

giving. According to him the die was already cast and the effect of the threat could not be altered. The British cabinet was bound hand and foot by the results of its former policy but even had it been otherwise it was irreversibly committed to peace. The Asquith cabinet was firmly resolved not to be drawn into a continental war, but even had it been otherwise it was irreversibly committed to peace. The Asquith cabinet was firmly resolved not to be drawn into a continental war, but even had it been otherwise it was irreversibly committed to peace.

DO NOT BUTCHER HEIFER CALVES

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—A special bulletin from the Commission of Conservation issued today says:

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the consequent demand which is naturally to be expected for increased exports of meats, finds Canada in a very much denuded condition as regards live stock.

As a result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in eastern Canada nearly everything has been shipped out of the country except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many farmers selling their calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz., a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal market.

The meat industry in Canada should not be allowed to dwindle—rather, the production of hogs, sheep and cattle on Canadian farms should be greatly increased. To obtain this increase does not mean that farmers should devote their whole attention to live stock. The majority of farmers will admit that with very little extra effort and expense they could increase by several head the live stock on their farms without in any way interfering with their present system of farming.

From reports to the Commission of Conservation, present conditions indicate a world-wide scarcity of live stock, with little likelihood of an over-crowded market for many years to come. The opportunity for Canadian farmers is therefore apparent. To take advantage of this, farmers should save their heifer calves to produce more cattle, while the others may be turned off, not as veal but as beef.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising sheep. The high price of mutton and of wool and the comparative ease with which a flock of sheep may be sustained upon land which is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Increased production in hogs can be brought about more quickly than in any other class of live stock, and consequently should receive immediate attention.

Animal production on the farm is desirable because it increases the fertility and crop-raising ability of the soil. Good prices are sure to be obtained for any surplus which farmers will have to sell on account of the inevitable shortage of supply resulting from war conditions in Europe. These two conditions should be an incentive to Canadian farmers to increase their live stock production. A little foresight now, with modern methods of feeding, will make increased production easily possible.

CANADIAN APPLES BEST IN WORLD

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The department of trade and commerce, under the direction of Sir George E. Foster, will conduct a Dominion-wide advertising campaign to increase the consumption of Canadian apples throughout Canada.

Although the finest apples in the world are produced in this country many Canadians are ignorant of the quality of Canadian apples. In previous years with apples imported from the United States. This was due to the fact that Europe, appreciating the quality of Canadian apples, imported them in very considerable quantities.

The exports of Canadian apples to the United Kingdom have been running 1,500,000 barrels a year. In addition, fifty-five per cent of all the apples evaporated have been exported to Germany, Austria-Hungary and other countries in continental Europe.

The war has resulted in a curtailment of the market for Canadian apples in Great Britain. It has also resulted in the hoarding of apples for export to the United States. The department of trade and commerce, under the direction of Sir George E. Foster, will conduct a Dominion-wide advertising campaign to increase the consumption of Canadian apples throughout Canada.

All that is necessary in order to secure the increased consumption of Canadian apples in Canada is to let the Canadian know the food and other values of the Canadian apple and that it is better than any other.

As the apple crop is now ready for harvesting the announcement of Sir George E. Foster's plan will be welcome news to the apple growers throughout Canada.

As the messages to the public had to follow immediately and the preparation and handling of the campaign involved a great deal of work, the department of trade and commerce decided to entrust the whole campaign to J. J. Gibbons, Limited, who handle the advertising campaigns of many Canadian manufacturers.

THE GERMANS REELING BACKWARDS FROM TRENCHES

London, Sept. 25, 9:50 p. m.—Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in northern France have fallen and some decisive result must before long be announced. The allies have struck the German right wing, and the Germans, on their part, have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul. Should either stroke be driven home the battle will be decided.

The commencement of these two attacks in earnest was disclosed by the French official statement issued this afternoon, but little is told of how they are progressing. The action against the German right is described as a very violent general one, in which the French left encountered an army corps composed of troops which the Germans brought from the centre of Lorraine and the Vosges.

