STILL PREPARE FOR NEW DRIVE

British Fliers Far Behind German Lines.

Take Record Number of Photographs.

London Cable — That a new thrust by the British is immediately imminent on the German lines in Flanders is shown by to-night's report from headquarters, which reads:

"Our aeroplanes have continued their bombing operations actively day and night. Yesterday great activity in the air prevailed on both sides. Our artillery machines and balloons worked all day in co-operation with our artillery, despite vigorous attacks from hostile aeroplanes. A record number of aerial protographs were taken, many of them at great distances behind the line.

"Though the enemy's aeroplanes showed themselves disinclined to meet our fighting machines unless well to the east of the line five hostile machines were brought down in combat and nine others were driven down out of control. Seven of our machines are missing.

"A strong party of the enemy endeavored to raid one of our posts east of Klein Zillebeke during the night, but was driven back by our fire with loss before reaching our position. Artillery activity continues on both sides of the Ypres battle front.

"Last night enemy aeroplanes again dropped bombs on different places behind our lines. A few casualties were caused in one of our haspital areas, and there was some damage to property in the civilian zone. There was no damage of military importance. One of the enemy's raiding machines was brought down by our fire and destroyed."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable — The official communication issued by the War Office Wednesday night reads:

"This morning, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered against the Californie Plateau two attacks, which were repulsed. One officer remained in our hands. There were spirited reciprocal artillery actions on both banks of the Meuse."

Alarmists Discredited

(NEW YORK TRIBUNE.)

"When I went to the Admiralty," said Sir Eric Geddes the other day, I thought I knew all about the deeds of the navy, but I didn't. I have now seen the records and reports—something that you cannot put into the papers. . . . Don't be impatient with the navy."

His appeal was plainly addressed to those well-meaning but impulsive critics whose nerves have been shaken by the ravages of the submarines, who have worried themselves into the conviction that the navy has constantly been hampered by timid or wrong-headed leaders, and who long have since come to the conclusion that unless the whole system was changed and the fleets placed under the control of another "school of thought"—for that is the current phrase—we should unfallibly be ruined.

The figures given out by Mr. Lloyd George last week must have proved as great a surprise to these prophets of disaster as they did to all but those who, like Sir Eric Geddes, have had access to the records of the Admiralty. Not that the true state of affairs is entirely satisfactory or that the critics were uniformly wide of the mark in their guesses. The sinkings for April, the worst month, were indeed already known approximately. It was certain that in British vessels alone the tonnage amounted to well over half a million—560,000 is the actual figure, as given by Mr. Lloyd George But the reassuring circumstances is the remarkable decline in the tonnage destroyed, to 320,000 in June and to about 125,000 in July. Of this the most industrious critics of theAdmiralty were apparently ignorant, for in their discussions of the problem they commonly proceeded on the assumption that little or nothing had been done to reduce submarine losses in the last six months.

If the figures given to the House of Commons are correct, most of the estimates hitherto had been grossly inaccurate. Only a month ago Lord Beresford—and his estimates by no means the highest—told a correspondent of "The New York Times" that since the first of February the total loss has been at the rate of more than 7,000,000 tons a year. By no stretch of imagination is it conceivable that the figure is as high as that, though the most liberal allowance be made for the loss of neutrals and Allies.

But if Lord Beresford exaggerated he did good service in urging the publication of the tonnage figures. The Admiralty's method of announcing losses was never enlightening enough to the public, and he always held that there was nothing to be gained by secrecy. Sir Edward Carson was of the same opinion, and last year, before he became first lord, he protested strongly against the government's ambiguous announcements. "It is all very well," he said, "to hide away the submarine menace in the corners of newspapers. It can do us no good shutting our eyes to the fact that we are really not telling the Germans anything they don't know. They know perfectly well, and no small print in the corner of a newspaper will make any difference."

Nevertheless, in the matter of tonnage secrecy, more or less steadily, the result being that the wildest estimates were offered from time to time on the strength of such evidence as was available to the public. And it must be admitted that there was no indication in the evidence of the great decline announced by Mr. Lloyd George; indeed, considering the official weekly returns of the last six months, it is difficult to account for an improvement so marked. It has long been apparent that the German forecast has not been fulfilled, but we had little reason to believe that so much progress had been made in the protection of commerce.

