

AGED RULER REPENTED OF HIS MAD ACT

Austrian Emperor Never Tired of Lamenting Causing World War.

VIEW OF PRESS

London Papers All Agree That the Change Will Pass Unnoticed.

Paris Cable.—Two brothers of the new Austrian Empress, Princes Xavier and Sixte de Parma, are serving in the Belgian army.

Vienna, Nov. 22.—The death of Emperor Francis Joseph last night occurred at 3.05 o'clock.

Among those in the death chamber at Schoenbrunn Castle was the heir-apparent, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

The death of Francis Joseph was known to but few people in Vienna last night. Comment in the newspapers voiced regret that the Emperor had not been spared long enough to see the end of the war.

The heir-apparent, Archduke Chas. Francis Joseph, assumed the guidance of state affairs automatically to-night.

COMMENTS OF LONDON PAPERS.

London Cable.—The London newspapers, commenting on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, express the opinion that it can have no effect upon the war.

The Standard says: "It is too early to assess the specific responsibility of the late Emperor of the crime of 1914.

Expressing the opinion that the death of Francis Joseph will have no effect on the war, the Standard continues: "Austria-Hungary is so completely under the German thumb that it is difficult to see how the transfer of nominal authority from a nervous old man to a characterless young one can affect the conduct of any war.

Under Francis Joseph, Austria blundered into ruin, bankruptcy and was unutterable. There is no sign that his death will release healthier or more virile forces, or assist in the salvation of the imperilled monarchy."

A WILLING ACCOMPLICE.

The editorials in the morning newspapers concur in the view that the death of Emperor Francis Joseph and the accession of a new monarch will not materially affect the course of the war.

The extent to which the dead Emperor willingly went into the present war is discussed, and while the consensus of opinion is that the war was deliberately engineered by Germany for her own ends, some of the writers take the view that Francis Joseph was Germany's willing accomplice.

It is contended by some of the writers that the death of Francis Joseph removed the last obstacle to Germany's complete domination of the situation. The veteran sovereign, it is declared, was a distinguished personality to whom Germany was compelled to behave with a certain deference, and Germany could not, it is argued, treat Austria quite as a subject during his lifetime.

The commentators maintain that now the alleged obstacles are removed, the chains thrown by Germany around the dead monarchy will be tightly riveted.

"The future of Austria-Hungary," says the Morning Post, "was never darker or more foreboding. Whatever the outcome of the war, she stands to lose. Even if the Central powers avoid a decisive defeat, she will remain a vassal of Germany, in fact, if not in name."

LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

Although Emperor Francis Joseph is recognized by the editorial writers to have been personally friendly to Great Britain, and the tragedies of his reign are sympathetically recalled, today's estimates of his achievements and his personality are not flattering.

"Beyond his devotion to the dynasty and his desire to transmit its possession undiminished to his successor," says the Times, "he seems to have had no positive purpose. Throughout life he groped in the dark toward the line of least resistance, and ended by involving himself, his family, his dominions and his subjects in a catastrophe the like of which the civilized world has not seen."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Behind the divinity which came to hedge him he remained what he always had been,

a man of cruel, crooked, cavernous and misanthropic mind." The Daily Telegraph says: "His star has set in the horror of a conclusion in which the fortunes of the Hapsburgs may well finally be engulfed. This is not the moment to alight his exact responsibility for the unpardonable crime of the war, but future ages will not, we think, estimate less sternly than we the guilty record of one of the arch-malefactors of Europe."

PROTEST LOAN.

Entente Bankers Oppose U. S. One to China.

Peking Cable.—The British, French, Russian and Japanese bankers of the Quintuple Group have sent a letter to the Minister of Finance saying that the loan arranged for with Chicago bankers violates Article 17 of the Re-organization Loan Agreement of April 26, 1913.

The Chinese Parliament recently unanimously approved a loan of \$5,000,000 gold made by the Chinese Government with the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago.

SERBIANS ROUT HUN BOMBERS

Newly-Arrived Aid to Bulgars Was a Failure.

