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Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion.
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"The Thrift, Shamrock, Rose and Wine, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News
ST. JOHN, N.B., SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

THE EMPIRE AT WAR.
A London newspaperman writing to a man in St. John, chiefly about the war, says:

"We are delighted here with the magnificent response of the Empire. We expected it, of course, of Canada and Australia, but India and South Africa have been a surprise to everybody. India in particular has been magnificent."

"We haven't done so badly at home either. We have raised nearly a million men, taking the new army and the recruiting for the old, in less than a month, and we are well on the way for the second half million of the new army."

This man expresses the view that Germany cannot finance a long war, but he is careful to say that he is one of the optimists and that the general opinion in London is that it will be a long war, and, for a great period, stubbornly contested. London, he says, is much the same as usual. "Things were upset for the first week, and prices went up a bit, but they soon settled down, and now, except for seeing an unusual number of men in uniforms about, we would scarcely know that anything out of the ordinary was going on."

Great Britain, a few weeks hence, will have a large army in the field. It is proposed by Lord Kitchener to have 600,000 men at the front, and to keep the army up to that number by continually reinforcing to make up for the casualties. Perhaps an even larger army will be maintained if there is found to be need for it. It is the British army that will turn the scale in the fighting against Germany. With control of the sea, and the decision to place nearly a million fighting men in the theatre of war, Great Britain will become the deciding factor in the great struggle. The population of Germany is much larger than that of the British Isles, but the people of Great Britain have long been spending more money on their army and navy than the people of Germany. Germany in 1913 spent for army purposes \$203,000,000, and for naval purposes \$114,000,000, a total of \$317,000,000. Great Britain's expenditure on its army was \$198,000,000, and on its navy \$208,000,000, a total of \$406,000,000. When it is considered that the population of Germany is about 65,000,000 and that of Great Britain about 45,000,000, the difference in their expenditures becomes more marked.

Today the people of the British Empire have settled down to the idea that they are going to win this great war, which was thrust upon them, no matter what the ultimate cost may be in men or in money. There is no other possible decision for them. There is no other road to peace, tranquility and honor. Germany has risked everything upon this mighty throw of the dice. It will not be strange if the Allies who are certain to win in the end, make sure that the loser pays to the limit.

IN FRANCE.
According to the brief official statement from Paris the Allies are still desperately struggling to envelop the right wing of the enemy. The fighting in the centre is not so severe, attacks have been checked. After pushing back the masses of Germans sent against them, the British and French moved so strongly against the enemy's right that they captured Peronne. A glance at the map will show the importance of such a move. When Von Kluck was forced to re-

trek from the Marne he was between the blades of the allied scissors. His difficulties today are precisely the same. If his defence is ultimately broken in by the pressure on his flank, then his retreat to central Belgium will be cut off and he will have to retire, not by the Sambre, but by the Meuse, a difficult thing to do, because he will then be moving on the natural line of retreat of General Von Buelow. The German offensive has been extremely vigorous against the allied left, but the enemy has been effectively repulsed. If the Germans attacking the British at Soissons, the allied forces between Craonne and Rheims, and also at Noyon, could break through, then the allied attack on their right would fall and the British and French in that territory would be forced back upon the coast, being cut off from Paris. That is what the Germans have been trying in vain to do. All the time the pressure on their right has steadily increased.

Although the British and French war office statements are extremely guarded, a strong impression is given that the allied flank move is gradually getting home. If so, Von Kluck may find it difficult to escape from the editors' blade danger. If it be true that the Germans are fortifying a line from Valenciennes to Mons, such action foreshadows a retirement and a determined effort to protect themselves in a position which would stretch along the French frontier from Valenciennes to Metz. At Mons either line would connect with the German troops in Belgium. While such a retreat would bring the enemy nearer to his base of supplies and give him a far better defensive position, it would resign all advantage gained in France. The moral effect on the Germans would be serious.

