

RECRUITS IN SEPTEMBER LESS THAN THE WASTAGE

Eight Thousand Canadian Soldiers Have Returned From the Front and Have Been Discharged.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The falling off in recruiting during the past two or three months, and the imperative need of systematic method of adjusting the supply of men to meet the calls both of war and of industry, call for prompt action by Sir Thomas Tait and his fellow-directors. Sir Thomas, in co-operation with the officials of the Militia Department and of other departments of State, is now preparing detailed recommendations for the consideration of the board.

The aggregate enlistment to the end of the month was 305,867, of which Toronto district has contributed 82,830; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 73,895; Kingston-Ottawa, 38,535; British Columbia, 35,871; Alberta, 33,147; Maritime Provinces, 33,074; London, 30,500, and Quebec, 7,206.

About eight thousand soldiers have so far returned to Canada from the front and have been discharged as unfit for further active service. Most of these have been incapacitated by wounds, and will receive pensions for the rest of their lives. In England there are several thousand more members of the Canadian force in hospitals who will probably never be able to go back to the front, and who will be sent to Canada for discharge as soon as they are sufficiently convalescent. By the end of the present year Canada's pension roll will probably be well over the ten thousand mark.

FOE GARRISONS SUFFER TERRIBLY

Activity of British Planes is Terrorizing the German Soldiers.

A despatch from London says: The Germans garrisoning Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Sars suffered terribly from the British shelling of those villages in the past few days. According to some prisoners, the Germans lost three-fourths of their men. A correspondent at the British front telegraphs:

"Prisoners declare that the ever-increasing activity of the British aeroplanes in attacking German infantry columns inspires terror behind the German lines. There was a wild scene at the railroad station at Cambrai, an important junction far behind the German trenches, when British aeroplanes attacked.

"The hard-pressed German infantry in the trenches had been shouting for help, and troop trains, ammunition trains and transports of all sorts filled the yards at Cambrai. They presented a fair target for the British aeroplanes that suddenly appeared out of a clear sky. One heavy bomb blew up an ammunition train with a terrific explosion, the second hit the engine, and the third struck a troop train. A fourth landed in the centre of a group of detaining troops.

"Then the aeroplane dropped with-in machine gun range and peppered a transport train along the railway and the groups of panicking soldiers. Great damage was done and the enemy lines of communication were disorganized."

AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR CONFINED TO HIS BED

A despatch from London says: A report reaching Vienna from Geneva, as forwarded to London by the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that Emperor Francis Joseph is confined to his bed with bronchitis and that his condition is causing anxiety.

BRITISH HAVE TAKEN 26,735 AND SMASHED 29 DIVISIONS

The Fruits of Somme Advance Set Forth Officially—Enemy's Reserves are Used Up.

A despatch from London says: An official statement issued gives details of the fighting on the Somme front after the advance of Sept. 15, describing the capture of villages, including Comblès, Gueudecourt and Thiepval, and proceeds:

"These victories brought our front line at more than one point within a mile of the German fourth position west of the Bapaume-Transloy road." The statement continues: "The enemy has fought stubbornly to check our advance, and since Sept. 15 seven new divisions have been brought against us and five against the French. The severe and prolonged struggle demanded on the part of our troops very great determination and courage."

"At the end of September the situation may be summarized as follows: Since the opening of the battle on July 1 we have taken 26,735 prisoners, and engaged 38 German divisions, of which 29 (about 350,000 men) have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold the half moon and the Ancre, occupy every height of importance, and so have direct observation ground to the

east and north-east. The enemy has fallen back upon a fourth line behind a low ridge just west of the Bapaume-Transloy road.

"The importance of the three months' offensive is not to be judged by the distance advanced or the number of enemy trench lines taken. It must be looked for in the effect upon the enemy's strength in numbers, material and morale. The enemy has used up his reserves in repeated, costly and unsuccessful counter-attacks without causing our allies or ourselves to relax our steady, methodical pressure."