Attacks Well Followed Up On Whole Front.

Saloniki Cable.—The official communication from Serbian headquarters issued to-day says:

"Our troops yesterday successfully followed up their attacks on the whole front. The village of Budimirtsa and the surrounding heights are in our possession. German bombers, recently arrived on the front, counter-attacked north of Schodol, but were completely repulsed.

"Besides inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, we captured five German officers and 181 men and 500 Bulgarians, including the colonel commanding the 90th Regiment.

"The Serbian and allied troops have occupied the villages of Paralova and Dobromir (northeast of Monastir)."

Late reports from Berlin concerning the fighting near Monastir claim that northeast of the town attacks by Entente troops against the German-Bulgar front failed.

On the extreme western flank of the Macedonia theatre, between Lakes Presby and Ochrida, the belligerent forces have come into contact.

The Berlin War Office reports: "Beyond on the Monastir plains, vanguards of the Entente forces came within reach of the German and Bulgarian positions.

"East of Paralova our rifles of the guard captured a height and maintained it against several strong attacks."

COSTLY FAILURE

Was German Attack On Garrison in E. Africa.

London Cable.—An unsuccessful attack by a German column upon a small British post in German East Africa, following which the Germans were driven away with heavy losses by British relief forces, is announced in an official statement issued to-day.

"The enemy, 400 strong, with three guns and eight machine guns, attacked a small British post at Lupemba. The garrison repulsed all assaults, inflicting heavy casualties.

"Later two British columns closed in on Lupemba and the enemy fled in a northeasterly direction, taking their wounded with them, and abandoning one heavy gun with its ammunition. Forty-seven dead were collected on the field."

ALLIES WILL DICTATE TERMS

Any Other Plan Will Not be Considered.

Finish Fight is Britain's Determination.

London, Cable.—"Any peace proposals from Germany will receive the consideration they deserve," said the Earl of Derby, Under-Secretary of War, here to-day to the Associated Press correspondent in response to an inquiry regarding the attitude of the Entente Allies.

"The Allies," continued Lord Derby, "cannot entertain any idea of peace which does not give them what they are fighting for. The Allies have not modified their position in this respect."

FEEDS AND FERTILIZERS

The Latest in Science, the Best in Practice.

ALFALFA HAY AS A HOG FEED.

The problem of the feeder at the present time is to feed as economically as possible. Although prices for hogs are good at the present time, and promise to remain so for some considerable time, the hog raiser cannot afford to winter his sows on high priced feeds.

It was concluded as a result of these experiments: In order to get hogs started eating alfalfa hay in winter, it is necessary to limit the grain to such an extent that the hogs will not starve.

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pains, of their struggle for food, and their desires and needs as clearly as does the farmer or his animals. The European farmer and some Canadian farmers have learned to heed the cries of the crops. Now is the time to analyze the symptoms of this year's crops, and be prepared to meet them next spring.

Did your grain crops grow enough straw and fodder? If not, they need more available ammonia than they are now getting from the soil, for ammonia, often spoken of as nitrogen, produces stalk or straw growth. If there was too much stalk growth and the small grains lodged, there was a need of more potash than the plants were able to obtain from the soil.

For potash is very largely concerned in growing stiff stalks to hold up the grain. If the grain was poor and shriveled, or there was not enough of it, and here's where the rub comes on most farms, the plants want more available phosphoric acid. Let us take an account of stock now while the facts are fresh in our minds, then during the winter we can study up further on the question of plantfood.

These plantfoods are all in the soil, but in varying proportions. Some crops require different amounts of them. They are supplied by legume crops, manures and commercial fertilizers. The fertilizers on the market are made up of different analyses to correct the various plantfood needs of the crops. Study your crops, your soils, manures and fertilizers, and be prepared to intelligently meet the needs of your plants next spring, and thus be able to grow grain in proportion to your straw and fodder.

This means a bigger acre yield at a lower net cost per bushel, which further means a bigger grain check at thrashing time.

