

LAURENTIDE'S PLAN  
NEW ONLY IN CANADAEurope and United States Have Been  
Doing Representation Work  
for Long Time

## CANADA BACKWARD

Interesting Table What is Actually Lost by Fire in  
Many Cases Recurring Several Times  
\$8,400,000 Loss on Trent Watershed.

In The Journal of Commerce recently appeared an editorial in which the work of the Laurentide Company at Grand Mere, Que., was compared with the work which is being done by the governments of Canada. It was pointed out that in the face of interest on bonds and dividends to pay, depreciation and insurance to bear and full loss to stand in case of disaster to its experiment, this pulp and paper concern is actually planting trees on abandoned farms in the expectation of securing raw material for their mill at less expense at the end of thirty years than would be involved in the ordinary method of logging from timber limits.

The Laurentide Company's move is new only in so far as it is the first commercial planting on a large scale which has been attempted in Canada. In the United States such propositions are well advanced. This is outside of the plantations of eucalyptus and catalpa made for the purpose of securing fence posts and railroad ties.

The Pelebotoc Paper Company in Maine has done forestry work for a number of years, and among water companies and municipalities in New England the practice of keeping up the woodlands on the watersheds from which water supplies come is quite common.

Europe, particularly Germany, has been the fountain-head of inspiration to practical economists and lovers of nature the world over, for the development of the science of forestry, which involves the production of the maximum growth of wood of the most suitable kind in perpetuity from any given piece of land. There such a system has been evolved as to allow foresters to know to within a few cubic feet what crop they may expect year by year for decades. Of this excellent plan the Laurentide Company has instituted some part.

## Canada Backward.

The difference between their efforts and the conditions which exist to-day in the heart of our richest province, Ontario, is interesting to note. Canada has been backward to an appalling degree in matters which concern the conservation of forest wealth, and even now, when the knowledge of waste is urged so forcibly upon the governments, there is little action. Consider, for instance, what the investigators of the Commission of Conservation, Dr. C. D. Howe, and Mr. J. H. White, found out concerning the Trent watershed. Resting absolutely in the midst of the densest population in the country, almost in the centre of a triangle that might be drawn between Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, this district presents features of economic neglect and distress which any good business man would at once describe as wasteful and wicked.

## The Trent Watershed Pinery.

Told in a business way, this is the story of that part of the Trent watershed examined by Dr. Howe. It contained originally somewhat over a million acres (1,171,614 to be exact). On this tract there once stood a forest, which covered fully two-thirds of the area. It was a magnificent pinery, in part hardwood with white pine admixture; the other third was a pure hardwood forest of which maple and beech formed 75 to 85 per cent, and hemlock 7.5 per cent. Forty years ago, in 1872-1873, there were besides numerous small operators cutting square timber for the Quebec market there, fully twenty lumbermen each cutting over one million feet a season, their total cut amounting to about 120,000,000 feet.

## Fires Left Little Timber.

After the advent of the settler fires went through and at the present time, of the area from a forestry standpoint, Dr. Howe says that less than 50,000 acres of mature timber remain in a condition which can be called "moderately culled"; somewhat over 300,000 acres have been severely culled; some 20,000 acres are immature timber of the original type; and the balance, some 550,000 acres, is of the poplar-birch type. This latter type represents not only the largest area, 87.3 per cent, of the whole forest and 42.2 per cent, of the whole area, but is also the most important and most valuable for the future, as it furnishes an opportunity for reproducing the pinery, which once represented the chief asset of this territory. According to the severity and frequency of the fires, more or less of pine regeneration is found interspersed with the poplar and birch.

## Lumber Industry Decimated.

The whole area has been burned over at least once. Including the 37,000 acres which originally belonged to this type and are already turned into barrens or semi-barrens, and 25,000 acres of recent burns which will change into this type, there are 620,000 acres of these burned areas, one-quarter of which has been so often burned that neither seed trees nor young pine growth exist on it; these 155,000 acres are therefore unable to recuperate by natural processes. Nearly two-thirds of the area (385,000 acres) have been burned over two or three times and are practically also beyond natural recuperation, with only six young pines, on the average, to the acre. Only 75,000 acres, burned once, promise, if fire is kept out, to recuperate naturally, with 30 young pine and seed trees—as compared with 60 to 80 in the original stand—left to the acre.