MEXICO'S TROUBLES.
Mexico seems doomed to a further period of bloodshed. It is reported that Villa, backed by some 40,000 troops, is prepared to fight against the authority of General Carranza as chief executive, and so bring about another revolution. When President Wilson announced that the American troops occupying Vera Cruz were to be withdrawn he was severely criticised by Sir Lionel Carden, the British agent in Mexico, who declared that such action simply meant that the decent people of Mexico were to be abandoned when they most needed help. Sir Lionel's criticism was strongly resented by the United States government, and Great Britain's Ambassador at Washington offered profuse apologies for the statements made by the British agent and declared that they were unauthorised and unbecoming. The decision of the United States government to withdraw the troops from Vera Cruz was based on the hope that it would facilitate the task of General Carranza and his comrades in arms to straighten matters out in their country. The American people as a whole were strongly in favor of the government's policy.

Sir Lionel Carden, on the other hand, declared that a state of anarchy still existed in Mexico and that when the American troops were withdrawn from Vera Cruz thousands of Americans still there would be in a fearful plight. There was no law or order in Mexico, he said, no courts, and no protection for citizens unless they had influence with those in power. The Carranza soldiers could walk into a house and take what they pleased and the households had no redress whatever. The country was under a military despotism and he thought it a desperate shame that the United States had seen fit to leave so many good people at the mercy of thousands of Yaqui Indians on garrison duty in Mexico City who only a few months before had been fighting with bows and arrows. He felt that President Wilson had obtained his information from sources not always the best. After the publication of Sir Lionel's criticism he was denounced by many of the leading newspapers of the United States and the insinuation was made that the British agent had been directly interested in certain big Anglo-Mexican development corporations which had suffered severely as a result of the downfall of Huerta. He was also called a business diplomat.

At the time that Sir Lionel Carden made his criticism of President Wilson's policy it seemed that he had spoken harshly and without good judgment. Recent reports from Mexico, however, appear to bear out what he said. Carranza as soon as he got possession of Mexico City, was very anxious to get rid of the American troops. It remains to be seen whether or not he and his subordinates were deserving of the confidence placed in them by President Wilson. At present there would seem to be grave danger of further disorders in Mexico, and the safety of foreigners may still be imperilled.

THE CHURCHILL INTERVIEW.
The official news bureau of the British government has made public an interview given by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill to the London correspondent of a leading Italian newspaper. The interview would be important in any case, but it takes an additional significance because the government has favored it. It evidently was designed to become known not only in Italy but in Germany and throughout all of the other countries which are involved in the war. It is in many ways a characteristic Churchill utterance. The First Lord of the Admiralty says more than the Prime Minister or the Foreign Secretary would say, because he is "built that way," yet he reasons strikingly well and has a fine success in arranging his salient facts in compelling sequence. It would be difficult for any one to put the case more strongly to Italy than Mr. Churchill has done. And his presentation is almost as interesting to other nations as to Italy. He tells the Italian newspaper and its public that Great Britain started with

a naval preponderance of nearly two to one. As Great Britain had under construction many more formidable ships than the Germans had at the inception of the war, Great Britain will have during the next twelve months, more than twice as many battleships and three or four times as many cruisers as Germany. The British naval power, in other words, is to be increased during the next few months by the most powerful and expensive ships of war ever built by any nation.

Mr. Churchill tells the Italians that they have nothing to fear from British and French naval strength in the Mediterranean, as these powers do not seek expansion there, but only justice and tranquility. In Great Britain, Mr. Churchill says, the official view is that the Allies will win the war "if it costs the last sovereign and the last man in the British Empire." Personally he did not expect to see the campaign go so well during the first two or three months. It was his expectation that between the seventh and the ninth month would "produce the great decision," but favorable progress during the first two months of the war has, in his opinion, greatly bettered the Allies' chances. But Mr. Churchill admits that it is too soon to speculate as to the length of the war. He reminds Italy that it is well to measure the resources of the nations involved. Germany has already done its worst, while Russia has only begun. In less than six months' time, Mr. Churchill says, Great Britain will have a million soldiers in line, all of them volunteers, no conscripts, and this vast army will be furnished "with everything that science can invent or money can buy, drawn by our naval power from the whole world."

After the war—and these are sentiments which will get home in Italy—Mr. Churchill says the map of Europe must be settled on national lines and according to the true wishes of the peoples who dwell in the disputed area. "We want a natural and harmonious settlement which liberates races, restores the integrity of nations, subjugates no one, and permits genuine and lasting relief from the waste and tension of armaments under which we have suffered so long."

