower. Getting rid of peaches at 20 cents a basket needs no advertising, and giving them away is even easier."

Messrs. Edwin Smith and J. J. Creelman, of Grimsby, gave interesting accounts of experiments in the

fruits for... west. This... great help in keeping cherries in condition, and hopes are entertained by the experimenters of equal success with strawberries and vegetables. Peaches were shipped as far east as Glasgow and as far west as Prince Albert. Pre-cooling will, doubtless, greatly aid in the distribution of tender fruits.

Mr. P. J. Carey, who has acted as a fruit inspector from 1904 until recently, gave as his opinion that the grower should be compelled to put his name on open as well as closed packages of fruit, because this procedure gives added protection to the ultimate purchaser.

"What constitutes a No. 2 apple?" was the question that Mr. D. Johnson, Fruit Commissioner, endeavored to answer to the satisfaction of all concerned. This question has bothered the apple growers considerably, and a great deal of discussion took place on the subject. It seems that apples graded No. 2, if bearing any scab, often develop into No. 3 during shipment, on account of the growth of the fungus, though otherwise satisfactory. Mr. Johnson suggested that No. 2 grade should consist of No. 1 apples except for color, so that they can be kept without danger of deterioration.

At the afternoon session the delegates were treated to the unexpected pleasure of listening to a talk by Mr. Peter McArthur, the well-known writer on agricultural subjects. He gave as his only right for appearing before a horticultural audience the fact that Mr. Clement, of the fruit station, had taken care of his orchard last year.

The story of the farmer who criticised the top grafting done in his orchard by an expert, and then confessed that he himself had no luck in his grafting, brought Mr. McArthur's too short speech to an end.

Mr. H. A. Emerson, of the New York Department of Lands and Markets, told how grafting combines in the produce trades, had been overcome in New York State. He spoke strongly in favor of the public fruit auctions as conducted in the City of New York, and advised Canadian apple-growers to give that market a trial with some of their best fruit, as prices for fancy products are higher in New York than elsewhere. The entire cost, by this method, of getting the apples from producer to consumer, was 22 per cent., a great saving on the old methods.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with spraying and grading problems of great interest to the growers.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors appointed by the association consists of twelve members, as follows: Division 1, B. White, Ottawa; 2, E. Casselman, Brockville; 3, F. F. Walbridge, Belleville; 4, J. G. Waite, Wicklow; 5, E. Lick, Orillia; 6, W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington; 7, R. W. Dewar, Fruitland; 8, F. G. Shepard, St. Catharines; 9, Paul Angle, Simcoe; 10, Dr. Grant, Theford; 11, C. W. Gurney, Paris; 12, A. Brown, Owen Sound.

COMPULSION IS CARRIED

Military Service Bill Passes Commons Committee.

War Office Will be Very Lenient in Its Use.

London, Cable.—The Military Service Bill passed through the committee of the House of Commons at 11 o'clock to-night amid loud cheers.

Walter Hume Logg, President of the local Government Board, in a speech closing the discussion, said he desired to remove the impression that under this bill the Government was creating a great monster in the form of a military machine which would grab at any man coming within its scope. There was no intention that the War Office should act with undue severity, but, on the contrary, it intended to maintain the present system almost identically, but giving it a statutory position it had hitherto not occupied.

Philip Snowden, the Socialist member for Blackburn, speaking as an opponent of the bill, paid a warm tribute to the generous way the bill had been piloted through the House by Andrew Bonar Law and Mr. Long.

Mr. Bonar Law then expressed the grateful thanks of himself and Mr. Long to all sections for the restraint shown in the committee.

John Dillon, Nationalist, added that he had never seen a bill which might easily have led to a passionate, heated debate conducted through the House with greater skill or in a more conciliatory manner. He thought that Premier Asquith had never shown greater skill than in leaving his conduct to Mr. Long and Mr. Bonar Law.

TENTH SUB. GONE.

