

A LIBEL ON BELGIUM

IS REFUTED BY FRANCIS DYKE ACLAUD

Who Declares That England Did Not Provoke Belgium To Resist The German Invader.

London, Oct. 2.—In an interview granted to the correspondent of a Copenhagen paper, Francis Dyke Aclaud, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, refutes certain statements made by the German secretary of state, Herr Von Jagow, in an interview recently issued at Berlin...

"An official statement issued this week by the Belgian government conclusively proves that no provocation from England or anybody else was needed to make Belgium maintain her rights."

The under-secretary calls attention to Herr Von Jagow's statement that Germany did not violate Belgium's neutrality until the night of August 3-4. But on August 2, he says, Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, promised the French ambassador the full support of the English fleet if the German fleet attacked the French coast...

"The German minister," comments Mr. Aclaud, "suppresses the facts that already on July 31st, Sir Edward Grey had asked the French and German governments if they were prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium."

These Girls. I wonder how old you are? I just told you my age. Yes, that's what set me to wondering.

BRUSSELS MAY REVOLT.

Courier Reaches London With News From Former Belgian Capital.

London, Oct. 2.—Chafing under the intentional provocations of Germans, the residents of Brussels, are growing hourly more surly, according to a courier who reached London today from the Belgian capital, which place he left yesterday morning. He reports that there have been several riots, and although the Germans threatened to shoot the ringleaders, they refrained from doing so after deliberation. However, the Belgians give ample evidence that sooner or later they will rise up in arms against the overbearing enemy in their midst, and it is the hope of the Germans, according to the courier, that they will riot on a large scale, for that would give the enemy a longed-for reason for setting a torch to the city.

Despite the spirit of bravado, the courier says, the Germans show uneasiness over the big battle on the Aisne. It is believed in Brussels that the Germans really intend making no great move against Antwerp, although the siege guns are now battering away at some of the surrounding forts. The courier asserted that the movements in the direction of Antwerp were looked on more in the nature of engaging the main Belgian forces to keep them from joining the allies at the juncture. Fully two thousand Austrians, with heavy artillery, passed through Brussels a few days ago, it was said by the courier. They were on their way to join the German right wing. British papers are selling in Brussels for 25 francs, and the Germans are doing everything to prevent their importation.

GERMANS IN DILEMMA.

Rout Both East or West or Which to Save.

Rome, Oct. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Messenger reports that there is growing disgust on the part of the residents of Berlin at the local bulletins. General von Hindenburg's plan of an attack on Russia's Baltic provinces is considered a mistake so late in the season. A telegram from Vienna describes the situation in the dual monarchy as aggravated by the spread of cholera, especially among the Polish soldiers and refugees. Such cases occurred in Vienna, Blunn, and around Budapest. One Viennese journal admits that the newspapers cannot publish the truth about the war, and begs its readers not to take as gospel what it prints.

Col. Baron publishes another important criticism of the military situation. This eminent critic considers that every day increases the Austro-German difficulties on the eastern frontier, and that the German staff is embarrassed to know whether to employ its main forces against France or to save Austria from rout.

HEALTH AT VALCARTIER.

Government Is Taking Every Care of Men's Welfare.

"It will comfort the public to know that not only is the health of the Valcartier military camp good and the proportion of sick extraordinarily small, but the Government is taking every precaution to preserve the health of the troops under their care."

The physical average of the troops is high. The Westerners, however, are the best; I never saw a more magnificent set of men.

"The second dose of anti-typhoid serum has been given and will probably cause an almost complete immunity from this scourge of armies in the field. Typhoid killed over 5,000 in the South African campaign."

In an interview following his return from Valcartier military camp, Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, founder of the Red Cross Society in Canada, and a lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian militia, gave The Toronto Star Weekly an expert description of the treatment accorded the Canadian troops in the field, affecting their comfort and health.

"The site of Valcartier," said Dr. Ryerson, "is a fine well-drained sandy plain with moss and fine herbage. The water supply is plentiful and good, free from bacteria, but contains some vegetable matter which requires to be treated. The water is freely supplied through the camp by means of hydrants which are located every fifty yards. Food is plain, good, and plentiful. I took the trouble to inspect the kitchens, and found the cooking was of a good lumber-camp description. In regard to clothing, the men are being served with strong canvas suits in khaki, very excellent boots, known as moosehide boots. Every man has two suits of underwear and spare socks."