He suggests that at some future day certain territory which is now Austrian in name, but which is naturally Italy's, may be restored to Italy. Only such a restoration, he argues, can bring real peace. So long as Austria "has power to squander thousands of Italian lives in quarrels of her ambition," so long as she holds in bondage certain provinces which are really Italian in sentiment and nationality, so long will injustice continue and the danger of another war. Mr. Churchill calls upon Italy to assist in bringing about a fair and natural adjustment of European boundaries.

This interview is marked by a tone of firmness, which, after all, is wholly justified. No doubt the Italian public will benefit from this interview for it is effectively presented through diplomatic channels to the Italian government before this time. Italy, no doubt, has heard from Berlin also, though probably not with the truth and frankness which distinguished Mr. Churchill's deliverance.

CANADIANS TO THE FRONT.
Somewhere on the ocean, followed by the prayers of all Canada, are more than 20,000 brave and loyal Canadian soldiers en route to the battlefield in France, there to do their full share in upholding the Empire's honor. They may be relied upon to display in Europe the fine qualities that give Canadians such a reputation in South Africa—coolness under fire and strict obedience at all times to the orders of superior officers. Mothers have sent sons, wives have sent husbands—all for the cause of righteousness and liberty. The pain of parting is over, and though throughout the coming months there will remain the gnawing anxiety that grips the heart while casualty reports are awaited, this anxiety will be overshadowed by the confidence that the Canadian troops will cover themselves with glory.

When the call came they were ready. They left behind everything that is near and dear—except their country's honor—and from now on there is only one thing for them; and that is war. In the words of Sir Caplan Doyle, if ever on earth a war was just, it is this war. And nowhere in Canada to-day can there be found a truly patriotic man or woman who would not have our own soldiers taking part in the fight for freedom against Prussian militarism. The nation needs them and there must be no waiting. We are proud to think that in a very short time thousands of the flower of this country's manhood will be side by side in the trenches with the brave men of Great Britain and France.

Every man has his own ideas about contributing to the Empire's defence. Those who cannot go to the front can give of their time and money to help deserving ones left behind by those who do go. We must all make sacrifices, not as a matter of charity—there is no charity about it—but as a matter of duty. In this way we at home can serve the Empire just as well as if we were in the thick of the fighting. But the man who gives himself, and perhaps his life, is making a greater gift than any amount of money. That is the supreme test. No man with a conscience who stops to think of the eager response of thousands of Canadians in all walks of life to the call for personal service at the front, will fail to give expression to his patriotism by contributing his full share in money, or its equivalent. Untrusting, united, self-sacrificing effort on the part of all who stay at home is needed in this fight for the triumph of justice and the maintenance of our national honor.

THE BATTLE GOES ON.

While all the world waits eagerly for some decisive result in the fighting in France, the French and British war office statements explain that there has been no break on one side or the other that would indicate what the end of the present battle is to be. Beyond the assurance that German counter-attacks have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, and that the general situation is satisfactory to the Allies, there is no real news of the battle. It would seem that progress is being made against the enemy's right, but very slowly. The German activity to the eastward continues, but the Allies are apparently able to hold their own at the points of greatest danger. While public opinion chafes at the slow rate of progress on the Aisne, it is well to remember that a million men, with heavy ammunition, cannot easily be driven out of strong entrenchments, even by a superior force.

The battle of Mukden lasted seventeen days. Some critics look for a parallel between the present campaign in France and the Manchurian campaign after Liou-Yang. From October to February the Russians and Japanese lay in their entrenchments along the Shaho, with one or two outbursts of activity. In their entrenchments along the valleys of the Aisne, the Somme, and the Sambre, the Germans, these critics think, may plan to enter upon a similar period of stubborn defence employed for occupation and reinforcement. Such a campaign, however, is not looked for by most military observers. For the steadily increasing Russian menace faces Germany on the East, and it does not seem possible that she could for so long a period maintain her present great army in France while Russia's millions continue their ponderous march to Berlin.