On the other hand, there was never any good reason to credit the worst predictions of the criers of disaster. If they were to be believed, the men responsible for the conduct of affairs at sea were without courage, without initiative and without originality. We were told that they had done virtually nothing and there was no hope that they ever would do anything, because they belonged to the wrong "school of thought." The great changes at the Admiralty did not satisfy these criers, because the first sea lord did not belong to what they conceived to be the right school of thought. He had indeed, urgently encouraged every officer of the fleet to offer suggestions for fighting the submarine; an anti-submarine department had been established in which the most experienced officers gave up their whole time to devising means to overcome the menace; there was the Board of Inventions and Research, too, a board composed of some of the most eminent men of science in the kingdom. But none of these things were any good. Sir John Jellicoe was the victim of a wrong doctrine; the naval officers particularly concerned in fighting the submarine were not aggressive enough; as to the committee of scientific men, it was dismissed contemptuously as "the chemists' shop in Cockspur street."

It would not be prudent to conclude that the submarine menace has been overcome. Indeed, it is admitted that no real remedy has been found. But the evil has been mitigated, and unless the Germans contrive greatly to intensify the war on commerce there is every reason to believe that the new tonnage will suffice to meet all the most urgent needs of the Allies. And, fortunately, the rumors of a radical change in naval policy are by now pretty thoroughly discredited.

HOLLAND'S FOOD.

Special Mission in U. S. to Make Terms.

Washington Report — The special mission from Holland to the United States arrived at an Atlantic port today.

The special Dutch Mission comes to the United States bringing information as to the food situation in Holland and statistics covering Dutch exports and imports of the last three years requested by the American Government in a recent note handed to Minister van Rappard.

Negotiations looking to the shipment of foodstuffs to Holland will be taken up by the mission where broken off a week ago, when the exports administrative board declined to permit the sailing of nearly 100 Dutch ships loaded with food and cattle feed.

The situation in Holland has presented one of the hardest problems that has faced the exports board in its attempt to put into effect a rationing system for the northern European neutrals. The Dutch buy most of their grain from other countries and export large quantities of dairy and meat products to Germany. The American Government desires to stop this food exportation to the enemy and at the same time does not want to go so far as to impose any actual hardship on Holland.

WEALTHY WIDOW WEDS.

Chicago, Report.—Mrs. Helen Swift Morris, widow of the late Edward Morris, Chicago packer, was married last night at her home here to Frances Neilson former Liberal member of the British House of Commons for the Hyde division of Cheshire. It was announced today. The marriage was precipitated by the departure of Mrs Neilson's son, Captain Nelson Morris, for a training camp, and was declared to be a surprise even to immediate members of the family.

RAID UPON RAID UPON HUN BASES

British Naval Fliers Pound Foe in Belgium.

Many Tons of Bombs—Good Work Done.

London Cable.—Many tons of bombs have been dropped in further raids on German military establishments in Belgium, causing large fires. The Admiralty to-day gave out the following account of these operations:

"At midnight on the third instant a bombing raid was carried out by naval aircraft on the Bruges docks, the Varesenaere airdrome, and the Chisstelles airdrome. Many tons of bombs were dropped with good results.

"A second raid on the Bruges docks was made at noon on Sept. 4. Direct hits were observed on special targets. Many sheds along the quayside were hit, and large fires which were caused were still seen to be burning when the machines recrossed the line. All our machines returned from both raids.

"On Monday afternoon, the third instant, an enemy aircraft spotting machine was engaged by one of our fighter patrols and shot down, completely out of control. An enemy kite balloon also was attacked, and the observer was forced to jump out. Owing to the anti-aircraft fire, the fate of the kite balloon was not observed."

He is a wise farmer who never harrows the feelings of his wife.—Milwaukee Journal.

GERMANY'S WAR PLANS SCORED

U. S. Bar Asso. Denounces Her Course.

Welcomes Country's Entry Into War.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Report.—The American Bar Association at its session to-day denounced the war methods of Germany as illegal.

The indictment of Germany, which was embodied in the formal report of the committee on international law, aroused no discussion except the suggestion, which was afterward adopted, that the document be sent to the committee on public information for such use as it may desire. The report denounced these acts of Germany:

Sinking merchant ships without summons, proclamation of a barred zone; conspiracies against the domestic peace and trade of the United States, murder of civilians, and assaults on women, wanton devastation of localities abandoned, looting of occupied regions, murder of apt. Fryatt and threats to treat other mariners as franc tireurs, deportation of women and young girls, and sinking hospital ships and supply ships sailing under safe conducts from the German authorities.

"We welcome," said the report, "the entry of the United States into the war in conjunction with the Entente Allies for the purpose of checking such lawless excesses and overthrowing those forms of autocracy which menace the peace, security and civilization of the whole world."