"As to drainage very little is required owing to the porous quality of the soil, although ditches have been dug to carry off the surplus water. The sanitary service is under the direction of Lt.-Col. C. A. Fitzgibbon and Dr. George Nasmith, of Toronto, the latter an honorary lieutenant-colonel. Fine laboratories for the examination of food and water have been erected, and every precaution taken to preserve the health of the troops."

Referring to the serum safeguards against typhoid, Dr. Ryerson pointed out that statistics of the Indian army show that in 1912 the loss of troops from typhoid was 625 per annum—a whole battalion. After the introduction of the serum, the death rate from typhoid in the Indian army fell in 1913 to 25.

The Government has supplied plenty of drugs and very complete operating tents lighted by electricity and a complete dental outfit at each hospital with an experienced dentist in charge.

The Canadian Red Cross Society, which was of some service in the Spanish-American war and was active in the Boer war where Dr. Ryerson was chairman of the executive and Red Cross commissioner in Africa, is now engaged in getting money and supplies all over Canada.

Last Words in Hospitals.

The recent addition to the General Hospital at Winnipeg, completed at a cost of \$700,000, enables that institution to take a place in the front rank in the Dominion as one of the finest and most up-to-date of its kind. The addition has added 95 wards to the hospital, which practically doubles the capacity of the institution. One of the special features is the comprehensive telephone call system installed. On each corridor, for example, placed against a wall, is a box with glass panels, on the sides of which appear the number of each doctor. If a nurse requires a particular medical officer she simply presses a button, when a light immediately appears over his number, and in this way he gets into communication with that part of the hospital where he is required, or even outside if necessary. A similar signal system is in operation for the communication of the service room. The light cannot be turned off except at the bedside of the patient. A casual inspection of the whole building proves how the advance of science has been availed of to assist in the work of alleviating pain. Here is the home of the latest developments in the art of healing, and it needs but a short time to be spent in the X-ray department to note how alive the surgical staff are to the most recent discoveries in the operating room and the laboratory.

The Army Worm.

Now that the plague of the army worm in Ontario has passed the provincial crop report contains the following summary of the damage:—When the presence of the army worm in some of the counties of the province was first reported much anxiety was expressed as to the outcome of the unexpected and dreaded visitation. The pest appeared in about a dozen counties, nearly always near a creek bed or other low-lying spots, but the injury in each instance was more or less purely local in range and extent, as each outbreak was either soon controlled or it quickly ran itself out. Out fields seemed to be the favorite feeding ground of the worms, and a considerable quantity of that grain had to be cut green to save it from devastation. In some quarters corn, barley, clover, and other crops were also attacked.

Timber Trade Picks Up.

The off-shore trade of Vancouver is beginning to show signs of activity. A Vancouver lumber company has contracted to ship a cargo of lumber to Cape Town, consisting of 1,250,000 feet. A lumber cargo will be shipped to Australia by the same company early in the new year. There are marked indications of revival in this branch of Canadian industry.

Home matters ought never to get through the gate to your front yard. The devil's highway is free from very rough places at the beginning. Some men are lucky in having a willingness to work.

SPIES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Le Queux's Startling Experiences With German Agents.

At the house of a mutual friend a few days ago, writes an English journalist, I renewed a pleasant acquaintance with Mr. William Le Queux, the popular novelist, who had returned from the Continent shortly before the outbreak of the world war. Naturally our conversation turned on the terrific struggle in which we are involved and it was after expressing his admiration of the prompt manner in which our Government had grappled with the situation, and the extraordinary vigilance with which our army and fleet had been so efficiently mobilized, that Mr. Le Queux remarked: "Even more satisfactory, I think, is the manner in which this country is now being cleared of German spies. Of one thing you may be quite certain—that this war will result in the Secret Service Department adopting such measures in future that the German spy who values his skin will be too frightened to live among us for the purpose of prying into our military and naval secrets."

On this phase of the war Mr. Le Queux knows exactly what he is talking about. There is no man who possesses a more intimate knowledge of the Secret Services of Continental Powers. For several years he has worked quietly and assiduously gathering first-hand information concerning German spies, and the knowledge he has gained of their methods and the discoveries he has made have proved of the greatest value to our Foreign Office.

"Curiously enough," continued Mr. Le Queux, "the public for some time refused to believe in the perfect organization of the German espionage system in this country. To-day they are beginning to realize what a menace to us German spies actually were. In 1908, while reconnoitering with two military experts between the Tyne and the Thames, work which occupied twelve months, for the purpose of writing a novel, 'The Invasion,' I discovered extraordinary activity among German secret agents. They seemed to be everywhere, collecting details of telegraphic communications, telephones, fodder, horses, the location of banks, postoffices, food stores, etc."

