

408th Day of the War TO-DAY'S Messages. 10.30 A.M.

MONEY AND REVIEWS THE WAR SITUATION.

LONDON, To-day. The seventh note credit, since the outbreak of the war, bringing up the total to \$6,310,000,000 was moved in lines taken over from the French. In the Commons yesterday afternoon by Premier Asquith. The amount asked for to-day is \$1,250,000,000. The Premier announced that nearly three million men enlisted. He made this statement in reviewing the financial and military situations, so far as mili-tary exigencies permitted, but this and mining situations, so that do this tary exigencies permitted, but this requirement necessitated in many in-stances only vague references to the trend of events. The growing expen-ditures of the war was emphasized by the Premier He said the average the Premier. He said the average daily cost from April 1st to the end of June £2,700,000; from July 1st to 17th, £3,000,000; from July 1st to 17th, £3,000,000; from July 1st to total for this period in round figures was £500,000,000. There has been re-total for this period in round figures mace. Victory seems to incline to the side which can arm itself best and fand; £50,000,000 has been lent to Foreign Governments; and £28,000,-000 lent to the Dominions. Compar-foreign Governments; and £28,000,-000 lent to the Dominions. Comparroreign Governments; and £28,000,-000 lent to the Dominions. Compar-ing the actual expenditures since the last vote credit with the estimate, As-quith said that there had been some 000 lent to the bolining the actual expenditures since the last vote credit with the estimate, As-quith said that there had been some abnormal items to disclose which could not be made in the public in-could not be made in the public in-that the House might take it was a family of free people by our that the House might take it was a family of free people by our that the House might take it was a family of free people by our that the House might take it was a family of free people by our that the House might take it was a family of free people by our that the House might take it was a family of free people by our that the House might take it was a family of free people by our that the House might take it was a family of free people by our the House might take it was a family of free people by our the House might take it was a family of free people by our the formation of the Part of this situation is a testing one, the survey profoundly impressed with the high necessary operations. amount was to be repaid in the course of a few months; the remainder re-of the past year calls for satisfaction at the great efforts and sacrifices satisfaction state of efficiency and morale of the French army. In the history of this presented advances for future expen- made, for regret that some mistakes war, said Earl Kitchener, few epiditure. Asquith estimated that the and miscalculations have been made. sodes stand out more prominently weekly gross expenditure henceforth. It was an imperious call to duty and more creditably than the masterwould not exceed thirty-five million which forced us to vindicate our na- ly manner in which Russian forces, pounds. It was his opinion that the tional honor, enlist our whole strengnew vote would carry the country th in the sacred cause of freedom. I have been handled, while facing the through the third week of November. have no doubt either of the wisdom of violent' assaults from an enemy our choice or of its ultimate triumph These figures throw some light on many of the contributions we are on the stricken field. One thing As- ally in guns and munitions. The sucmaking to war. He continued I do not wish to say even that we are do-ing all we can, all we ought, but as microhiarours attempts are constantly being made to depreciate them with, I give some comparisons be-tween peace and war figures Since tween peace and war figures. Since strength by any failure on the part of himself infinitely superior to his adthe outbreak of war enlisting will be found to aggregate not far short of either rulers or ruled/to concentrate three million in the army and navy. upon an unexampled task and was not

WATER STREET.

the Allies in the West had been prac-tically unchanged. This does not mean that there has been any relaxation of offensive work on the part of forces in the field, for the continuous local fighting which has taken place all along the line called for display of incessant vigilance. Meanwhile our posts have been much Recruiting on the whole has kept up well, but I regret to say in the last few weeks has been falling off. Restrengthened, not only by a careful elaboration of the system of trench fortifications, that already existed, garding the work of the Munitions Department, Asquith said, all that was now necessary to complete this but also by a large increase in the but also by a large increase in the number of heavy guns, which have been placed along our lines. The Germans recently on several occa-tion used area and liquid fire. The reat necessary task was an adequate supply of labour, unskilled quite as much as skilled. There was no field bombarded our lines with asenemy wherein women could do more useful phyxiating shells, but these forms of attacks, lacking as they now do the work. The Minister of Munitions has established twenty shell factories, element of surprise failed in their obeighteen more were in course of conject and lost much of their offensive value, owing to the steps taken by truction and in all 715 controlled establishments were under Department. us to counteract the effect of these In these factories, he said, eight hunpernicious methods. As new armies dred thousand workmen were now come trained and ready to take the employed in the country, which vastly considerable field. reinforcements exceeded any standard dreamed of be- have been sent out to join Field Mar-PREMIER ASQUITH ASKS FOR for the war. Reviewing the military shal Sir John French's command. situation, Asquith stated: In France You will be glad to hear his opinion and Flanders the position of the British troops has been strengthened He writes: The units appear to be everywhere by large reinforcements thoroughly well officered and com-of men and munitions. There has manded. Equipment is in good order been considerable extension of the and efficient. Several units of artillines taken over from the French. In lery have been tested behind the fir-the Dardanelles, he continued, the ing line trenches, and I heard very British have made substantial gains, good reports of them. Their shooting though they have not succeeded in has been extremely good. They are dislodging the Turks from the quite fit to take their place in the line. crest of the hills. The British now These new divisions have now had hold a front of more than twelve miles. In the East, Asquith said, the Russian Army remains unbroken. He

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nomenal Boy Violinist.