The proposal to seek by Congressional action, or constitutional amendment, if necessary, a change in the date of the inauguration from March to January, was favored by some of the members on the ground that "other nations are developing very efficient administrations with terrible powers for destructive aggression and the present long period between the election and inauguration of a President exposes us to the gravest risks and may cause the loss of our separate existence as a nation."

The proposal was referred to a special committee for investigation.

ALBERTA WHEAT MOSTLY CUT.

Regina, Sask., Report.—Eighty per cent. of the wheat in the province is cut, according to the weekly crop report of the Department of Agriculture. About 25 per cent. of the oats and barley is also cut. On the whole, the weather has been favorable, and the threshing will be general by the end of the present week. Labor throughout the province is fairly adequate, with the assistance given by business men in different places.

"Did you try counting sheep for your insomnia?" "Yes; but it only made matters worse—the sheep reminded me of my butcher's bill."—Boston Transcript.

CONTINENTAL APPLE OUTLOOK

Home Markets Should Absorb All Supply,

Says Ontario Fruit Branch Circular.

Owing to the British embargo on apples, there was considerable anxiety among growers in all parts of America as to markets and prices for the 1917 crop. After the poor crop in many districts last year, a heavy output was anticipated this season. The reports now being received show,, however that with reasonably equitable distribution, home markets should absorb all the fruit at good prices. The central portions of the continent, which are usually heavy producers, or barrelled apples of the kinds that make up the bulk of the trade, are showing up poorly, New York, Pennsylvania and Ontario being notable examples.

The official reports from Washington give the following estimates for the various states. These are of value more for showing their relative standing as to total production, as no comparison is here made with previous years. The Western States are figured in barrels, but as it is well known, all of their fruit is packed in boxes, and generally of a high grade compared to the average of the Eastern packs.

New York	8,822,600
Pennsylvania	5,286,000
Missouri	4.117,300
Virginia	3,575,000
Michigan	3.297,660
Ohio	3,101,660
Kentucky	2.321,000
Washington	2,697,000
Illinois	2.691,660
Indiana	2,248,000
North Carolina	2,154,660
Iowa	2,132.300
California	1,882,000
West Virginia	1.864,660
Tennessee	1,773,000
Maine	1,635.000
Oregon	1,391,000
Colorado	1,375.000
Arkansas	1.286,000
Kansas	1,218,600
Wisconsin	1,145,000
Massachusetts	1,028,000
Nebraska	899.000
Maryland	884.000
New Jersey	775.000
Vermont	770,330
Idaho	717.000
Connecticut	628,660
Georgia	562,330
Oklahoma	554.000
Minnesota	491,300
New Hampshire	445,000
Montana	417,600
Alabama	417,300
Utah	284,000
South Carolina	281,300
New Mexico	255.300
Delaware	142.660
Texas	132.000
South Dakota	120,000
Mississippi	120.000
Rhode Island	104,000
Nevada	64,000
Arizona	50.300

The total estimated crop of the United States, according to the Fruit Trade Journal, is 66,000,000 barrels, which is slightly less than last year. It is, however, somewhat differently distributed, New York and the Virginias, leading export States, showing a decrease, while the western and coast States report a large crop. Baldwins are light in western New York and Michigan, from which States a large percentage of this variety originate.

Utah and Idaho, which had no crop last year, due to frost, etc., have a good report for 1917, while the middle west States, including Iowa and Ohio, are also more promising than a year ago. Many of the States are patchy, like our own province. Among these are Pennsylvania and Illinois. In others certain varieties as, for instance, Ben Davis in Missouri, are noted for their absence.

Weather conditions, similar to our own, were responsible for most of the shortage. Continued wet and cool temperatures at and after blossom gave a poor setting and heavy drop after the fruit was to all appearances in condition to mature. Taking everything into consideration, including heavy charges for labor, spray materials, weather, etc, the experience of the apple grower has not been a very happy one this season.

TO WRECK BELGIUM.

Machinery is Being All Removed.

Havre, Special Cable.—Information reaching the Belgian Government from beyond the lines shows that what is left of Belgian manufacturing machinery is being systematically taken out of the country or destroyed when not removed. The machines have been taken from all the factories in La Providence and other nearby places during the past fortnight. When the manager of the Providence Mills protested to the German officer in command against the proceedings he was told that the orders from Berlin were to empty Belgium of its manufacturing resources so that nothing could be produced there, the advices state.

Behavior Under Fire

It seems certain that the present war will furnish new facts concerning the psychology of the battlefield. It should be remembered that, as the Encyclopaedia Britannica says, in a very graphic way, "the duration of a campaign is largely affected by the deadly properties of modern firearms. It is true that the losses in battle are relatively less than in the day of Brown Bess and the smooth-bore cannon, and almost insignificant when compared with the tearful carnage wrought by the sword and spear. The reason is simple.