At the present time lumbermen in the region produce slightly in excess of 10 million feet per annum, and five years will see the end of the pine so far as commercial quantities are concerned. With the exhaustion of the remaining softwood stands, mainly hemlock, the lumbering of the coniferous species will be practically at an end, and this will be within a decade. Realizing this limit, holders are buying all they can from settlers. In one instance a mill has been cutting up discarded logs of former operations and pine "rampicks" dead many years.

Dr. Howe made a great number of counts of young trees on the tract, which have been left after the repeated fires, and shows how the Province of Ontario has been losing millions of dollars.

As a result of these studies the burned areas may be classified with reference to the number of times burned and the amount of pine reproduction. These are shown in the table below, together with an estimate of what the repeated fires mean in terms of loss in potential dues by retarding or destroying the replacement of pine. The areas of the former pinery burned only once, now average 30 young pines per acre, and this rather than the number of trees in the

## NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Judge H. A. Mathews in the 11th superior court, has granted a permanent injunction against the Montreal (Ga.) Gas Co. to keep that company from increasing its capital stock about \$500,000. The company some time ago petitioned the railroad commission for authority to issue \$200,000 additional common stock. S. J. Danenberg, owner of a small block of stock, objected and filed suit in the superior court to prevent the increase, alleging that it was detrimental to his interests as a stockholder. The company will carry the case to the George Supreme Court.

The public utilities act, passed by the last Maine Legislature, and suspended under the referendum act, so that the voters might pass upon it, was adopted by a vote of nearly two to one at the State election, according to tabulation of unofficial returns from two-thirds of the state. The tabulation showed 43,717 in favor and 25,757 opposed to the new law, which, when it becomes effective, following Governor Haines' proclamation of the result of the vote, will create a commission to control all the public utilities of Maine.

H. M. Bylesby & Company report the following earnings of the Northern States Power Company and subsidiaries operating in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, for twelve months ended August 31:

Gross earnings and miscellaneous income	\$4,165,145
Expenses and taxes	1,988,287
Net earnings	\$2,176,858
Fixed charges	\$1,261,861
Preferred stock dividends	587,088
Balance	\$327,929

The California Railroad Commission has issued a supplemental order authorizing the Southern California Edison Company to sell \$187,000 of its bonds to the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. The bonds are to be sold at not less than 95% and the proceeds will be used to discharge a note of \$150,000 held by the savings bank. Any remainder will be turned into the company's treasury to be used in such manner as may be permitted by the Commission. Earnings of the company for August show a falling off in gross as compared with the same month of 1913, this year's business amounting to \$411,053, a decrease of \$1,802 from August, 1913. The decrease, it is explained, is due to the smaller power demand for irrigation and to business stagnation affecting the manufacturing load.

The Ohio Courts have held invalid the bonds issued by the municipality of Orrville, O., for the erection of a municipal plant in that town, which is served by the Massillon Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Cities Service Company. The bonds, aggregating some \$120,000, were issued by a vote of the people, but it was held by the courts that Ohio laws in regard to issue of bonds and also for acquiring an existing electric plant were not carried out. The city officials sold the bonds to a Pittsburgh bank, and also paid out the proceeds on contracts, and the courts held this to be in contempt, and fines were assessed against the city officials by the court.

## AROUND THE CITY HALL

City Will go Ahead With Erection of Public Library  
in Order to Provide Work for the  
Unemployed.

A beginning will be made on the civic library this fall, according to a recommendation approved by the City Council yesterday. This suggestion was contained in a report upon which it was proposed by Ald. Dubeau that the Council vote of the opinion that in order to supply work to laborers at a time when work was slack that work on the foundations of the library should be begun at once. Therefore the Council recommended to the Board of Control to have the foundations done by day labor, according to the plans of the architect and that the account be charged up to the amount of credit already appropriated.

