

AGED RULER REPENTED OF HIS MAD ACT

Austrian Emperor Never
Tired of Lamenting Caus-
ing World War.

VIEWS OF PRESS

London Papers All Agree
That the Change Will
Pass Unnoticed.

Paris Cable.—Two brothers of the new Austrian Emperor, Princes Xavier and Sixte of Parma, are serving in the Belgian army. President Poincaré recently decorated both the Princes with the War Cross.

Vienna, Nov. 22.—The death of Emperor Francis Joseph last night occurred at 9.05 o'clock. The end was peaceful, the aged monarch passing away as though sinking into sleep.

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, which, according to the accepted view here, no body regretted more than he, as he never tired of assuring his intimates.

The heir-apparent, Archduke Chas. Francis Joseph, assumed the guidance of state affairs automatically to-night. It is not likely that festivities of any kind will usher in his reign, certainly not during the war.

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, because, as they say, of German domination of Austria-Hungary, both military and political.

The Standard says: "It is too early to assess the specific responsibility of the late Emperor of the crime of 1914. Whether he was forced into that crime or gave himself willingly, there is at present insufficient evidence to determine, but it is certain that the war descended upon Europe were the direct result of the subordination of Austria-Hungary to the ambitions of modern Germany. The suitability of the Emperor facilitated the evil work, just as it assisted later in the process of subjecting all the Hapsburg dominion to Prussian control."

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 nerveless old man to a characterless young one can affect the conduct of the 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 hapless 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 which 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. Others, however, express the belief that the dead monarch was merely the impotent tool of Count von Tschirsky, late German Ambassador to Austria, and other controllers of the German policy.

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 person, but 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 dual 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 his life he was in the dark toward the line of resistance, and ended by himself, his family, his dynasty and his subjects in a catastrophe of which the civilized world has seen."

Chronicle says: "Behind him came to hedge him as 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 allot his exact responsibility for the unpardonable crime of the war, but future ages with the advantage of cooler judgment 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 letter declares the loan is political and industrial, and asks for an explanation.

The Chinese Parliament recently unanimously approved a loan of \$5,000,000 made by the Chinese Government with the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago. The loan was said to be for immediate administrative needs.

SERBIANS ROUT HUN BOMBERS

Newly-Arrived Aid to Bul-
gars 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 300 Bulgarians, including the colonel commanding the 90th Regiment."

"The Serbian and allied troops have occupied the villages of Paralovo 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-Bulgarian front failed."

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

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

"East of Paralovo, our rifles of the guard captured a night 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 statement reads:

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

"Later two British columns closed in on Lupembe and the enemy fled in a northeasterly direction, taking their arms and baggage 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."

"When asked his opinion as to the probable duration of the war in the light of recent events, Lord Derby said: 'Only a fool would prophesy. I believe anyone who understands the temper of the British people will agree with me that they have shown no signs of weakness, but on the contrary, are growing more determined to continue the war to a satisfactory conclusion. On the other hand, the Germans appear equally determined.'"

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. He wants to economize wherever possible. In some experiments on the feeding of alfalfa hay to hogs, the North Dakota Experiment Station secured a saving on young pigs of 50 cents per hundred pounds gain with dry alfalfa and 40 cents with steamed hay. With fattening pigs, the saving was greater, being \$1.70 per 100 pounds gain for dry hay and \$2.70 for steamed hay. Brood sows fed steamed hay showed a saving of \$1.80 per 100 pounds gain over grain alone. These results were secured a year ago. Later results demonstrated that it was possible to replace one-third of the grain ration for brood sows with alfalfa hay, and that it required 1.04 pounds of alfalfa hay to replace 1 pound of grain. The feeding of alfalfa afforded excellent means of getting the sows to take more exercise than they do when fed grain alone. The sows fed alfalfa appeared to milk better and nurse their pigs a little better than did those not receiving hay.

It was concluded as a result of these experiments: In order to get the best results from alfalfa hay in winter it is necessary to limit the grain to such an extent that the hogs must eat hay or go hungry; they handled in this way they will take very readily to the hay and a limited amount of hay can be fed satisfactorily, securing just as good results just as good gains and at less cost than where grain alone is fed; the greatest advantage to be gained in feeding hay in winter is a saving of grain and the lowering of the cost of feeding.

GRAIN OR STRAW—WHICH?

Questions pertaining to the production of grain rather than fodder or straw are especially numerous now when wheat is selling above \$1.80 a bushel, and corn headed towards a dollar, and farmers realize as never before that they must grow a higher percentage of grain.