"It was in consequence of my discoveries that Colonel Mark Lockwood asked a question in the House of Commons regarding German spies in this country, a question which was answered by Mr. Balfour. Eight days later I placed before the authorities two hundred documents which left no doubt as to the exact situation. Without any delay they quietly established a Confidential Department to investigate the matter, and to register all suspected of being German agents."

"It was very quickly apparent that Germany had thrown an enormous number of secret agents upon our shores. I estimated the number at 2,000, and events have since proved that I was right."

Mr. Le Queux has played no small part in these investigations, and has come across many interesting and dramatic incidents. One of the most very excellent German band appeared in London, and played its plaintive tunes in various parts of the Metropolis. Six months later, during which time the members of the band were making their way to a large number of notes valuable to the German secret service, they were arrested and deported.

Military Service.

What is "actual military service?" This question was raised several times in the Probate Court after the Boer War. It has recently been decided, on the analogy of the Roman law, that a soldier was not on an expedition, and that he was not on an expedition because he was under orders to leave the barracks, where he had been quartered to take part in a war.

Surgery at Sea.

Benefits that can be obtained by those who have to undergo a surgical operation in these days of advanced science attain a higher relief from a story told by Sir John Bland Sutton, surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital. Sir John, who was speaking at a meeting of the British Medical Association in Aberdeen, referred to old-time methods. He described the delicate treatment of a patient in 1889 to the chief officer of a ship who had his hip dislocated. As a preliminary to the operation the patient drank half a bottle of brandy and fifty drops of laudanum. When he was properly drunk and drugged he was fastened by a ring-bolt on the deck, and ten seamen, under the superintendence of the captain, hauled steadily on the leg. Their efforts were unavailing. It was afterwards found that the efforts of the unfortunate patient's shipmates had broken on the bone which interfered with the sciatic nerve.

Lighter Than Cork.

One of the strangest trees in existence is the ambash, growing in the shallow waters of Lake Chad, in Africa, a body of water which, when at its maximum extent, covers 10,000 square miles, and yet has, on the average, a depth of only six feet. The ambash tree grows so rapidly as to attain its full size, twenty-five feet high, with a trunk a foot in diameter, in two years. The wood when dried is unrivalled in lightness, its density being only two-fifths that of cork.

CONTROLS GREAT OIL AREAS.

Canadian Who Mines In Austria Is a Petroleum Magnate.

Mr. William H. MacGarvey, of Vienna, Austria, whose name has been associated with the Austro-German syndicate said to have acquired control through Count Von Hammerstein of great oil areas about Fort McMurray in Northern Alberta, is a Canadian by birth and education, and in fact up to thirty-three years ago he was well known in political and industrial circles in the Dominion, says Chesterfield in the Family Herald. His parents, Edward and Sarah MacGarvey, emigrated from the North of Ireland, and went to Huntingdon, Que., where Mr. W. H. MacGarvey was born. He was educated at Huntingdon Academy, which has turned out so many men who hold prominent positions in Canada, and later went out to Western Ontario with his family. The present European oil magnate commenced his business career near Wyoming, Ont., but shortly afterwards moved to Petrolia, of which place he was elected first reeve the year before Confederation. He unsuccessfully contested Lambton for the Ontario Legislature in the Conservative interest. He was by this time accounted one of the most successful and expert men in the Canadian mineral oil business, and he went to Europe to investigate the opportunities for introducing into Austria the Canadian system of drilling for oil. Favorably impressed by his observations, and after obtaining options on undeveloped oil areas, he returned to Canada for competent men to assist in the work, and the same year went to Austria accompanied by skilled artisans from Petrolia. At first results were somewhat disappointing, but after some years his efforts in the new field of endeavor were crowned with success, and he became the principal owner of the oil wells of Galicia, which he still manages and controls. He has also established many other great industries depending for their existence on his original oil company, one employing about 2,000 men. Many of Mr. MacGarvey's principal managers are Canadians. Mr. MacGarvey is spoken of throughout continental Europe as "a brilliant example of integrity, honor, and perseverance," who well deserves the ample fortune which public rumor credits him with having secured. His only daughter, Mamie, married Count Overhard Von Zeppelin, of the German Legion, a near relative of the Count Zeppelin whose name is famous in connection with aviation.