This municipal library has been talked about for years, but nothing has ever been done. Early this year money was set aside for it after the much debated question of a site had been settled. Several members of the Council were anxious to know what was the object of the \$100 asked by the Controllers for repairs to the City Hall. Controller Alney said the repairs were necessary and Mayor Martin remarked that the exterior work could not be left in an unfinished state. The report was finally adopted. Connected with it were the repairs to the stone steps to the City Hall entrance, Mayor Martin remarking he had stopped this work himself as the contract had not been approved by the Controllers.

Among the suggestions made at the City Council meeting yesterday afternoon was one by Ald. Weldon, that the Board of Control should seriously consider, during the existing slack times, the advisability of reducing the City Hall staff and also of rescinding the salary increases recently voted for a period of one year.

original stand, is taken as the basis of the calculations given below. It is assumed that each tree, now standing will mature and, at maturity, will yield 100 board feet, or, in other words, since the area burned, and this rather than the number of trees in the feet per acre is regarded as the expected yield; a moderate estimate, when compared with the original yield of these pines, which cannot have been less than three to four times as large. The stumpage value is regarded as \$7 per M. and the dues are reckoned on the present basis of \$2 per M.

Pine Reproduction on Burned Areas With Estimates of its Value and the Loss in its Value by Repeated Fires.			
Burned once, average 30 young pine trees per acre.	Burned two to three times, average 6 young pine trees per acre.	Burned four to eight times, No reproduction of pine.	
Acres	155,000	385,000	155,000
Potential value of dues if burned but once	\$450,000	\$2,334,000	\$938,000
Potential value of dues with present stock	450,000	466,800	
Loss of dues by repeated fires		1,867,000	\$938,000
Potential stumpage value if burned but once	1,575,000	3,169,000	3,276,000
Potential stumpage value of the present stock	1,575,000	1,624,000	
Loss of stumpage value by repeated fires		6,545,000	3,276,000
Total loss in potential dues			\$2,805,200
Total loss in potential stumpage value			9,210,000
Grand total			\$12,624,200

Dr. Howe sets against this the poplar "wheat" has grown on the tract, and upon careful calculation places the value at \$1. a cord, (a fairly high price considering the universal use of spruce) at \$4,200,000. Hence destroying of property.

NEWS OF WORLD  
TOLD IN BRIEFGeneral Von Moltke Has Been Super-  
seded in Command of German  
Army

## SUBMARINE DISAPPEARS

Lieut. Bellini, of Italian Navy, Fails to Return From  
Trial With New Vesuvius—Slave, Lark Upon  
Conflict as a Holy War.

Lieutenant-General Helmuth von Moltke is reported to have been superseded as chief of the German General Staff by General von Voigts-Rhetz, who was in command of the First Division of the Guard. The Standard's London military correspondent says that if the report is true it will constitute evidence of serious panic in high places. He concludes: "Even in the minor affairs of the world it is not often that the policy known as 'wapping horses' while crossing a stream is adopted and there must be something very gravely wrong indeed if the German staff is necessary to get rid of the man who originated and directed the whole of the strategy to their campaign, and that at a vitally critical moment."

A despatch to the Central News from Rome says: "A submarine boat which has just been completed in a private shipyard near Spezia, on the Gulf of Spezia, has disappeared, and it is declared that a retired naval lieutenant, Angelo Bellini, who was in charge of her, has taken the vessel to some unknown destination."

"The submarine was out for trial in the Gulf of Spezia, and when she did not return, a torpedo boat was sent to search for her. Lieutenant Bellini in a letter to the firm that constructed the boat, said he would furnish an explanation for the disappearance of the craft. He added that the crew of the submarine was ignorant of his plans."

It is said that the missing submarine sailed to fight for Russia, for which country it was built and that Lieut. Bellini had expressed dissatisfaction over Italy's neutrality.

Vice-Admiral Nicastro, of the Ministry of Marine, has opened an official inquiry into the disappearance of the submarine, and says the persons responsible for it will be severely punished.

If it is decided to send a second Canadian contingent overseas, there will be no trouble in getting the recruits, according to a statement made last night by Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. The Minister pointed out that, besides the 8,000 men on guard duty, there were 200,000 drilling in the Dominion to-day.