WATER FOR COWS. All animals require plenty of good, pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the total volume of milk. The water supply, therefore, demands the dairyman's most careful attention.

Water is disasteful to the cow, and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Such water may also carry disease germs which might make the milk unsafe for human consumption, or be dangerous to the cow herself.

During the winter, when cows are stabled, the water in the troughs should be watered two or three times a day, unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them at all times. The water should, if possible, be about 15 degrees above the freezing point, and should be supplied at practically the same temperature every day.

When water well above freezing point is stored in tanks and piped directly to the cow, there is little occasion for facilities to warm it. When it stands in a tank on which ice often forms, it usually pays well to warm it slightly. This can be done by a tank heater, by live steam, or by hot water from a boiler. If a boiler is used for running a separator or for heating water to wash and sterilize utensils, steam from it can be readily and cheaply used to warm the water.

The healthy animal, whether it be a calf, pig, cow or a chicken, should always be ready at meal time. The following facts are always willing to eat big are never over-satisfied with food do the best.

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manian troops after powerful artillery preparation had attacked and occupied Mount Toaca and Polana Marcin, capturing an enemy machine gun and repulsing a counter-attack.

The Austrian official statement states that the Teutons have set foot on the east bank of the lower Cerna River, Orsova, is at the mouth of the Cerna River.

WORK OF THE CAVALRY.

Berlin Cable.—After a long silence imposed by the direct wish of General Falkenhayn, who did not want to have any hopes raised by premature accounts of his operations, descriptions of the momentous victory of the Teutonic forces in the Battle of Targu-Jiu, which broke the resistance of the Russo-Romanian armies in western Wallachia and opened the way to the Roumanian Plain, are now available.

This battle was fought from November 15 to 17 after the Prussian and Austro-Hungarian forces, in a week of steady combat, had forced their way to the summit of the mountains on the Roumanian-Transylvanian frontier to the foot of the Alpine regions, mastering the armored turrets of the permanent frontier fortifications with big mortars and breaking the Roumanian resistance wherever it was encountered.

Ejected from the wild, mountainous regions to the rolling foothills beyond, the Roumanians, who by now had received heavy Russian reinforcements, elected to stand on the range of hills running east and west and lying south of Targu-Jiu, the first important town south of the mountain. The position was naturally strong and a heavy fog enabled the Roumanians to take up their positions unmolested by the pursuers.

The Prussians and Austro-Bulgarian forces attacked them with fervor and after three days of heaviest fighting crushed their way by frontal attacks through the middle of the Roumanian line from the Jiu to the Ploesti Rivers. The Roumanian losses in the battle are described as very heavy.

Prussian cavalry had been held in readiness behind the line, and the squadrons now poured through the breach and raced down through the valley toward the railway, thirty miles away, driving before them the fleeing Russians and Roumanians and breaking the efforts at resistance of all but the strongest units which still held together. These were hunted on by the pursuing infantry columns, which like the cavalry, made all possible speed to utilize their advantage.

So rapid and unrelenting was the pursuit that on November 19th, the cavalry had reached the Orsova-Craiova Railroad line on a breadth of twelve miles, from Srehaba station to Filiasa, an important railroad junction, where the line running north toward the mountain passes branches from the main Bucharest line. The pursuing forces of General Falkenhayn continued to sweep like a flood down the valley.

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FIELD CROPS OF ONTARIO, 1916

Area and Yields of Principal Ones Given.

Compiled From Two Reliable Sources.

The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1916. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers and the yields by a special staff in each township, in addition to our regular crop correspondents:

Fall wheat: 704,867 acres yielded 14,942,953 bushels, or 21.2 per acre, as compared with 24,737,011 and 30.5 in 1915 and 14,333,548 and 20.9 in 1914. The annual average per acre for 35 years was 21.3.

Spring wheat: 144,305 acres yielded 2,213,961 bushels, or 15.3 per acre, as compared with 3,439,949 and 21.2 in 1915 and 2,169,425 and 18.3 in 1914. Average 16.1.

