

CENTRAL CONTROL OF ALL RESOURCES

Allies Set Up Councils to Govern Economic Forces.

ORGANIZATION READY New System Will Prevent Duplication of Productive Effort.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The long-planned centralized control of all the economic forces of the nations fighting Germany is at last a fact.

It applies the principles of the unified military command to raw materials, manufactured products, shipping, finance, food and the export and import relations of the United States and the co-belligerents.

The plan was worked out by President Wilson's war cabinet and the allied nations.

Co-ordination of effort, in addition to military and naval activity, is built around the five inter-allied councils—war, shipping, munitions, food and finance. Under these special bodies completion of a common economic and industrial program is now being undertaken, principally in London and Paris, and limited to the following cases:

Where Principles Apply. Where two or more governments are interested in supplies which must be transported overseas or where several sources of supplies should be agreed on, together with the allotment and method of their distribution and utilization; or where there might without agreement be competition between governments in procuring supplies or a wasteful duplication of productive effort.

Commodity committees are to be subordinate to the inter-allied councils. At their heads will be experts. These will deal directly with commodities necessary to prosecute the war, including nitrates, tungsten, tin, iron, steel, hides, leather, rubber, wool.

President Wilson and the allied premiers will settle any differences that may arise between the inter-allied councils.

The first effect of this new policy has been the centring of food control in London.

SECOND GOLD SHIPMENT OBTAINED FROM RUSSIA

Amsterdam, Oct. 2.—The second shipment of gold from Russia to Germany has arrived at the German frontier, and has been taken over by an official of the Reichsbank, according to a Berlin despatch today.

Despatches on Sept. 11 reported the shipment of the first portion of the Russian war indemnity to Germany and its receipt by a Reichsbank representative at the German border line. It was stated in an agency message from Copenhagen that the shipment amounted to 250,000,000 rubles, one-half of which was in gold and the remainder in notes.

TWO THOUSAND TAKEN IN FRENCH ADVANCE

London, Oct. 2.—Two thousand prisoners have been taken by the French between the Vesle and the Aisne in their operations of the past two days. On the Belgian front, the Anglo-Belgian troops have been subjected to violent counter-attacks. Neither these nor the bad weather, however, have stopped the advance, although the combination has had the result of slowing down the allied progress.

BRITISH GAINS ENABLE TAKING OF ST. QUENTIN

With the British Army in France, Oct. 2.—British forces, breaking thru the German line on the Beaurevoir-Wiancourt front and capturing both these villages together with Sequehart, created a salient which added materially in the capture of St. Quentin by the French.

The capture of Beaurevoir cleared up the situation on the Gouy salient, to the north.

The British fourth army took these places, while the third army captured Crevecoeur and Rumilly, south of Cambrai, and the high ground east and north of these villages.

The Canadians had a hard day yesterday north of Cambrai, the Germans making a determined stand around the burning city.

The British third and fourth armies took 1700 additional prisoners yesterday.

SHIPBUILDING GAINS; LOSSES AT SEA DECLINE

London, Oct. 2.—The British admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchant vessels completed in the United Kingdom shipyards during September amounted to 144,722, which is 20,000 tons in excess of the figures for August, and has only twice been surpassed in any month of this year.

In the second quarter of 1917 the world's merchant shipping suffered a loss of 2,236,824 tons, but in the last three months for which figures are available, June, July and August, the total was 822,556 tons—a reduction of 67 per cent.

CHOLERA HITS VIENNA.

Madrid, Oct. 2.—Several cases of Asiatic cholera have been discovered in Vienna and deaths have occurred from this disease there, according to official news received here from the Austrian capital.

TO RECOGNIZE ARABS.

London, Oct. 2.—The allied governments have decided formally to recognize the belligerent status of the Arab forces fighting as auxiliaries with the allies against the common enemy in Palestine and Syria.

When Good Fellows Get Together!

Hok: There's one thing, John, if we can't agree on all things—
John: Yes, Worshipful Sir—
Hok: We can at least agree that spreading conflict and doing nothing about it is not dealing with Toronto's transportation problems won't do. The opening of the floor viaduct will be the first gun of Toronto Unbound.

John: And we all can do something together to help to win the war—
Hok: Now, John, none of your confetti.



The Rabbi and the Cross

During the terrific fighting along the Yser a Rabbi stumbled upon a dying soldier—a Catholic. By signs the soldier made known his need for the Last Sacrament. But no Priest was near and the man was fast nearing the Valley of the Shadow.

The Rabbi (all honor to him) took up two small twigs, fastened them together, in the form of a Cross, and held it to the dying man's lips.

Jew and Gentile—Catholic and Protestant, Buddhist and Mohammedan—all races, all faiths, all creeds, fight as allies shoulder to shoulder.

All respect each other's faiths and reverence their sacrificial moments.

The Outstanding Feature of this Campaign is the Magnificent Growth of the "Community Spirit" in Toronto

Toronto is showing the world an unparalleled example of liberality in thought as well as in money. We want to cable to Marshal Foch on Friday night that Toronto has presented as united a front in giving as have our Protestant and Catholic soldiers in fighting.