The clash occurred in the district between Tergnier and St. Quentin, so that the French have made a considerable advance to the northwest since the last mention was made of this part of their army. The country is a rolling one, intersected by streams, canals and a perfect network of roads running in all directions.

The French report admits that the Germans have succeeded in gaining a footing on the Meuse heights and have pushed forward in the direction of St. Mihiel, bombarding the forts of Paroches and the Roman camp, which face each other across the Meuse. The communication, however, adds that on the other hand, to the south of Verdun the French remain masters of the heights on the Meuse and that their troops, debouching from Toul, have advanced in the region of Beaumont.

In the centre, to the east of Rheims, the French have made some progress, but elsewhere nothing of importance has happened so far as is shown in the official reports, and no other information is available, as the strictest censorship has now been established.

GERMANS LOSE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

Some confirmation comes today of yesterday's report that the Germans have suffered a reverse on the East Prussian frontier.

Several trainloads of wounded, including German prisoners, have arrived at Pskov, according to a Petrograd despatch having been engaged in severe fighting on the borders of Suwalki, where they say, the Germans sustained heavy losses.

In Galicia the Russians have annexed a few more towns and are perfecting their plan for an attack on Przemyśl and an advance against Gen. Dankle, and, eventually, the fortress of Cracow.

While the Serbians and Montenegrins are closing in on the Bosnian city of Sarajevo, the Austrians have retaliated by resuming the bombardment of Belgrade, which during the early weeks of the war was under constant fire from the Austrian guns across the river. They have also attempted to cross the Danube, but, according to Serbian reports, have failed.

AUSTRIAN FLEET TEMPTED TO BATTLE.

The French and British navies have annexed the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. The object of this capture, according to Italian reports, was to induce the Austrian fleet to come out and accept battle.

The Australian navy also has been busy again, and has added another German possession in the South Pacific to its list of capture. This time it is Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the German portion of New Guinea, one of the emperor's most valuable colonies in that part of the world. It is expected that Admiral Patey will take the rest of the German islands, leaving a small garrison at each.

To fill up the gaps in the ranks of the officers, caused by the casualties in France, the war office is promoting a large number of non-commissioned officers to the commissioned ranks. The first list of these appeared tonight.

GERMANS BEGINNING TO GIVE WAY ON LEFT.

Paris, Sept. 25—11:17 p. m.—The official communication issued at 11 o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

"1. On our left wing, in the region to the northwest of Noyon, our advanced troops having come in contact with superior forces of the enemy, were compelled this morning to give a little ground. The struggle in this region has taken on a character of extreme violence. Being reinforced, however, by fresh troops, these troops have vigorously resumed the offensive.

"2. In the centre there is nothing new to report. "3. On our right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of our troops coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul. "In the southern region of Woevre the enemy is retiring towards Rupt De Mad (in Meurthe-et-Moselle).

"On the heights of the Meuse the German forces have succeeded in penetrating nearly as far as St. Mihiel (on the right bank of the Meuse, twenty miles south-west of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river."

GERMAN WESTERN WING REELS BACKWARDS.

The Battlefront, Sept. 25, via Paris, 6:15 p. m.—French and British troops, intermingled with Turcos and Moors, not only held their own but caused the strongly reinforced German western wing to reel backwards near St. Quentin yesterday and today, and imperilled the German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium.

The German centre has been weakened by the rush of troops from that position to meet the threatening movement of the allies and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters today between St. Quentin and Tergnier.

The military authorities naturally refuse to permit the disclosure of the exact position of the fighting but it is generally known that the battle now progressing is of prime importance.

Meanwhile at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continued today in dogged fashion. The allied troops followed the example set by the Germans and dug themselves deeply in.

The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire while French and German aviators reconnoitered from above. The commanders of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their line who signalled directions. He was caught and immediately shot.