Barley: 527,886 acres yielded 12,388,569 bushels, or 23.5 per acre, as compared with 19,893,129 and 36.0 in 1915, and 18,095,764 and 31.2 in 1914. Average 23.0.

Oats: 2,689,762 acres yielded 71,297,528 bushels, or 26.5 per acre, as compared with 120,217,852 and 41.9 in 1915 and 103,564,322 and 37.3 in 1914. Average 35.

Rye: 149,738 acres yielded 2,354,410 bushels, or 15.8 per acre, as compared with 3,210,205 and 18.5 in 1915. Average 16.5.

Buckwheat: 229,205 acres yielded 3,261,888 bushels, or 14.2 per acre, as compared with 4,278,366 and 22.1 in 1915. Average 16.5.

Beans: 83,999 acres yielded 583,105 bushels, or 10.8 per acre, as compared with 882,819 and 14.0 in 1915. Av. 16.7.

Mixed grains: 485,986 acres yielded 12,297 bushels, or 27.4 per acre, as compared with 19,461,609 and 40.9 in 1915. Av. 34.5.

Potatoes: 139,623 acres yielded 7,403,429 bushels, or 53 per acre, as compared with 13,267,023 and 76 in 1915. Av. 114.

Mangels: 42,793 acres yielded 9,756,015 bushels, or 228 per acre, as compared with 25,356,323 and 498 in 1915. Av. 452.

Carrots: 2,391 acres yielded 331,124 bushels, or 138 per acre, compared with 656,332 and 281 in 1915. Av. 340.

Sugar beets: 22,432 acres yielded 6,023,938 bushels, or 268 per acre, as compared with 8,644,231 and 378 in 1915. Av. 376.

Turnips: 91,670 acres yielded 24,067,699 bushels, or 263 per acre, as compared with 46,598,851 and 478 in 1915. Av. 430.

Corn for husking: 258,332 acres yielded 15,717,072 bushels (in the ear), or 49.2 per acre, as compared with 21,760,496 and 70.2 in 1915. Av. 71.1.

Corn for silo: 439,411 acres yielded 2,276,185 tons (green), or 7.46 per acre, as compared with 4,874,377 and 10.98 in 1915. Av. 10.99.

Hay and clover (including alfalfa): 3,471,984 acres yielded 7,200,047 tons, or 2.07 per acre, as compared with 4,253,763, and 1.32 in 1915. Av. 1.45.

Petrograd Cable.—Russia officially announces the loss of the dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria. A statement issued to-night reads:

"The Russian dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria has been sunk by an internal explosion. Two hundred of the crew are missing."

The Russian naval staff has issued the following statement: "At 6 o'clock on October 20th, fire broke out in the forward magazine of the Imperatritsa Maria. An internal explosion followed immediately and the fire spread rapidly and reached the petrol tanks. The officers and crew strove with the utmost bravery to localize the effects of the explosion and flood the magazines. The commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Koischak, went aboard and took personal command of the operations."

"Shortly after seven o'clock, however, the vessel sank. The greater part of the crew were saved. An officer and two first-class sub-officers and 149 sailors are missing. Sixty-four of the crew have since died from the effects of burns."

"The position of the ship, which lies in shallow water, gives hope that it may be refloated and completely repaired in a few months. The bridge is only one yard below water."

Early in November a report was in circulation that the Imperatritsa Maria had gone to the bottom, and that nearly all of her crew had perished. Later, on November 11, Berlin reported by wireless that a Bulgarian headquarters despatch announced that a fireman of the battleship had reached the Bulgarian coast and confirmed the destruction of the dreadnought, which, it was stated, had been sunk by a mine near Sulina or Feodosia Island, at the mouth of the Danube.

The Imperatritsa Maria was a new dreadnought. She was launched in 1914, and displaced 22,500 tons. Her officers and crew numbered about one thousand men. The vessel was 550 feet long, and had a draft of 27 feet. She was armed with ten 12-inch guns, twenty 6-inch, and four 2.5-inch guns, and six three-pounders and four torpedo tubes.