When the Team Worker Calls for Your Subscription---be Ready---and be Generous

\$150,000 in Three Days October 2nd, 3rd and 4th

Catholic Army Huts Campaign

Headquarters: 14 King Street East. Phones Main 7948-7949.

To Answer a Reasonable Query

Workers have been asked this query: "Why in this fifth year of war are we only just hearing about Catholic Army Huts?"

The Answer is Simple: "75% of the men I found using Catholic Army Huts were not Catholics."
—Bishop Fallon.

"If there were four times as many more Huts as there are there now, there would not be a sufficient number to adequately take care of the requirements of our soldiers."
—Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall.

Catholic Army Huts Are No New Thing

Catholic Army Huts were established early in the war. Money to keep them going was donated by Catholics in Great Britain, supplemented by a fund quietly raised among Catholics here.

As the war progressed more and more Huts have been needed. As the Huts have been used by all soldiers, regardless of creed or nationality, it is felt that all classes should be given an opportunity to contribute to their maintenance, especially now when the need is greater than ever.

That is the Reason for this, the First Catholic Appeal for Funds in Toronto

And that is why the whole Community of Toronto, irrespective of creed, has aligned itself for an enthusiastic and whole-hearted support of the campaign.

Huts Are Now Maintained at

Bramshott, Purfleet, Bexhill, Seaford, Witley, East Sandling, West Sandling, St. Martin's Plains (Shorncliffe), Gooden and Buxton in England, and at Le Treport, FÉtaples and Joinville in France.

In addition, Movable Chapels and Marquees are maintained with every Canadian Division.

Four Assembly Tents are with the Canadian Railway Troops. Tents are maintained at every Casualty Clearing Station and at two Canadian Stationary Hospitals.

Recreation Marquees are operated at the Canadian Corps' Reinforcement Camps and with No. 12 Infantry Brigade.

Two Welcome Clubs for ALL SOLDIERS are open Day and Night in London, accommodating 125 men.

Everything is THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED AND OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

Shaking of the German plum tree still continues to yield some good windfalls in their march into the low countries the Belgians have approached Thourout, and perhaps have even captured it, further prying the German hold from Ostend. The British on the left wing in Flanders are steadily converging on Menin. The French have inserted an army between the British and the Belgians for the purpose of feeding the gradually lengthening battline, for if the allies proceed with their enveloping movement they will stretch their lines for many a mile longer than these lines at present run. Further south in the Armentieres region the Germans have begun a retirement on a wide front on both sides of La Bassée Canal. The allied advance on the north flank had covered this sector into a salient too sharp for German holding. In the region of Cambrai and St. Quentin the battle has become stale. Foch had mainly designed this engagement for the holding of the Germans and the further decimation of their ranks, while his enveloping movement in Belgium obtained a good start. On the French front, St. Quentin now entirely belongs to the French, and from the Vesle they have pushed up to the Aisne River and are on the point of depriving the Germans of the heights from which they have bombarded Rheims for four years.

British arms have had another day of excellent progress in the four-hundred-mile sweep from Damascus to Cambrai. In their march thru Syria, the British and Arabs entered the city, Damascus, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, made prisoners of 7000 Turks, left the city to its own municipal control, and then resumed their march northward. The swift advance of General Allenby against the fragments of the Turks, left leaderless by the flight of their German commander to tremble and to feel like siding with the victors, so Turkey has made further indirect approaches to the allies and the British war cabinet is conceiving the offer. The British expect important developments. In France, the opposite end of the British line of advance, the Canadians and their English comrades, fighting eleven German divisions on a front of five miles, an unprecedented concentration of 122,000 Germans, gained the

suburb of Neuville St. Remy and the high ground west of Ramillies. Their patrols are pushing further into Cambrai. In the region northeast of St. Quentin, a stronger German stand than usual blew, and the British troops engaged fell back from Sequehart Village, but the enemy could advance no further. Local fighting of indeterminate character is proceeding on other portions of the Cambrai-St. Quentin battlefield. It is now generally east of the Hindenburg line.

After the capture of St. Quentin, the French pressed on into the eastern suburb, the Faubourg d'Isle, and swinging their right on these points as a pivot, they advanced to Hancourt and carried Moy. This represents about all the progress which they made eastward. Their progress from the Vesle northward was rapid. They carried another line of five villages, Roucy, Cuvencourt, Bouffignies, Cauroy, and Villers-Franqueux, and after that, pressing on they reached the border of Cormicy and Lohry, and took Courcy. This virtually brings them in this sector back to their old positions of last year. In the Champagne they attacked and gained a footing in the heights south of Monthois. They took about 3000 prisoners in yesterday's operations.

The five or six battles which began in France the other day have already resulted in as many important allied victories, and the operations are shortening to a new phase. The Germans began a retirement the other day, but the rains and the mud encouraged them to delay and perhaps to countermand the orders for this operation, and the consequence has been the further reduction of their effectives at a rapid rate. This suits Marshal Foch, for it is best for the allies to have the German troops time to realize their fatigue. The allies in the fighting press the enemy almost to exhaustion, allow him a brief rest, so that he brings up his less ruined divisions and then defeat these. The enemy is fighting for the coming winter to suspend the heavier operations; the allies are fighting the enemy to wear out his forces and to make things ripe for a general advance.