Later Details of the Loss On the Holland Coast.

London, Cable.—A British submarine has gone ashore off Holland, according to an announcement made by the Official Press Bureau to-day. There was no loss of life.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, referring to the stranding of the submarine, says that the vessel was driven out of her course by tempestuous seas.

"A British destroyer nearby," the correspondent says, "sent a small boat to help the crew and the boat succeeded in getting alongside, although there was danger of its being smashed. It rescued 11 of the 22 men on the submarine, but was unable to pick up more, as it was beginning to fill. A Dutch lifeboat arrived in the nick of time and rescued the others, including the commander. These will be interned. A Dutch cruiser and some destroyers arrived after the lifeboat."

The Daily Mail figures that this is the tenth submarine the British have lost in the war.

TEUTON ALLIES HAD LOVE FEAST

Kaiser and Bulgar Ruler in Banquet at Nish.

Tell Same Old Lies and Utter More Sacrilege.

London, Cable.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that at the banquet given in Nish on Tuesday last on the occasion of the presence there of Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, both monarchs delivered addresses.

King Ferdinand spoke first. He thanked the Emperor for his visit, remarking that it was exactly 215 years since Frederick I., of Prussia had been crowned, that it was forty-five years since the new Germany was founded, and that to-day the Emperor, after a victory of his arms, could safely enter the former Roman castle of Nish.

"The world learned to know with surprise and admiration the strength of Germany and her allies," said the King, "and believes in the invincibility of the German army, under the guidance and leadership of its Emperor."

He expressed the hope that 1916 would bring lasting peace, "as the holy fruit of our victories, and allow my people to co-operate in the future in words of Kultur." If fate, he said, should impose on them the continuation of the war, then his people, in arms would be ready to do its duty.

Speaking in Latin, he called Emperor William the victorious and glorious leader. He said: "The peoples of the east salute thee as a redeemer bearing prosperity and safety to the oppressed."

Emperor William began his address by saying to King Ferdinand: "Your Majesty dwelt to-day on three important epochs which coincide with this day. Very often, as a young man at the side of my grandfather, and later as a ruler, I have celebrated this memorable day, always with little importance, surrounded by the Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle. Now, for the second time, by God's decision, I celebrate it in the field on old historic ground in a beautiful piece of country conquered by Bulgarian bravery, received by a king amidst his brave troops and their illustrious leaders, and honored by Your Majesty, not only with a high order, but above all with appointment as chief of the Twelfth Balkan Infantry Regiment. Thus Your Majesty honored me as I could not better hope for.

To-day gave me the fulfillment of a long-cherished wish, and your works prove that we, in estimating this hour, are filled with the same feeling. Challenged by our enemies, who envied Germany and Austro-Hungary their peaceful, flourishing and prosperous condition, and seeing the development of Kultur and order in all Europe endangered in this most frivolous manner, we and our loyal allies have been struck at the very heart of our strength. We found a hard fight, which soon spread further. When Turkey, threatened by the same enemies, joined us, and by stubborn fighting reassured her world's position, Your Majesty's prudence recognized that the hour had come for Bulgaria to bring forward your old good claims, and to smooth the way for your brave country to a glorious future. Your Majesty's nations in arms began a glorious triumphal march which, under the guidance of its illustrious war lord, added one sublime leaf of glory to another in the history of Bulgaria.

"In order to give expression to my feelings for such deeds," continued the Emperor, "and to the feelings of all Germany, I have begged Your Majesty to accept the dignity of a Prussian field marshal, and I, with my army, am happy that you in accepting it also in this sense become one of us. With God's gracious help great deeds have been accomplished here and at all the other fronts. It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude to the Almighty that I realize it is granted to me to-day to be in this historic place, once more consecrated with brave blood, amidst our victorious troops, to press Your Majesty's hand and to listen to Your Majesty's words, wherein are expressed firm determination to fight for a successful lasting peace, continued loyalty to the friendship sealed in the storm of war, and common effort for the high task imposed upon us by care for the welfare of our peoples. With firmest confidence I also pursue this aim, and raise my glass to the welfare of Your Majesty, to Your Majesty's house, to the victory of the glorious Bulgarian army, and to Bulgaria's future."