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distributed along a line 750 miles greatly superior in numbers, especi cess of this great war was guaran-teed and the action had been renderversary. This fighting quality of the Russian army empowers her able generals and competent staff to carry out the immensely difficult operations of retirement and move the line over

ing the enemy to break through any part or by surrounding their forces bring about a tactical position, which might have involved the surrender of might have involved the surrender of a considerable portion of the Russian army. Thus we see the Russian Army remaining to-day states as a fighting force. It doubtless has suf-fered severely from hard fighting, to which it had been subjected during recent months, but the German forces also had to pay a heavy toll for their advance into Russia and who will venture to say until the present grips are relaxed which armies suffered. They succeeded in forcing the line, the artillery taking several forts, he said; but all accounts show the Russian retreat is being conducted in a most masterly fashion and that the Russian army is still un-broken. Tre assumption of the supreme command by the Czar is the most significant proof yet given of the unalterable determination from the highest to the lowest of the Russian It must not be forgotten that the Russians with vast territory have always been able ultimately to enalways been able ultimately to on velop and annihilate large invading armies. In this she certainly is no armies, in this she certainly is no then she was a century ago. As regards the net re-suit, all that Germans can place to their credit is that at enormous sac-will be traced by German staff offitheir credit is that at enormous sac-rifice they have captured certain fort-resses, but our recent experience shows that the best fortification and practically the only one that can ef-fectively resist the new machinery of war are those which can be quickly dug in deep soil. Such trenches to-day form better defences than the most carefully fortified places, of which engineers until lately were so proud. The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt. Their advance into Russia which at one time was carried out at an average daily rate their credit is that at enormous sac

than 100,000.

cers.

REMARKABLE RESULTS.

some 100 to 200 miles, without allow-

into Russia which at one time was carried out at an average daily rate of five miles has now diminished to less than one mile a day, and we see forces which they boastfully describ-ed as defeated broken troops flee-ing before them, still doggedly and troops, aided by British allies, have



must soon be sent there or the Teu-ROUMANIA EXPECTED TO ENTER tonic allies will run the danger of betrians have sent reinforcements aga-

the line assumed the offensive. time threaten the defenders. The

Field Marshal. Von Hindenburg's drive toward the Dvinsk. Vilna railway is not progressing as fast as his previous enterprises of a similar kind have done, and except at one or two towns, where his cavalry cut the railing vigorous counter-attacks. Von Hindenburg has however reached a

also slowed up, while in Galicia the Russians are still attacking, and acacross the Dneister River. Just north

A. E. CANNING.

Forest Road.

sep7,1m

cargo of fish and these passengers in saloon: Miss G. Barnes, W. Gear, H. Lehr, Miss M. Duder, Miss B. Barter Miss B. Gillard, Mrs. B. Tessier, Miss M. Gifford, C. Kelly, Mrs. H. W. Dick-enson, Miss F. Mercer, G. Randle, K. Menzies, H. F. Fansvacht, H. Barron, Miss H. Way, J. Anderson, J. O'-Brien, H. Leonard, Miss L. Leonard, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. G. Marshall, J. B. Kehoe and 10 second class

are a daily occurrence.

Loose sacque coats with narrow shoulders and high collars are among the quaint revivals. Evening models depict a hip drapery arranged cleverly in the silk com M. MOREY & CO. posing the gown.

0000 Office Appliance and Loose Leaf Specialists. 100 C Street, ing outflanked. Despite this the Ausinst Italy and have at some parts of The country is so rough and the Italians since they declared war, have been so successful in capturing important positions for defence that an advance Waler by the Austrians cannot for some operations however are likely to take on a more interesting character. Heavy guns continue the bombardment along the Western front, and in the Vosges another battle is in progress for the possession of Hartman swellerkopf which has changed hands so often during the past few months. According to despatches from Holland, British warships have again at-3 tacked German positions on the Bel-MACKEND gian coast. Air raids by allied air-OLD MATURAN men on towns now occupied by Ger-OTCH WHISK mans and the Zeppelins on England chenzie (Maigen ASE ONL GOOD Mapleton's Peanut Butter is made in England. When you and the second buy it you will know its value.

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