Col. Hughes, in discussing the marksmanship of the first contingent, stated that 500,000 rounds of ammunition had been used in rifle practice at Valcartier, and that nine-tenths of the men were good shots.

Communications from Russia, which since the beginning of the war have become most abundant and detailed, describe the Muscovite Empire in such a fervor that those knowing the Slav spirit think the war now headed by the Czar will assume the character of a holy crusade and be like an immense flood, which, breaking all dykes, will inundate and exterminate all before it.

A despatch from Petrograd says volunteers who have offered to leave for the front already amount to five millions. Half of these are already drilled and General Soukhomlinoff, the Minister of War, declared that if the arms' factories have not time to provide rifles for all the Russians will take them from the Germans and Austrians and there will be glory for everybody.

A Havas despatch from Durazzo, dated October 4, says that the Senate has named Essad Pasha as president of the provisional government of Albania. His 10,000 Albanian troops occupy strategic positions in the city.

Essad Pasha was formerly Albanian Minister of War and was also commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces at Scutari in the Balkan war. He was opposed to the rule of Prince William of Wied, who was appointed to the Albanian throne by the Powers.

A despatch to the London Times from Cape Town states that an intercepted letter addressed to the commander of the German gunboat Eber, which got away from that place just before the outbreak of the war, contained instructions from Berlin, dated June 14, a fortnight before the Sarajevo murders revealing a complete system for coaling the German navy on the outbreak of war through secret agents in Cape Town, New York and Chicago.

## CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, October 6.—Wheat, Dec. 109 to 108½, up ¼ to off ¼; May 115½ to 115½, unchanged to ½ off. Dec. 67½ to 67½, unchanged to ½ off; May 70½ to 70, unchanged to off ¼.

Oats, Dec. 45½ to 45½, up ¼ to unchanged; May 51½ to 51½, up ¼ to ½.

Chicago wheat opened irregular. There was some hedge pressure and demand from commission houses was not as good as expected.

Private Liverpool cables stated that the market abroad was firmer with some grades of spot wheat 3 to 6d. advance. Reports of German victories were bullishly interpreted.

Corn was barely steady. Weather conditions were better than expected.

Oats firm. Export situation induced support.

## GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

The 6th Royal Highlanders now embrace 1,576 men of all ranks.

The City of Lachine has contributed \$2,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Two feet of snow has already fallen in the neighborhood of Macleod, Alta.

The French fleet in the Adriatic is again bombarding the Austrian port of Cattaro.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary.

Deputy Vaillant, one of the foremost French Socialists, predicts a German republic.

Henry C. Fitch has given \$10,000 to Mme. Vander-Velde's fund for Belgian relief.

By curtailment of 3,000 miles per day of non-paying trains New Haven road expects to save \$10,000 a year.

Andrew Carnegie has accepted the presidency of the Old Time Telegraphs and Historical Association.

The estate of Herman C. von Post, former member of Oelrichs & Co., New York, is valued at \$230,247.

Mexican Petroleum Co. will build a plant at Ros, Ia., at a cost of \$500,000 to refine Mexican oil.

The City Council has refused to give the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission permission to spend more than \$1,000,000 on extensions.

The City Council of Stratford, Ont., has decided that hereafter all municipal printing must bear the union label.

Basad Pasha has been named as president of the provisional government of Albania. His 10,000 Albanian troops occupy strategic positions.

Prince Frederick, the third son of the King of Bavaria, has been conveyed to Munich, seriously wounded in the left side with shrapnel.

Lieut. Gen. Tassoni, Under Secretary of State for War in Italy, has resigned owing to a disagreement with Gen. Grandi, the War Minister.

The Swiss Government has suppressed two pro-German papers, believing their continued publication to constitute a violation of Swiss neutrality.

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes states that he may make a trip to England in November to see the Canadian contingent in training.

Judge David Cross, the oldest alumnus of Dartmouth, a graduate of the class of 1841, died in Manchester, N.H., aged 97 years.

Harry K. Thaw has leased an estate in the exclusive residential section of Manchester, N.H., and will take possession next week.