A decisive victory for one side or the other in the two great enveloping movements now taking place—the Allies on the enemy's right, the Germans on the Allies' left—must alter the entire strategic position in France. That knowledge will spur the British and French generals to greater effort, and it is reasonably certain that there will be attacks and counter-attacks on the East and West fronts. The successful defence of Verdun, and the retention of the outlying forts to the South is a matter of vital importance to the allied forces. The command of both banks of the Meuse in this vicinity would give the Germans easy access into France from Lorraine, and nullify the value of any gains the Allies have made on the western front.

The German casualties in dead, wounded and missing are officially reported to date are nearly 105,000. It is probably very much greater than that. What the British and French have suffered, no one can tell, but it is assumed that their losses are not more than half those of the Germans.

The visit of the German Zepplin to Paris Sunday "did" no result of any value whatever to Germany, but it carried death and suffering to an innocent man, and his daughter. Such are Germany's ideas of warfare. The visit of another Zepplin to Warsaw ended less happily for the aviators. The Russians shot it down and captured its crew.

Russia reports further successes, and the Japanese have also been victorious near Tsing Tau. The Czar's forces on Saturday occupied the greater part of the city of Posen, in Galicia, and the Germans have been repulsed in Russian Poland.

The Boer general who has arrived in France to fight for his old enemy, General French, declares that while the German army is a great fighting machine, the Allies will win because they are something better than a machine. He is right. The quality has already once saved the day for the British.

CIRCULATING FALSE REPORTS.

The war announcements from Berlin have been grossly exaggerated. Absurd reports have been sent from there to the United States and other neutral countries, calculated to mislead public sentiment in favor of Germany. This campaign of misrepresentation has been carried on by German agents even in the face of convincing denials.

A few days ago Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose credibility is not questioned in his own country, returned to New York from Europe and promptly gave emphatic and vigorous denial to an interview published in a German newspaper, and later transmitted to America where it was widely circulated. In that interview Mr. Vanderbilt was represented as strongly in favor of Germany's cause in the war and quite replete in his condemnation of England, France and Russia. Although his New York lawyer unhesitatingly repudiated the alleged interview while his chief was still on the ocean and unable to file a denial for himself, the German-American Chamber of Commerce, which was active in circulating the interview in America, insisted upon its genuineness. When Mr. Vanderbilt landed from the ship, he said: "The sentiments imputed to me in the so-called interview do not in the least express my views, which are, in fact, wholly different. I desire to characterize it as a malicious invention."

This alleged interview is not an isolated instance of false news from Germany. It closely resembles the work of the German agents who prepared the alleged John Burns speech that was never made, and the ridiculous statement about the proposed dismemberment of the German empire attributed to Sir Edward Grey. German agents tried their best to have both these reports widely circulated in America.

Judging from the comments of reputable newspapers in the United States this organized and reprehensible effort to create sympathy there for the Kaiser

and his war-mad armies is offensive, especially when it is undertaken and persisted in after it is authoritatively rebuked by those who know the truth.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Montreal Herald asks if Nova Scotia is to be the only Province in Canada to help the sufferers in Belgium. What about New Brunswick?

Not all the brave men of the Empire are leaving for the front. Up in Ontario a day or two ago a farmer was killed by an express train after rescuing from death a child that had strayed on the line.

The vice-president of the Aero Club of America says aviation reconnoitering has not worked out well in the war. The British and French generals in charge of operations on the field of battle tell a different story.

They have many ingenious ways of raising money for the Red Cross Society in Germany. Since the war began the purging of the German language from foreign words has been given a great impetus, and this has led various social circles to adopt the expedient of fining every member who needlessly uses a foreign word. As a result the Red Cross fund has been materially increased.

The death of Sir James Whitney is a serious blow to the Conservative party in Ontario. Even his bitterest political opponents looked upon Sir James as a statesman of great personal honesty, and much of his party's success was due to the high regard in which he was held by all classes. He made a brave fight against a long and tedious illness.

Baron von Schöen, ex-secretary of the German Embassy at Tokio, who has just arrived in Washington, declares the mass of the Japanese people believe war with the United States is inevitable, and that throughout Japan there is an intense hatred of the American people. This leads the New York Sun to remind the Baron that he has evidently not got his bearings yet.