"A battlefield in the old days, except at close quarters, was a comparatively safe locality, and the greater part of the troops engaged were seldom exposed for a long time together to a hot and continuous fire. To-day death has a far wider range, and the strain on the nerves is consequently far more severe. Demoralization, therefore, sets in at an earlier period, and is more complete.

"When troops once realize their inferiority, they can no longer be depended on. It is not the losses they have actually suffered, but those that they expect to suffer, that affect them. Unless discipline and national spirit are of superior quality, unless the soldier is animated by something higher than the mere habit of mechanical obedience, panic, shirking and wholesale surrender will be the ordinary features of a campaign.

"These phenomena made themselves apparent, though in a less degree, as long ago as the American Civil war, when the weapon of the infantry was a muzzle-loading rifle, firing at most two rounds a minute, and when the projectiles of the artillery were hardly more destructive than the stone shot of Mons Meg. With the magazine rifle, machine guns, shrapnel and high explosives they have become more pronounced than even at Vionville or Plevna.

"'The retreat of the 35th (Prussian) Brigade,' writes Captain Hoenig, an eye witness of the former battle, forms the most awful drama of the great war. It had lost 5,370 of its strength, and the proportion of killed to wounded was 3 to 4. Strong men collapsed inanimate—I saw men very like children, others fell prone with out a sound; in most cases the need of water thrust forth all other instincts, the body demanded its rights. "Water, water," was the only intelligible cry that broke from those morning phantoms. The evening's lead porred like hail upon the wrecked remnant of the brigade; yet they moved only slowly to the rear, their heads bent in utter weariness; their features distorted under the thick dust that had gathered on faces dripping with sweat.

"'The strain was beyond endurance. The soldier was no longer a receptive being; he was oblivious of everything, great or small. His comrades or superiors he no longer recognized, and yet he was the same man who but a short time before had marched across the battlefield shouting his marching chorus. A few active squadrons and not a man would have escaped! Only he who had seen men in such circumstances, and observed their bearing, knows the dreadful imprint that their features leave upon the memory. Madness is there, the madness that arises from bodily exhaustion combined with the most abject terror. 'I do not shink," he adds, from confessing that the fire of Mars-la-Tour affected my nerves for months.'"

It should be borne in mind that Mars-la-Tour was one of the engagements of the Franco-German war of 1870, long before the days of the machine guns, magazine rifles and other fearfully efficient weapons with which all of the great armies engaged in the present war are equipped.

For if one will reverence the age, the present is the oldest—Hobbes.

BATTLE IS STILL RAGING ON AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT

Cadorna's Troops Said to be Now Assaulting the Hermada Mountains.

Offensive on the Bainsizza Plateau is Pushing the Foe Back.

Washington Report.—Word reached Washington through official channels to-day indicating that the Italian army is now attacking the Hermada Mountains, which stand as a barrier between the Italians and Trieste, but the report lacked confirmation at the Italian Embassy. The Italians are now moving towards Klagenfurt and Lubiano, the last strong Austrian positions, except San Domele. With those positions taken, the despatch stated, the Istrian Peninsula would be lost to Austria-Hungary, and that would mean the isolation of Trieste, Fiume and Pola, and the destruction of Austria's naval power.

The roads of Klaganfurt and Lubiano lead to Vienna and to Budapest. Whether the capture of these places is planned for the present offensive by General Cadorna, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, could not be learned here. The life of the offensive is dependent upon the quantity of supplies, chiefly munitions, the Italians have left, after their eighteen-day effort, which has marked one of the most momentous campaigns of the entire war.

An official despatch received from Rome to-day by the Italian Embassy says:

"The Italian offensive has assumed a character of greater vigor on the tableland of Bainsizza, and is pushing the enemy beyond the Chiapovano Valley. The enemy has tried several diversions at the east of Gorizia and on the hills between Canta Catarina and San Marco, all of these attempts being utterly defeated.

"Farther south the Austrians undertook repeated counter-attacks in great numbers, with no result.

"Major Moraht, commenting in the Pester Lloyd, says the dash of General Cadorna's army in the recent battle of the Isonzo has surpassed anything attempted before."

ITALIANS ATTACK HERMADA.

"The battle has developed in three different sections: on the Littoral between Dossofaiti and the Hermada; secondly, in the Vipacco Valley; and thirdly, on the Bainsizza Plateau. The Italians with the occupation of Monte Santo, [illegible] position of the defenders extremely difficult. The Italian attack against the Hermada is without doubt shaking this powerful stronghold and making the position of the Austrians there almost untenable.