HOT MEAL ONCE A DAY IN TRENCHES.

All the troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly. While the soldiers are occupying the advanced firing lines they are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought to them in camp kettles from the field kitchens.

The British artillery officers praise highly the gunnery of their opponents. They declare that the German shells almost always burst at accurate range but often too high to do damage. The soldiers take occasional spells of repose when in deep trenches, smoking pipes and cigarettes, for a ration of tobacco is served regularly. Meanwhile shells tear by overhead with a sound like the ripping of parchment.

British officers relate an incident which they say occurred during twilight last evening. A large force of German infantry when charged by a British battalion held up their hands in token of surrender. The British approached to take them prisoners when, it is said, the Germans opened fire. The British officers ordered their men to lie down, which they did. Then three British machine guns were brought into action and killed every German in that portion of the field.

Boer General Who Fought French Arrives Now to Join His Staff

Bordeaux, Sept. 27—7:45 p. m.—The Boer General Francois Joubert-Pienaar has arrived at Bordeaux to offer his sword to the allied armies.

"I fought against General French in South Africa. Now I am going to fight with him," said the general to the correspondent. "I commanded a Boer army opposed to him at Elandslaagte where I received my baptism of fire in civilized warfare.

"I have offered my services unconditionally and do not know as yet how I will be employed but expect that it will be in an advisory capacity and that I will be attached in this manner to General French's staff.

"The war will be long and fierce. The German army which I know well is the finest fighting machine in the world but we shall beat it in the end because our armies are something better than a machine."

CANADA'S ROYAL HIGHLANDERS



SCENE AT VALCARTIER CAMP, NEAR QUEBEC, SHOWING THE 5TH ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF MONTREAL DETRAINING.

Cost of Canadian Force Will Be Heavy

(Valcartier Cor. in Toronto Saturday Night.)

The heaviest task in connection with the organization of a contingent is that of feeding so many troops and transporting supplies. Soldiers in Valcartier eat practically the same grub that they will get in active service except that they may get it here in larger quantities and with more regularity. For instance, when rations were issued at 5:30 a. m., and after the troops had rolled out of their blankets and folded them, they line up for a raid on the cook tent. They are given a piece of pork, a thick slice of bread and butter, probably a little jam, and a panin of coffee. At noon they get something that looks and tastes like beef stew—the best is stewed—some vegetables, a chunk of bread, and a panin of tea. The evening meal is usually bread and butter, and tea, and a slice of wood are burned and a side order. On account of the generosity of fruit and vegetables growers of Beauport, Quebec, and other places, they occasionally receive such a camp luxury as apple sauce for dessert, and an extra helping of fresh vegetables.

It costs the government almost \$14,000 a day to feed soldiers and horses, on a basis of 33,000 soldiers and about 4,000 horses. In one day the troops eat:

	Pounds.
Meat	38,023
Potatoes	38,023
Butter	3,900
Cheese	2,000
Beans	3,900
Sugar	3,900
Bacon	3,900
Pepper	40
Tea	200
Coffee	700
Salt	1,000
Split peas	1,000
Fresh vegetables	12,000
Bread	40,000
Total	139,109

From the above it will be seen that the soldiers eat 89½ tons of food daily. And 88 cords of wood are burned and horses consume 80 tons of hay and 1,470 bushels of oats.

Every man draws rations daily to the extent of one pound of meat, one pound of potatoes, one and a quarter pounds of bread, 36 ounces of pepper, 36 ounces of tea, one-third ounce of coffee, one-half ounce of salt, one ounce of cheese and two ounces each of jam, beans, butter, bacon and sugar, six ounces of fresh vegetables, and one pound of biscuits. If bread is not drawn, it is figured that a heavy horse eats 19 pounds of hay and a light horse 15 pounds; while both are given 10 pounds each of oats. To show how the ordinance officers have rations worked out to the last figure the amount of wood used is based one-third of a cubic foot per man daily, and the soldiers don't eat wood.