"In this action troops from every part of the British Empire and British Islands have been engaged. All behaved with discipline and resolution of veterans. Our aircraft have shown in the highest degree the spirit of the offensive. They have patrolled regularly far behind the enemy's lines and have fought many battles in the air with hostile machines and many with enemy troops on the ground. For every enemy machine that succeeds in crossing our front, it is safe to say two hundred British machines cross the enemy's front."

GERMANS MADE A PEACE OFFER

Withdrawal From Belgium and Payment of Indemnity Part of Offer.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune cables as follows: German agents, acting through King Albert of the Belgians, suggested recently definite terms to the allies regarding Belgium, Serbia and Lorraine. This I learn from excellent authority. The proposal included the withdrawal of the Germans from Belgium, the payment of an indemnity for destruction due to military occupation, the retirement of the Kaiser's forces from Serbia without an indemnity, and the return of Lorraine to France.

Although the offer can hardly be considered a formal one, it is of an official character and is more definite than previous overtures. King Albert has been approached several times by German agents. Last spring the most ambitious of these efforts were made, but the Belgian King spurned these offers repeatedly, despite the fact that considerable pressure was brought to bear by the Germans on various parts of his country.

It is likely that nothing will come of this latest offer. But it is interesting because it shows that the Germans are modifying their views about the advantages they hold in the military occupation of neighboring countries.

BRITISH SPOILS FROM THE SOMME

Twenty-nine Heavy Guns and Howitzers, Ninety-two Field Guns.

A despatch from London says: The Germans on Friday delivered numerous counter-attacks in strength along a great part of the front north of the Somme. Their artillery fire also is becoming heavier, new supplies of ammunition having been brought up. Despite their strenuous efforts, however, the British and French lines are unchanged, except for some local advances made by the French in the Morval sector. Here Foch's troops have pressed further to the eastward, in the region of the Peronne-Bapaume highroad.

The report from General Haig's headquarters contains an interesting statement of the number of artillery pieces and machine guns captured from the Germans during the progress of the Franco-British offensive. It says: "Between July 1st and Sept. 3rd, besides large quantities of other war material, we captured or recovered from the Somme battlefield 29 heavy guns and heavy howitzers, 92 field guns and field howitzers, 103 trench artillery pieces and 397 machine guns."

The allies' position is everywhere excellent, the line having been straightened out after the capture of Comblès and Thiepval, and, contrary to German reports, has been extended, not shortened.

BROKE THROUGH BULGAR LINES

Serbian Reach Position Within Six Miles of Monastir.

A despatch from London says: Fighting on its home soil after months of expatriation, the reconstituted Serbian army is making steady progress towards the monet of An. Exchange Telegraph despatch from Salonica reports that the Serbians have broken the Bulgarian first-line defenses on Kaloni, and are only six miles from the chief city of Southern Serbia. Officially they are reported as crossing the Cerna River, near Dobroveni and Brod, and to have occupied the towns of Buf and Popli.

ZEPPELIN WRECKED OFF DANISH COAST

A despatch from Esbjerg, Denmark, says: Fishermen who arrived here on Friday report that at noon on Monday they sighted a partly submerged Zeppelin thirty-five miles north-west of the Island of Sylt, in the North Sea, off the coast of Schleswig. Several German destroyers and two large vessels were surrounding the Zeppelin, the fishermen said, in an attempt to keep her afloat.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR WHEAT

1,000-acre Field Gives Yield of 52 Bushels to Acre, Threshed.

A despatch from Edmonton, Alberta, says: C. S. Noble, of Nobleford, Alta., has a thousand-acre field, the wheat crop of which, threshed, gave a yield of 52 bushels to the acre, the highest ever known in any part of the world, according to estimates made on Wednesday. The world's record for wheat was formerly held by Whitman County, Wash., with 51 bushels.

Markets Of The World

Breedsuffs. Toronto, Oct. 10.—Manitoba wheat—New, No. 1 Northern, \$1.78 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.75 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.70 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$1.62 1/4, track Bay ports. Old crop trading 2c above new crop.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 60 1/4c; No. 3 C.W., 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 1 feed, 59c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 98c, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 54 to 56c; No. 3 white, 53 to 55c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.50 to \$1.52, according to freight outside. Old crop—No. 1 commercial, \$1.44 to \$1.47; No. 2 commercial, \$1.39 to \$1.42; No. 3 commercial, \$1.31 to \$1.34, according to freight outside.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.25, according to freight outside.