ALLIES' COUNCIL.

Much Progress Toward Unity of Policy and Control.

New York, Report.—A London cable to the New York Times says: Arrangements are being made for an extension of the Allies' war council, according to a statement made by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Premier informed Parliament in November that plans were being evolved for an Allied war staff and war council. Thus far five meetings have been held by representatives of the British and French Governments, on a scale that can be described as councils. There have been numerous consultations between individual Ministers, and in December, Italian, Russian and Serbian officers were present at the Allied staffs' conference in Paris.

From unofficial, but authoritative sources it is learned that considerable progress has been made in the direction of securing unity of policy and control.

NOT TREASON, But Swiss Officers Charged Will be Prosecuted.

Geneva, via Paris, Cable.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided that the facts on which the charges recently made against Col. Maurice de Wattenyl and Col. Karl Egli are based do not constitute high treason, but that they are such that judicial proceedings should be begun against the two officers, and this accordingly has been ordered.

A despatch from Geneva on January 14th said that the two colonels above mentioned had been charged with having delivered each evening to the formation regarding the French positions along the French-Swiss frontier and according to other accounts of having delivered each evening to the Austro-German military attaches the reports received at Swiss headquarters during the day concerning the movements and the disposition of Swiss troops along the frontiers.

AIRMEN BUSY ON WEST FRONT

British Machines in 14 Battles On Wednesday.

Drove Down Two Germans, and Lost One.

London, Cable.—Aerial fighting again was a feature of the official reports to-day. The official report received from the British headquarters in France tells of 14 encounters between aeroplanes yesterday, in which two German machines were driven down into the German lines, and one British aeroplane was lost. A German aeroplane dropped three bombs into the outskirts of a village behind the British lines.

The German official statement tells of the shooting down of a British machine near Toucouling, and says that an Allied machine was forced to land in the Allied lines on the Yser, where it was destroyed by the German guns. It also announces the dropping last night of bombs on Nancy.

A German aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of Luneville, without damage, the French communiqué issued this afternoon announces. A German machine was brought down near Flim, and the two officers on board were captured.

BRITISH REPORT.

London, Cable.—The British official statement issued to-night says: "In the course of fourteen flights in the air yesterday we drove two enemy machines down into the German lines. During the day we lost one aeroplane.

"To-day we exploded a mine near Fricourt. An enemy aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of an unimportant village behind our lines.

"Generally on the front the day passed quietly. There was less artillery firing than usual, and there is nothing of importance to report."

THE FORD PARTY.

U. S. Members May Cross Germany to Stockholm.

The Hague, Cable.—After being detained for nearly a week by the German military authorities, who had refused permission to cross Germany, thirty Scandinavian members of the Ford party reached their homes to-day, announced here. It is added that destination, besides being extremely moving to all the Scandinavians, was particularly hard on several, who had to perform at home.

The American members and all preparations for departure made days ago, and had been awaiting by the German authorities, were to-day that they would be permitted to pass through German territory on their way to Stockholm. The Scandinavian electing have nominated their candidates for membership of the conference, and the Dutch of candidates for their appointments.

CAN'T BE STAYED.

Cologne Gazette Blockade W...

Amsterdam, via London, Cable.—The Cologne Gazette cannot be delivered to the Allies. The newspaper is being held up by the German authorities, who are waiting to see if they can force the Allies to allow it to be distributed in the neutral zone.

COMMITTEE.

London, Cable.—The committee of the Allies' war council, which is being organized in Paris, will meet to-day.

CHINESE.

The Chinese Government has announced that it will send a delegation to the Allied staffs' conference in Paris. The delegation will consist of several officers and will be accompanied by a Chinese military attaché.