It is also figured that the government spends \$2 to \$3 cents per day to feed the officers and men and 28 to 30 cents per day to feed the horses. Supplies were not purchased at war time prices. The government paid 28 cents a pound for butter, 18-84 cents a pound for bacon, and 10 cents a pound for jam. Of course, all these supplies were purchased in large quantities thus lowering the prices considerably. They were shipped from various sources every day over the C. N. R. and unloaded at the ordinance sheds, which have been built especially to store them. Five days of rations are constantly kept ahead in the case of an emergency and two of these consists of cheese and biscuits of hard

back—real war-time rations. The men responsible for transportation and supplies are Lieut.-Col. George Murphy, son of Dennis Murphy, of Ottawa, and Major Hildick, of Ottawa, and Major Matthews, of Montreal. On these three officers falls the heavy task of feeding and clothing the soldiers.

Of course, a soldier is a spendthrift. Money melts in his pockets. A dollar a day or so is not much, but legitimate expenses are practically nil. A soldier's principal purchases are cigarettes, and pipe tobacco, chocolate and fruit. At Valcartier the canteens have been doing a land office trade. About two dozen have been built at the entrance of the infantry line chiefly by enterprising French-Canadians. The soldiers never go hungry, as there is a constant supply of camp luxuries at the canteens which may be purchased at ordinary prices. When the camp opened exorbitant rates were charged such as 40 cents a dozen for apples, but this robbery has been curtailed.

Some Startling Figures. Several military men discussed the cost per man of keeping the Canadian force in the field, recently. It was the opinion that it could not possibly be less than an average of \$5 per day. This would mean that at the present time the total cost would be running at the rate of \$150,000 per day, or \$4,500,000 per month. If this force is to be increased to 50,000 men, as suggested, it will mean a daily cost of \$250,000, or a monthly cost of \$7,500,000. These figures are not large alongside the enormous expenditures being incurred on the other side of the Atlantic. Yet our expenditure on 30,000 men would figure out to \$90,000,000 per annum. This would be an average of over \$11 per inhabitant; and if we assumed an average of five to the family, we would have a charge of \$55 to \$60 per family. As compared with the charge which must be levied on families on the other side of the Atlantic, the charge may be small, but it is a charge which will nevertheless rest heavily on many families. We will be fortunate, indeed, if we manage to get off with one year of military expenditure. The occasion of the added charge is also the occasion of a diminution in the ability to meet even the former charge. So that we have that very unpleasant conjunction—increased expenses and diminished income. And in these circumstances the cheerful optimist comes forward to point out the financial advantages of these increased expenses.

The great problem is how we are to meet the new situation. First is the question of financing the expenditure, and next is that of creating the wealth to discharge the obligations assumed in the financing. The financing is, of course, accomplished by assuming a debt. If we issue Dominion notes—such as government \$5 notes—as is suggested by many, and as has to some extent been done, we are but little further ahead in the final solution. Doubtless we can finance to some extent in this manner, but we run the danger of depreciating our currency. In any event, we only create a floating debt to ourselves. However, this matter will be left to the finance department, at Ottawa, and to advice. The final problem of creating the wealth for the discharge of the debt rests with the people. If we were living in a country where government was practically assumed the functions of the individual, we might expect to be draughted into different lines of production to meet the extraordinary situation. Fortunately, lines of procedure which would lead in some such situation have not yet become sufficiently popular in Canada, so that each of us will devote himself to the work which he finds most remunerative. In this manner we might expect our troubles to be most effectively solved.

CRUISERS' CREWS DIED GLORIOUSLY

London, Sept. 25, 10:45 p. m.—The facts concerning the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by a German submarine, or submarines in the North Sea, with a loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men, are contained in an admiralty statement issued tonight.