Ontario has had six Premiers since Confederation—Hon. J. S. Macdonald, 1867-1871; Hon. Edward Blake, 1871-1879; Sir Oliver Mowat, 1879-1893; Hon. A. S. Hardy, 1893-1899; Sir George Ross, 1899-1905; Sir J. P. Whitney, 1905-1914. Not one of them is alive today. Sir J. P. Whitney was the first to die in office.

Villa's defiance to Carranza comes at the very time when transports are on their way to Vera Cruz to take home nearly 8,000 American soldiers and marines who have been on police duty in Mexico. The United States government is now reported as hesitating to recall this garrison. What news that must be for Sir Lionel Carden!

The Public Ledger has received a letter from an American asking that his first views on the war be actually decided, which he put the responsibility of the war on England, be substantially modified in view of the facts he learned when he heard and understood. Whether it was taken to heart and adequately acted upon is another matter. In these islands most people listened and smiled and went their way unheeding. Yet this was the first step towards tackling the entente powers one by one, which constituted the Alpha and the Omega of the Kaiser's policy. German banking magnates and financiers have been in the vanguard of the attack. Enormous sums of gold were garnered in by German financial institutions through their influential agents in England. Ever since the war began large batches of cheques, bills and drafts have been sent to London for discount and collection. In this respect, too, the British are a trusting people.

Mobilization began secretly some weeks before war was actually declared. Among the papers found on a captured German general was a service letter disciplining him for not immediately answering the order of mobilization dated July 10. This date enables us to gauge the sincerity of the Kaiser's efforts to moderate the Austrians' impetuosity. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Russia had no secrets whatever from the agents, diplomatic and military of the German government. Every intangible that was woven, every scheme that was laid before the various state departments of Petrograd, every capital remark dropped by the Kaiser in the intimacy of private conversation, and every move of his army, was known to London for discount and collection. In this respect, too, the British are a trusting people.

Przemysl. (New York Sun.) The trumpets blare in the quivering air. As with bated breath waits Przemysl for the dread onslaught of war's juggernaut. At the point of the awful syzygy.

The guns will roar at the walls before The invested city of Przemysl. While the lust of hell add their horrible yell To their impious cacklings.

When the storm does break the earth shall quake With the shock of the gates of Przemysl. And in world shall see something up in G In the annals of seismology.

And should any one read this war time screed, And object to its rhymes for Przemysl, Let him go his way and have his say Though he chooses to rhyme it with Oshkosh.

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Halifax, Sept. 27.—Fire on Saturday night did \$15,000 damage to the I. C. R. freight offices at the terminals.

KAISER KNEW TOO MUCH OF OTHER NATIONS

His Information of Russia and of England Was Correct But Not True to Events as War Shaped Them.

BELIEVED BRITAINS NEUTRALITY CERTAIN

Ambassadors at London and St. Petersburg Only Figureheads With Special Agents and Spies in Control—Financial Arrangements and Mobilization Engineered Early in July.

(By Dr. E. J. Dillon.)
(Special to The Telegraph.)

London, Sept. 27.—If Germany be indeed set apart by providence as the people chosen to rule Europe and sway the world the outcome of the present conflict should be to sanction this inscrutable decree of fate. Certainly the hour has struck for which she has been waiting and keeping the powder dry during the past forty years. It is now or never. A worse case with which to go before the world than that of Germany in this present struggle would be hard to imagine. She is engaged in a naked, desperate struggle in which brute force is pitted against the most sacred rights that lie at the very roots of all organized society and she calls on God to help her to effect her purpose. An attempt to obtain without a return for her outlay on the army and navy by calling for contributions as a propitiatory sacrifice was energetically made but failed.

Every precautionary measure that prudence prompted or circumstances suggested was adopted. Some were secret, others were public. Method characterized these preparations. Foremost was the increase of the German army and the levy of a non-combatant reserve. To these moves Europe paid little heed. Now had Russia had recourse to a measure of this kind all the great powers would have clamored for explanation. Germany was allowed to have her way unquestioned and yet the German chancellor dropped a hint of his real purpose which ought to have been sufficient to put Europe on guard.