Wheat and other grains are now sold or in the bin. Did your wheat, oats, barley and other small grains go to straw, fall down and lodge? How about the corn? Is it all fodder or is the percentage of corn higher than that grown by any of your neighbors? If not, you are just like 999 out of every 1,000 farmers—planting corn, wheat, oats, barley or rye but harvesting too high a percentage of roughage rather than grain. You would think from the way the average Canadian or American farmer farms, all he wanted to grow was a coarse roughage. Canada averages less than nineteen bushels of wheat to the acre, Germany's 20.7, the United Kingdom's 23.4, while corn and other crops run in like ratio.

Our Canadian yields are so low because we have not learned to grow grain in proportion to the amount of straw and fodder produced. We have not learned to heed the teachings of our plants. When you get sick and send for a physician he comes and asks you about your aches and pains. When your horse gets the colic he announces these facts to you by certain outward signs. Our crops cannot talk as we do, or utter groans, but they speak of their aches and

pains, of their struggle for food, and their distress 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 of the winter we can study up further on the question of plantfood. These plantfoods are all in the soil, but in varying proportions. The 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. Stale or impure water is distasteful 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 stalled, the greatest part of the time they 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 be used to warm the water.

The healthy animal, whether it be a calf, pig, colt or a chicken, should always be ready at meal time. The little fellows that are always willing to eat and are never over-satisfied with food do the best.

—Canadian Countryman.

ROUMANIANS ESCAPED THE TEUTON TRAP

Their Retirement to Old
Positions in Jiu Valley
Means Safety.

OUTLOOK BETTER

Falkenhayn's Line Too
Light to Cover Ground
He Must Control.

London Cable.—The news from Roumania is more reassuring. King Ferdinand's troops in the Jiu valley in Western Wallachia have succeeded in withdrawing in safety, and have occupied their old positions. It is officially announced, and the second army is holding its position in the Alt region.

Berlin records the reinforcement of the Russians on the eastern Transylvanian border, but the locality where they have arrived is not definitely stated.

"The operations in Roumania," according to the latest German official communication, "are progressing in accordance with our plans."

Semi-official advices from Berlin are to the effect that General von Falkenhayn's army up to November 21 had taken 11,000 square kilometres of wheat soil in Wallachia, and with the capture of the railroad, had shut off the communication of all the Roumanian troops west of Craiova.

SITUATION NOT DANGEROUS.

Henri Bidou, military critic of the Paris Journal Des Debats, compares the German General von Falkenhayn's attack with his right wing, which resulted in the taking of Craiova, to von Kluck's enveloping movement on Paris before the battle of the Marne. He points out that von Falkenhayn's strategy was to fix the attention of the Roumanians on this central attack in the region of Kimpolung, while his right wing was rapidly and virtually without supports sweeping on toward Bucharest. At the same time, Field Marshal von Arz in Moldavia, and von Mackensen in Dobruja, were fighting battles of demonstration which, however, were to be, if possible, followed up.

M. Bidou then asks: "What is the situation to-day?" and replies: "While von Falkenhayn has succeeded in getting his enveloping movement under way, he leaves a very dangerous blank between the army at Craiova and the central army descending by the Aluta River. This blank is 100 kilometres wide and exposed to attacks by the allies. If the German-Bulgarian armies were closing up together as they came down to Bucharest, the situation for the allies would be much more unfavorable."

Taking the two armies together, M. Bidou reckons that von Falkenhayn has 20 divisions to cover a front of 800 kilometres (310 miles) which, he says, are not nearly enough if the allies can attack anywhere in mass.

WITHDRAWAL FROM JIU VALLEY.

Thursday's Bucharest communication read:

"Northern and north-western fronts and to the Buzen Valley there have been no changes. At Bratceva and Predeles there were minor infantry actions. In the Valley of Prahova there were artillery bombardments and light infantry actions."

"In the region of Dragoslavele we fortified ourselves in captured positions."

"In the Valley of Alt there were infantry actions in the centre and artillery bombardments on our left wing. Our troops maintained their positions."

"In Oldirde our troops were withdrawn from the Valley of the Jiu, and now occupy their old positions."

"On the Cerna the enemy attacks were violent."

"Southern front: On the Danube there was an exchange of infantry fire and an artillery bombardment, especially in the sector between Zimnita and Ottenitza."

"In Dobruja there were weak artillery bombardments. On the left wing the attacks of Tassaul and Tatarpales were occupied."