The reports of Commanders Nicholson of the Cressy, and Norton of the Hogue, state that the Aboukir was hit by one torpedo and sunk in thirty-five minutes. Three torpedoes were fired at the Cressy, one of the explosives missing narrowly. She lasted from thirty-five to forty-five minutes. The Hogue was struck twice, ten to twenty seconds elapsed between the torpedoes, and went under in five minutes.

The Cressy fired on the submarine and some of the officers were confident that the shots sank her. Commander Nicholson says that the three torpedoes directed against his ship might have been fired by the same submarine and that there is no real proof that more than one was engaged.

The reports show that the greatest discipline was maintained and that acts of heroism were performed, but the admiralty has established the rule that such affairs must be governed by the same laws as prevail in naval action and that disabled ships must be left to their own resources rather than that other ships should be jeopardized by rescue work.

CRUISERS LOST IN EFFORT TO SAVE LIFE.

The admiralty issued the following statement concerning the sinking of the three British cruisers by German submarines in the North Sea:

The facts of this affair cannot be better conveyed to the public than by the attached reports of the senior officers who have survived and landed in England.

"The sinking of the Aboukir, was, of course, an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty. The Hogue and the Cressy, however, were sunk because they proceeded to the assistance of their consort and remained with engines stopped, endeavoring to save life, thus presenting an easy and certain target to further submarine attacks.

"The natural promptings of humanity have in this case led to heavy losses which would have been averted by strict adherence to military considerations. Modern naval war is presenting us with so many new and strange situations that an error of judgment of this character is pardonable. But it has been necessary to point out for the further guidance of his majesty's ships that conditions which prevail when a vessel of a squadron is injured in a mine field, or is exposed to submarine attack, are analogous to those which were in action, and that the rule of leaving disabled ships to their own resources is applicable, so far, at any rate, as large vessels are concerned."

"No act of humanity, whether to friend or foe, should lead to neglect of the proper precautions and dispositions of war, and no manœuvre can be taken to save life which prejudice the military situation. Small craft of all kinds should, however, be directed by wireless to close on the damaged ship at full speed.

DISCIPLINE, COURAGE AND READY SELF-SACRIFICE.

"The loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men would not have been grudging if it had been brought about by gun fire in an open action. But it is peculiarly distressing under the conditions which prevailed. The absence of any of the ardors and excitement of an engagement did not, however, prevent the display of discipline, cheerful courage and ready self-sacrifice among all ranks and ratings exposed to the ordeal."

"The duty on which these vessels were engaged was an essential part of the arrangements by which the control of seas and the safety of the country are maintained, and the lives lost are as usefully, as necessary and as gloriously devoted to the requirements of his majesty's service as if the loss had been incurred in a general action."

"In view of the certainty of a proportion of misfortunes of this character occurring from time to time, it is important that this point of view should be thoroughly appreciated."

"The loss of these three cruisers, apart from the loss of life, is of small naval significance. Although they were large and powerful ships they belonged to a class of cruisers whose speed has been surpassed by many of the enemy's battleships."

STORY OF CRESSY'S CAPTAIN.

"The report on the sinking of the Cressy, signed by Bertram W. L. Nicholson, commander of the late H. M. S. Cressy, follows: "Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report in connection with the sinking of H. M. S. Cressy in company with H. M. S. Aboukir and Hogue on the morning of the 22nd of September while on patrol duty."

"The Aboukir was struck at about 6:25 a. m. on the starboard beam. The Hogue and Cressy closed and took up a position, the Hogue ahead of the Aboukir and the Cressy about 400 yards on her port beam. As soon as it was seen that the Aboukir was in danger of sinking all the boats were sent away from her and a plan to place a mine in the path of the submarine was adopted. The Hogue and Cressy were returning to the Cressy, the Hogue was struck apparently under the aft 9.2 magazine, as a very heavy explosion took place immediately. Almost directly after the Hogue was hit we observed a periscope on our port bow. The Aboukir was struck off."