Barley—Malt, 90 to 92c; feed, 85 to 87c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—85c nominal, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, \$1.18 to \$1.20, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$9.30; second patents, in jute bags, \$8.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$8.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to sample, \$7.25, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$29; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, per ton, \$32; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.35.

Hay—New, per ton, \$10 to \$12; No. 2, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$8, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale. Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 34 to 35c; inferior, 29 to 30c; creamery prints, 38 to 40c; solids, 37 to 38c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 35 to 36c; storage, selects, 37 to 38c; new-laid, in cartons, 43 to 45c; out of cartons, 40 to 42c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 18 to 20c; ducks, 18 to 20c; squabs, per dozen, \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 30 to 35c; geese, Spring, 17 to 18c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowl, 14 to 16c; ducks, 13 to 15c; turkeys, 25 to 26c; geese, Spring, 15 to 17c.

Cheese—New, large, 22 to 22 1/2c; twins, 22 1/2 to 23c; triplets, 23 to 23 1/2c.

Honey—Extra fine quality, 24-lb. tins, 38c; 10-lb. tins, 35c; 5-lb. tins, 32c; 60-lb. 11 1/2 to 12c. Comb honey, select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Potatoes—Ontario, \$1.75; British Columbia, per bag, \$1.70 to \$1.75; British Columbia whites, per bag, \$1.75; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Cabbages—British Columbia, per bag, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Beans—Marrowfat, \$5.50 to \$6; handpicked, \$5.50; primes, \$5.

Provisions—Wholesale. Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 24 to 26c; do, heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 35 to 37c; rolls, 20 to 21c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless, 28 to 29c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 19c; do, heavy, 17 1/2 to 18c; pork chops, 17 1/2 to 18c; compound, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 17 to 17 1/2c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c; pails, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. Compound, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Montreal Markets. Montreal, Oct. 10.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 97 to 98c; Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 62 1/2c; do, No. 3, 61 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 61 1/2c; No. 3 C.W., 54c; Barley—Manitoba feed, 59 1/2c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 58 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 52 1/2c; Barley—No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 87 1/2c; rejected, 78 1/2c; feed, 78 1/2c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.24; No. 2 C.W., \$2.21.

Winnipeg Grain. Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—No. 1 northern, \$1.69 1/4; No. 2 do, \$1.66 1/4; No. 3 do, \$1.61 1/4; No. 4, \$1.51 1/4; No. 5, \$1.47 1/4; No. 6, \$1.32 1/4; feed, \$1.09 1/4. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54c; No. 3 C.W., 53 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 58 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 52 1/2c; Barley—No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 87 1/2c; rejected, 78 1/2c; feed, 78 1/2c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.24; No. 2 C.W., \$2.21.

United States Markets. Minneapolis, Oct. 10.—Wheat—December, \$1.69 1/4 to \$1.69 3/4; May, \$1.66 1/4. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.73 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.72 1/4; No. 2 do, \$1.67 1/4 to \$1.72 1/4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 85 to 86c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44 1/2 to 45c. Flour—Unchanged.

Duluth, Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.70; No. 1 Northern, \$1.77 to \$1.78; No. 2 do, \$1.70 to \$1.72; December, \$1.70. Linseed—\$2.47 1/4; October, \$2.35 asked; November, \$2.46 asked; December, \$2.44; May, \$2.49 bid.

Live Stock Markets. Toronto, Oct. 10.—Good heavy steers, \$8.10 to \$8.50; butchers' cattle, good, \$7.60 to \$8.00; do, medium, \$6.85 to \$7.10; do, common, \$5.50 to \$6.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.10 to \$7.50; do, good bulls, \$6.40 to \$6.50; do, rough bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.00; do, medium, \$5.50 to \$5.60; stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.60; choice feeders, \$6.25 to \$7.00; canners and ers, \$4.50 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$70.00 to \$90.00; do, com, and med, ea., \$40.00 to \$60.00; springers, \$50.00 to \$100.00; light ewes, \$7.00 to \$8.00; sheep, heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

NOTABLE DECLINE IN ACCURACY OF GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Reasonably Correct Formerly, They Are Now Notoriously False in What They Relate.