In its second official statement of the day the War Office declared Rou-

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

The Austrian official statement states that the Teutons have set foot on the left 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 Tirgu Jiu, which broke the resistance of the Russo-Roumanian 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 from the summits of the mountains on the Roumanian-Transylvanian frontier to the foot of the Alpine regions, mastering the armored tutelage 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 Tirgu 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 Fiot River. 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 hustled 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 Strehala station to Fillasf, 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.

OPTIMISTIC RE ROUMANIA

Russ Reinforcements Ex-
plain Confidence in London.

Big Force in Orsova—Cra-
iova Bridge Blown Up.

London Cable.—The situation in Roumania is still veiled in mystery, with the fate of King Ferdinand's troops at Orsova still in the balance.

But from Berlin comes this very significant announcement: "On the eastern border of Transylvania the Russians have been reinforced."

This statement may explain the confidence in high circles here, despite the serious situation created by the German occupation of Craiova and the swift advance that cut off the Roumanians on the west.

For Roumania, in the hasty withdrawal in western Wallachia, may be pursuing the same tactics that guided the Austrians in their retreat last summer before the Roumanian invaders of Transylvania.

Roumania's hope of salvation has been the Russian armies. If the Czar's troops can launch a heavy blow from the Moldavian line they will imperil Falkenhayn's flank, and so force his withdrawal from Wallachia.

The announcement that the Russians are strengthening their line along the eastern border lends increasing strength to the feeling that such a move is planned. Whether Falkenhayn has sufficient forces to repel that stroke is the vital issue.

The German and Russian communications report little change. Berlin claims the capture of 300 railway trucks in Craiova.

Few deductions are drawn from these statements, but there seems to be no doubt that a considerable Roumanian force is still holding Orsova and if defeated will face a perilous situation.

As if to anticipate a Bulgarian attempt to strike into Roumania from the south the Roumanians have blown up the bridge at Carabia, the end to the railway line that runs from the Danube to the Craiova-Bucharest road. This is held by some observers to indicate that King Ferdinand's troops are in straits.

But the general feeling of optimism is growing. It is believed that the Allied troops in the Dobruja will attack Mackensen before long. They advanced along the Black Sea coast to-day, capturing two towns and driving nearer to Constantza.

Bucharest reports that the winter has set in weeks earlier than usual. Heavy snow has fallen in Transylvania and the Alps, and intense cold prevails everywhere.

To clean a brass bed use oxalic acid and whiting, mixed to a cream, and applied with a soft cloth. Polish with cloth, then with dry whiting.

FIELD CROPS OF ONTARIO, 1916

Area and Yields of Principal
Ones Given.

Compiled From Two Re-
liable 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 14,942,053 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 2,169,426 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 36.9 in 1915 and 18,093,764 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 120,217,952 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 12.1 in 1915. Average 16.5.

Peas: 95,542 acres yielded 1,243,979 bushels, or 13.4 per acre, as compared with 2,042,649 and 16.1 in 1915. Average 19.1.

Beans: 53,999 acres yielded 583,105 bushels, or 10.8 per acre, as compared with 882,819 and 14.0 in 1915. Average 16.7.

Mixed grains: 485,986 acres yielded 13,297 bushels, or 27.4 per acre, as compared with 19,461,609 and 40.9 in 1915. Average 34.5.

Potatoes: 359,623 acres yielded 7,408,429 bushels, or 53 per acre, as compared with 13,267,023 and 76 in 1915. Average 114.

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

Carrots: 2,391 acres yielded 331,124 bushels, or 138 per acre, compared with 630,222 and 281 in 1915. Average 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. Average 376.

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

Corn for husking: 258,332 acres yielded 12,717,072 bushels (in the ear), or 49.2 per acre, as compared with 21,760,496 and 70.2 in 1915. Average 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. Average 10.99.

Hay and clover (including alfalfa): 3,471,934 acres yielded 7,200,047 tons, or 2.07 per acre, as compared with 4,253,763 and 1.32 in 1915. Average 1.45.

RUSSIA LOST DREADNOUGHT

Admits Sinking of the Im-
peratritsa Maria.

Internal Explosion, Causing
Loss of Over 200.

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 magazine. The commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Koisak, 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 Focodossia Island, at the mouth of the Danube.

The Imperatritsa Maria was a new dreadnought 900 metres long, 22,500 tons, 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 5-inch, and four 2.6-inch guns, and four three-pounders and four torpedo tubes.