"Fire was immediately opened and the engines were put full speed ahead with the intention of running her down. Our gunner, Mr. Dougherty, positively asserts that he hit the periscope and that the submarine sank. An officer, who was standing on the gun deck, thought that the shell struck only floating timber, of which there was much about, but it was evidently the impression of the men on deck, who cheered and clapped heartily, that the submarine had been hit. This submarine did not fire a torpedo at the Cressy."

SAW TORPEDO ON WAY TO SHIP.

"Captain—When then manoeuvred the ship so as to render assistance to the crews of the Hogue and Aboukir. About five minutes later another periscope was seen on our starboard quarter and fire was opened. The track of the torpedo was in the range of fire and it was seen to be a plain, white, and it struck us on the starboard side just before the after bridge. The ship listed about ten degrees to the starboard and remained steady. The time was 7:15 a. m. All the watertight doors, headlights and scuttles had been closed. The ship once began to list, the torpedo struck the ship."

"A second torpedo fired by the same submarine missed and passed about ten feet astern. About a quarter of an hour after the first torpedo had hit, a third torpedo, fired from a submarine just before the starboard beam, hit us under the mainmast, turned out and prepared all boats and unlash all timber on upper deck. Two lifeboats were sent to the Aboukir, but before the launch could get away the Hogue was struck on the starboard side amidships by two torpedoes at intervals of ten to twenty seconds."

"The ship once began to list to starboard. After ordering the men to provide themselves with wood, hammocks, etc., and to get into the boats, on the beams, and take off their clothes, I went by Captain Nicholson's directions, to ascertain the damage in the engine room. The engineer informed me that the water was over the engine room gratings."

"While endeavoring to return to the bridge, the water burst open the starboard entry port doors, and the ship heeled rapidly. I told the men in the port battery to jump overboard, as the launch was close alongside, and soon afterwards the ship lurched heavily to starboard."

"I clung to a ring bolt for some time, but eventually dropped on to the deck, and a huge wave washed me away. I climbed up the ship's side and was again washed off. Eventually, after swimming about from various overboard pieces of wreckage I was picked up by a cutter from the Hogue, Cozswain L. S. Marks, which pulled about for some hours picking up men and discharging them to our picket boat and steam pinnace and to the Dutch steamers Flora and Titan, and rescued in this way Commander Sells, of the Aboukir; Engineer Commander Stokes, with his legs broken; Fleet Physician Eldred, and about 120 others."

"Finally about 11 a. m., when we could find no more men in the water, we were picked up by the Lucifer, which proceeded to the Titan and took off from her all our men, except about twenty who were too ill to be moved."

"A Lowestoft trawler and the two Dutch ships, Flora and Titan, were extraordinarily kind, clothing and feeding our men. My boat's crew, composed mainly of royal navy reserve men, pulled and behaved remarkably well."

"I particularly wish to mention Petty Officer Hinton, who by encouraging the men in the water near me undoubtedly saved many lives."

"Lieut.-Commander Titford was picked up by a launch. He got up a cutter's crew and saved many lives, as did Midshipmate Caslett."

"A Dutch sailing trawler sailed close by, but went off without rendering any assistance, although we signalled to her from the Hogue to close after we were struck."

CRUISERS TURNED BOTTOM UPWARDS.

"The Aboukir appeared to me to take about thirty-five minutes to sink, floating bottom up for about five minutes. The Hogue turned turtle very quickly in about five minutes, and floated bottom up for several minutes. A dense black smoke was seen in the starboard battery, whether from coal or torpedo cordite I could not say. The upper deck was blown up, and only one other small explosion was seen, and we heeled over."

"There was no panic of any sort, the men taking off their clothes as ordered and falling in with hammock. Captain Nicholson, in our other cutter, as usual, was perfectly cool and rescued a large number of men."

"I have the honor to submit that I may be appointed to another ship as soon as I can get a kit."

Amateur Poets, Take Notice (Toronto Globe). The Pegasus was beached at Zanzibar, but the war poets have not yet taken note.