English cotton manufacturers predict that mills of Cheshire and Lancashire and perhaps the whole country, will have to close before Christmas.

Two thousand horses for the British army have been selected by representatives of the British Government at National Stock Yards in East St. Louis.

Marshall Field & Co. state that their bookings for prime delivery are in excess of last year and that collections are actually better than a year ago.

Robert Vaas, a plumber of New York, was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse for firing. The complainant was Teresa Anderson, a nurse.

The New York Central in its safety campaign, will show a film play entitled "Steve Hill's Awakening," a story illustrating unsafe practices in railroad.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Pembroke, Ky., has been placed in the hands of the State Bank Exchange. The bank was capitalized at \$20,000.

Seeing British soldiers punting a football, a German aviator reported the British troops were thoroughly disorganized and running in circles.

The name of Rene Lavigne has been taken from the dachau list at the General Hospital and the doctors now state that the young man's chances for recovery are good.

"Marriage is a great institution, if you get the right wife," soliloquized Vice-President Marshall, of the United States, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of his marriage.

Driggs, Seabury Ordnance Company of Sharon, Pa., received an order said to be from the French Government for 2,500 auto frames, to be delivered within the shortest possible time.

Ottawa will test the constitutionality of the order of the Ontario Board of Health which directs the city to spend over \$8,000,000 on a water supply from Thirty-One Mile Lake, over fifty miles from the Capital.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding's Imperial anthem is being printed and distributed by the Women's Executive of the Canadian War Effort Association of London, Eng., to the troops, both on active service and in training.

"Have we not got a Union Jack now?" asked Ald. St. Pierre at yesterday's City Council meeting, when \$45 was asked for the purchase of one. "I bought a new hat last spring, but I need another one now," was the Mayor's answer.

Charles W. Rantoul, Jr., of New York, a passenger on the Compagnie des Indes on her interrupted voyage, has petitioned to intervene in Guaranty Trust Company's suit, with a claim for \$5,000 damages because he failed to reach Plymouth, Eng.

Members of one large New York commission house, since September 1, have held themselves directly responsible for the firm's payroll in order that the firm itself might not have to bear the burden. Each member has economized to the extent of closing country places, storing automobiles, and even amonics inferior cigars, yet each has contributed to a pool sufficiently large to take care of the firm's full payroll up to November 1.

HAPPENINGS IN THE  
WORLD OF SPORTIf Success of Lower Canada Team is  
Criterion Shag's Other Pupils  
Should be Happy

## BRAVES NOT WEAKENING

Seallings Crew Not Letting Up a Bit With Title War  
Athletic An Going Again Comparison  
of Batting Ability.

If the success of the Lower Canada College foot ball team and the Ottawa basketball club in the Canadian League is any criterion for the future of the Montreal Canadiens this year, then McGill of playing a sure thing. The school boys under the two games played so far this season, it is safe to say that the other first class schools in this part of the country have good football material but L. C. C. have the coaching. Football is as much a study as some of the class room work and without capable instruction the food untrained man will be beaten every time by his fair well trained rival. Here's hoping "Shag" keeps up his good work and wins another championship for McGill and along the hockey material that the M. A. A. is still in the organization.

The Braves are not letting up a bit just because they have the championship won. Yesterday they beat the Dodgers in both games of a double header and didn't use any one of the big three to the hurling.

The Athletics are starting to warm up for Friday's encounter. Yesterday Connie Mack had all the regulars, with the exception of Melvin, in the same lineup. Bush and Shawkey pitched three innings each. New York got two hits, the Athletics winning 2 to 0. The world's champions showed a little falling off in hitting as a result of their rest, but were more lively in the field.

The Athletics have a good margin on the Braves in hitting ability. They have three men in the 400 class while the St. Louis Goats have only one representative of the Boston crew in the 300 class. For 145 games played, the Athletics had a batting average of .373 while for 140 games the Braves figured .347. After all, a team has to hit to make runs and only by scoring on a game by game basis, seems self-evident to the point of being ingenious, but it is frequently lost sight of in the maze of "inside play," calculation and the other dope with which baseball writers love to enshroud the game.