A despatch from London says: London will continue to be visited by Zeppelins despite the recent losses and the great improvement in the capital air defenses. This opinion was expressed to the Associated Press on Wednesday by the Earl of Derby, who said:

"Raids will continue for the effect on the German people, who have been taught that Zeppelins, like submarines, could bring England to her knees. Hence the ridiculous communications and newspaper articles in Germany representing that England was terrorized and London in flames. I will not say that London is the best defended of the allied capitals, but I can assert that there has been a vast improvement, which means that other Zeppelins will be brought down when they come again."

Lord Derby expressed keenest satisfaction with the progress of the western campaign, which, he declared, only needed good weather to show substantial progress, and added:

"One of the most striking features of the present phase of the war is the notable decline in the accuracy of the official German reports, which over a considerable period, I am inclined to believe, were reasonably accurate. Now they are evidently written for home and neutral consumption; they are notoriously false in what they relate and strikingly significant in what they minimize or conceal. The best example of this is their delay in admitting the fall of Thiepval and Comblès."

"The Germans absolutely believed Thiepval to be impregnable and never made the slightest arrangements for withdrawal, and when the British made their final assault a regiment which had asked the privilege of holding the place without relief, fought to a finish."

Asked about the possibility of the end of trench warfare, the Earl of Derby, who now holds the post of Under-Secretary of War, said it was impossible to make any prediction with respect to that.

CANADA'S REVENUE OVER \$200,000,000

Showing is Satisfactory Beyond the Highest Expectations.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A revenue of well over \$200,000,000 is in prospect for the present fiscal year, according to an estimate made public by Sir Thomas White. This will enable the Government to apply \$50,000,000 or more against the principal outlay on war account. The official returns for the first half of the fiscal year, that is to say, up to September 30, are now available and make, in the opinion of the Minister of Finance, a showing satisfactory beyond the highest expectations of the budget. The revenue of the Dominion from all sources has reached a total of \$100,000,000, or \$50,000,000 in excess of that for the first half of last year. The total expenditure, which includes an increase of interest of \$4,500,000 upon war borrowings, is about the same as last year, the higher interest charges being offset by reductions effected in public works and railways and canal expenditure. It now seems certain that the total revenue for the year will amount to at least \$210,000,000 or possibly \$220,000,000.

GERMAN CROWN JEWELS FOR WAR PURPOSES

A despatch from Paris says: Emperor William of Germany has turned over all the royal gold plate and part of the crown jewels to the Imperial treasury to be converted into funds to aid in the prosecution of the war, according to information reaching here.

HALF A MILLION PRISONERS TAKEN BY ALLIES IN 10 WEEKS

Those Captured by the Roumanian and Salonica Armies Are Not Included.

A despatch from Paris says: The Paris Journal publishes a table of the prisoners and booty captured by the allies on the four principal fronts. The figures are:

	Guns.	Guns.	Prisoners.
French	145	729	33,699
British	109	223	21,450
Russian	841	1,580	402,471
Italian	36	92	33,048
Total	1,131	2,624	490,668

These figures were obtained from the official communiques. From Sept. 18 to Oct. 4, according to the communiques, the French increased their total prisoners to 40,818, the British to 27,002, the Russians to 432,564 and the Italians to 84,248, giving a grand total of 534,727 prisoners taken on the western, eastern, and southern fronts from July, when the Somme offensive began, to the present time.

NUMEROUS GAINS BY RUSSIANS IN VOLHYNIA AND GALICIA

The German Emperor Has Left for the Scene of the Principal Muscovite Attacks.

A despatch from London says: The Russians scored successes at numerous points along a line extending from the district west of Lutsk in Volhynia to the Dniester in Galicia.