"Curiously enough," continued Mr. Le Queux, "the public for some time refused to believe in the perfect organization of the German espionage system in this country. To-day they are beginning to realize what a menace to us German spies actually were. In 1908, while reconnoitering with two military experts between the Tyne and the Thames, work which occupied twelve months, for the purpose of writing a novel, 'The Invasion,' I discovered extraordinary activity among German secret agents. They seemed to be everywhere, collecting details of telegraphic communications, telephones, fodder, horses, the location of banks, postoffices, food stores, etc."

Bigger Crops Needed.

The Ontario Provincial Government is making a special appeal to Ontario farmers to enter upon the fall sowing season with the needs of the Dominion first in mind. In consideration of the fact that the predominant demand of the Empire while engaged in the present international conflict is for food in abundance, Hon. James Duff is calling upon the Ontario farmer to place greater areas of land than ever before under crops that may be utilized as foodstuffs. The growing of fall wheat is especially urged, also of other cereals and standard vegetables. In view of the temptation now facing the farmers to sell their cattle across the border at fancy prices, they are exhorted to pay serious attention to conserving their live stock.

Mr. Duff said: "I recognize that the amount that can be sown this fall must be somewhat limited by the plans which have been made during the summer. At the same time I think special plans should be made to increase the acreage of the crops to be put in, in the spring as well. There will undoubtedly be need for foodstuffs along many lines in addition to wheat, such as potatoes, beans, oats, dairy products, live stock and poultry. I would like to point out that during the past season there were over 3,500,000 acres of land devoted to pasture. Now that there is every prospect of a good supply of labor, I think a great deal of this land could with advantage be broken up and put into crop."

A Novel Ship.

Much interest was aroused on the Mersey a few days ago by the appearance of the train carrier and icebreaker, the Leonard, which has been built at Messrs. Cammell, Laird's, says London Tit-Bits. The owners of the Leonard are the Transcontinental Railway of Canada. Accommodation is provided on the main platform of this novel ship for three long trains at the same time. Trains can be taken aboard at any state of the tide, and in addition to carrying this great burden she can, by reason of her ice-breaking equipment, plough her way through almost any ice-field. A train weighing about 1,400 tons can be lifted at the rate of one foot per minute to a height of 20 feet. Train ferries are not unknown in Britain, one being in use on the Clyde. The Leonard has two funnels on each side of the wide platform, and her tremendous deck, together with the flying navigation bridge, gives her a unique appearance.

Cableway to Span Niagara.

An aerial passenger cableway is soon to be built across the whirlpool at Niagara Falls to enable visitors to get a close view of that marvel of Nature and to experience the thrills connected with such a view without incurring any danger. The system is similar to one recently installed at San Sebastian, Spain, for spanning a chasm between two mountain resorts, and to the one that climbs the steep stage of the Wetterhorn, in Switzerland. The whirlpool is situated in Canadian territory about six miles below Niagara Falls. The cableway is to be about 1,770 feet long, with the cables stretched at an elevation of about 250 feet above the whirlpool. The car, which has already been built in Spain, has a capacity of fifty passengers.

COWANS After Shopping. PERFECTION COCOA. After any fatiguing trip in the chilly outdoors, a cup of COWAN'S COCOA is wonderfully refreshing and stimulating—and it wards off colds. Quarter-pound Half-pound & one-pound tins.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT. Five cents spent for WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT provides a toothsome, beneficial treat for the whole family. No fear of after effects, for it sweetens the breath, soothes the throat, cleanses the mouth and teeth of food particles, and agreeably aids digestion by increasing the flow of saliva. Every Package Tightly Sealed in the new air-tight, impurity-proof, waxed wrapper that keeps this delicious, wholesome mint-flavored goody fresh and clean for you. It's big value—the most enjoyment possible to buy for 5 cents. It is as good as men, machines and money can make it, in the most up-to-date, sanitary chewing gum factories in the world. Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S. Chew it after every meal.

PARIS EDITOR KILLED. Guy de Cassagnac Dies on the Battlefield. Paris, Oct. 2.—One of those who appear in to-day's list of killed on the field of battle is Guy de Cassagnac, editor, with his brother Paul, of the Royalist Journal L'Autoritee, which ceased publication shortly after the mobilization owing to the departure of the staff for the war. The elder brother was wounded slightly earlier in the war. Guy de Cassagnac was a sub-lieutenant in the Infantry reserve. He was a son of Paul de Cassagnac, who took part in the war of 1870, and founded L'Autoritee.