Lastly, and it is to be hoped finally, "The Big Boy" will play with McGill. He was out yesterday.

## SUPPLYING WOOLLEN CLOTHING.

London, October 6.—The Yorkshire Post says the War Office is taking drastic measures to maintain an adequate supply of hosiery, underclothes and other woollen goods for the army and navy. All the manufacturers in Leicester, the chief centre of the woollen industry, have been informed their entire product of heavy goods must be placed at the disposal of the War Office, and if a single garment is withheld by a manufacturer or is supplied to any firm whatever, the War Office will at once take over the factory in which it is made and run it, giving to the firm a certain percentage of the profits.

## TO PAY NOTES IN CASH.

New York, October 6.—The remaining \$1,000,000 of 5 per cent. Federal Reserve Banknotes, 3 year notes falling due November 1st, will be paid up in cash. Original issue amounted to \$2,000,000 of which \$700,000 were taken up some time ago with new 1 year notes dated May 1st, 1914, and balance bought up and cancelled.

## COTTON MILLS ACTIVE.

Hallfax, N.S., October 6.—The ten cotton mills of the Dominion Textile Company in Halifax and other eastern cities have resumed operations. Seven thousand persons will be given employment in the mills.

Cholera is reported to have appeared in Germany as well as in Austria, but is well in hand.



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MORE RECRUITS VOLUNTEERED  
WHEN NEWS WAS DISQUIETING

When News Was Favorable Average Was 1,200  
Day-When Germans Were Advancing  
2,000 a Day Was Total.

London, October 7.—At the headquarters of the London recruiting offices the authorities have compiled a chart which throws an interesting light on the psychology of recruiting. It covers a period between August 11 and September 8, when 5,094 men enlisted in London. It shows how recruiting remained at a daily average of 1,200 while the news from the front was not disquieting; how it rose when the news was so satisfactory; and how it went up with a rush when heavy casualties were announced.

On Monday, August 11, the news was "German advances all along the line." There were 1,481 recruits. On Tuesday there was a further advance and the recruits went up to 1,547. On Wednesday, when it was announced there were 2,000 casualties at Mont, the figures rose to 1,581. On Thursday, when reports of the further retirement of the British troops, 2,000 recruits were added to the roll.

By Saturday, the 20th, when the news was "British light against tremendous odds," the total was raised to 2,000 for the day, and even on Sunday, August 31, when photographs of the first British wounded were printed, recruits responded with a rush and 4,001 men enlisted.

Now that the War Office has had a chance to deal with the first 500,000 recruits for the new army, it is anticipated that before long the standard will be put back to the old level. At the London recruiting headquarters the names and addresses are being taken of thousands of men just under five feet six inches, and they are being told to settle down for a few weeks and wait until they receive a telegram. An official said that it was not that the army did not want the new recruits, but that the army did not want the new recruits to come in and be demoralized by the news of the war.

It was with the men and it was decided that the standard way was to raise the standard.

## HOW RUMOR STARTED.

New York, October 7.—The following cable from Paris received by the Sun explains the recent reports of the surrender of Gen. Von Kluck:

"Investigation of the baseless reports that General Kluck's army had been surrounded and surrendered, shows that a hand-bill announcing that report had been posted in several parishes of Paris and suburbs, and also at Paris de Vincennes."

The hand-bill bore what was purported to be the official statement which was found to be a forgery.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Paris, October 7.—Official statement: "On the front from the Somme as far as the Meuse there is nothing to report."

"In the Western region the enemy has attempted to make a new effort to arrest our progress, but their attacks have been repulsed."

"In Russia, the German army which was defeated in the battle of Augustow, which lasted from September 2 to October 2d, is attempting to arrest progress in positions along the frontier from Wladimir to Lyck. The Russian troops continue to advance, and have penetrated at several points into East Prussia. In general, the German offensive on the Eastern front has been terminated by complete defeat and very large losses."

BRITISH SUNK GERMAN  
TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

London, October 7.—A British warship sank a German torpedo-boat destroyer off the German coast last night. It was officially announced by the Admiralty to-day.

BATTLE CONTINUES ON LEFT  
WING WITH GREAT VIOLENCE.