The Russian offensive, which halted temporarily, while fresh supplies were being brought up to the front, is again in full swing on the entire southern portion of the front. Tremendous efforts are being made by the Czar's forces, according to de-

spatches from correspondents at the front. The Austro-German resistance apparently is stiffer than during the early stages of the drive, however, the defence of Lemberg and along the Volhynia lines being especially determined.

It is officially announced that Emperor William has left for the eastern front to visit the troops of Gen. von Linsingen, against whom the principal Russian attack is being directed.

PATRIOTIC FUND NEEDS \$13,500,000

Contributors Asked to Continue Their Pro Rata Subscriptions.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The National Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund met here on Wednesday, with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in the chair, and thoroughly considered the policy to be followed for 1917.

It was pointed out that during the four months of 1914 the fund expended \$511,000; that during the calendar year 1915 about \$4,200,000; and that during 1916 there will be spent, exclusive of Manitoba, between \$9,800,000 and \$10,000,000. The requirements for 1917, including Manitoba, will be \$13,500,000. It is proposed ask those communities throughout Canada which contributed in 1916 to continue their subscriptions during the ensuing year at the same rate as before, and to approach the several provincial Governments, asking them to provide the amount by which the expenditure of 1917 will exceed that of 1916.

The following statement was issued:

"Roughly speaking, our sources of revenue are of three classes:

"A. Contributions in cities and large towns;

"B. Grants from County Councils and Township Councils;

"C. Collections in unorganized districts.

"We will ask the cities and towns, which are separate from their respective counties for taxation purposes, to give again as nearly as possible on the same scale as heretofore.

"B. We shall further request the County Councils to continue and, in some instances to increase their present monthly grants;

"C. Throughout the unorganized areas which cannot be otherwise reached (such as Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Temiskaming, Kenora, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River), we shall have to continue our present efforts to stimulate interest in each locality and to raise such moneys as the people of these districts feel willing and able to give."

The question was raised as to the advisability of asking Federal assistance for the fund, but, after full consideration it was decided that such action was neither necessary or advisable. The Dominion Government is already paying in separation allowances to soldiers' dependents fully \$2,000,000 per month.

CONSERVING LIGHT.

Cutting Cost of Illuminants by Treating Walls.

The illumination of factories, railroad terminals and department stores has been given great consideration of recent years; increased output, improved workmanship and a minimum of accidents having resulted in nearly every instance where better lighting systems have been installed. In such places, wall treatment as a means for conserving the illumination afforded by modern illuminants has generally been adopted. These advances have come as a result of practical observations, which show that the rays of powerful lights falling upon dark brick or stone walls, give less light to a room than the rays from less powerful lights falling upon similar walls that have been painted in light colors with dust-resisting, washable paints. From the standpoint of economy it is of interest to record the fact that the monthly cost of illuminants for lighting dark-walled factories may be enormously reduced by the occasional application of such paints and the workers will appreciate it also.—Popular Science Monthly.

FAMINE AT DOORS OF BELGIAN PEOPLE

A despatch from London says: Famine is at the doors of Belgium because of the requisitions of the Germans on the conquered population, according to the Times correspondent at Lausanne. Meat is practically unobtainable, he says, and butter is very scarce. Potatoes have not been seen for some time, and prices are becoming impossible. Coffee is \$1.80 a pound, chocolate \$2.40; cocoa, 66c. The almost total disappearance of sea fish and the excessive cost of meat have made mussels a popular food. The object of the Germans in starving the Belgians is without doubt to induce them to demand peace, the correspondent says.

LONDON AIR DEFENCES SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

A despatch from London says: Answering Germany's contention that Zeppelins are justified in raiding London and thereby keeping on duty in England a certain number of guns and troops, a high Admiralty official told the correspondent: "We have plenty of men and guns in France, French anti-aircraft guns were used here temporarily some time ago as they were not needed on the front, where Zeppelins do not visit."

It is thought here that the Zeppelins visit London in order to satisfy the German people and create the impression that London is wrecked. The air defenses of London are considered superior to those of any other city.