"An interesting item appears in the Neue Frei Presse which announces that the Polish Legions which ought to have formed the nucleus of the future Polish army will be placed under Austro-Hungarian command, and will be sent to the Italo-Austrian front. In Italian circles the news is wholly discredited, in view especially of the attitude taken by Italy in regard to the independence of Poland. Italy cannot believe that the Polish patriots will consent, to go and fight for their oppressors against the nation which more energetically than any other has insisted upon the recognition and absolute independence of Poland.

"It must be remembered that Italy makes the independence of Poland a condition sine qua non of any peace proposals or discussions."

A STUBBORN BATTLE.

London cable says—Italian trops fighting stubbornly for Monte San Gabriele on the Isonzo front, have several times captured the summit only to be thrown back again, according to telegrams from Austrian Headquarters, says the Central News Amsterdam correspondent. The Italians are continuing their attack upon the mountain.

CANADIANS IN NEW ADVANCE ON FOE IN LENS

British Columbians Take Row of Houses by Surprise.

A TRENCH ALSO

Part of One Leading to Green Crassier is Captured.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent With the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.—Another of the small surprise attacks which almost nightly reduce the area within Lens still remaining in the enemy's hands took place at 3.30 this (Thursday) morning and resulted in the capture of a row of houses occupied by four companies of the First Regiment, First Guard Reserve Division. Men from British Columbia, accustomed in civil life to finding their way about, did the work, and did it well, sustaining few casualties themselves while inflicting a considerable number on the enemy. The affair had some uncommon features which serve to show how shrewdly our men carry on warfare among the ruined houses of Lens.

A few days ago our outposts were advanced without the enemy learning that the advance had been made. The men lay perdu in cellars during the day, and by night, aided by bright moonlight, watched the houses across the street, so that they might learn the habits of the enemy. The latter, as a precautionary measure, threw some bombs across the street into the houses occupied by our men, but, failing to draw any return fire, concluded that the houses were empty, and did not even send over a patrol to verify this assumption. With the utmost care a stock of bombs was accumulated and machine-guns were brought up and put in position to command the back doors of the houses.

A bit of unexpected luck also came our way. The enemy had a relief last night, and companies entirely unfamiliar with the locality came into the line. There was a heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder, about 3 o'clock, and the newcomers, in fancied security, went to sleep in their cellars, leaving but few men on guard. Without any preliminary bombarding, the British Columbians, at half-past three, scrambled out of their cellars, each provided with an ample supply of bombs. They had only to cross the street to find a cellar window of a house occupied by the enemy, and throw bombs down among the occupants. A few of them, chiefly men on guard in the upper part, escaped by promptly surrendering, but many must have been asleep when the bombs burst around them. The row of houses thus bombed extends for about three hundred yards.

While this operation was in progress another group of bombers cleared and occupied a portion of an enemy trench leading toward Green Crassier. Here the Germans were alert and full of fight. They came back thrice in determined counter attacks, notwithstanding serious losses, and in one of these assaults got a footing again in the trench. Finally after over an hour of bombing, the trench remained in our hands, and a block was put in to keep the enemy to his own end of it.

Prisoners say the position of the enemy in Lens is desperate, and their losses from our artillery fire heavy.

BRITISH SHIP LOSS HEAVIER

Twenty Of Over 1,600 Tons Sunk Last Week,

And Three of Tonnage Less Than That.

London Cable — [illegible] merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine [illegible] the past week, [illegible] of more than 1,600 tons gross, and three of 1,600 tons, according to the official announcement issued [illegible].

British merchant vessels sunk the previous week by mine or submarine numbered eighteen over 1,600 tons and five under 1,600 tons.

The weekly summary: Arrivals, 2,284; sailings, 2,432.

British merchant vessels over 1,600 tons sunk, including two previously, twenty; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, three.

Fishing vessels sunk, none.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, nine.

BRANTFORD UNION LEADERS.

Brantford, Report.—The Trades and Labor Council here to-night elected their officers as follows: President, George Slinchcombe; Vice-President, Harry James; Recording Secretary, H. Kelly; Financial Secretary, A. G. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, George Keen; Auditors and Trustees will be appointed at the next meeting. The Government will be petitioned to allow the Trades and Labor Council to nominate one man to each of the tribunals upon military service in Grant County.

"I hear you are thinking of buying a farm." "That's my intention," said the city man, with a complacent air. "Well, don't forget the importance of silos." "Trust me for that, sir. By the way—er—do those things consume much gasoline?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.