FINANCING WITH VIEW TO WAR.
He spoke of the coming conflict between Teutons and Slavs and in truth that was the situation. In Russia it was heard and understood. Whether it was taken to heart and adequately acted upon is another matter. In these islands most people listened and smiled and went their way unheeding. Yet this was the first step towards tackling the entente powers one by one, which constituted the Alpha and the Omega of the Kaiser's policy.

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living. According to him the die was already cast and the effect of the blow could not be altered. The British cabinet was bound hand and foot by the results of its home rule policy. But even had it been otherwise it was irrevocably committed to peace. The Asquith cabinet was firmly resolved not to be drawn into a continental war whatever its origin or its issue. That was the motive which had restrained Sir Edward Grey from contracting any binding obligations towards France. Paradoxical though it may sound the German government suffered from a plethora of information. It was too well informed of what was going on in Russia, France and Britain and too little qualified to contemplate in correct perspective the things revealed.

DO NOT BUTCHER YOUR CALVES

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—A special bulletin from the Commission of Conservation issued today.

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 delicate position as regards live stock. As a result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade has developed in some of the districts in eastern Canada nearly every live calf has been shipped out of the country except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many thousands of calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz., a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal season.

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 very little reserve of an overworked 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 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.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising stock. 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 unproductive for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Conservation of live stock 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 a 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. 28.—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 in the United States.

Although the finest apples in the world are produced in this country many Canadians have had to content themselves with inferior apples imported from the United States. This was due to the fact that Europe, appreciating the quality of Canadian apples, imported in very considerable quantities. The exports of Canadian apples to the United Kingdom have been running 1,500,000 barrels a year. In addition, seventy-five per cent of all the apples produced in Canada are consumed in the United Kingdom 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 evaporated apples with continental Europe. The department is now clearing house for most of that trade.

In view of these conditions the department of trade and commerce, as a general effort to assist in creating new sources of demand to replace those cut off by the war, has been seeking to devise some means of assisting Canadian apple growers in quickly changing the market for Canadian apples from export to domestic channels.

To Use Printer's Ink. In order to effect the change in the quickest possible way, the minister of trade and commerce, Sir Geo. E. Foster, has decided, after several conferences during the past week with the manager of the Canadian Press Association, John M. Irvine, to use the means that would be adopted by a business concern confronting with a similar situation, namely: To advertise Canadian apples to the people of Canada in order to increase the demand for them in the home market.

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 uses of the apple and what the market is for using imported fruits they may have this year the products of Canadian apple orchards that in previous years have been the tables of Europe's nobility. As the apple crop is now ready for harvesting the announcement of Sir Geo. 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, it was decided to crowd into a short period the department of trade and commerce decided to entrust the whole campaign to J. C. G. Kuhlmann's report was emphatic and gave detailed comment. He had no mis-

THE GERMAN BACK

London, Sept. 25, strokes in the battle must before long be decided.

The commencement of French official statements progressing. The act general one, in which troops which the German.

The French report footing on the Meuse, Mithel, bombarding other across the Meuse, and to the south of Meuse and that the region of Beaumont.

In the centre, to but elsewhere nothing official reports, and no has now been established GERMANS LOSE I

Some confirmation suffered a reverse on Several railroad Pskov, according to ing on the borders of losses.

In Galicia the R plan for an at eventually the fort While the Servia Sarayev, the Austri grade, which during the Austrian guns a Danube, but, accord

AUSTRIAN FLEET The French and Adriatic. The objec the Austrian fleet to The Australian s man possession in the Wilhelms Land, the valuable colonies in will take the rest of To fill up the ga France, the war offi to the commissioned GERMANS BEGIN

Paris, Sept. 25, tonight regarding the morning French tro before superior force the engagement be The text of the

"1. On our left troops having com pelled this morning taken on a characte troops, these troops

"2. In the centre of our troops com "In the southern Mad (in Meurthe-M "On the heights nearly as far as south-west of GERMANY WESTE

The Battlefront intermingled with T strongly reinforced yesterday and today the frontier of Belg

The German co position to meet the were engaged at clo

The military ac action position of the pressing is of prime